

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece—Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan ...	2
New Year's Address ... ..	3
General Intelligence ... ..	6
The Southern Mission—Cranmer Station—Keppel Island... ..	8
Brazil—Sao Paulo and Santos ... ..	10
Patagonia—Chuput Colony ... ..	11
Argentine Republic—Bahia Blanca ... ..	12, 21
"    The Gran Chaco—Alexandra Colony	12
"    Rosario ... ..	13
"    Cordoba and Central Argentine Colonies	14
Uruguay—Concordia ... ..	15
"    Salto ... ..	16
Rio Seamen's Mission ... ..	17
A Farewell Meeting to the Bishop of the Falklands	23



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*Contributions thankfully received from Nov. 25 to Dec. 24:—*

\* \* 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 ; Adtl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

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Mayfair, per Rev. R. J. Simpson, Geo. Burt (boxes) .....	0	8	3
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				Occasional Papers ... ..	0	14	0
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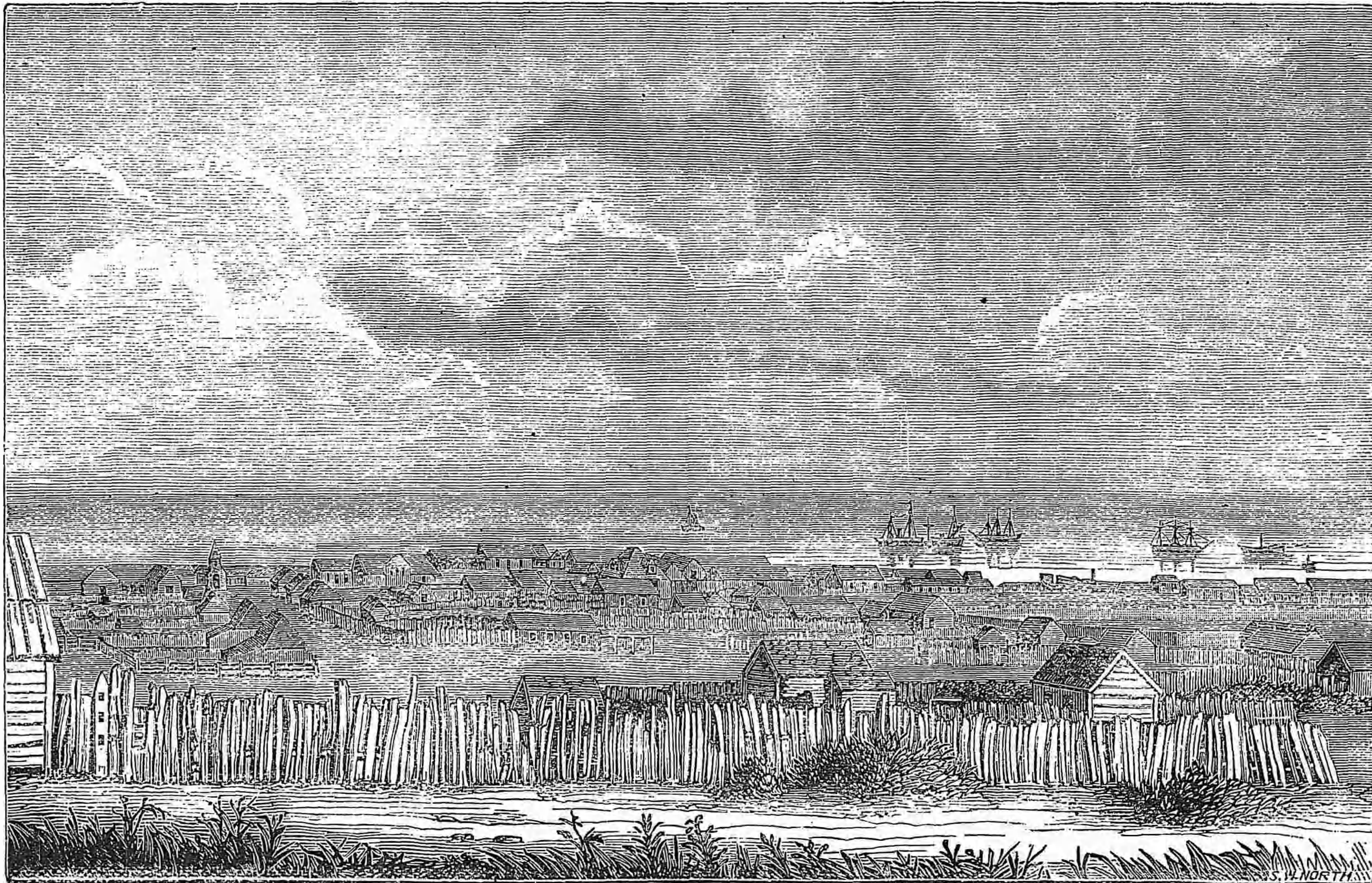
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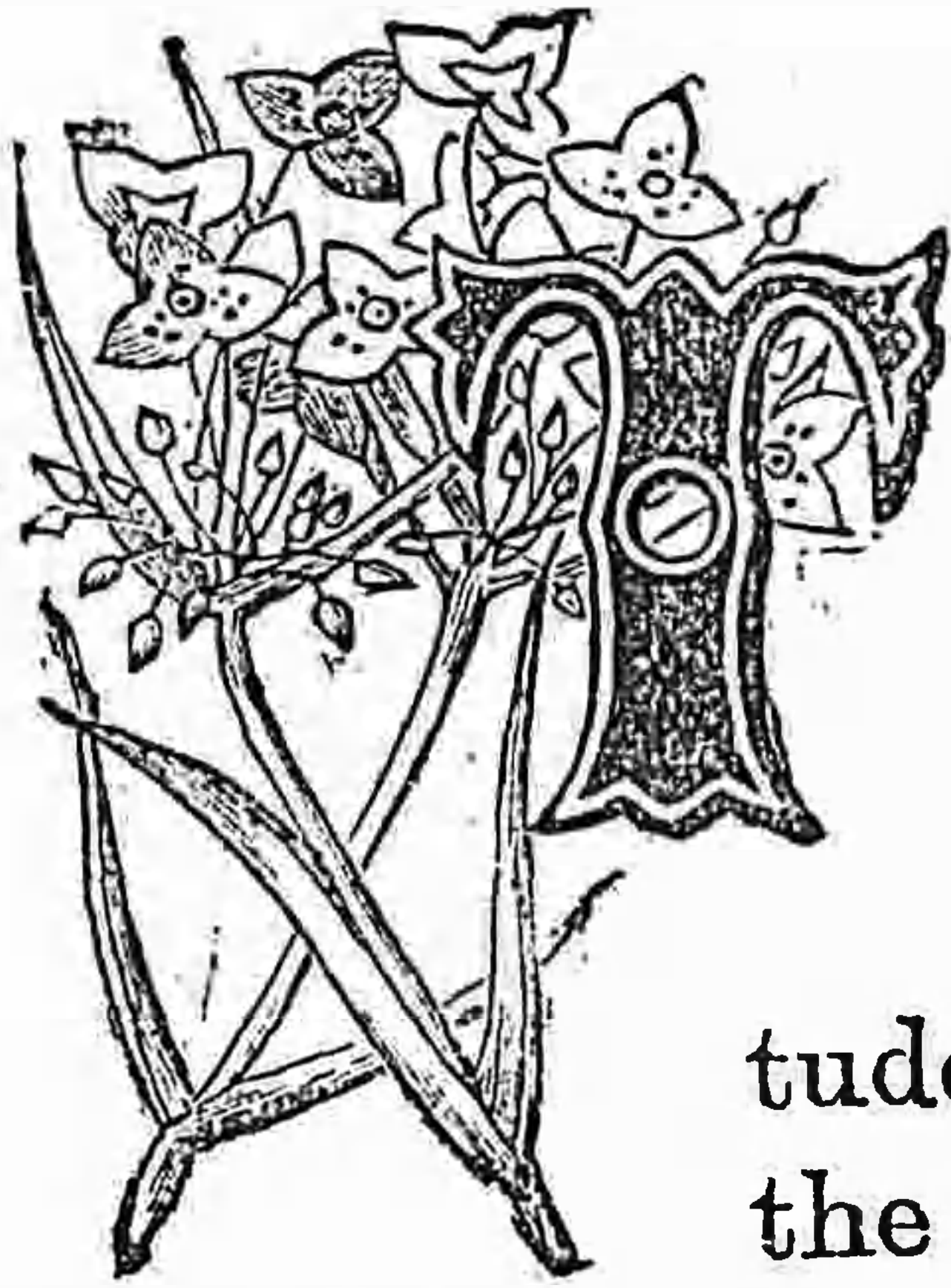
# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1884.

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### NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.



THE chimes of Christmas still linger in our ears. In our hearts the joy of Advent still holds sway. The voice of joy and praise is in the dwellings of the righteous; and memories of bright services give to multitudes of worshippers commemorating the birth of the Redeemer an abiding peace and gladness.

Socially, too, the all-pervading influences of Christmas have made themselves felt. The bonds of Christian love have been drawn afresh together, have been braced up and strengthened by a renewed appeal to the teachings of Bethlehem. The sweetness and fragrance which come of the Lord's birth are the joy of the world, and the foretaste of delights revealed only in part now to loving souls by the Spirit of God. Peoples and Churches, if not equally, yet all in measure, share in the glory and beauty, the grace and honour, which the Incarnation has set upon humanity. The manifestation of the Divine life in Christ is the strength and hope of mankind. Among the multitudinous forms of life all proceeding from one great source, the Life of the Son of God is that which arrests our minds most permanently, and speaks to our hearts most hopefully. In it we find the manifestation of a Divine love; we rejoice in its beauty, we place confidence in the grace and power essential to and transmitted by it.

We hold as priceless the possession of this life. Once known it is impossible not to cherish its presence as essential to the welfare of the human soul and the existence of the Christian Church. And on entering upon the New Year we do not, would not break with the blessed associations of Christmas, but seek to carry with us to the very end a deepening sense of the peace and glory which belong to us as we behold God manifest in the flesh, and understand the terms of the Covenant whereby He has engaged to be with His people for ever.

The New Year's good wish which we would utter takes the form imposed by the foregoing words. Our hearts yearn for the happiness of all. Especially we bear in mind many friends and fellow-helpers at home and abroad. But for each and all we are persuaded that the happiness we wish them must spring from Christ, and be in proportion to the individual sense of His presence and love.

We have enjoyed the commemoration of His first, we look forward and pray for His Second Advent. But we know and feel that we have not to postpone to some indefinite period the privilege and blessedness of meeting Christ. According to His most true promise, He is with His people now, daily, hourly, to the end. He is their present help, their guide, and Comforter; their source of strength and peace and life. His spiritual Presence is a real Presence. A heart insensible to this must languish, and a Church perish.

The Jew of old walked by faith in the Divine promises. He looked forward to the consolation of Israel—the coming of the Messiah. But he grasped the truth that God was with him, and with his people. Of his city and temple, he could say, “God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God shall help her, and that right early.” If Mount Zion was fair to Jewish eyes, and the joy of the whole earth, it was because the Divine presence rested there, and the Divine arm protected the place where God's honour dwelt.

Now, we as members of the Church of God cannot fail to look for His presence. The Incarnation guarantees it. It is joy and blessedness to realize it. Love will not grow cold when the Divine life in Christ is felt to be near; when we feel and

know to our exceeding joy that it is our privilege to walk by faith with the ever-living, ever-present Saviour, to enjoy His companionship in the way and in the ministry, and to be surprised sometimes out of our sadness in our solitary path by the same voice of love and life which touched the hearts of the disciples at Emmaus.

But there is duty for the New Year as well as privilege. If we appreciate the presence of Christ we must seek to make it known. "If ye love Me keep My commandments," says our Lord. His commandments are but the outlines of His own work. To keep them, to carry them out, is but to extend and expand on His own lines the work which He came to do. If He enjoins us to forgive, for instance, is it not to exemplify His Gospel of forgiveness, to illustrate His will and work, to make Him known? If He says, Go to the end of the earth to preach the Divine grace and mercy, is it not to exemplify and elaborate what He Himself came to make known of the goodness and longsuffering of God? Walking by faith in Christ's presence and love, and working for Him, we shall find the New Year happy, and the Saviour shall be honoured.

WAITE, H., FALKLAND ISLANDS.

### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. Dr. Cross (*Oct. 30*); F. N. Lett (*Oct. 26, 28, 31, and Nov. 2*); J. A. Dodds (*Oct. 16 and 30*); J. Dominguez, (*Oct. 29*); R. Allen (*Oct. 31*); Messrs. Singlehurst and Co. (*Oct. 30*); Messrs. Dean and Sons (*Oct. 18*); Jas. Ferguson (*Oct. 9 and Nov. 1*); J. S. Robertson (*Oct. 16*); H. Mahony (*Nov. 19*); H. Burleigh (*Sept. 18*).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 8th inst.

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of November was £699 15s. 5d.

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

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### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



WITH deep thankfulness to Almighty God, we have the happiness to announce to the friends of our Society that the contract for the new Mission Steamer has been signed and orders given for her to be built with all reasonable speed, and to be out of the builders' hands by the month of June. Captain Willis will come over to assume the command of his new charge and take her out to her destination.

We earnestly hope and expect that the sum to be still raised to meet cost of the steamer may be forthcoming long before June, and that many requisites for the new vessel may be presented by kind friends anxious to take some special part in fitting out the new "Allen Gardiner." With this view we shall soon publish a list of important items in the construction and outfit of the vessel, with approximate cost, to enable any so disposed to have the pleasure of giving something definite.

Some friends may wish to become responsible for collecting for certain items. In all cases it is much to be desired that the donations for the Steamer Fund should not disadvantageously affect the ordinary income of the Society.

The Steamer Sub-Committee have had the benefit of the valued counsel of Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan, K.C.B., Admiral Prevost, Bishop Stirling, and other friends, in addition to the professional services of Mr. David Joy, the well-known Engineer.

The Annual Sale of Work of the Beckenham and Shortlands Association was held by Mrs. P. W. Stephens in her drawing-room; the room was very tastefully laid out with the various articles for sale.

After a hymn had been sung and prayer offered, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A., delivered the opening address. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to about 35%.

The brief communications from Mr. Allen and Mr. Hugh Davies, now safely arrived at their destinations, and of Mr. Mahony, now on his way, will be read with much satisfaction.

We have had the pleasure of more than one visit at the office of the Society from Dr. Hyades, the Surgeon of the "Romanche," who has come direct from our Southern Mission, and about which he has given us some most interesting details which are likely to be published at an early date.

Very interesting and courteous interchange of correspondence has passed between the French and German Governments and our Society, which will be given in detail in our next issue.

We are happy and thankful to be able to announce that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has kindly consented to hold a Special Meeting at the Mansion House, on Friday, February 22nd, at 3 p.m., with a view to drawing the attention of our own country, as well as that of other nations, to the work of the Society in South America, particularly on the South Coast, affording evidence, as it does, of the commercial, humane, and international benefits that have been, and are likely to be, derived from the Christian civilization that has produced such remarkable results. Their Excellencies, the French and German Ambassadors, M. Waddington and Count Münster, have most kindly promised to attend and take part in the proceedings. It is also fully expected that Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, will likewise give us the honour and benefit of his presence.

The "Proceedings in the Provinces" are omitted for this month and will appear in our next number. But we would not on that account fail to wish our provincial Hon. Secs. and friends a very Happy New Year. We may add that the Rev. W. H. Rednap, of Ryde, has been appointed to assist in our Deputation Work for the next six months. We hope he will speak and preach in some places outside our "Southern District."

The Quarterly Prayer Meeting of Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, and Kidbrook was held at the house of the Treasurer, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, Dec. 15th, at three o'clock. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands presided. A hymn was sung at the opening of the Meeting.

The Bishop read a portion of Scripture, and gave an address.

Prayers were then offered, the Bishop reading from a paper put into his hand the suggested topics—namely, those mentioned under the head of “Prayer Union” for the month.

The Bishop closed the Meeting with prayer and the Blessing.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1883 paid in at once, in view of closing the accounts at the earliest date possible in January.

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## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### Cranmer Station.

#### KEPPEL ISLAND.

R. BURLEIGH writes:—

*“Keppel Island, September 18th, 1883.*



“We were surprised last Wednesday to see the ‘Allen Gardiner’ return. It appears that after leaving here on August 29th she got on to within thirty or forty miles of Tierra del Fuégo, when they encountered fierce gales and a tremendous sea, which obliged them to heave-to for several days and eventually to give in to the combat and run for the ‘Falklands.’ The mate had a very narrow escape from being thrown overboard and drowned, for the storm raged so fiercely that very little could be done to rescue him.

“All on board were dreadfully ill, but each was thankful for their deliverance from the extreme peril in which all unite in saying they were placed. Captain Rowlands, who passed here a few days previous to their arrival, experienced the same weather; to use his own words, said, ‘The sea appeared to have gone mad,’ it raged so. He never remembered anything like it in his life.

“The weather is very unsettled. We have a strong gale, say from the north, then the wind suddenly chops around to the south-east, then as

abruptly changes to the westward. This, of course, soon causes tumult on the ocean by opposing the 'tides.'

"On shore spring is making its appearance in the bursting bud and the opening flowers; to our minds too early, for a sudden change of wind or a sharp frost would blight the pleasing prospect. Already planting has been commenced at which the boys work very heartily; we hope for a prosperous year, and by the indications at present we are encouraged to expect it. Other things are equally promising. School goes on satisfactorily, and steady progress is being made, but of Leonard's usefulness as teacher I cannot speak too highly. He is encouraged and well pleased to be able to help.

"I have not included it in the present order for goods, but I should be glad of a few picture story books and any other things which might be thought useful, for an encouragement to the boys and also for rewards for carefulness, cleanliness, and regularity. To Leonard and three or four others who are good examples I should like to give something better. They certainly are very deserving.

"I try to make little acknowledgments as far as I can from such as I have, but I am sure the Committee will readily consent to a few such rewards being sent, and they will be valued as coming from 'home.' I have just issued clothing to the unpaid natives. It is some months since their wants were supplied, so a good drain was made on the store. The length of service of each article proves that the more expensive is the cheapest in the long run; and it is interesting to notice the difference which sixpence or a shilling makes in the quality of anything.

"We hear from the West Falklands that there are cases of scarlet fever at some of the stations, of a mild form however, and not likely to spread. The health of all at Keppel is very good; the boys seem better than I remember them for a long time.

"Perhaps the coming spring is a restorative to them, and the feast of eggs, &c., in prospect may be a kind of 'tonic.'

"It is to them, and all of us, a happy joyous time after the long cold winter.

*"September 20th.*

"The 'Allen Gardiner' returned last evening from Shallow Bay with Dr. Anderson on board, who has come to see the Captain's son, who is very poorly. Mr. A. Felton, from West Point Island, also came. It is very gratifying to know that in the case of sickness there is a doctor within call, though in the present event a week has passed since he was sent for, in fact the letter never reached him, but hearing that the 'Allen Gardiner' had returned to Keppel, he came back to Shallow Bay, and caught the 'Allen Gardiner.'

*"September 22nd.*

"For the last three days Dr. Anderson and I have been busy looking over the medicines in the store. For the most part they have kept

remarkably well considering the length of time they have been there. He has taken with him a little of everything, which, as his medicines have not yet arrived, are of great value to him.

“He very kindly prescribed for and attended one of the boys who was taken ill some days before he came, and is now better. To me the time spent in rearranging and preparing medicines was deeply interesting and instructive, and which I was thankful for.

“September 25th.

“On Saturday the ‘Peronelle’ came in, and as it was calm on the following day could not go to sea, so the crew and passengers came to our service, and swelled our number to 58, the most we have had since I came. Truly we had a very enjoyable day. May God own and bless the seed sown, and bring them to know and love Him.

“Tuesday, 9.45 p.m.

“The ‘Foam’ has just anchored, and is going to Stanley, so I send this as it may be the only opportunity for some time. I am happy to say that the captain’s son is doing well, and with care may get all right again. Poor boy, he is very much altered.

“HENRY BURLEIGH.”

Mr. Mahony thus writes:—

“S.S. Sakkarah, Monday, Nov. 19th, 1883.

“We have arrived at Madeira after a very pleasant passage, I received your kind telegram and now beg to thank you most sincerely for the good wishes contained therein. I feel sure God will bless all His servants both at home and abroad.

“We move on this afternoon for Monte Video. I hope to write to you from thence.

“HENRY MAHONY.”

“P.S.—I presume my father wrote and informed you of my sailing.”

### Sao Paulo and Santos.



THE Rev. Dr. Cross sends the following:—

“Chacara de Fox, Pary, São Paulo, Brazil,  
October 30th, 1883.

“There is nothing very important to note. I started a course of Bible lectures at Santos last July. They were well attended at first, but I am sorry to say the number has decreased. In fact the young men, for whose benefit especially the instructions were intended, are very irregular in their attendance. It is an uphill work to induce them to come to service. But this is the general evil which affects both the young and the old in this country—great indifference and remissness in religious duties. If we investigate the causes we find that the bad example of the natives in not keeping the Lord’s-day has a sad influence. The want of good example

on the part of some of our own people, the overwork of the week, the ease with which work is often done on Sundays, are amongst other motives. What are you to do but patiently wait for better days, and endeavour to bring about a stricter sense of Christian duties?

“Pastor Zink paid me a visit at the beginning of this month. He goes on steadily with his work. He has begun to build a church at Rio Claro, chiefly intended for the Germans, but the Brazilians will also be benefited by services to be held in Portuguese in the same building. I had made arrangements to make a missionary excursion amongst the Brazilians last September, visiting the principal parts of Pastor Zink’s field of work, but I had to postpone it to a later date. I shall forward Pastor Zink’s report soon after I have received it.

“I suppose our Bishop will be leaving England soon. We hope to see his Lordship on his return. I am getting a few candidates ready for confirmation.”

“J. CROSS.”

## Patagonia.

### CHUPUT COLONY.



THE Rev. Hugh Davies sends the following:—

“*Colonia del Chuput, Oct. 2nd, 1883.*”

“I just write to say that we have, by the mercy and the guidance and protection of Almighty God, arrived here safely on Saturday, the 20th of September, in exactly six weeks after embarking from Liverpool. According to the testimony of several who crossed the Atlantic during the last twenty-five years never was such a fine passage known, without a single storm from shore to shore.

“As yet I have not been able to do much; when I am a little more settled, I believe there is a wide field of labour open to my ministrations, and to all appearance with acceptance.

“Arrangements have been made for next Sunday to have services in Mr. Edwin Roberts Bryn Antyr’s house, when I hope to meet with many of the friends of the Church and the Mission.

“I am glad to say that the family are in good health as well as myself, thanks to the Giver of all good gifts.

“Be good enough to convey my heartfelt thanks to all of the members of the Office for their kind wishes towards me and mine on our departure from England.

“Trusting that you all enjoy good health to carry out the grand and noble work to the glory of God in the furtherance of His Church and Gospel throughout the extent of this vast continent.

“I am writing with the first post from here after my arrival.

“HUGH DAVIES.”

## Argentine Republic.

### BAHIA BLANCA.



THE Rev. R. Allen writes :—

*“Bahia Blanca, Oct. 31, 1883.*

“Just a line to say that I arrived here after a pleasant journey by rail and diligence from Buenos Ayres on the 28th. The place looks its worst just now. The streets hardly more than name, but laid out on an ambitious scale, with a grand plaza in the centre. When the Southern Railway and the Pier are completed (which will soon be) everything will go ahead. At present I doubt if there are more than a score of English in the place. There are a good many, I hear, in the camps five leagues out and upwards, whom I hope to visit soon.

“I hope to have our first service on Sunday, and am just off to make arrangements for a room. I am staying, at present with Mr. Gardom (at the Port), to whom I had an introduction from Mr. Fair, and who has most kindly taken me in while looking for a suitable lodging.

“On my way from Buenos Ayres I was hospitably received for some days at Mr. Fair’s estancia, by Mr. and Mrs. Tetley, also by Mr. Shennen, at Negrete, where I was initiated into the mysteries of sheep shearing. I cannot write much to interest you at present.

“R. ALLEN.”

## The Gran Chaco.

### ALEXANDRA COLONY.



R. James Ferguson writes :—

*“Pajaro Blanco, September 10th, 1883.*

“The work is progressing as favourably as can be expected, when we take into consideration that a few months ago almost everyone turned against every effort put forth for their spiritual welfare. The attendance for the past few weeks has increased ; indeed, all the English settlers twelve miles north have been to either morning or afternoon service since we came here. There are about fifteen families over this extent of country, each settler possessing from 150 to 200 head of cattle, with sufficient horses to attend to them. They cannot always make it convenient to come, unless it is on a special occasion, such as a wedding or baptism. For the past eight days we have had Spanish services, which we hope

to continue every evening at five o'clock, to give the few natives in the neighbourhood an opportunity of hearing the Scriptures read in their own language. I have commenced a Sunday-school eight miles from the church; on an average seventeen children and five adults attend. On examining them last Sunday I found that one-third could repeat the Lord's Prayer, two or three could repeat the half of it, and the remainder knew nothing whatever about it. One Spanish boy, in a class of twelve children, was the only one who could tell who God was, and a girl, also Spanish, told who Jesus was. All the others were totally ignorant, and, in fact, scarcely knew the alphabet. It is a sad state of things to begin with, and I think it would be a good plan to begin a day-school amongst them and charge a small sum, say one dollar per month, so that they may obtain secular and religious instruction. I continue visiting among the English people, who receive all my visits well. The Italians are an exemplary people for industry and sobriety, and altogether eclipse our fellow-countrymen. There is a movement amongst the Roman Catholics to build a church. They have been already promised large sums, and I have not the slightest doubt but they will be successful. I do not think, however, that they will have a resident priest. The town consists of five houses (four of which are public-houses and grocery stores), besides the church, schoolhouse, and vicarage. The streets, for there are more than one, are covered with thick high grass, and I often find that my horse can graze better there than in camp. A public meeting was held two weeks ago to consider the best way of fencing the cemetery, which is at present fenced with wire, but not sufficient to keep out cattle, &c.; but nothing has been done yet, as the Italians are somewhat dissatisfied, and we have called another meeting. We shall require a number of Spanish Prayer-books, but I think I can obtain them from Mr. Lett.

“JAMES FERGUSON.”

## Argentine Republic.

### [ROSARIO.]

R. J. R. Tyerman writes as follows:—

“Rosario, Santa Fé, September 22nd, 1883.

“I have much pleasure in laying before you a brief summary of my work during my first year in South America. It is as follows:—

“Journeys to camp by train, 42; including services at Carcaraña, 16; ditto, Cañada De Gomez, 9; ditto, Fortugas, ‘La Caledonia,’ 1; ditto, Cordoba, 2; ditto on shipboard, 5; ditto, in St. Bartholomew's Church, 7; number of funerals, 5; visits to hospital, 26; vessels visited, 80.



“In addition to which I have regularly assisted in the morning service in St. Bartholomew’s Church, superintended the English Sunday-school, and taught a class.

“Mr. Ferguson had charge of the shipping and hospital for three months. Visiting the ships has involved the really hard and fatiguing work of rowing a boat alone under a burning sun or in bad weather; nevertheless to me it has been a work of peculiar interest. As one result we have had the pleasure of seeing at church both captains and men, who probably would not have come had they not been visited. Every vessel accorded me a hearty welcome. My best thanks are due to Mr. Miles for kindly allowing me the use of his boat.

“My sincere thanks are due to the Father of all Mercies for having vouchsafed to us health and strength, and preserving me from serious accident in time of danger. On one occasion, when riding out to camp, my horse fell with me, slightly injuring my shoulder and right arm; once when in the middle of the river a ‘pampero’ set in, and in pulling hard that same arm failed me. I got ashore with difficulty, my clothes wet and the boat nearly half full of water; and once when in the train the engine went off the line.

“Our Sunday-schools continue to flourish, and now we have two Bible-classes; these are taught by Mr. and Mrs. Barnett.

“At the hospital a library has been established for the use of the English-speaking inmates, and is much valued by them; this is through the kindness of Mr. Barnett.

“What is very much needed here is a temperance public-house for sailors, &c. During the last three months two English sailors have lost their lives through drink. The climate being hot and intoxicating drink very cheap, the result may easily be guessed. However, I trust that ere long this state of things may be remedied. A movement is already on foot for the establishment of a sailors’ reading-room; may the project meet with the success it deserves.

“JOHN R. TYERMAN.”

## CORDOBA AND CENTRAL ARGENTINE COLONIES.

### CORDOBA.



THE Rev. F. N. Lett reports:—

“Service in English has been conducted during the last two months by Mr. T. Brown; and in Spanish by Mr. Pilcher, assisted by Señor Abeledo (Bible Society colporteur), a helper in our Mission.

“Sunday-school held regularly.

“The day-school continues to be conducted with painstaking efficiency by Mrs. Demmler. Miss Harris has been

appointed as second teacher in the place of Miss Goodenough, who has gone to Buenos Ayres.

“The importance of the work here, its prospects of growth, the urgent need of undertaking the education of boys, and the need of more complete services than can be rendered by helpers from among the congregation (Mr. Henriksen’s work for the British and Foreign Bible Society needing his absence almost constantly from here), have led me to put Mr. Tyerman in charge of this Mission.

CAÑADA DE GOMEZ, CARCARAÑÁ, AND ST. GEORGE’S,

have been regularly visited and services held. Owing to the removal of Mr. Tyerman to Cordoba Sunday services will be discontinued for the present, and I shall visit as formerly on weekday occasions. A special Report will follow as to the circumstances and requirements of this branch of our work.

#### TRACT DISTRIBUTION

has been extensively carried on, thanks to supplies sent from the Office.

“F. N. LETT.”

### Uruguay.

#### CONCORDIA.



THE Rev. J. Dominguez sends the following :—

“*Concordia, Entre Rios, October 29th, 1883.*”

“Our English community in Concordia has been thrown into the deepest consternation and grief by the sudden removal of its chief supporter and head, Mr. Smart, the well-known and highly respected Director of the East Argentine Railway. This unfortunate event took place on the 7th inst., after a short illness of but a few days. Our dear friend was struck down by a paralytic stroke on the evening of the 1st inst. He remained unconscious in a perfect state of coma for two days; afterwards appeared to regain his mental faculties, but never spoke again, his tongue and right side remaining completely disabled. It was, indeed, a sad spectacle to see this strong man, apparently enjoying the most robust health, so suddenly cut down, and rendered completely helpless on the bed of affliction. I myself can never forget the deep impression which this mournful catastrophe caused me, for my sympathies were so warmly and completely with the poor sufferer, who had been such a kind, sincere friend to us from first to last; always genial and encouraging in his opinions, and ever ready with a friendly word of advice. He was our chief supporter in Church affairs, one of the most regular attenders at the

English services; indeed, I only remember to have seen his seat vacant on one occasion. Although not outwardly a great professor of religious observances he was a sincere believer, a good Christian, and thorough gentleman in every sense of the word, and his loss must be felt far and near. It was a great consolation to know, from certain assurances that he himself was permitted to give, that his belief and trust were in the Lord, and that he had obtained 'the peace which passeth all understanding.' He quietly breathed his last, his hope being fixed on the Rock of Ages, and undoubtedly sustained and helped in the dark valley by the sweet presence of our pitying, loving Saviour.

"To-morrow (D.V.) I have to perform a marriage ceremony at Naranjito; the bridegroom-elect has voluntarily renounced the Romish faith and embraced the religion of his intended by publicly announcing his determination to do so, and by signing a legal document, fully attested to this effect, and promising to educate all offspring in the same. The law of this land requires one to be very particular in respect to such formalities, otherwise the marriage might afterwards be invalid, therefore I deemed it merely prudent to take these precautions.

"I have sent him a Spanish translation of the English Prayer-book, with the request that he will attentively read certain marked portions that he may not be totally ignorant of our creed, articles of faith, &c.

"In making my decision in this rather exceptional case I regretted the absence of Bishop Stirling, to whose judgment I should have appealed at once had it been possible; however, I hope that what has been done may be considered correct. On the following day (Wednesday) I am expected at Salto to effect the baptism of a Spanish child, born of Protestant parents. On Friday I purpose going to Fray Bentos on duty; our Protestant friends are already advised of my intended visit.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

## Uruguay.

### SALTO.



R. E. S. BOWRING sends the following:—

"Salto, Uruguay, Sept. 8th, 1883.

"I must apologize for not forwarding my Report before, owing to illness, brought on by a cold contracted during one of my visits to the country Missions. I am thankful to say that I am quite recovered. Since my last, so convinced had I become of the urgent necessity of establishing at once Missions in the country districts, that I resolved to procure the assistance of a master in the school to enable me to make the trial; and I have every reason to believe God blesses the work. The people, consisting

of Indians, half-breeds, and, in truth, of all nations, express their gratefulness to me for going amongst them. You can form no idea of the state of darkness into which the people are falling save and except for baptisms and marriages, a priest is rarely or ever seen, for their fee is so ridiculously high that the poor creatures are too often obliged to do without their aid. Of our blessed Redeemer some have never heard; some think that He was a son of Moses; others, again, that He was a Pope. During one of my visits I met a poor Englishman (married to an Indian), seventy-four years of age, who told me that for more than fifty years he had not seen the inside of a Protestant church; of course I took the opportunity of speaking very seriously to him, as, indeed, I do to all with whom I come in contact.

“If we do not make haste the arch enemy will get a foothold, if he has not already, and then it will be hard work to oust him. Infidelity or indifference must naturally follow such neglect as there has been in this country.

“Up to the present I have established three Missions—At the estancia of Don Luis Bird, San Antonio Grande, distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  leagues; average attendance, 10 to 15. At the Chacra of Doña Maria Emmeniger, distant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues; average attendance, 15 to 25. At the Chacra of Don Silvester Lacasa, San Antonio Chico, distant 3 leagues; average attendance, 10 to 12. I purpose establishing Sunday-schools in connection with these Missions.

“It may not be out of place to mention here a circumstance that has recently come to my knowledge. A Spanish gentleman, who has seceded from the Church of Rome, told me that although he did not understand a word of English, yet he was so impressed with our services that he used to attend when in Monte Video regularly. He is one of our most punctual attendants at the Spanish services. Who will say that the harvest is not ripe?

“Tracts distributed during the past quarter, 475. Day-school: on the list, 23; average attendance, 18. During the past quarter there has been much sickness, as there always is at this time of year.

“E. S. BOWRING.”

### Rio Seamen's Mission.

THE Rev. F. Young writes:—

“Rio de Janeiro, September 12th, 1883.

“My varied work here as chaplain prevents me, I fear, from being a very regular correspondent of your Society. However, I have made time this morning to answer your kind letter (August 13th) received the other day.



“I intend to have a sermon for the Society very shortly, and trust to be able to send you a sum worthy of our community. In their name I thank your Society for the generous help you continue to give to the Seamen’s Mission.

“Mr. Gotto, who takes so great an interest in the work, is now in Rio ; and I have been with him and Mr. Harrison, our Treasurer, to visit the Mission premises. He (Mr. Gotto) thinks that we should attempt more than we are doing at present, and assures us that friends in England will assist us in the work. Two schemes we have before us : (1) to buy and fit out a vessel as a floating Bethel ; or (2) to take a larger house and open a Seamen’s Home on shore. Both are needed, but one of them is all we could undertake at present. At a meeting shortly to be held we shall discuss the two schemes and decide between them. I found yesterday a house to be let, not far from our present quarters, which might be suitable to open as a Mission Room and Boarding House ; and our Treasurer has promised to make due inquiries about rent, &c. This scheme would be the less expensive of the two, and would certainly meet a great want. It might, too, under proper management be made partly self-supporting. Should this be decided upon I think it not impossible to find captains of vessels in port willing to allow us to hoist a Bethel flag on their ships on Sundays, and so to have a regular service every Sunday afternoon afloat. But for this we should need an assistant missionary, a younger man, for the work would be too much for Mr. Curran. I will let you know the result of our meeting shortly.

“Our inquiries after the parcel of tracts which went astray in the Custom-house some months ago, have led to no results ; and now Mr. Curran informs me that he is nearly out of religious papers. Would the Christian Knowledge and Religious Tract Societies be disposed, do you think, to make us a yearly gift of papers and books for our Mission work ? Perhaps an application through your Society would procure us it.

“Many thanks for the ‘SOUTH AMERICAN MAGAZINES’ you so kindly forward to us.

“October 15th.

“A month has elapsed since I commenced this letter. We had arranged to hold a meeting before Mr. Gotto left Rio, but unfortunately it was only last week that we were able to have it. We discussed the question of enlarging our sphere of work, and it was finally resolved to allow Mr. Curran the holiday owing to him to commence from December 1st to March 31st, 1884, and to arrange temporary help during his absence.

“We have heard of a likely man, at present in Pernambuco, and I am writing to the Chaplain there to make inquiries about him. Should this not lead to anything, I am directed to communicate with the Missions to Seamen through your Society and Mr. Gotto on the subject of an

additional worker out here, a young man seasoned to some extent to the work and to a hot climate.

“It was also resolved at the meeting to start at once a Rio Mission Ship Fund with a sum of 200*l.* from our supplies here, and to enlist the interest of friends to the Mission both here and in England in the cause. The opinion was expressed that it would be better to make the purchase of the vessel in Rio and to fit her out here, and that the prime cost and outfit would amount to not less than 800*l.*”

“If we could raise a sum of 1,000*l.* for the purpose of purchasing, fitting out, and fairly setting afloat the Mission ship, I should rejoice, because I am quite sure that the efficiency of the Mission would be increased tenfold.

“I preach (D.V.) for the Society on Sunday, October 28th, SS. Simon and Jude.

“FREDERICK YOUNG.”

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Mr. Curran, Seamen's Missionary, reports as follows:—

“*Reading Room of Sailors' Mission, Rana da Sanda, April 30th.*”

“Your missionary is enabled by grace and strength from on high to report success and prosperity during April afloat and ashore. Exhorted a number of men, sailors and others, in Miseracordia Hospital, and supplied reading where many are dying daily. Meetings regularly every Lord's-day in Bethel; not very large congregations; few men, only the sick discharged in Rio; had ten on Sunday, runaways and others. Many a decent father and mother's son call on me. Prodigals coming to themselves gladly listen to the hope set before them in the Gospel. Supply Testaments liberally when men are destitute. Great desire manifested for books and papers. Three Englishmen called rather late on Sunday evening to bid missionary farewell; bound for England; finally desired me to pray for them. Sailors are more reverential than many members of churches; all readily kneel in prayer in our little sanctuary. It is gratifying to witness. The captain of a vessel, with whom I conversed in his cabin, after listening attentively, said, ‘I have a question to ask, How is it that men who have lived a wicked life profess on their deathbed to be pardoned?’ I answered, ‘Captain, it is possible but dangerous to procrastinate; they possibly may be deceived. Many trusting in the priest or minister or sacrament thus die, already dead in trespasses and sin.’ Supplied a few needy persons with food, money, and clothing, and good books. Much sickness in hospitals, and mortality among the people. English not excepted. The judgments of God are abroad in the earth that the people may learn righteousness. Seventeen vessels visited during the month of April.

“*May 31st, 1883.*”

“May has been an eventful month with missionaries contending earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. Last Sunday

had only twelve men—intelligent worshippers, I hope. Instituted inquiry as to whether they had Bibles. Supplied tracts and latest news from England ; supplied a man who wanted a coat in order to enable him to find employment, being in his shirt. A carpenter brought his watch and gold chain for safe keeping ; they regard the Mission House the best place for money and valuables. All stand up to sing and kneel in prayer. Addressed a number of captains religiously ; invited on board to converse with men, and supplied Testaments and papers.

“ Visited ship D— C— twice. A young man died, buried by Rev. F. Young. Also barque N—, American ; captain died, conversed with widow and crew. Visited by request captain of D—, a Norwegian barque ; captain sick, yellow fever, a Christian man ; he recovered. A captain recently going to sea, in tow of steam-launch, broke his leg ; called to see him ; after a little conversation asked him if I might offer prayer. He actually was ashamed of anything religious ; requested his sailor nurse to go out of the room. I did not press, he cordially invited me to call again to see him. Was well received by captain of barque C—, of London ; captain a kind, hospitable man. Visited and supplied the fleet with papers last Sunday. A Brazilian vessel got ashore in a heavy sea off the entrance and lost eight sailors. No life-saving apparatus provided in Rio.

“ Ship-chandlers, sailors’ boarding-houses, hospitals visited, with reading and exhortation. British and American Consulates, and merchants, and private individuals liberally supply reading matter for sailors. A poor fund, supplied by Rev. F. Young, in cases of distress old garments furnished. Rio de Janiero is worse than London for a man out of money, not understanding the language, although the people, we learn, in the interior are kind, especially if the person is a Roman Catholic. Our sailors in hospital and elsewhere often become Roman Catholic for a season to suit their convenience ; but others absolutely spurn the overtures of priests and sisters. . . . Admonished Englishmen who keep open their places of business on Sunday ; bankruptcy in time and a premature grave often the result.

“ Bethel visited occasionally by Mr. F. H. Harrison, Treasurer, and Mr. W. A. Campbell ; also Rev. F. Young, all subscribers, and Committee identify themselves with the Institution and advance its interests. It meets the requirements of the sailor who would not go into a church among well-dressed people. One poor fellow has promised to write me soon ; determined to lead a new life. How many of a like character missionary discourses with from day to day, admonishing, and confirming by example of total abstinence.”

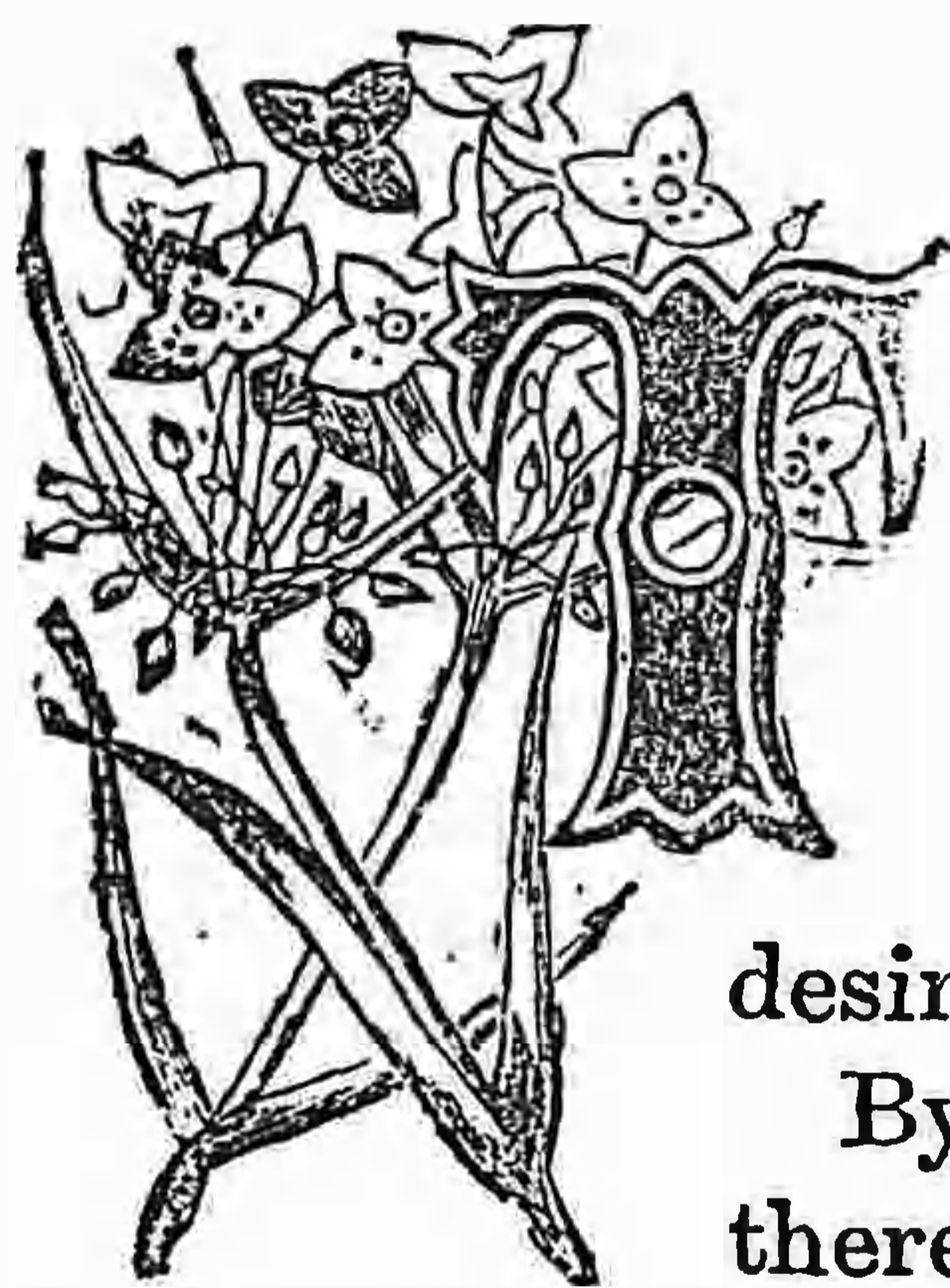
“ June 30th.

“ Your missionary’s four years’ service among the men of the sea is drawing to a close, with what degree of success it is for you to judge ; no one

is more thoroughly aware than the agent himself of his many imperfections. Visited hospitals since January 1st to May 11th. Of 730 cases of yellow fever, 230 died, seven sailors among the number. Visited captain of English ship now in port. Captain died from intemperance, others say he was killed. A sailor in congregation stared at me wildly, supposing that I alluded to him. He exclaimed, 'I know I am the wickedest man in the house. I wish to be converted.' The same poor fellow is now in hospital very sick. Roman Catholic steward of a ship was very happy without Bible, religion, or prayer; had plenty to eat and drink, and slept well. Answered him, 'So does that large dog.' Buried a poor Englishman, who has left a widow and several children. Reported to Rev. F. Young two poor women, English, for whom he has provided, as well as for the widow above-mentioned. Boarded a steamship in the Southampton trade. Supplied boarding-houses with the Scriptures; reading well attended to; supplies put up for money going to sea. Supplied the crew of the barque N—— and ship Z——, of London—many apprentices. Invited all to Bethel. The Scriptures freely distributed among seamen during month. Thirty-eight vessels visited.

"T. CURRAN, Missionary."

## Bahia Blanca.



THE Liverpool of South America, as it is frequently called, has begun already to show signs of life and progress which are sufficient to draw towards it the aspiring eyes of the young, the enterprising, and those who, being possessed of small capitals, are desirous of investing them to the best advantage.

By the time the Southern Railway Extension reaches out there, and perhaps before it, there will be established at Bahia Blanca fisheries which will constitute a new and lucrative industry, supplying the capital and intermediate towns at the same time with luxuries for the table, and solving to a great extent the beef question by making it a question of not so much importance whether beef be cheap or dear, because there will be available another article of food suitable to replace it, and, for many reasons, preferable to it.

In order to understand something of the importance of this new industry, it is requisite but to contemplate the importance of the English, Scotch, French, and North American fisheries, which export fish to every part of the world and represent millions of pounds sterling per annum.

Another thing, which we have already mentioned on previous occasions, and which is doubtless destined greatly to enhance the importance of Bahia Blanca as a centre of trade and industry, is the great saladero and

meat-preserving establishment which is very shortly to commence business. The capital of this new establishment is to be for the present 100,000 dollars gold, or 2,500,000 currency, all of which has been already subscribed.

We expect to see it at work next season, and to hear of its imitating the development of the world-renowned Liebig factory at Fray Bentos, which is one of the most important business concerns on this Continent.

This establishment will contribute in a great measure to the importance and to the success of the numerous estancias which have been established of late in that vicinity, by providing an outlet for their surplus cattle, and opening a market where they may be advantageously disposed of.

It is thus that one enterprise necessitates another, and that the life and importance of towns and cities are developed.

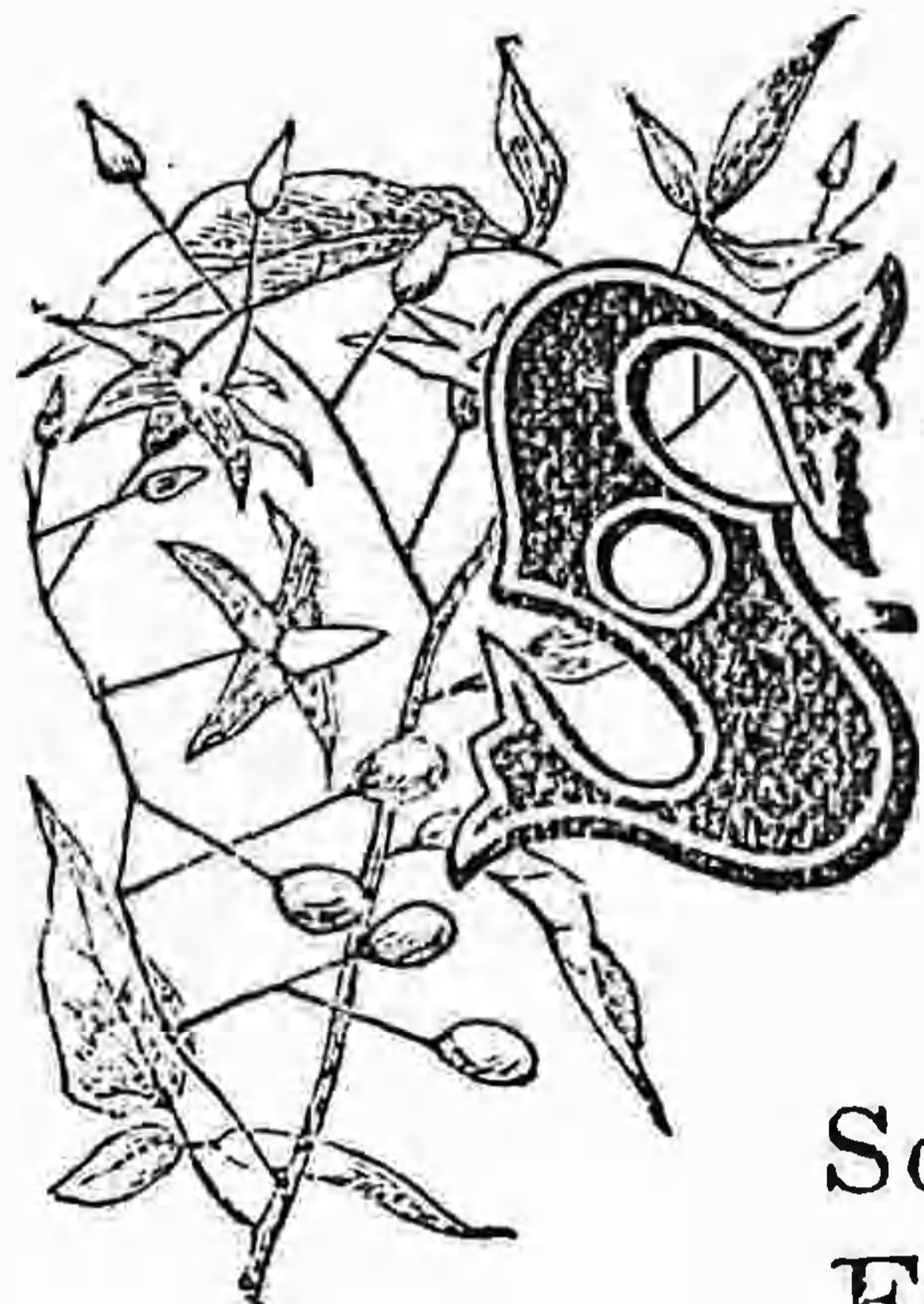
When we compare the present of Bahia, with its rising industries, its daily increasing population, and its promising outlook, to its past of only a few years back, when it was considered, not as the Liverpool, but as the Siberia of South America; as a place only suitable for the penal settlement of convicts; when the best land in the place could have been purchased for next to nothing; and when the idea of settling there would have been considered sheer madness, we cannot help realizing one, perhaps the chief one, and yet only one out of many benefits bestowed upon the country by the Great Southern Railway, to whose enterprise and intelligent management it is due that the line is already extending to that distant place, and carrying with it the vivifying and transforming agencies of commerce, enterprise, and civilization.

We have not been asked to render this tribute of well-merited praise to the administration of this line, but we do so of our own free will and accord, and because it is right to let people know the good things they may aid in advancing by encouraging enterprises of this kind, which, whilst justly profitable to their shareholders and able to pay fat dividends, bestow upon commerce and upon the country in general benefits the extent and value of which absolutely baffles our powers of calculation.

We have on several occasions heard complaints about the Southern Railway, such as would be made about the Garden of Eden were it to be let and taken by a croaker, but, even supposing every complaint were proved true and added into one consolidated grievance, we venture to say that the shadow of Bahia Blanca's future greatness looming up behind it would make it appear as but a mere molehill beside a mountain, and hide it as a thing unworthy of being mentioned in view of the multiplied benefits and excellences against which it would have to stand.

Persons going now to Bahia Blanca, and unacquainted with its past, may not see much to boast of in it, but if they have any experience in the rise and development of such places, they cannot fail to observe fertile germs of progress there, which will amply suffice to justify more than all we have said.

## A Farewell Meeting to the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands.



SEVERAL friends of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands gathered on Friday evening, December 21st, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, 53, Baker Street, to meet the Bishop prior to his return to South America, and to show their interest in the Fund now being raised to build a new church at Stanley, in the Falkland Islands. The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton presided, and there were present the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. Gotto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Woods, the Rev. J. Wigram, Captain Poulden, R.N., and several others. The amount collected was 64*l.* 17*s.*, and a promise of 100*l.* was given.

The Falkland Islands have hitherto been without a duly consecrated church. The building used for public worship belongs to the Government, and they now require it for other purposes. The population of the Islands is barely 1,600. At Stanley, where it is proposed to build the church, there are 500 residents. The port is frequented by ships in distress, and is a calling place for H.M. Ships of War. But as an Episcopal See the Islands have a claim to attention: The Bishop, who derives his title from them, exercises jurisdiction over all the English Church congregation in the great Continent of South America.

The See should possess a permanent church. 3,000*l.*, it is calculated, can be raised on the Islands, including a grant of 500*l.* from the Colonial Government, as a set-off for the withdrawal of the present building from church use; but, owing to the fact that everything connected with the proposed church must be brought from England, at least 6,000*l.* will be required to carry out the purpose in view.

The Bishop is anxious, therefore, to raise himself for this

object a sum of not less than 3,000*l*. An account has been opened at the National Provincial Bank of England, 53, Baker Street, London, W., in the Bishop's name.

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## PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, the 14th inst. :—

*For the Staff Abroad, both Clerical and Lay.*—That they may be endowed with the best gifts of the Spirit ; and that the people to whom they minister may receive the Word with all gladness.

*For the Committee and the Staff at Home.*—That the Lord may guide them in council, and that all may so labour as they that have to give account.

*For the Four Missionaries recently gone out to the Work*—Rev. W. Allen, Pernambuco ; Rev. D. Davies, Chuput ; Rev. Dr. Conder, Fray Bentos ; Mr. Mahony, Southern Mission ; and for Mr. Lockyer, to be ordained for Panama. That they may severally be specially helped of the Lord for their special service.

*For the Bishop Returning to his Diocese.*—That the Comforter may be ever with him ; that he be ever Divinely directed ; and that he be preserved in travel.

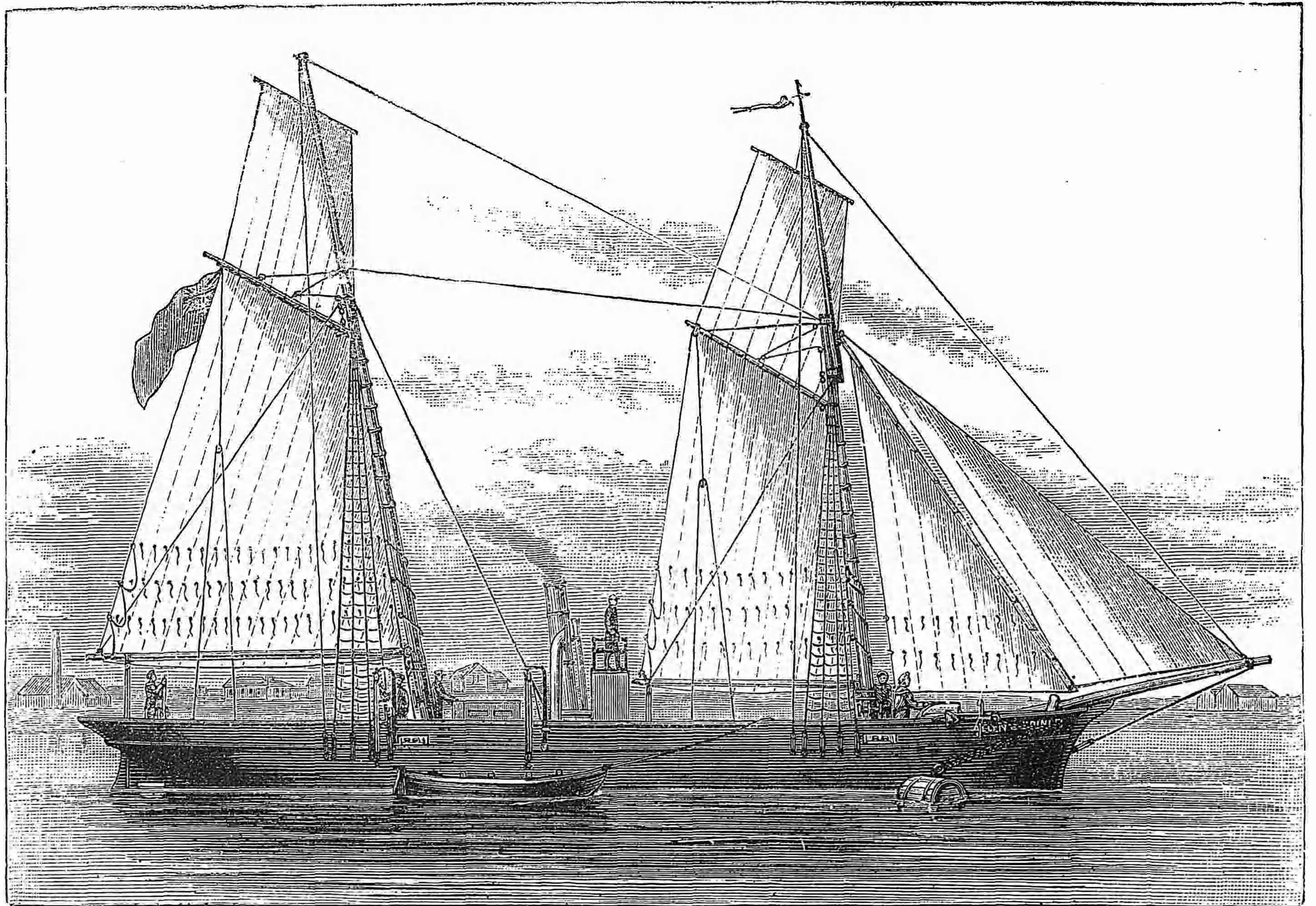
*For the projected Expansion of the Southern Mission.*—That funds may be furnished to build the new steamship ; that suitable missionaries may offer for the work ; and that the new arrangements may be crowned with the Divine blessing.

*For the Health of the Rev. T. Bridges.*—That it may be improved and be established ; that it may be well with *all the Mission party* in the South, and that the work may continue to prosper there.

*Thanksgiving.*—That the Mission continues to be a refuge and a hospice to numbers of shipwrecked mariners.

*Thanksgiving.*—That funds for the extended operations of the Society continue to flow in.





"ALLEN GARDNER" NEW AUXILIARY SCREW (WOOD)

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stirling (*Jan.* 5); Revs. T. Bridges (*Oct.* 24); F. N. Lett (*Nov.* 19 and *Dec.* 15); Dr. Conder (*Nov.* 20); J. Dominguez (*Nov.* 27); J. A. Dodds (*Nov.* 12). C. H. Krabbé, Esq. (*Nov.* 20); Capt. Willis (*Oct.* 1 and *Nov.* 1); Messrs. Wehrhahn and Co. (*Nov.* 20); J. R. Tyerman (*Nov.* 13); J. Ferguson (*Nov.* 1 and 10); E. S. Bowring (*Nov.* 27); H. Burleigh (*Oct.* 27); W. Bartlett (*Oct.* 10); R. Whaits (*Oct.* 25); J. Lawrence (*Oct.* 25).

### BUSINESS.

The usual Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 8th ult.

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

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received from December 1st, 1883, to January 23rd, 1884, for the financial year 1883, was £2,579 9s. 6d.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 7th and 21st inst.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

He gave an account in last month's Magazine of a Farewell Meeting given to Bishop Stirling at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. This was, however, of somewhat a private character.

A second was held on December 27th, in the large room of the Westminster Palace Hotel, where a very great number of the friends of the Society, and of the Bishop, assembled for the double purpose of taking leave of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands and of the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, in view of their departure for Pernambuco and Panama on January 2nd.

Those assembled were invited by A. R. Pite, Esq., the Chairman, and Mrs. Pite, and after partaking of tea and coffee, Mr. Pite gave a few words of warm welcome and explanation as to the objects of their gathering on this occasion. He then called on the Clerical Secretary to read the farewell letter to Mr. Lockyer, and on the Rev. W. H. Lloyd to give the address. Mr. Lockyer replied in a few simple but touching remarks.

Mr. Pite then requested the Rev. F. F. Statham, Vicar of St. Peter's, Walworth, to offer up Prayer. After this was done the Chairman proceeded to address the Bishop in brief, vigorous, and appropriate terms, dwelling on the difficulties to be encountered, the risks to be run and the failures to be met, as well as the rich spoils to be won and the blessings to be reaped by the chief pastor of our flocks in South America. He concluded by conveying his own kindest and best wishes and those of the Committee to the Bishop, and on the part of themselves, this Meeting, and the Society, bidding him heartily God-speed.

The Bishop replied in very grateful and affectionate terms, and commended his work and that of his fellow-labourers to the sympathy and prayers of all present or absent who sought the prosperity and enlargement of Christ's Church in South America.

The Meeting, which was in every way a great success, was brought to a close by the Bishop pronouncing the Benediction.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was to have been at the Meeting, was detained by business and unable to be present.

We desire to remind our readers, and through them the friends and supporters of the Society, of the forthcoming Meeting to be held at the Mansion House at three o'clock p.m. on Friday, February 22nd. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, an old and warm friend of our Society, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen are expected to be present, and some of them to take part in the proceedings of the Meeting:—Their Excellencies Count Münster, the German Ambassador (if in London at the time); Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador; M. Waddington, the French Ambassador; Don Marcial Martinez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chili; Senor Doctor Don Manuel R. Garcia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic; the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D., the Rev. Dr. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington, and some other distinguished Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose names will be duly announced at an early date. No tickets of admission will be required for the Meeting; all friends and supporters of the Society and the cause it represents are invited.

The Committee and several friends of the Society met as usual at the Offices of the Society on the first Thursday in January for Special Prayer.

The Meeting was presided over by W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq. After the South American Hymn was sung Prayer was offered up by D. Couty, Esq., and the reading from Holy Scripture taken by the Rev. P. R. Mahony.

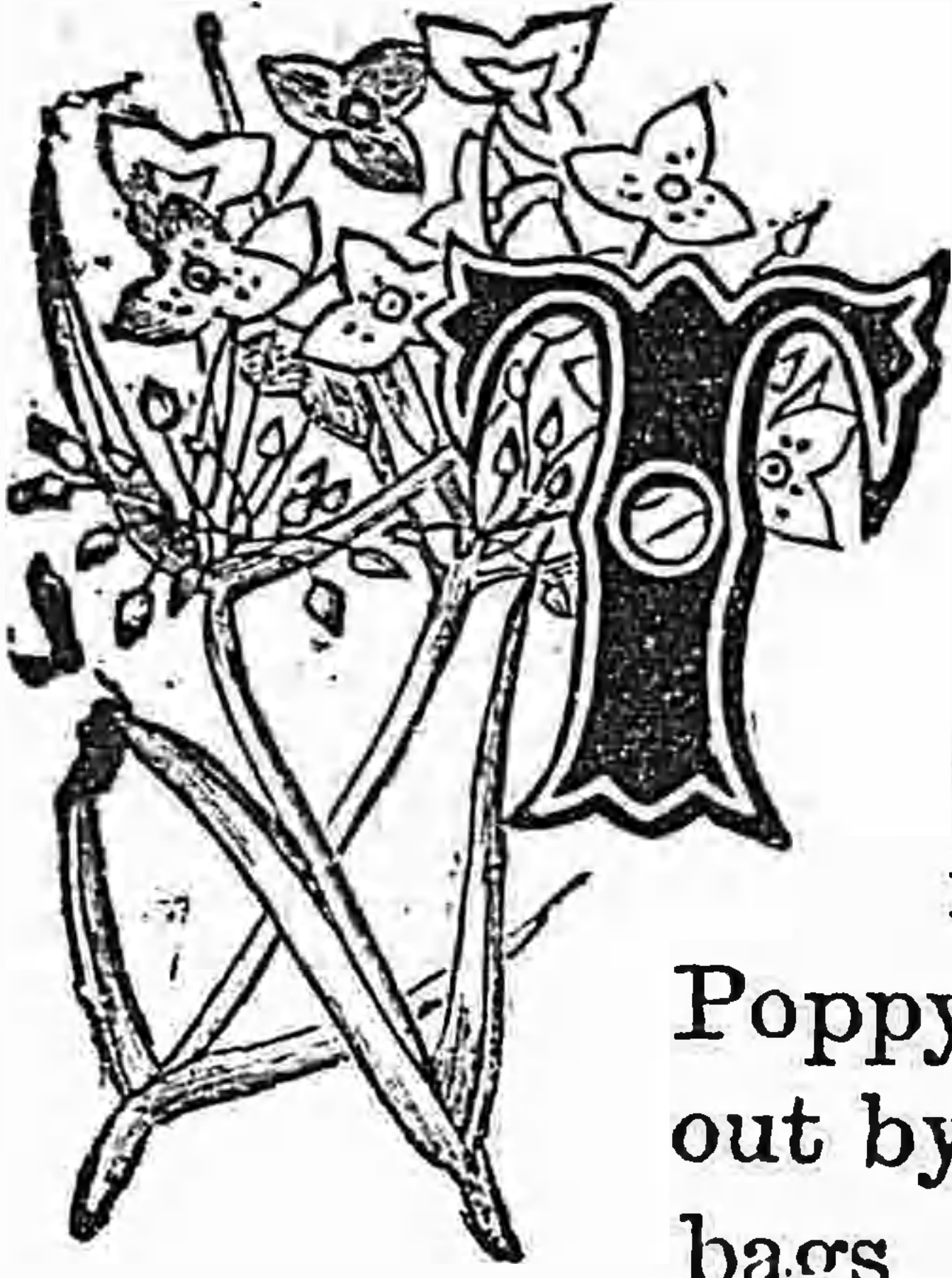
After this the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, delivered a short and appropriate address. After a few excellent remarks from the Chairman the Meeting was closed with the Benediction.

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## THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

### Tierra del Fuego.

#### OOSHOOIA.



THE Rev. T. Bridges writes :—

*“ Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo October 24th, 1883.*

“ Our long expected vessel has at length come in and brought passengers and cargo safely. The former are the Misses Martin and Whaits, and John Poppy, a native. The latter consists of all the goods sent out by the ‘ Dennis Brundrit,’ besides potatoes and twenty bags of flour from the Falklands. Concerning the passengers Miss Whaits is certainly better for the change, but Miss Martin is very weak. The goods from home give great satisfaction, and I am pleased to inform you that, though very happy to receive them now, the people and the work here have not been injured by their long detention. We will try to turn this valuable supply to good account. Some women have set to work bringing in bags of grass to earn clothing and other things for themselves and their children.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE NATIVES.

“ Concerning the health of the natives, I am glad to tell you that I consider it greatly improved, and that the fatal tuberculosis is fast spending itself, though there are still some cases developing and many dormant. It is, as it always has been, the disease of the country, and must continue so, owing to the bad climate. Before this reaches you I trust you will have the written opinions on this subject, of our friends, Drs. Hyades and Hahn. I hope you will see them both, as also Captain Martial, in London. In the Home, since I last wrote, the two little boys and Hockin Māacoli have died, and Mary Asyouweian is now lying in a hopeless state. We have cause to fear there are yet some three of the girls who must fall victims to this dire disease, they are Eleanor Welby, Nellie and Charlotte Lincoln. We have done all we can in using the medicines, disinfectants, &c., for benefiting the health of the people, but apparently in vain. On the other hand, I am sure that not a few lives have been saved by the food we have supplied the natives. There are several cases where persons, men and women, have recovered from sharp attacks of bronchitis and pneumonia, and I am surprised that the weak and needy ones seem to recover better than the stouter and stronger persons.

“ Besides the cases in the Orphanage since I last wrote to you, by the

'Romanche,' Stephen Lukya has lost two children. Yaminare has lost his wife, and Yelamboyan (William Hughes), his wife. John Marsh and his brother-in-law had a very sharp attack of bronchitis, but both are happily recovered, contrary to all our expectations. Since my return from Orange Bay the attendance at morning prayers has been very good, both of men and women. These sit the on one side, the other on the other side of the room. This is decidedly a good arrangement.

#### NATIVE APPROVAL OF GOOD.

"The native mind is much more settled in approval of what is good and against evil than ever I have known before, and they are consequently better behaved, and exercise more self-control. Since the 'Romanche' left we have been very busily occupied getting the gardens dug and planted, also in getting the building materials, &c., from Orange Bay. For this purpose Mr. Whaits left for Orange Bay in our fine long boat, assisted by ten natives. He went to take charge and pull down the buildings, and forward them by boat here. On the following Saturday the long boat returned with a cargo. Mr. Whaits assisted by two of his orphan boys, Parry and Robert Whaits, and by Pin and Charley Cúshlananjin remained at Orange Bay to continue his work. On the following Monday, September 24th, I sent off the long boat and cutter to Mr. Whaits in order to bring back more of a load. Of course we each time sent good supplies. On Saturday, September 29th, the two boats returned from Orange Bay each with a load. The natives have done well, and like this work. On the following Monday I again sent off the same two boats, meeting with stormy though fine weather; they did not return till the 13th inst. having occupied twelve days in the trip. The same day I sent off five men in the 'Leeloom' to Mr. Whaits with the last provisions we could spare him, with directions to do all he could with them, and then return. Last Friday, 19th inst., Mr. Whaits having finished his work left Orange Bay to return, but seeing the 'Allen Gardiner' sailing there, returned from Packsaddle Bay to Orange Bay.

"When he arrived they had partly laden the 'Allen Gardiner,' and he and his men returned in her and arrived yesterday at 1 p.m. To-day we have brought up all the materials, and certainly they will prove very valuable as we have much need for them. Mr. Whaits supposes there are quite four more loads for the vessel. I could wish we could get this business done right off, but it seems proper for the 'Allen Gardiner' to go at once to Sandy Point in order to bring provisions, and for the captain to get news from his wife concerning his child, who is dangerously ill, and to send her news by mail of the 13th prox. of his safe arrival after his very stormy and long passage. The 'Allen Gardiner' will (D.V.) sail for Sandy Point early on the 26th inst.

#### NATIVE EXPEDITIONS IN THE 'LEELOOM.'

"Thinking to benefit the natives I sent the 'Leeloom' to the Evout

Islands for seals, birds, eggs, or anything else they could get. I provisioned them (six men) for ten days; I also lent them a rifle and cartridges fortunately they had very favourable weather, but found it too early for eggs, though Captain Eldred had told us they laid early in September. Also they could get no seal, but they brought back about 200 fine penguins from the Evouts. They returned on Sunday, September 30. I made distribution of these birds to all the natives, and also of the carcass of a seal. But for garden work I should have sent another party off on a like errand, and hope to do so in December. Fred. Hamaca and Charley Cushlanan are left in charge at Orange Bay, and will prove, I think, sufficient guard. Of course on the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' from Sandy Point she will proceed at once to Orange Bay to bring the remainder of the materials. Meanwhile the garden work will be followed till it is finished; then we shall make a jetty in Inlet Cove and put up our boat house, which is so urgently required. During Mr. Whaits' absence I had his garden prepared for the season, also the orphange garden, the swede field, and now is on hand the large field, of about two and a half acres. To manure and dig up this will cost about 15% and I shall hope to get five times this value from it. The two last seasons our cultivation of this land has been a failure owing to the lateness of the sowing of it. This was the unavoidable result of the late arrival of our vessel with stores, yet had the seasons been fair we should have had average crops. But as the seasons proved bad, and the sowing was late, the crops did not pay for the expense. Besides the garden work which Mr. Bartlett superintends under me, we have had a store of grass for bedding brought over. As yet the season has been favourable for agriculture, and the natives are applying themselves to get their land in order. The number of cultivators at Oosooia is eighteen, besides those who have portions borrowed from the owners.

"The natives kill very freely of their cattle, and when they consult me always plead necessity. I see very plainly it will be very unwise to increase the number of cattle owners here, and have given notice publicly that I shall give no more cattle to residents at Oosooia, but shall be glad to do so to real and worthy settlers in places round about.

"On September 3rd the sealing schooner 'Thomas Hunt' came in. We were glad to get from her kind captain the loan of some flour and bread. The Evouts, on their way here, killed forty or fifty young seals, and kindly brought their carcasses for our hungry people, who highly prized the gift.

#### THE PREVAILING SICKNESS.

"To return to the subject of the prevailing sickness I must tell you that we have in several places raised the flooring in the orphanage, and found the floor under perfectly dry and free from mould or unpleasant smell. The names of the two little boys who died last in the home were Cooocooanaujiz and Caturanwyanjiz. The former was the little boy I had

selected for Mrs. Stephen's *protégé*, so I must now select another to bear her dear husband's name. There are several children about I should like to take into the home before they get weak and sickly, but the natives begin to dread to send children there. In explanation of the mortality in the home I must say that much of it is evidently to be attributed to disease contracted through want and neglect before entrance. I feel sure as regards the three last deaths of Hockin and the two last named that this was the case. Again the fact of their being orphans would lead us to expect them to have worse health than others whose parents are living.

#### HIS OWN HEALTH.

“As regards my own health, I am truly thankful to tell you that for the last seven weeks I have been and still am remarkably well, having no nausea, am never sick, enjoy my food, and am thoroughly strong and well. I send, with this, accounts for last quarter, which I trust are clear and accurate. On looking over them, I do not see that I need make any remarks, save that we have benefited by the boats received from the ‘Erwin’ in payment for the board and lodging of her officers and crew for seventeen days. Had the time of their stay been longer, we should not have required aught else. Mr. Whaits, when at Orange Bay, had no trouble at all with the natives there, but found they had broken into the buildings and done much damage and taken away a variety of things. His health was and is good, but Mrs. Whaits continues a sufferer. Mr. Lawrence continues in his wonted health, but Mrs. Lawrence is not strong. My own wife and sister are fairly well and decidedly better than they were two months ago. Our dear children enjoy excellent health. I have put up a good seesaw in the workyard, which is a source of daily amusement to the natives,—men, women, and children alike enjoying it. During Mr. Whaits’ absence, Mr. Bartlett divided with me his duties in the home. He conducted daily morning prayer, and I the evening. I sat much with the children and talked to them and amused them. I gave them a game of ‘snap,’ and had many a game with them, and they are very fond of it. *A few games of ‘snap,’ ‘lotto,’ and such like simple games would be very acceptable presents to these people.* I hear from Mr. Burleigh good news, but also the death of a native, John Brown. I purpose sending him some six or more boys on the return of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ to Keppel Island.

#### THANKFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

“Towards the relief of want among the sick and aged among the natives, I am thankful to acknowledge 2*l.* 1*s.* from Mrs. Bartlett, and 1*l.* 5*s.* from our old friend Mrs. Hausen. Also I desire to acknowledge with hearty thanks the gifts of very acceptable clothing, and materials for them, from valued friends and helpers at home, as follows:—Mrs. Acworth, Miss Couty, Miss B. Collins, Miss Williams of Cotham, Miss

Braikenridge, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Brown, Miss Green, St. Leonard's; Mrs. A. Gardiner and Miss Marsh, Miss Thring, Mrs. Teape, Mrs. Witherby, Mrs. Edlin, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. White, Mrs. Meyer; also from the Stanley Working Party and Mrs. Hansen, of Carcas Ireland. Our Falkland friends who kindly undertook the support of one of our orphans, now these have passed away do not wish to resume this responsibility.

"I defer sending home my translation of St. John till I have read that of the Acts to the natives, and see how they receive and understand it. I have found it exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory to translate the Communion Service, and, in fact, have been able only briefly to paraphrase it.

"Mr. Lawrence has been regularly keeping school morning and afternoon, and the children improve under his care, and attend fairly well. It has been, however, very disappointing to lose one after another by death. The best scholars, as Isaac Matun and William Walter, Jacob Oococoo, Alfred Lukya and his sister Alice, also Mary Liwya, Julia Hausen, and Susan Townsend. Mr. Burleigh says in his letter that he finds St. Luke very helpful in instructing his charge.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

## Uruguay.

### FRAY BENTOS.



THE Rev. Dr. Conder writes:—

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, November 20th, 1883.*

"I reached Fray Bentos with my family on Sunday, the 11th inst., narrowly escaping quarantine at Buenos Ayres. I learned but this moment that a mail leaves for England in half an hour, so excuse brevity. The people have received me most kindly, and at once began questioning as to whether they were likely to enjoy a settled ministry.

As soon as possible I shall organize my itinerant duty, and, if practicable, arrange stated Sundays on which I shall be absent from Fray Bentos. I met with kindness at every turn of my journey and voyages.

"My good wife is entering heartily into all my plans for Church work. My eldest daughter took the harmonium on Sunday. The congregation numbered twenty-six.

"My next will, I trust, be a more lengthy communication.

"JOHN CONDER."

## Appeal for a Mission Steamer, in place of the present Sailing Yawl, "Allen Gardiner."



FOR a considerable time the Committee of the South American Missionary Society have received urgent requests from the Rev. Thos. Bridges and Captain Willis to substitute a steamship for the present sailing yawl "Allen Gardiner" in the work of the Mission.

These requests were much strengthened by the imminent peril in which, on a recent occasion (when she was out forty days), as well as on former occasions, the "Allen Gardiner" was placed, owing to the exceptionally heavy weather which prevails on the dangerous coasts of Tierra del Fuégo, and the Magellan Straits, and on which Captain Willis thus writes :

*" July 2nd.—We left Cutchawalaf yesterday at daylight, being the first opportunity ; it has been snowing and blowing every day. On the 30th the wind went to the south, blew a gale, and veered to north. We anchored on the wind falling light and variable before dark, and got under weigh this morning. Now it is calm, and we are drifting helplessly back again. I sincerely hope the Committee will soon see their way clear to have a steam vessel here, for, humanly speaking, the 'Allen Gardiner' is not fit for this work neither as regards speed nor capacity. Your work is always increasing, and should any person be dangerously ill at Ooshooia they would be dead before help could arrive or they be taken to a doctor. I venture to say that calms and light weather, in which we are nearly stationary, often continue long enough to make a passage to Sandy Point, anchoring every night. These are generally followed by bad weather, in which it is almost impossible and dangerous to go, while night work is out of the question. We are now about 110 miles from Ooshooia in twenty-six days. Such facts as these should be set before all the well-wishers of the South American Missionary Society, so that they may know our difficulties and see how utterly incapable we are of doing what is expected of us.*

*" Had this gale caught us in the night we should have assuredly been lost, as it is impossible to see anything, and very small sail can be carried, and often lowered down for five or ten minutes at a time. Compass and lead and log are of no use in these narrow waters, and if the vessel was to drift on some of these places she is so sharp she would, in all probability, fall over and fill, if she was not knocked to pieces, and it would be useless*

*getting a boat out on a lee shore. This is acknowledged by all nations to be one of the most dangerous places in the known world."*

The Rev. Thos. Bridges, writing on Jan. 12th, 1882, makes the following remarks:—

“ In reply to your letter of April, relative to the question of a steamer for our service here, I have to remark that I am decidedly in favour of it, as I think, on the whole, our work would be more efficiently aided than by a sailing vessel as heretofore.

“ I think, however, that steam power should be auxiliary, not essential to such vessel we have here, as in case of serious mishap to machinery she might sail to some civilized place for repairs.

“ In the long passages of the yawl to and from the Falklands to here, and from Sandy Point, and to any other parts of this archipelago, we have strong reasons for auxiliary steam power. You remember the long time we spent in getting to the scene of the death of part of the crew of the ‘San Raphael;’ and again, when we went in search of a wrecked party southward of Caroline Island; and pre-eminently, last winter’s passages to and from Sandy Point.

“ With a sailing vessel it is very difficult to largely increase our sphere of work by visiting distant tribes; with the aid of steam we might do much more, and keep up intercourse among the widely-scattered islanders greatly to their advantage.

“ Our work here must be restricted to the canoe natives south of Chili, found on the Western Island, on both shores of the Magellan Straits, and on all the islands south of the Straits. If we had a steamer we might very profitably spend seven or eight months of the year in visiting and teaching these people; and this work would be most important, and effect great results in furthering the moral regeneration of these ‘immoral and degraded races.”

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands many years ago advised the Committee to adopt the use of steam, and has lately since his return to England given them the benefit of his wise counsel on this as on other important questions.

The Committee are also much indebted to Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan, K.C.B., for the benefit of his opinion and advice which have been given in favour of this project.

The Committee have also thankfully recognised the fact that a sum of 1,859*l.* has already been generously contributed towards the purchase of a new and larger vessel, and that the present Mission yawl would probably realize something like 700*l.*

Moved by the foregoing facts and opinions the Committee have given the question their best consideration and have come to the resolution that the present sailing yawl "Allen Gardiner" be superseded by a larger vessel with auxiliary steam power for service specially in Tierra del Fuégo, and the Magellan Straits, and capable of occasionally visiting the Falkland Islands in favourable weather; and that a decked sailing boat, similar to Bishop Stirling's boat "Messenger," be constructed and stationed at Ooshooia as a tender.

They now therefore appeal to the Church at home as well as to the friends and supporters of our Society to supply the sum still required to complete the new ship and send her out to her destination—namely, a sum of about 2,141*l*.

They would base their appeal on the following grounds:—

"1. That the present sailing vessel, although a beautiful sea boat, is exceedingly slow, and of insufficient tonnage.

"2. That she is constantly subject to dangers on the coast from which, with only sailing powers, she can with difficulty escape, and to calms which lead to her detention for weeks at a time. Both these contingencies were illustrated during the voyage of forty days already alluded to, when she had only 280 miles to traverse.

"3. Events are rapidly moving in South America, and we are called on to move with them.

"4. Our Southern Mission requires expansion, and it is clear that in order to effect this we must have more rapid, frequent, and intimate communication with the Ona and Alaculoof tribes of Indians, as well as with various points along the Western and Eastern coasts.

"5. Our workers in the Southern Mission call on us to help them, and consider that such help is essential if we are to 'go forward.'

"6. That the safety and the preservation of the precious lives of these workers call on us to do all in our power to protect and aid them.

"7. That a sailing boat for special attendance at Ooshooia will afford valuable additional means of local communication in the absence of the steamer.

"8. That such frequent and rapid communication along the coast will tend to protect the natives from the cruelties practised on them by traders and others, and will be still more instrumental than ever in saving the crews of shipwrecked vessels."

The Committee have no doubt that, with God's blessing, the hearts of our friends will be moved to supply, and that soon, the sum for which they now hopefully and confidently appeal.

## SUMS RECEIVED TO JANUARY 21ST, 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Sarah Langworthy	1,250	0	0
"A. C. Z."	100	0	0
Canterbury Juvenile Association, per Miss Williams	62	1	0
F. G. Luck, Esq.	50	0	0
A Widow's Mite, per Mrs. Mandell (Leamington)	50	0	0
"W. S.," Thankoffering (Lee), per D. Couty, Esq.	25	0	0
W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq.	20	0	0
A. H. Heywood, Esq. (Windermere)	20	0	0
The Misses Ker (Edinburgh)	15	0	0
H.M.S. "Sylvia" (Straits of Magellan), officers and crew, per Capt. Wharton	12	0	0
Captain F. Wall-Justice	11	6	0
"A Churchman"	10	0	0
"Z."	10	0	0
"J. W. A."	10	0	0
Mrs. Buttenshaw (Bath), per Rev. H. Bothamley	10	0	0
Wm. Ellice, Esq.	10	0	0
Sir Patrick K. Murray, Bart. (Crieff)	10	0	0
Mrs. Caldecott (Rugby), including collection	6	0	0
Rev. J. Treague and Mrs. Pratten (Bristol)	5	5	0
Rev. Jas. Wood	5	0	0
Arthur Hall, Esq.	5	0	0
W. H. Bayley, Esq. (Brighton)	5	0	0
Rev. J. Wood (Bath), per Rev. H. Bothamley	5	0	0
"A Cheerful Giver" (Bath), per Rev. H. Bothamley	5	0	0
Miss Marsh (St. Leonard's), per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	5	0	0
Admiral Orlebar	5	0	0
Mrs. Skinner (Bath)	5	0	0
Miss. Searle (Broxbourne)	5	0	0
Miss Jemima P. Hadden (Islington), per Miss Williams	5	0	0
George Williams, Esq., per Rev. R. J. Simpson	3	3	0
Rev. Hugh Hanning and Friends (Brenchley)	3	0	0
Mrs. Searle (Broxbourne)	3	0	0
Miss Butler (Ulverstone) collected	2	12	6
Collection (Broxbourne), per Misses Searle	2	5	2
Henry Derham, Esq., per Capt. Poulden	2	2	0
"A Friend" (Nottingham), per Miss E. A. Sykes	2	2	0
Miss Ellinor Rogers (Totnes)	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Miss Pill (Wallington) ... ..	2	2	0
Miss M. R. Searle (Broxbourne) ... ..	2	0	0
E. and B. Despard (Melbourne), "In Remembrance of their father's wish" ... ..	2	0	0
Mrs. Hopkins (Leamington), per Mrs. Mandell ...	2	0	0
Mrs. Mary Searle (Broxbourne) ... ..	2	0	0
The Misses Carver (Kidbrooke), per Mrs. Poulden...	2	0	0
Herr Feller (Plymouth), per Mrs. Edlin ... ..	1	14	6
A Friend, per Mrs. Edlin (Plymouth) ... ..	1	1	0
Rev. B. C. Huntly (Preston) ... ..	1	1	0
Miss Hartshorne (Retford) ... ..	1	1	0
Mrs. J. H. Hewitt ... ..	1	1	0
Miss Johnson (Runcorn) ... ..	1	0	0
Miss Gam, per Miss Litchfield (Kensington) ...	1	0	0
Miss Butler (Ulverstone) ... ..	1	0	0
H. R. S. Bury, Esq. (Clontibet) ... ..	1	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Mandell (Leamington) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Cotton ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Potter (Leamington), per Mrs. Mandell ...	1	0	0
Thankoffering (Leamington), per Mrs. Mandell ...	1	0	0
Thankoffering (Leamington), per Mrs. Mandell ...	1	0	0
Miss Canning (Douglas), per Miss E. A. Moffat ...	1	0	0
Miss E. A. Moffat (Douglas) ... ..	1	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel W. Ward ... ..	1	0	0
A Friend (Chobham), per Rev. H. S. Acworth ...	1	0	0
Miss Stott (Rugby) ... ..	1	0	0
Miss Stubbs (Leamington), per Mrs. Mandell ...	1	0	0
Miss C. Parker ... ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Rair, per Rev. R. J. Simpson ... ..	0	10	0
Mrs. Dowdeswell ... ..	0	10	0
Mrs. Flower-Fripp ... ..	0	10	0
An Old Friend, Thankoffering ... ..	0	10	0
"Thankoffering" (Brighton) ... ..	0	10	0
Mrs. Stephens (Beckenham), coll. ... ..	0	10	0
Miss Chatterton, per Rev. E. M. Weigall (Roxby) ...	0	5	0
Mrs. Spiller, per Mrs. Edlin (Plymouth) ... ..	0	5	0
J. Barton, Esq. (Donegal), per Mrs. Gahan ... ..	0	5	0
Rev. F. Kirkpatrick (Weston-super-Mare) ... ..	0	5	0
	<hr/>		
	1,794	19	2
Interest ... ..	64	7	8
	<hr/>		
	£1,859	6	10
	<hr/>		

**I**N accordance with the notice, page 6, January Magazine, we herewith append a list of some principal items in construction and outfit of our proposed new Mission steamer to supersede the sailing yawl "Allen Gardiner," in view of the contemplated expansion of the Southern Mission in Tierra del Fuégo.

The contract is signed with Mr. Josiah McGregor, of Crown Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., under the skilled supervision of Mr. D. Joy, Consulting Engineer, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster. The Steamer Sub-Committee have had the benefit of the valuable advice of Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., Admiral J. C. Prevost, Bishop Stirling, and several other friends during their deliberations.

The General Committee having now ordered the vessel, which is to be constructed of wood, to be built on the Clyde, and to be ready by June 30th next, it becomes necessary to take active steps to procure the requisite funds.

Out of the needed amount of 4,000*l.* to meet the cost of steamer and small sailing boat, together with contingent expenses, the sum of 1,859*l.* has been received to January 21, 1884, leaving about 2,141*l.* to be raised in addition to the product of the sale of the yawl, which will not be realized till after the steamer gets out to Tierra del Fuégo.

The following list gives the approximate cost of the items referred to, for which donations or collections will be most thankfully received:—

	APPROXIMATE COST.				DONORS OR COLLECTORS (Paid or promised).
	£	s.	d.		
Compass and Binnacle ...	14	0	0		
Wheel ... ..	5	0	0	*	
Capstan, &c. ... ..	20	0	0		
Best Bower Anchor ...	4	0	0	*	
Best Bower Chain...	6	0	0	*	
Small Bower Anchor ...	2	10	0		
Small Bower Chain ...	3	10	0		
Stream Anchor ... ..	2	10	0		
Kedge Anchor ... ..	2	0	0	*	

\* Appropriated.

APPROXIMATE COST.				DONORS OR COLLECTORS	
	£	s.	d.	<i>(Paid or promised).</i>	
6-inch Hawser 60 fathoms, with reel ... ..	13	0	0	*	
Bowsprit ... ..	4	0	0		
Foremast ... ..	14	0	0		
Mainmast ... ..	12	0	0		
Fore Boom ... ..	5	0	0		
Main Boom ... ..	6	0	0		
Fore Gaff ... ..	2	10	0		
Main Gaff ... ..	3	0	0		
Jib ... ..	4	0	0		
Fore Staysail... ..	6	0	0		
Square (Fore) Sail ... ..	12	0	0		
Foresail ... ..	13	0	0		
Mainsail ... ..	15	0	0		
Two Gaff Topsails... ..	8	0	0		
Second Jib ... ..	4	0	0		
Storm Staysail ... ..	4	0	0		
Storm Trysail ... ..	5	0	0		
Hand Winch (Cargo, &c.)	7	0	0		
Spyglass ... ..	2	0	0		
Night Binoculars ... ..	3	0	0	*	
Ensign ... ..	1	10	0	*	
Blue Peter, House Flag, and Burgee ... ..	4	10	0		
Code of Signal Flags, with Book ... ..	7	0	0		
Cabin Stove ... ..	5	0	0		
Cabin Table ... ..	4	0	0		
Cabin Lamp ... ..	1	10	0		
Cabin Clock ... ..	2	10	0	*	
Cabin Compass ... ..	5	0	0		
Dispensary ... ..	12	0	0	*	
Galley Stove (Cooking)	2	10	0		
Keel ... ..	30	0	0		
Stem and Apron ... ..	12	0	0		
Stern Post ... ..	8	0	0		
Stern Post (After)... ..	7	0	0		
Screw Propeller (brass)	35	0	0		
Spare ditto (iron) ... ..	13	0	0		
Screw Shaft ... ..	12	0	0		
Cylinder ... ..	34	0	0		
Cylinder ... ..	50	0	0		
Piston and Rod ... ..	20	0	0		
Piston and Rod ... ..	30	0	0		
Boiler (Steel) ... ..	230	0	0		
Condenser ... ..	170	0	0		
Funnel ... ..	6	0	0		
Bunkers ... ..	14	0	0		
Vice ... ..	1	10	0		
Engineer's Tools ... ..	4	10	0		
Stoking Gear ... ..	2	0	0		

\* Appropriated.

APPROXIMATE COST.			DONORS OR COLLECTORS.			
	£	s.	d.	<i>(Paid or Promised).</i>		
One Frame of Ship (of many) ... ..	20	0	0			
One Garboard Strake (of two) ... ..	25	0	0			
One Bottom Plank (of several) ... ..	14	0	0			
One Side Plank (of several) ... ..	12	0	0			
One Bilge Piece (of two)	8	0	0			
The Sheathing Copper	50	0	0			
The Rudder ... ..	20	0	0			
Total when fully presented...				1,075	10	0
Less paid and included below ... ..				12	0	0
				<hr/>		
				1,063	10	0
Additional to above for general construction of steamer, sailing-boat, etc., etc., supposing above list fully presented.	Already subscribed and in hand, to Jan. 21, 1884 (including interest)...			1,859	6	10
	Required further ... ..			1,077	3	2
Total required ... ..				<hr/> <hr/>		
				£4,000	0	0

Communications and contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Captain E. POULDEN, R.N., at the Office of the Society, 11, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

ALFRED R. PITE, *Chairman of General Committee*  
 DAVID COUTY, } *Chairmen of Finance*  
 HENRY MORRIS, } *Committee.*  
 EDWARD POULDEN, CAPTAIN, R.N., *Secretary.*  
 R. J. SIMPSON, *Clerical Secretary.*

### The Alexandra Colony.

#### GRAN CHACO.

R. JAMES FERGUSON writes :—

*“ Pajaro Blanco, Alexandra Colony,  
 “ 9th October, 1883.*

“ My work consists of visiting, preaching, and of teaching in the Sunday-school and day-school.

“ When I became acquainted with the state that the young people were in with regard to secular and religious instruction I commenced a Sunday-school at the house of Mr. Fisher, eight miles north of the church. Nearly all



the children who came, varying from four years to seventeen, did not know the alphabet, they seemed willing to learn, and their parents were just as willing to have them taught, and I placed before them the advantage of attending a day school, where they could be fitted for commercial or other pursuits, and they agreed to send them regularly three times per week, if I could find a room. I am happy to say that Señor Ramon willingly gave me the use of his sitting-room, and I arranged benches and desks, with bricks and boards, and borrowed a table; I have also got together a few old class books, so we get on famously.

“Mrs. Ferguson and myself leave home at 8 a.m. every Monday Wednesday, and Friday on horseback. We arrive in time to open the school at 9 a.m. and continue to 12 a.m., when we allow the children half an hour for luncheon, when they reassemble and continue to 2.45 or 3 p.m. The attendance, boys and girls, from four to seventeen years, number sixteen, and I charge the sum of 1 dol. each, or if there is a family of five, I allow them to come for 3 dols. Two more are coming to-morrow, and I expect three who are suffering from cold. I must charge a little less when the parents are very poor; but it is well in this part of the world to make people pay for everything, or they set no value upon it. My wife will begin a sewing-class to-morrow, and will also teach the younger children to sing. Her assistance is most valuable to me both in the Sunday-school and day-school. We open the school by repeating the Creed and the Lord’s Prayer. My class of four boys and four girls write a copy. Afterwards I teach them the multiplication table, then arithmetic. In the afternoon geography, spelling, reading, and arrange their sums for next day. The junior class Mrs. Ferguson teaches in a separate room. We are very happy in our work, and I hope that good results will follow. The attendance for the past four weeks at the Sunday-school has been seventy-  
■. When the older members spell through part of a chapter I teach them a text to be remembered and repeated the next Sunday. I have been able to give them small books and monthly papers for good attendance. I have preached the Gospel twice in the church, once during the absence of Mr. Richards, and last Sunday when he was present. I find there is great need everywhere to tell our fellow-countrymen and other settlers their true state before God, and the good news which will put them in a proper position to serve God in newness of life. My work for the greater part, although connected with the Church here, is independent of it, owing to unpleasant disputes in past, the ill effects of which have not been got over.

“The Indians you refer to have long since been removed from this place, and when they are found stealing or attempting to steal, they are shot. They never take away the life of an enemy, but would take possession of their horses and cattle; if they are caught in the act, they would, without a moment’s hesitation, use their spear. I have been informed that they consider it folly to kill a man, as they cannot in a

future day steal from him again. About six weeks ago a number of English-speaking people left some eight leagues further north, and, in order to rescue their horses, they shot about forty men and took prisoners seven women and eight children, before any effort could be put forth.

“ Amongst them it would be necessary to settle near the place or town they resort to, and begin with the children. A good many of them speak the Spanish language ; but they distrust Englishmen so much, I do not think an occasional visit would do any good. I would suggest that we should begin work, say in about twelve months’ time, at Reconquista, sixty miles further north, where the people have neither church nor school, and there is a large Welsh settlement to begin with, most of whom speak the English language.

“ JAMES FERGUSON.”

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## Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from December Magazine.)

ON returning to the fire, three or four dogs ran rapidly amongst us, proving that Reverdito’s call had not been a false alarm ; and, indeed, the next day we found footprints of Aborigines, and soon after two or three columns of smoke were discovered to the east of the bay. The unexpected visit caused a little confusion in the encampment ; we knew not whether those two Indians were instigated by mere curiosity, or were the vanguard of a numerous army which had intended to attack us during the night. I must confess that many lost their usual coolness in face of this possible danger ; and it required all my arguments to convince them that the Fuégians must be very tired of life before they would venture to attack twelve resolute men, provided with the best arms that art could produce.

The Aborigines did not show themselves during the 8th ; on the 9th Professor Spegazzini and the assistant Reverdito went somewhat imprudently into the woods to botanize, and happening to raise their eyes from some plants that had attracted their attention, they were petrified at seeing before them three monstrous individuals, bow and arrow in hand. “ I would not have given a penny for my life,” Professor Spegaz-

zini afterwards said to me, "and I was expecting every moment an arrow in my ribs ; but the Aborigines, seeing we did not fire, approached us, shouting and making signs to us not to fire. With great difficulty we induced them to accompany us to the encampment, but we were obliged to place ourselves in front, with what feelings you may imagine."

On emerging from the wood the long file of Indians was observed by us at the encampment ; the alarm was immediately sounded to call in the absent ones, and arms were got ready. From the top of the hut which served for a kitchen, I observed the supposed enemy's column, that advanced towards us yelling and gesticulating. The high turban of hair, the mantles of guanaco-skins, and the bows with which they were armed, gave such a menacing aspect to the column as to fill me with anxiety, but when I saw Spegazzini and Reverdito among them all my fears vanished.

When the column had advanced halfway, two individuals separated from the others, approaching us to discover what were our intentions. They found us amicably disposed, upon which they made a sign to the remainder, who soon after entered the first enclosure of the encampment. Paiuin acted as interpreter, and related to them what had happened to us. All listened in silence to Paiuin's long history, but seemed to feel little commiseration for us. Bread and biscuits were distributed amongst them, and when evening came they were sent away ; not, however, without notice being given to them to keep away from the encampment during the night. Some of us accompanied them to their own quarters, bringing back good impressions of our new friends.

The next day the Indians brought their camp to our side of the river, and men and women visited our tents. We were very generous to them ; all the biscuits and meat we possessed were distributed amongst them, for a boat had arrived in the morning which had brought to us the comforting news that the "Allen Gardiner" was on her way to our rescue.

On the morning of the 11th, before daybreak, the "Allen Gardiner" arrived. In a few hours every one of us had embarked ; and at noon we left the fatal Bay, and landed at

Ooshooia three days after. Mr. Bridges most kindly allowed me to make use of the boats of the Mission, and Captain Willis having promised that I should be conducted to those places of Tierra del Fuégo which I had not yet visited, I decided to make a short stay at Ooshooia. To Professor Lovisato I entrusted the work in Patagonia.

At 2 p.m. on the 18th the "Allen Gardiner" left Ooshooia for Sandy Point. With deep and sincere regret I witnessed the departure of the brave Professors Lovisato and Spegazzini and the brave sailors who had shared my fortune; I should have liked them all to have remained with me, but being short of means I was only able to retain the services of the assistant Reverdito.

*(To be continued.)*

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**"My presence shall go with thee."**

EXOD. xxxiii. 14.

Speed Thou, we ask, Thy servant, Lord,  
 O speed him on his way ;  
 Let Thine own presence go with him,  
 Thy blessing day by day.

Thou knowest all his daily need,  
 Grace, wisdom, faith, and love ;  
 Pour out these gifts, most gracious Lord,  
 From Thy rich stores above.

Let Thine own strength be proved in him,  
 His weakness shall not fail ;  
 For strong in Thee, he knows Thine arm  
 Shall 'gainst all foes prevail.

Thy Truth he bears to distant lands,  
 Empowered by Thee to give  
 Thy quickening Word to all around,  
 And they that hear shall live.

Then speed Thy servant, Lord, we ask,  
 O speed him on his way ;  
 His body, soul, and spirit bless,  
 It is for this we pray.

W. H.

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE notes under the above heading were omitted last month, so we have now to record the results of our December Association work. This, so far as the Southern district is concerned, was chiefly taken by the Revs. W. H. Lloyd and T. W. Wilkinson, both possessing, what is so valuable for Deputations, ample South American experience. Bishop Stirling, however, kindly addressed a Drawing-room Meeting at Bath, and spoke at the Exeter Annual Meeting, where the information he gave was full of interest. The Sermons and Meeting at Weston-super-Mare, taken by Mr. Lloyd, and the Meeting at Taunton, taken by Mr. Wilkinson, were the other important engagements of the month. Goring, Greenstreet Green, Coleford, and Binstead, near Ryde, were also visited in December, and yielded good results. At Binstead a somewhat scanty attendance was made up for by the interesting speech of the Rev. Dr. Saul, a former chaplain at Panama. What he said was doubly valuable in view of our reoccupation of this important position in South America after an interval of more than twelve years. We must not forget to add that Mr. Ponder visited Dover with the magic lantern and gave a lecture which seems to have interested greatly all who were present. In the Midland district Mr. Wilkinson preached at Walmley, and Mr. Watney at Christ Church, Newark, while Mr. Edgcome took his own Sermons in Nottingham. Mr. Welby preached or lectured at Rempstone, Hill Top, St. Jude's, Wolverhampton, Blockley, Stretton-on-Dunsmore, and Coleshill, and reports of his district generally that "the collections were well sustained and were up to the average."

Mr. Farmer reports eleven Meetings as held in the North during the month, including a new opening at St. Clement's, Manchester. An excellent Juvenile Meeting at St. Luke's, Bolton, resulted in a collection of nearly 7*l*. A snow storm somewhat hindered the success of the Meetings in Northumberland, but we are glad to note that forty-two cards were taken at the eleven Meetings. We would suggest that all our lecturers should take down the names and addresses of those who accept cards. Then if these are sent to the Office, the quarterly "Gift" can be forwarded to these new collectors who may thus be kept interested in the work they have undertaken to advance. Too many of the collectors enlisted are, we fear, lost sight of for lack of some such method as this. The only January Meeting we can speak of at this moment is that held at Combe Down, on the 17th. The room was well filled and the interest taken in our cause seems to be well sustained. In our next issue will appear some account of Meetings and Sermons taken by the Rev. W. H. Redknap, who, as we stated last month, has been appointed to speak and preach for the Society in the Southern district.

## PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects selected for Prayer and Praise on the 11th inst. :—

I. That our thanks are due and hereby rendered to Almighty God for His merciful preservation of Mr. and Mrs. Tyerman and their child from death in a serious railway accident on their way to Cordoba.

II. That God may be pleased to vouchsafe His blessing upon what may be said and done at the special Meeting to be held at the Mansion House on February 22nd.

III. That the balance required to complete the purchase money for our new mission steamer, "Allen Gardiner," be speedily forthcoming, the outcome of Christian love and zeal anxious to have a hand and heart in saving lives and winning souls in the most dangerous and neglected region in the world.

IV. That God's blessing may rest on the Society's efforts to supply spiritual aid to the thousands of people labouring in the Isthmus of Panama, and that the Rev. A. W. Lockyer's work amongst them may be abundantly blest.

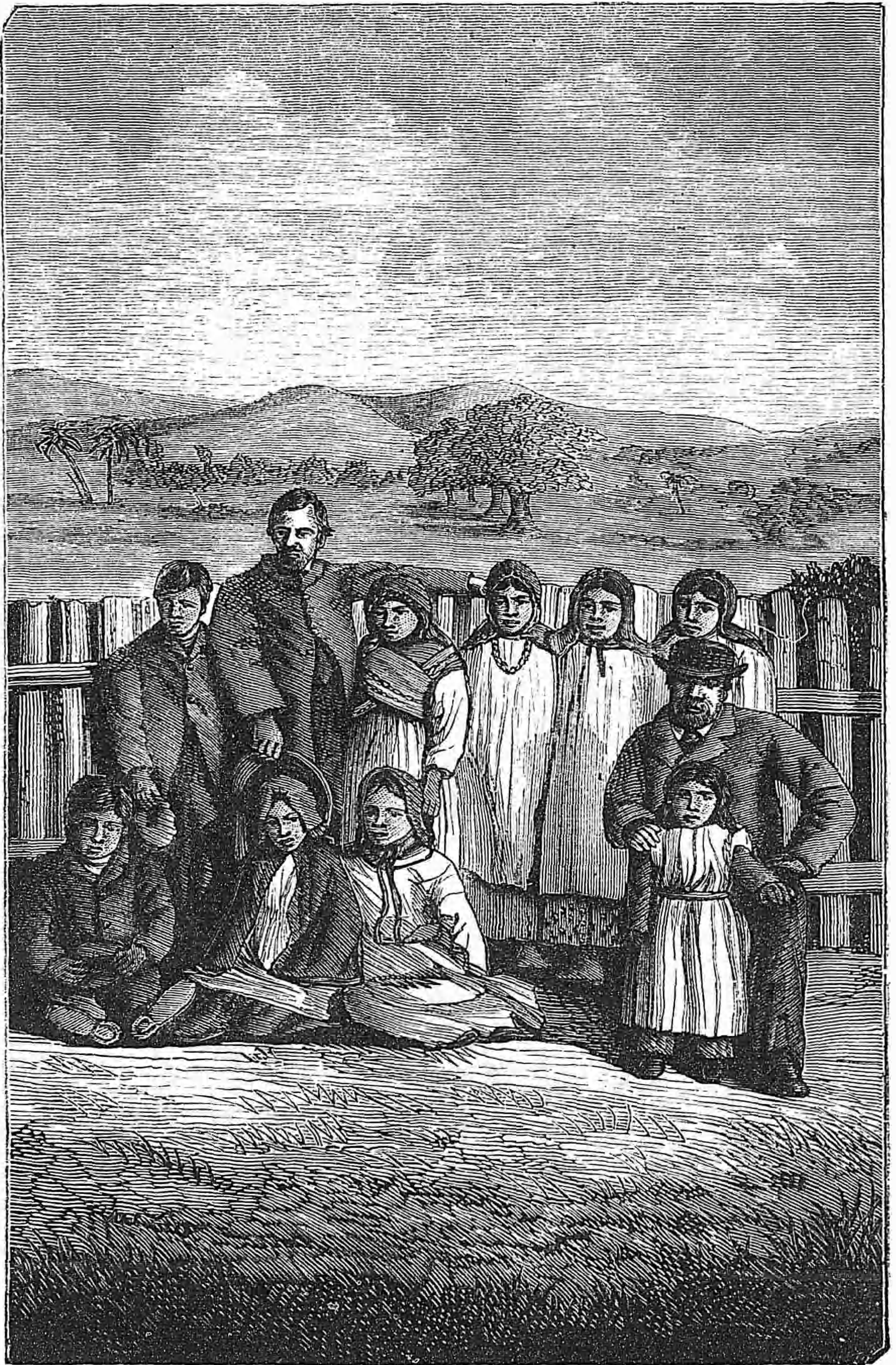
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### SALE OF WORK.

SOUTHWELL.—Miss Gaster, assisted by Miss Heathcote, proposes (D.V.) to hold at her house (Southwell, Notts), early in May, a Sale of Work for the South American Mission, and hopes that those friends who have hitherto contributed so handsomely to the Sale will continue their aid to this work.

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The Secretary begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following packages of clothing and books for transmission to South America :—One parcel from Mrs. Hemborough ; one parcel from Mrs. Cotton ; one parcel from Miss Price ; one bale from Lady E. Gurdon ; one parcel from Miss Clark ; one bale from Mrs. Watson's Working Party ; one box from Mrs. Stirling ; one parcel from Mrs. Wolf ; one box from Mrs. Hobbs ; one parcel from Anon., for Ooshooia. One parcel of books from Miss Johnson ; one parcel of books from Mrs. Boxer and Miss Banks ; one parcel from Miss Lush, for the Gran Chaco. One package of tracts from C. Davies, Esq. ; one parcel of tracts from Miss Dawson, for various stations. One parcel of books from Miss Cox, for Rev. J. A. Dodds.



FUEGIAN ORPHANS WITH THE REV. T. BRIDGES AND MR. R. WHAITS.  
*From a Photograph taken by the Officers of the French War Vessel "Romanche."*

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

MARCH ■, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stirling (*Jan. 25*); Revs. F. N. Lett (*Dec. 26, 29, and 31, Jan. 8 and 21*); James Midgley (*Jan. 12*); A. W. Lockyer (*Jan. 14 and 22*); R. Allen (*Jan. 8*); J. Dominguez (*Jan. 4*); J. A. Dodds (*Jan. 8*); T. Bridges (*Dec. 21 and 26*); Dr. Cross (*Jan. 26*); Captain Willis (*Jan. 14*); Messrs. Singlehurst and Co. (*Jan. 11*); E. S. Bowring (*Jan. 2*); J. S. Robertson (*Jan. 1*); Wehrhahn and Co. (*Jan. 1*); H. Mahony (*Dec. 18 and Jan. 1*); James Ferguson (*Dec. 28*); Dean and Sons (*Dec. 18 and Jan. 14*); R. Whaits (*Nov. 7*); W. T. Bartlett (*Dec. 29*); W. Bartlett (*Jan. 10*); H. Burleigh (*Jan. 1*); J. Lawrence (*Dec. 24*).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 11th inst.

### FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The total amount received from Jan. 23rd to Feb. 25th for the financial year 1883, was £996 19s. 6d..

The total amount received during the month of January for the financial year 1884, was £52 11s. 6d.

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

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



We deeply regret the sad intelligence that we have to record from Rosario in the lamented death of our dear friend and faithful Missionary Chaplain, the Rev. F. N. Lett. Our news is too scanty and our hearts too full to say more at present.

We are thankful to be able to announce that the Meeting so kindly called at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor in reference to our Southern Mission was a great success, and was in its character unique and historical. No such scene has been witnessed since the English Reformation. The Society is deeply indebted to the Lord Mayor for this as well as his many other acts of kindness, evincing as they do his sympathy for and his deep interest in the work of the Society of which he has been for so many years a member and warm supporter. We refer our readers to the full Report of the Meeting given in the present Magazine.

There was another very interesting Meeting held during last month at the new Mission Hall of St. George's-in-the-East, presided over by the able and active new Rector, the Rev. C. H. Turner, M.A. A lecture on the Society's work was given by Mr. F. Ponder and illustrated by some of our beautiful dissolving views, exhibited, with his usual skill, by Mr. Rowland. The lecture was listened to with deep attention by the crowded audience that filled the noble Hall, which has been very recently built under the auspices of the new Rector, and is doubtless in great measure the result of his energy and liberality, and which for beauty and convenience is unrivalled in that part of London. The contents of several of the missionary boxes were handed in, and these sums with some subscriptions and the collection made on this occasion amounted to about £12. Nothing could exceed the admirable method and tact with which all was arranged by the excellent Rector, Mr. Turner, to whom the Society is much indebted for this as well as for other instances of sympathy and help.

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## Christian Civilization and the South American Mission.



MEETING was held at the Mansion House, in the Egyptian Hall (by the kind permission of the Lord Mayor), on the afternoon of Friday, the 23rd of February, the notices of which bore the heading "Christian Civilization the only true method of affecting the Subjugation and Improvement of Uncivilized Races," and the object of convening the Meeting was stated to be "to draw special attention to the remarkable and instructive work of the

South American Missionary Society, over a period of twenty-eight years, at its Southern Mission in Tierra del Fuégo, as having promoted the best interests of humanity, of commerce, and of international good-will." The LORD MAYOR presided, and the spacious hall was filled. Among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G. ; the Earl of Aberdeen ; His Excellency Señor Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Republic ; Admiral Noce, Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy ; Capt. Le Clerc, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy ; Dr. Paul Hyades, of the French Scientific Exhibition to Cape Horn ; Bishop Claughton (Archdeacon of London and Chaplain-General of the Forces) ; Sir W. Charley, Q.C. ; the Rev. F. E. Wigram (Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society) ; the Rev. Canon Carver, the Ven. Archdeacon Whateley, the Rev. Dr. Forrest ; Mr. Hughes-Hughes, Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company ; Mr. A. Pite, Chairman of the Committee of the South American Missionary Society ; Mr. E. H. Woods, Mr. H. Morris, Captain Bedford Pim, R.N., Mr. Wilson Noble, Mr. T. Garnett, Col. Beamish, Col. Channer, Mr. A. J. Neale, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. D. Couty, Mr. E. J. Powell, Mr. John Perry, Mr. R. S. Clough, Mr. John Palmer, Dr. McClinton, Mr. John Fair, C. H. Bousfield ; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and Capt. Poulden, R.N. (Secretaries) ; the Revs. F. F. Statham, J. H. Moran, W. H. Shimield, J. J. Manley, W. Windle, C. Stirling, C. E. Story, W. J. Kirkman, W. Fleming, C. J. Eyre, C. Turner, P. R. Mahony, J. J. Baker, F. C. Lloyd ; W. W. Kirby, R.D., Dr. Jabez Hogg, &c.

The LORD MAYOR said :—Your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentleman, we have met here to-day in support of a very important Society which I have very great pleasure in seeing represented at the Mansion House. It is a Society in which I have taken an interest for some years ; and in May last I had the honour of speaking at their Anniversary Meeting. This gathering is not a missionary meeting in the ordinary sense. The object of its promoters is that you should hear and consider the results of simple, persevering, faithful work in its bearing on the civilization of savage races ; and from a commercial point of view as well as from a Christian standpoint, that work presents a signal example and illustration of the more excellent way of dealing with such races, and promoting peace and goodwill on the earth. You are now especially called upon to assist in the substitution of a mission steamer for a sailing vessel. There is no collection to be made ; but there are papers on the platform and at the doors, and the Committee will be exceedingly thankful to those friends who will give in their names as contributors. I think we must all feel that the object in view is one of very great interest. I suppose it is some thirty years since most of us who recollect that time were very much interested and thrilled by two biographies that were then published of the lives of Captain Allen Gardiner and Mr. Richard Williams. Those were two of the devoted men who felt so much interest at that period in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the natives of Tierra del Fuégo. Those two men who went out to that country were literally starved to death ; they were cut off from all supplies, and they died from starvation. At that time this field of Mission-labour seemed almost hopeless ; but I well recollect that the feeling in my mind, after reading

those biographies, was that it would be a great disgrace if the Church at home were to abandon the object for which those holy and devoted men had sacrificed their lives. I think that feeling actuated many persons, and although we knew how many claims there were upon our sympathies and our purses, this Society was assisted and went on, and the results of some of its labours you will hear to-day. The results will be put before you by those who will presently address you, and who will be able to speak of the good work that has been done and the very signal success which this Society has had in dealing with uncivilized races. We must all see that this Society is not only a Missionary Society, but also one which attempts to provide for the spiritual wants of the English-speaking population in South America—a country which very much requires assistance of that kind. I think that upon both these grounds we must feel that it has very strong claims upon our sympathy, our contributions, and our prayers. I would now ask you to listen to the many very interesting statements which I know will be put before you, and not least to those of those distinguished gentlemen who attend to-day as the representatives of three European and two South American Powers, and then, convinced as I am sure you will be by the speeches you will hear of the great good done by the Society, to give it your hearty support. (Cheers.)

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON said :—My Lord, I have to state that letters of regret for absence have been received from some distinguished persons who, it was hoped, would be present. I have this moment received a telegram from Count Münster (the German Ambassador) saying that he regrets very much that urgent business prevents him from attending this Meeting. The French Ambassador (M. Waddington), after expressing his regret that he is unable to attend the Meeting, says “he wishes at the same time to state that the work of the South American Missionary Society meets with his warmest sympathy and approval.” The Italian Ambassador (Count Nigra) writes :—“I regret to be unavoidably prevented being present at the Mansion House Meeting, which has for its object to draw special attention to the work of the South American Society. I regret it the more because I should have availed myself of the occasion to testify again the feeling of the Royal Italian Government to the English Mission who contributed in giving succour to Lieutenant Bové, of the Royal Italian Navy, and his companions wrecked in the channels of Tierra del Fuégo in 1882. I have requested Admiral Noce, Naval Attaché to the Italian Embassy, to be present at the Meeting.” The Archbishop of Canterbury writes :—“Dear Mr. Simpson, Will you kindly express to the Lord Mayor, and to the Meeting over which he has kindly promised to preside, my regret that I am unable to be present. I have lately seen Bishop Stirling (on the day previous to his departure for South America) and I am much interested in his laborious, long, and constant journeyings throughout his vast diocese. His contact with one place after another must have a most important influence upon the work of the Church in that country, and I earnestly hope that abiding results may attend his labours.” The following has been received from the Bishop of London :—“My dear Lord Mayor, I am very sorry to be prevented by a previous engagement from being present at the Mansion House on Friday next. The work of the South American Mission is one to me of peculiar interest. Its history records some of the noblest examples in our day of self-devotion to the cause of the Gospel. Its present condition illustrates the power of Christianity in ameliorating and raising even the lowest types of the human race ; and I have the satisfaction of remembering that I ordained both the excellent Bishop of the Falkland Islands and the simple-minded and devoted Thomas Bridges, who has for many years laboured cheerfully in the most repulsive Mission which has yet been undertaken by the English Church. I shall be obliged to your Lordship to express my regret to the Meeting.” The Dean of Windsor writes :—“Dear Mr. Simpson, I am very sorry I cannot attend your great Meeting at the Mansion House next Friday. I have an important engagement at Windsor. Everyone who knows what the Society has done for the Evangelization of South America will rejoice at this public recognition and advocacy of its claims for a wider support from the Christian liberality of England.” We have also received letters of apology from Lady Brassey, Sir Thos.

Brassey, the Bishop of Antigua, Bishop Mitchinson, and Mr. J. D. Allcroft, who enclosed a donation of twenty guineas. There is also a letter from Dr. Hahn, attached to the French Scientific Expedition to Tierra del Fuégo, in which he says :—" Putting aside the commercial aspect and the services rendered by the Mission to the shipwrecked mariners of every nationality—a well-known fact—I shall only allude to the results obtained by the work of humanity and civilization. It is undeniable that the habits of the Yahgan Fuégians are considerably changed under the influence of the missionaries, and this in all parts of the Yahgan territory. At Ooshooia, particularly, the results are most remarkable—civilization here is advanced, many inhabitants are Christians, and follow with assiduity their religious services. I have been able to discover in this locality many who have a love for work (a sentiment unknown before the arrival of the missionaries), and who possess to-day a complete education in construction and agriculture. Permit me to express my sincere admiration for these pioneers of civilization, and my strong gratitude for the services they have rendered."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who was cordially received, said :—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I have to move the following Resolution :—

"That this Meeting views with heartfelt satisfaction the success which has, in the Providence of God, attended the devoted labours of Captain Allen Gardiner, Canon Despard, Bishop Stirling, the Rev. Thomas Bridges, and their faithful fellow-helpers in Tierra del Fuégo, in winning from savage and vicious habits the lowest and most degraded of the human race to Christian truth and practice, as well as to the cultivation of the useful industries of civilized life."

The South American Missionary Society have done well to confine their appeal to-day to a single object. Their diocese covers, so to speak, an immense extent of territory, and their operations are almost unlimited, and they have done well, I repeat, to direct attention on this occasion to one single spot, not only because it presents the greatest need, but also because it exhibits the greatest triumph, and there is certainly no more remarkable manifestation of God's mercy and blessing upon missionary efforts to be found in all the records of attempts to evangelize the heathen. Now, I really think that, after what you have heard from the Lord Mayor, and after what you have heard read from the letters written by different gentlemen who were unable to attend, I might assume that there has been quite sufficient already to justify the passing of the Resolutions which you will be asked to adopt to-day. It would be very difficult indeed—it would be next to impossible—to sum up in a short speech—for short it must be, considering the time of day and the number of speakers who are to follow me—all that has been achieved, all the difficulties that have been gone through, and all the good that has been accomplished, by the remarkable men who have taken part in this Mission ; to speak of all the unrivalled courage of Allen Gardiner, and all the perseverance of existing labourers ; men like Mr. Bridges, who have braved death, who have endured calamities, including hunger and hardships, and who have been nothing daunted by the terrible aspect of affairs around them, have not been discouraged by a prospect which seemed more dark and dismal and hopeless than almost any that had ever before been seen on the face of the earth. I think there is no record at all like the record of this Mission. To say nothing of the inhospitable character of that region, and of the dreadful climate, I would point to the terrible condition and appearance of the people. Those who came in contact with the natives described them as belonging to the lowest type of the human race, utterly incapable of any higher thought than that of eating, drinking, and sleeping. On this point we had the opinion of a very great philosopher, a man who had studied human nature in all its forms, and than whom there was no greater authority on a subject of that kind—I mean the late Mr. Charles Darwin. He saw these people ; he examined their peculiarities during a voyage on board the "Beagle," along the shores of Tierra del Fuégo, and he came to the conclusion that the task of improving them would be utterly hopeless, that they were no better than mere animals, and that, in fact, while animals might be taught something, the natives of that region could be taught nothing. Yet this was the race of men,—a race, I may remark, which seemed at that time to have no idea of any race superior to themselves, or

of any other state of existence,—this, I say, was the race of men whom Allen Gardiner determined to assail with Christian weapons. He determined to see what the power of the Gospel could do, to see what, by God's blessing upon the means employed, could be done to elevate those who were apparently the most degraded specimens of the human race. I say I know nothing like this. I am perfectly astounded when I read the record of the doings of the men who have engaged in that work ; I am astounded when I am told, or when I read, of what they have achieved. The only explanation which can be offered is that to be found in the words "What hath God wrought?" And will it not lead us to the conclusion that one should never despair with regard to Mission work? I believe that in the whole human race there are none so lost, none so degraded, none whose case is apparently so utterly hopeless, that by the grace of God, and through the influence of Christian principles, it may not be brought to a level quite equal to our own. You have been told what these Fuégian people were, of their physical and moral degradation, of their ferocity, their ignorance, and their untrustworthiness. Look at their present state! What a change has taken place! What have you now? You have an industrious people engaged in the arts of agriculture, and performing many of the duties of civilized life. Moreover, they have among them a translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Yaghan language by the Rev. Thomas Bridges, who has given them a written character; and translated the Gospels of St. Luke, St. John, and the Acts of the Apostles into their own tongue. Is that nothing? To go no further, is not that one of the greatest missionary triumphs ever achieved? But, mark you, there is something which concerns the whole of mankind. They were most notorious for depredations and cruelties on a coast where there was no harbour of refuge, and where there could be no security for ships. It has been well said that mariners in general are not afraid of dangers; but mariners of every nation, who were compelled to approach that coast, besides knowing that there were shoals and rocks, and that the navigation was dangerous, well knew also that if they should be thrown, through any calamity, on the shores of Tierra de Fuégo they were almost certain to lose their lives. They knew that there was not a particle of pity, not a particle of compassion or sympathy, to be found by shipwrecked sailors among the natives of that region. But what is the case now? Is not the state of things altogether changed? What is the testimony of all the mariners of different countries who go there? What is the testimony of our own people? It is that the region abounds, as it were, with harbours of refuge. When a sailor is in distress or difficulty he is sure to be received with kindness among those people. The system of wrecking which is known in the civilized world is not known there; on the contrary, there are now places on the coast where sailors who have suffered shipwreck are sure to meet with hospitality, tenderness, and kind treatment. This is, indeed, a mighty change. "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, see the wonders of the deep," and among all those wonders there is none greater than that exhibited in the changed conduct of the people of Tierra del Fuégo. The people planted along those shores, who were formerly the most ferocious, the most dangerous, and the most godless of the human race, now open their wigwams or their huts to the crews of shipwrecked vessels. This at once leads me to the conclusion, in which we are equally concerned, that it is an immense advantage to the cause of the Mission to Tierra del Fuégo to have such magnificent foreign support as it has on this occasion. The existence of these wigwams or huts as harbours of refuge shows that the matter is one that concerns all nations; hence it is, I say, that we have such magnificent support from representatives of other nations, including France, Italy, Germany, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. All the mariners who go across the ocean on their lawful business may be exposed to the terrible calamity of shipwreck, none can escape "the dangers of the sea," but on the coast of Tierra del Fuégo, the sufferings that attend shipwreck in many parts of the earth have at all events been greatly diminished. And what an argument does the case of Tierra del Fuégo supply in favour of Foreign Missions. We often hear that "charity begins at home." That is a very fine-sounding proverb; but if charity begins it ought not to end at home. Moreover, home itself is concerned in a case of this sort. Look at the position of

those who travel on the seas. Is not the presence of a harbour of refuge on coasts like those of Tierra del Fuégo as necessary as Portsmouth, or Plymouth, or Dover is to the sailors of our own land, or as necessary as Leghorn is to the Italians, or Cadiz to the Spaniards, or Cherbourg to the French? Charity begins, I admit, at home, but in this case it is well that we should not only see the needs of our own mariners, but also recognise the solidarity of nations, that we should see that what is good for men in one part of the world is also good for men in other parts of the world, and that we should all combine heart and soul for the benefit of the human race. There is a good reflex influence, and a very powerful one in a mission of this kind upon the mariners of our own shores, and upon the mariners of other countries. Englishmen go out godless men to distant parts of the world, but when they come to find what Christianity has done for savages, there is a reflex thought that Christianity may be of intrinsic and internal value to themselves. I remember a missionary from Fiji telling me an anecdote which illustrates what I am now referring to. You have all heard how the Fijians were raised in the scale of social life when Christianity had been introduced among them. Well, a missionary told me that this came under his observation or notice. A ship having been wrecked off one of the islands of Fiji, a boat's crew that had got ashore from the wreck were in the greatest possible terror lest they should be devoured by the Fijians. On reaching land they dispersed in different directions. Two of them found a cottage and crept into it, and as they lay there wondering what would become of them, one suddenly called out to his companion, "All right, Jack, there is a Bible on this chair, no fear now!" What must have been the effect produced upon that man's mind! He now felt that the people of that cottage being Christians, he and his companion were safe, while under other conditions they would probably have made a meal for the first Fijians who made their appearance. Well, these are very serious considerations affecting us as a nation, not only commercially but spiritually, not only affecting the safety of the body, but even the moral character of our fellow-countrymen who go abroad. And, indeed, it is a matter of very great importance that when we are appealing to you for further assistance for the people of Tierra del Fuégo, you should consider deeply what was the character of those people before they were addressed by our missionaries. You must remember that they were then very ferocious and very ignorant. But now see what has been done for them; see what has been achieved in raising their general condition. I have read somewhere that the great philosopher, Mr. Charles Darwin, had the candour to admit—and it is a great thing to have candour among such men—that the people of Tierra del Fuégo had undergone an improvement which greatly astonished him. He had supposed that they were altogether irreclaimable, and must continue in the degraded condition in which he had found them, but when he heard of the triumph achieved by the missionaries, and of the advance of the natives in the social scale, he confessed that he had made a mistake, and sent a contribution to the funds of the Society. All these are matters which we should all lay deeply to heart. We do not call upon you now to support an experiment which is being tried for the first time under the most unpromising aspect; that work has been achieved by great men who are gone to their rest. We are putting before you facts which are undeniable, and now there comes upon your shoulders a tenfold responsibility in connection with the duty of supporting a work which God has so signally blessed. We have not only the blessing of God in support of our claim to your assistance, we have also the aid of Her Majesty's Admiralty. I find from the Report of the Society that there has been an official notice from the Admiralty, couched in the usual official style, in which it is intimated that on the shores of Tierra del Fuégo there are certain harbours of refuge or places of safety for Her Majesty's ships going to that part of the world. Thus the natives have taken their stand among the civilized nations of the globe, and have become, as it were, seamarks to warn sailors of danger, and to point them to places of refuge. There is a remarkable passage in the Report which shows the great capacity of these Fuégians. The truth is that until we come into close contact with people of that sort, and observe them minutely, we cannot find out exactly the avenues to their minds or hearts. Well, it has been found that these Fuégians are of considerable capacity, for we

find four native lads assisting Mr. Bridges in his translation of the Gospels into Yaghan. Again, there is a fact which struck me exceedingly as showing what proofs of civilization are to be found among these people. I read it with astonishment and with delight. It is to be found in a letter dated last year from Mr. Bridges, a well-known name which should never be mentioned without reverence and admiration. What does Mr. Bridges say? I am now talking especially to you, ladies. There is much that is depending upon it, and it is as follows:—"The kind, steady attention given by the native women to their sick and dying friends surprises me. By their too close attendance they often bring the sickness of the dying upon themselves. Also, it is with much satisfaction I tell you that some few men and women are remarkable for their integrity even to strangers. Of this the French officers have spoken to me again and again." Why do I wish to impress that upon you? Because I maintain this—and all history shows that I am right—that where the women are uncorrupt the nation is uncorrupt, that where the women are pure and good the nation is pure and good. Women have a great deal in their power and can achieve wonders; and when we see what these Fuégian women are doing, and what a beautiful example they are setting, even to Englishwomen who are engaged in works of charity and beneficence, we may well feel that there is in the case of the Fuégiens reason to hope for far greater results in the direction of Christian civilization than those which I have described. Now I must not travel into the necessity and great value of the projected steamer—a subject which will no doubt be alluded to by the other speakers on this occasion. But I think enough has been said to show what has been achieved by these noble missionaries, and what a solemn duty is imposed upon us, not only to maintain, but if possible to extend, their excellent work. I must say that all honour is due to the memory of those men who commenced the work, and I do not think we could in any way pay greater honour to their memory than by supporting the work which was begun and continued through their instrumentality, and which God has now so signally blessed. You all know, I suppose, the names of Allen Gardiner, Stirling, Despard, Bridges, and others. The memory of such men ought to be cherished. Remember what was said long ago by that grand historian Fuller, when, speaking of the martyrs whose names were effaced, he said, "God's Book is better than men's martyrologies." So it is here; and I cannot help repeating that you cannot do greater honour to the memory of those men to whom I have alluded than by supporting their work. And, moreover, we cannot do a greater benefit to ourselves than by keeping that work constantly in our recollection. Taking such a name as that of Allen Gardiner on the anniversary of his birth, or on the anniversary of his death—I care not which—and the names of all those other men who have so dignified their memories by their sacrifices in the cause of Christ—I say we cannot do a greater benefit to ourselves when we hear such names pronounced than to rise up and bless God that He has produced such men for the advancement of His kingdom and for the welfare of the human race. (Loud cheers.)

Captain LE CLERC, in the absence of M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, in seconding the Resolution, spoke in English as follows:—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I am not very much accustomed to speak at public meetings, and I hope you will excuse my broken English; but still I will do my best. It is not difficult for me to second this Resolution, because I have been myself in Tierra del Fuégo. Although I was not there long, I was there long enough to see what kind of mission the missionaries have fulfilled there, and I can give you a few instances of what kind of people the natives are. I well recollect that the first time that I went to Tierra del Fuégo, I went among savages. At that time they used to pull our beards, thinking that they were tobacco. (Laughter.) On one occasion I remember some of the women came on board; they came to the ship in small canoes with fire in them, being bound to keep the fire burning and never let it be extinguished. They came aboard on a day when we had had the good luck to have killed a bullock. The women saw the bullock hanging in the mainstay. They did not know exactly what it was, but some of them asked for permission to take a little bit of the flesh. They had, of course, no knives or forks. We gave them permission

to take some of the flesh, and they precipitated themselves on the bullock, tore off with their teeth pieces of the flesh, and ran about the deck with bloody slices in their mouth. Thus we saw what savages they were; but you have heard what they are now, and what a great improvement there is in them, and therefore you ought all to support with the greatest earnestness the Mission which exists in Tierra del Fuégo. I remained there for six months. Very often I was so very tired and so very cold that I really did not feel very happy in being in such a savage region; but I used frequently to go to the solitary tomb of an English officer—a captain of the English Navy—and there I used to sit and think, “If that man left home and abandoned everything that is dear to English people to come here and die for the sake of civilizing the natives, why should I not do the same?” If, indeed, I can thus render justice to an Englishman who died so far from his country, so far from his former home, to a man who was not a countryman of mine, what must you English people do when one of your own countrymen has gone so far from home and from civilization in order to restore to civilization a race of savages? What should you do to show your interest in the work which he commenced? (Loud cheers.)

Dr. HYADES, Medical officer attached to the French Scientific Expedition to Cape Horn, said:—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, it is my good fortune and my great pleasure to bring before your Meeting, as a member of the French Scientific Expedition to Cape Horn, my testimony to the admirable work which has been done by your missionaries at Ooshooia. I cannot express my feelings of surprise and pleasure when I paid my first visit at Ooshooia, with Mr. Bridges showing me the missionary settlement, the gardens of the natives and their houses, the orphanage, and the children. All the natives there were good-natured people. There was one shadow over that pleasant picture; it was the disease and mortality prevailing among the Fuégians, and the unsatisfactory state of health of some of the members of the missionary party. Of course I was happy to do as much as possible to relieve the pains of the suffering people, and I was also compelled, as a medical man, to do so as a duty, without being in any way entitled to the thanks which the Committee have sent for me to the French Government. During the whole year that I spent at Orange Bay I was often deeply sorry that I could not pass all that time at your Mission at Ooshooia in giving medical attendance to the sick people. I believe it is very necessary for the benefit, and perhaps I might say for the existence, of the Mission in Tierra del Fuégo, to send there a qualified medical man who should be associated with the missionaries, and would prevent the prevalence of that dreadful disease tuberculosis or phthisis amongst the natives. I am sure from my own experience that this disease even amongst the Fuégians could be cured if the patient were attended in time. Certainly my dear friend, Mr. Bridges, every day gives to the patients the most devoted attendance, and more than one of these poor Fuégians have been cured through his care. But with his other work the attendance is too much for one man, and should he continue such hard work he would irremediably lose his health. I am glad to announce to you that I yesterday addressed the Anthropological Society of Paris and gave a long Report on the state of the Mission at Ooshooia, and on the special labours of Mr. Bridges, who has brought about such great and happy changes in the case of these Fuégian people, so beloved by him. (Cheers.) I was received with the most kindly attention, and I was very happy to pay this public testimony of high esteem to Mr. Bridges and the Mission. This Report will be printed in the quarterly review of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and will be sent to England. In conclusion, my Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I cannot omit to inform you that the permission to be present at this Meeting was granted to me with the greatest pleasure and heartiness by the Committee of the Cape Horn Expedition and by the Ministre de la Marine. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. FORREST (the Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington) supported the Resolution. He said:—There is an objection which is very commonly raised, and it is very persistently raised, against Foreign Missions, and that objection is put in this form—Why do you expend so much labour and skill upon the foreign missionary field, when you have so many thousands and millions perishing

around you, amongst whom you might labour with far greater prospects of results? And it is also said, "Your results in the mission-field are so scanty." Well, now, we take issue with that statement. We say that the results are not scanty; and as one fact is worth a thousand arguments, we adduce facts, confining ourselves, as we are told we must do on this occasion, to that small corner of the great field in which this Society has been operating. I call it a "great field" because it covers, with a small exception, almost the whole of South America. I often think that my friend, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, is one of the greatest ecclesiastical potentates that I am acquainted with, so far at least as the extent of his jurisdiction is concerned. I was asked the other day in a public assembly where that good Bishop lived, and I made the Irish reply that I believed he lived nowhere—so constantly is he going to and fro, and up and down, over the length and breadth of his vast diocese. But, in answer to the objection we say that the results of the labour in the mission-field are not scanty, and we appeal to facts. Lord Shaftesbury has already cited the testimony of that most eminent philosopher, recently deceased, who fifty years ago declared that the Fuégians were the greatest savages under the sun, and so utterly lost and wretched and degraded that, to use his own words, he found difficulty in persuading himself that they were fellow-creatures or inhabitants of the same planet. They were then so decidedly devoted to cannibalism that—again to quote his words—"When they suffered hunger in winter they preferred to devour their aged women to their dogs." Now, what is the result of about thirty years' missionary operations in that territory? You have already heard them well put before you by Lord Shaftesbury. The savages have become humanized and civilized. Once the terror of all who touched their coast, they now hold out the hand of fellowship, of friendship, and of hospitality to all who visit them. And better still—best of all, in fact—the most superstitious among them have cast their idols to the moles and the bats, and in the words of those who have "heard with their ears and seen with their eyes" what they describe, they "are now under the shadow of the Cross, patterns of virtue and types of honest industry." And what is the evidence we have to adduce for these facts? We have not to rely merely upon the reports of this Society. My Lord, I am perfectly willing to rely upon those reports; but, unfortunately, many of the outside public are under the impression—a very wrong one—that the reports of religious societies are sometimes a little cooked, as it is called, and overcoloured, and too many persons, without any foundation whatever, regard them with suspicion. But we can, happily, put aside the reports of the Society and appeal to that great philosopher who lived, as you heard just now, to acknowledge the meritorious work of the Society, and to be a subscriber to its funds. We can, too, call in His Majesty the King of Italy, who, in the most impressive and gratifying form, has added his testimony to that of others. We can call in the countrymen of those two distinguished men who have addressed you—the French naval officers and the French medical men who have not hesitated to recognise in the most public manner the kindness, and the goodness, and the genuine religion of these once barbarous people. And I think we may call in your Lordship—the chief magistrate of this City—and this assembly—which is unquestionably unique and unparalleled, so far as I know, as a missionary assembly. And last, but not least, we can call in our beloved Sovereign herself, and Her Majesty's Government, who have sent their congratulations and their awards to these poor people for the consideration and compassion that they have shown over and over again to shipwrecked English sailors. Thus, as I have shown, we have results. But the objection to which I have referred is also urged upon the very fallacious supposition that the Church at home derives no benefit from the Missions abroad. Lord Shaftesbury has referred to certain reflex influences, but I would venture to refer to certain higher reflex benefits of Missions—to the old truths embodied in the familiar passage of Scripture, "My prayer returned to mine own bosom," and "He that watereth shall be watered himself"—the great truth embodied in the familiar lines of our greatest poet:—

The quality of mercy is not strained;  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven

Upon the place beneath : it is twice bless'd ;  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

And here at home, where sometimes we find our hearts failing us when we hear and read of the assaults made upon the very citadel of truth, I maintain, my Lord, it is a confirmation of our faith in the Spirit of the living God as the quickener of souls that are dead, and in the Gospel which is "the power of God unto salvation," when we hear and read of such triumphs of the Cross in these distant lands. We have splendid results, and it would be wonderful were it not so. We have examples at this present moment in Egypt of what one active, heroic, consistent Christian can do by the genuineness of his sympathy and the magic of his influence ; and these missionaries of the South American Missionary Society—some of whom have laid down their lives for Christ—have not lived or laboured or suffered in vain. And we are going forward to still grander triumphs, for ours, my Lord, is the cause that must conquer, and ours is the hope that shall "never make ashamed." Yes, we are looking for the day when "the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ," and we can raise our hearts in the language of that hymn we often sing in our devotional assemblies :—

" Oh, Spirit of the Lord, prepare  
All the round earth our God to meet ;  
Breathe all around like morning air  
Till heart of stone begin to beat.  
That ties the nations far and nigh,  
The triumphs of the Cross ;  
The name of Jesus glorify,  
Till every kingdom call Him Lord." (Loud cheers.)

The Resolution was then carried unanimously.

The LORD MAYOR here retired from the chair, and was succeeded in it by Mr. A. R. PITE.

SENOR GARCIA, Minister of the Argentine Republic, speaking in English, said :—It is with great pleasure, my Lord and Ladies and Gentlemen, that I propose the following Resolution :—

"That this Meeting has heard with thankfulness of the several instances that have occurred on this most dangerous and desolate coast, in which human life has been saved and timely succour brought to many shipwrecked seamen of various nations, and it recognises in these cases the happy outcome of that Christian civilization which, after many heroic sacrifices of earthly comfort and life itself, now exists in this region ; important from its position relatively to one of the great Ocean-highways of the world."

I propose this Resolution with great pleasure, not only as a demonstration of gratitude for the services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the Argentine Southern Polar Expedition under Lieut. Bové, of the Italian Navy, by your Mission, but also for the interest we have in the increase of British Christian immigration in the Argentine Republic, protected by the freedom of religious Creeds—a right recognised by our country as a natural one. (Cheers.) Among the several representatives of nations at this remarkable Meeting, none perhaps has a greater claim to speak than myself—not on any personal ground, but because this Mission is planted and has been worked for years in our Argentine territory, and I may add that my honoured father was one of the first to start religious services, many years ago, in the important city of Buenos Ayres. In the name of our Government I desire to thank this Mission and the Society for its good work and hope it may go on and prosper. (Loud cheers.)

In the absence of Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, Admiral NOCE, Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy, in seconding the Resolution, said :—You have already heard about the great help which one of our Italian officers and his companions received from the people of Tierra del Fuégo connected with the Mission when he had been shipwrecked. They would certainly all have died in a state of great wretchedness if they had not received that assistance from charitable natives. I am not a missionary myself, but I must say that among the most

charitable people that can be met with in the world are the missionaries who are sent abroad by men of different forms of the Christian religion. We are all of one brotherhood though of different creeds, and I think men of different Christian churches are all Christian brothers. Although they have different ways of worshipping they are the same at heart, and they have the same charity. I cannot imagine a more thorough example of charity than we see in the missionaries who have been so eloquently alluded to ; they do not work for money, they do not work for honour or fame ; they work for love, and that is the true law of Christ. It is, of course, not necessary for me to add more words to impress upon your minds how necessary it is that this grand nation, this powerful nation, with its influence spreading all over the world, should send missionaries to poor people who have the opportunity of helping shipwrecked mariners, and I need not say that such missionaries require your support, and as regards foreigners I think they should do all they can to assist Englishmen in the efforts which they make on behalf of missions. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON here announced that Señor Martinez, the Chilian Minister, was called away to Nice, and that Señor Cavallo, First Secretary of the Chilian Legation, who was to have supported the Resolution, was prevented by illness from being present.

The Rev. F. E. WIGRAM (Hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society) supported the Resolution. It is, he said, to me a great privilege, engaged as I am in connection with a Society which is seeking to carry the Gospel into every Continent of the world except South America, to stand here to advocate the claims upon your consideration of the work that is being done by the South American Missionary Society, especially in Tierra del Fuégo. I know the great value of some of the practical fruit of the work that has been done by missionaries ; and this Resolution, respecting which I am thankful that it has been allotted as it has been, points to a very important work, namely, "the several instances that have occurred on this most dangerous and desolate coast in which human life has been saved and timely succour brought to many shipwrecked seamen of various nations." The Resolution assumes that that is a proof of the good work done by the missionaries. History tells us how very different the state of things was before they went there. But this Resolution further goes on to recognise in this case "the happy outcome of that Christian civilization which, after many heroic sacrifices of earthly comfort and life itself, now exists in this region." One of the objects of the bills which have been circulated regarding this Meeting appears to me to be to emphasize the fact that Christian civilization is the only method of effecting the subjugation and improvement of uncivilized races. I can draw proof of this from the history of the Fuégian Mission itself. I could show how one who had been brought under the influence of civilization, when he got back home again proved that civilization was a veneer that soon rubbed off. It is Christian civilization that produces real effect. We sometimes hear it said that civilization must be the pioneer of Christianity ; but that we deny most emphatically. We believe that the two go together ; but if one be the pioneer of the other, it is Christianity which is the pioneer of civilization. We see many illustrations of this in our own Missionary work. I will mention one case as an illustration. We have engaged on the Punjaub frontier a native who is an ordained clergyman and a qualified medical missionary. He is planted at, and he is said to be the only foreigner—not to say Christian—who can without imminent risk to his life, go through a formidable Pass and visit the Swagian tribes ; and he does so with safety. You see there, at all events, the power there is in the example of a Christian. A man goes there and lives as a Christian, and shows what true Christianity is ; and men find him out and learn to trust him and to respect him. Think of our own good Bishop of the Falkland Isles, how he trusted himself amongst the savages in his lone hut, and how he was shielded and protected. Of course we know that it was by a higher and more powerful arm than man's that he was so shielded and protected ; but we may also truly say it was by the power of his own Christian consistency and example. The Resolution speaks of those men who have made heroic sacrifices of earthly comfort and life itself ; and one cannot

think of those heroic martyrs without remembering the motives which stirred the men to make them. And, my Lord, when one thinks of the wondrous opportunities that are now before the Church of Christ in all parts of the world as well as in South America calling for the exercise of Christian influence, and when one thinks of the wondrous evidences we have from all parts that Christian civilization is a power amongst the lowest and most degraded people, I think one is tempted to ask, How is it that those who have themselves tasted of the Redeemer's love, and who believe in the reality of the redemption being for all men, can be so indifferent to the work as too many, alas! are? But more than that, I think the question which is really being forced home upon men's minds is not, "Should I feel any special call to go forth myself as a pioneer of Christian civilization?" but rather, "Is there any special thing that binds me at home where so many men stay, and which prevents my having the privilege and honour of going forth as such a pioneer?" (Loud cheers.)

The Resolution was then adopted.

Sir W. CHARLEY, Q.C., said:—I have the pleasure of moving the following Resolution:—

"That the results of the self-denying labours of the Church of England Mission in Tierra del Fuégo have indirectly promoted the interests of commerce and science; and that on this, as well as on higher grounds, it deserves to be continued and extended by the aid of a new Mission Steamer, and in other ways that may be deemed most expedient."

The last Resolution, which was so ably seconded by Mr. Wigram, was founded on the principle that Christianity has done a great deal for civilization. Now, this Resolution says that civilization must do something for Christianity. One of the products of civilization is that great steam power which has worked such wonders throughout the world, and what this Society wants at the present time is a Mission Steamer in substitution for the sailing yawl known as the "Allen Gardiner." Among many reasons which might be given for this there are three which I desire to mention. First, there is the dangerous character of the coasts, and the fact that a sailing vessel is liable to perils from which a steamer would be free on those coasts. In many of the narrow channels of Tierra del Fuégo a sailing vessel is almost helpless in bad weather, while a steamer could pass safely through. In the second place, a sailing vessel is liable to be becalmed. There was an illustration of that when the "Allen Gardiner" took forty days to travel 240 miles, being engaged at that time on a most important errand. A third reason is, that rapidity of communication between the inhabitants of the scattered islands is a great desideratum, and that desideratum would be supplied if the Society had the Mission steamer which it desires to have. I congratulate the Society, and I congratulate the Lord Mayor also, on the reunion of Christendom which we have witnessed upon the platform this afternoon. The contest between Secularism and Christianity is going on all over the world. The Secularist even goes so far as to say that Christianity has done more harm than good. I don't believe it; but certainly there were methods used in old times for propagating Christianity of which we could not approve, especially in South America. Christianity was propagated in old times at the point of the sword; now we see the use of happier methods, methods more in consonance with the mind of the Founder of Christianity. I cannot conceive of anything which could effect such great changes as have been wrought in the character of the Fuégians, at least of those who have come in contact with the agents of this Society, by the glorious gospel of the grace of God. That is the only thing which can soften the heart of man and thoroughly ennoble his character. It is really wonderful that Tierra del Fuégians, who were not long ago so cruel in their nature, who were guilty of infanticide, and who were notorious thieves, should now be civilized and should be assisting the Mission in various ways. One of these ways of assisting is mentioned in that document to which reference was made by the Earl of Shaftesbury, as having been issued by the Admiralty. The exact words to which I allude are these: "Mr. Bridges reports in August, 1883, that the natives of Ponsonby Sound may be as safely trusted as those of other parts, and that they would be ready to pilot any shipwrecked men to Ooshooia," thereby, of course,

rendering a great service to humanity. The Resolution refers to "the self-denying labours of the Church of England Mission in Tierra del Fuégo." I deeply regret that the representative of Chili is not here this afternoon, because I believe he would have spoken very forcibly in support of this Resolution ; but I think that in his absence I ought to refer to the testimony of Mr. Dublé, Governor of Sandy Point. Complaints having been made of his having lent his countenance to Bishop Stirling, the Governor in his reply says "Apart from the respect due to this gentleman on account of his education and social standing, how is it possible to do less than admire his self-denial and the great work to which he has devoted his life, who, abandoning family and fortune and rank, has gone to reside in a country that all look upon with horror." (You may, perhaps, remember that the Bishop of London in a letter which he wrote described the Fuégian Mission as "the most repulsive Mission that the Church of England has ever undertaken." Repulsive, it may be, as debarring missionaries from embarking in it, but it is not repulsive to us, because its very repulsiveness is the chief posture on which we found our appeal.) "Who," continues the Governor respecting Bishop Stirling, "can call the Fuégian Indians brothers, and instructs them in the knowledge of the Creator ; who, in a word, forms from the being regarded as the lost link of the human race an intelligent and useful man. I must confess that I have been and am disposed to extend to Dr. Stirling all the aid in my power to help forward his sacred work." That is the testimony of a gentleman who belongs to a different Church from our own, a Church which is represented on the platform this afternoon. (Cheers.) Then the Resolution speaks of the self-denying labours of the missionaries as having "indirectly promoted the interests of commerce and science." As regards commerce it is surely a very great advantage that there should be this Mission station at Ooshooia where shipwrecked mariners may be sheltered. So important is this, indeed, that our Admiralty have, as you have heard, called special attention to it. With respect to science, I may remind you that Lieut. Bové and other scientific men were rescued by the Mission, and that in celebration of that rescue the King of Italy presented a medal to this Society. Lieut. Bové has given to the world the result of his scientific researches in Tierra del Fuégo, and I must say that they do not tend to endear those rockbound coasts to us for their attractiveness. He tells us that the creatures that are most frequently met with there are what are called scientifically "rodents," that is, rats ; and he also informs us that there are numerous birds of prey. We must all feel that it is a glorious thing that men like Mr. Bridges and Bishop Stirling should have been willing to go forth, from love of the Gospel and of souls, to such a region as that. I hold in my hand another illustration of the appreciation in which the work of this Society is held by men of science, and with the permission of the Meeting I will read it. It is a letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, addressed to Mr. Bridges, and dated January 22, 1884. It is as follows :—

" Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
Jan. 22nd, 1884.

" Dear Sir,—The Museum Committee of the College of Surgeons, wishing to show you some little mark of their sense of your services to the Museum and to science, in obtaining and transmitting the skeletons of natives of Fuégia, which you were good enough to present last year, have empowered me to offer you a present of books, which I trust will be of use to you in the secluded life, remote from libraries, that you must now be leading. Your friend the Rev. R. J. Simpson [a gentleman who has done so much for this Society (cheers)] has been kind enough to assist me in selecting the books, and they will be forwarded to you through the South American Missionary Society, and will, I trust, reach you in safety.

" Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,  
(Signed) " W. H. FLOWER.

" The Rev. Thomas Bridges, Ooshooia."

I am sure that to Mr. Bridges, in his home at Ooshooia, the receipt of that letter will be most gratifying ; and it must be a great pleasure to all present to know

that the opinion expressed by that great scientific man, Mr. Darwin, in favour of this Society, has been endorsed by so distinguished a body as the Royal College of Surgeons of England. (Loud cheers.)

The Right Rev. Bishop CLAUGHTON (Chaplain-General of the Forces), in seconding the Resolution, said:—My dear Christian friends, I feel it a great privilege to address this Meeting on behalf of such a Society. What I have heard and seen on this occasion has indeed refreshed my heart. I do not allude to the eloquent speeches which have been delivered. There is something more than that, something which went more directly to our hearts in what was said by one of our friends from abroad in broken English about international feelings. The Meeting represents different branches of the Church of Christ; people of different nations or nationalities are here met together in this great cause, and all are interested in its success. I do not know any other missionary society which could have presented such a spectacle of union, and it is one of the strongest proofs that could be afforded that it is God's design that Mission work should be carried on in South America. I have in a small way experienced something of the kind of treatment which missionaries often receive from natives. Many and many a time have I stood up in the presence of natives who spoke no other language than their own, and did not know a word of English. What I had to say to them could only be made known to them by means of interpretation; but you can have no idea how Christian hearts and sympathy help a man in such work as that. On one occasion I had with me two native brother clergymen, one a Cingalee and the other a Tanul, and I used to say that as the Duke of Wellington could go anywhere with his army, so I felt that I could go through the whole length and breadth of my diocese, the island of Ceylon, with those two men to help me. The very first time that I addressed Cingalese people in Cingalese was in a village. I found a Prayer-book in Cingalese, and I took my text from three words in it, "Dearly beloved brethren." From those three words I made my sermon, speaking to the villagers in their own tongue. When the service was over I found myself surrounded by the whole village. The people had listened with interest, and they showed by their kind expressions that my words had reached their hearts. Let me mention another illustration of the power of Christianity among the natives of that part of the world. On one occasion I found myself in a part of the island where the English language was not known. I had lost my way, and all I knew was that it was getting very dark and that I had to cross a river. I felt myself in the greatest peril. Meeting with two natives I told them my predicament, and they went with me the whole of the remainder of my journey. One of them stopped at his own house and pressed me to stay there for the night, and I believe that I should have lost my life if it had not been for those two men. One reason why I have long felt a deep interest in the South American Mission is that it once seemed as if I should be called to go where good Bishop Stirling is now labouring so faithfully and so well. While I was Bishop of St. Helena I was half way across the Atlantic, and I had reached the Island of Ascension when I was appointed to preside over a different diocese. My prospects changed, and I went to the far East instead of South America. I congratulate you all on having heard so much of the interesting and almost marvellously-successful mission in Tierra del Fuégo, and I trust that you will all help it forward as much as you can. The practical purpose of the Resolution is to supply Bishop Stirling with a mission steamer, and let us do everything that we can to further that important object. There is one thing that we can all do. We are not all called upon to go out to the Mission-field of this Society, but we should all try to speed the feet of those who have gone. (Loud cheers.)

The Resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON.—I think on this occasion I ought, with the permission of the Chairman, to propose a Resolution which is not upon the Agenda Paper. I know it will have your approval, for the facts speak for themselves better than I could speak for them. I wish to propose a Resolution to the effect that "the best thanks of this Meeting be given to their Excellencies the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers who have been kind enough to give their sanction and support to

this Meeting by their words, their names, and their presence." I cannot speak in sufficiently strong and high terms of the sense I entertain of the courtesy and the heartiness with which I have been received on the part of our Society in my interviews with those distinguished men, and I wish to add to the thanks of this Meeting my own humble but very hearty acknowledgments of that great courtesy and kindness to which I have referred. (Cheers.) I am sure from the way in which it has received this proposal, that the Meeting will go very heartily with me, and I have no doubt I shall find a very able supporter in my friend Archdeacon Whateley. (Cheers.)

Archdeacon WHATELEY.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I think a mistake has been made, for, instead of finding an able seconder in me, you will find one who cannot speak when he is taken by surprise. But I most heartily sympathize with every word which Mr. Simpson has said. I rejoice very much that we should have met with such kindness and sympathy; that representatives of so many influential nations should have met here upon the ground that they have. It seems to me as if it was a prognostic of the day when all nations will meet upon one common ground. (Cheers.)

The Resolution relating to the Foreign Ministers was unanimously carried, amid hearty cheers.

Mr. W. HUGHES-HUGHES, J.P. (Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company), moved the following Proposition:—

"That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for so kindly granting permission to hold it at the Mansion House, and for so ably presiding on the occasion."

He said,—I feel it an honour to stand upon this platform to propose this Resolution. I do not speak in my individual capacity, but because of my connection with the Falkland Islands during the last thirty years my attention has been specially devoted to that part of South America. I well recollect the time when our seamen were in terror lest they should be wrecked upon these coasts and their lives be lost. It was that very circumstance that, under the providence of God, induced me to join this Society fifteen or sixteen years ago, and I thank God that I became a member of it. Last autumn, about the middle of September, I had the pleasure of meeting the Lord Mayor at Lucerne. He then little thought that he would be Lord Mayor, and I little thought of seeing him and hearing him supporting the Society at a Meeting at the Mansion House, although I had heard him make a speech in support of it at the Annual Meeting in May. I am sure it will meet with your approval to thank him for presiding and for allowing us the use of the Mansion House; and with that I will also join our thanks to the present Chairman, who has taken the Lord Mayor's place. I may say that in my capacity as Chairman of the Falkland Islands Company I have observed how often our own vessels have been shipwrecked whilst the "Allen Gardiner" has been spared all these years, and has never received any serious damage, showing that it seemed to be under God's special protection. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. KIRKMAN seconded the Resolution. He said:—I think we all know quite well the character of the Lord Mayor, and what sort of a man he was before he was elected Lord Mayor; and we were quite sure that when he came into power and place he would support the best interests of the Church as well as the dignity of the City of London. Allusion has been made to the extraordinarily-representative character of this Meeting, and to the comprehensiveness of the professions and interests which have been united here to-day. We have ambassadors, and philosophers, and barristers, and merchants, and men of science, and men of all branches of learning, as well as men representing all parts of the world—all uniting, either personally or by written testimony, in support of the South American Missionary Society. And I believe there is hardly any cathedral which has so many pillars, or any banyan tree which has so many trunks, as we have had, in a certain sense, to support the Lord Mayor, with whose name that of our present valuable Chairman is associated in this Resolution. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, in response, said:—My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, on behalf of the Lord Mayor I beg especially to express to you the hearty

sympathy with which he always welcomes to the Mansion House the friends of such works as these. His cordiality and heartiness are experienced upon every fitting occasion, and he gives his ardent and cordial support to everything which has such a substantial value about it as that branch of this Society's work which recommends itself to your attention this afternoon. I am sure that the effort which is now being made will conduce to great and lasting good. The kindness and consideration of the Foreign Ambassadors in taking an interest in our meeting and in hearing the evidences of the solidarity of our work will knit us together in a work which is widespread and which must carry with it important issues on far-distant shores. I make an appeal to our friends to help the Society to obtain the sum of 2,000*l.*, which is the amount now required to complete the equipment of the steam vessel so much needed. Subscriptions of the smallest amount will be received, and your kindness and sympathy in giving practical effect to our Meeting to-day will be appreciated not only generally by the friends of the Society, but especially by the members of the Committee, who will be carrying out the wishes of their friends by substituting a steam vessel for the yawl. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for assisting me as you have done in the office of Chairman. (Cheers.)

The proceedings of this remarkable Meeting were then brought to a close.

## Patagonia.

### CHUPUT COLONY.

#### LETTER FROM THE REV. HUGH DAVIES.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE WELSH LANGUAGE IN WHICH IT WAS WRITTEN BY MR. DAVIES.)

*“ Colonia del Chubut, via Buenos Ayres, October 26, 1883.*

“ Dear Mr. Thomas,—We reached here on the 29th September, and after a most delightful voyage through the goodness of our Heavenly Father. Nothing could have been happier than the whole of our voyage. A little cloud of deep darkness showed itself now and then, but, blessed be God, it passed away quickly, and was seen to be of little consequence, when it had passed from the horizon.

“ The darkest cloud was that which hung over us when we had landed in the boat from the Argentine steamer, and were left at the mouth of the Chuput on its banks. Here neither house nor human being to direct us were to be seen anywhere, while we were wearied and exhausted by the labour of landing the luggage from the boat, and dragging it along for some distance. It was six weeks to the day since we had set sail from Liverpool. Here we were on a Saturday morning, with all the colonists at a distance of from twenty to fifty miles from us, busily engaged in sowing their corn, and with no means of cartage for our luggage. In this extremity we sent two or three of our number forward to Tre-Rawson, where only there is something of a village, to see whether carts could be obtained, but there was no sign of their returning. While in doubt, though in good heart, we met a Chilian pilot, who could speak English. He told us that he had a *chata* or flat boat a little higher up

the river, which we might have to take our luggage on to Tre-Rawson. As there was no sign of our friends' return, we engaged the *chata*, transferred our property into it, and had walked up about a mile alongside on the bank, when to our joy a carriage met us in the charge of my former parishioner in Wales, John Roberts, who had been sent by Mr. John M. Thomas specially charged to fetch the clergyman's wife and daughter to his house, where hospitality would await them. The cloud was at once dispersed, and we saw that we were in the hands of loving friends. The remainder was simple, though a little laborious, for the men of our party had to help at the tow-line to hasten on the *chata* on its slow course. By eight in the evening the luggage was safely housed in the store belonging to Mr. Humphreys, where tea was supplied us all most generously. Soon after, the carriage was sent back to bring me on to Mr. Thomas's house, which is three miles further up the river. Here I rested, and owing partly to fatigue and partly to want of time for preliminary arrangements the first Sunday was allowed to escape without my conducting any public service.

"In the afternoon of the Sunday Mr. Edwin Roberts came to see me, and we arranged that there should be a service at his house at one o'clock the following Sunday. [He is the principal promoter of the Mission, and was the correspondent of Mr. Thomas of St. Ann's respecting the need of a clergyman.] It was not known when I would arrive, and from various causes fears were entertained there never would be a clergyman at all.

"On the Monday and Tuesday more visitors, some of them old parishioners of mine, came from Bryngwyn and Gaiman, in the upper valley, twenty miles distant. Another arrived to express his welcome to the first Welsh clergyman on his arrival. I have secured for myself a house with some land attached to it, in which I settled at once, but rents are here much higher than with you. I am obliged to pay 40*l.* a year.

"*October 7th.*—The service which I held at Bryn Antur, Mr. Edwin Roberts' house, on the following Sunday was attended by some forty people, many of them Nonconformists, but some of them who were Churchmen had come a distance of seventeen miles. I baptized one child during the service and as I signed the child in the usual way with the sign of the cross, it was, as I understood afterwards, a matter of some distress to some of the Dissenters, but they got over it, and said they still loved the clergyman because he preached extempore. They would therefore throw in their lot with the *Old British Church*. Among those who came from a long distance was Mr. W. P., formerly from the quarry districts, and one of those who had tea at your house, and attended the farewell service in St. Ann's Church two years ago, when you preached to the batch of thirty-five Chuput emigrants from Eph. ii. 19. W. P. came on horseback, and attends regularly. I was greatly

rejoiced to find Mr. and Mrs. A. W. and their little girl there. They came in the nice carriage which Mrs. W. brought with her from Bangor last year on her return. They came a distance of six miles. I must not, however, delay you with any further account of the first Sunday, but hurry on.

“*October 14.*—To-day I had morning service at eleven a.m. at Bryn-Antur, where the congregation numbered over fifty. Among those present were Mr. R. W. and his wife, a relative of the Rev. R. W., Vicar of Beddgelert, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J., who for twelve years had been expecting a Church of England service. I dined at his house after the service, and was driven to Mr. A. W.’s house, six miles away ; there a fresh horse was put in the carriage, and he took me on to Bryngwyn twelve miles further, where I was due for a service at five o’clock. A remarkable service it was, and well worth the labour undergone to get there. Mr. Thomas R. Jones’s house, where it was announced to be held, stands by itself apparently in the midst of a wilderness, but it soon became apparent that no room in the house would contain the people who were streaming towards it from all directions. After a hasty consultation it was decided to go out into the open air, and in an open space on the western side with the sun declining over the moor, a table with a nice cover to hold the Bible and Prayer-book was placed. All present, quite a large congregation, joined reverently in the prayers and hymns, and listened to the words of the preacher with rapt attention, as he tried to tell them in their own Welsh tongue of Him whose love no continents could separate, nor ages cool down. It was a scene not to be forgotten. During the service the horses were standing tethered, and browsing quietly here and there, and scores of shepherd’s dogs lay among the feet of the worshippers, or rather ran to and fro, now and then most indecorously challenging each other to a free fight. At another time it might have disturbed our gravity, but not then. The time was too solemn, and we had reason to hope the Divine blessing was with us. After partaking of some refreshment I was taken back by Mr. Williams to his house, where I was comfortably lodged for the night, and driven home the following morning.

“Through the kindness of Señor Mayo, I was able to make arrangements for a service at Tre-Rawson on the following Sunday. This was October 21st. In the morning I held a service at Bryn-Antur, an hour’s walk from my house, where about thirty had congregated, some of them from a long distance. In the afternoon I went to Mr. J. M. Thomas’s house and held an English service, the congregation numbering as many as eighteen. After this I made my way in an hour’s walk to Tre-Rawson, and there, in a most convenient room, conducted Divine service at six in the evening. Chairs and benches had been borrowed by Mr. Mayo from the neighbouring houses for the occasion. There were about forty present, who joined heartily in the psalmody, but the Prayer-book service

seemed strange to them. The prospects of a Mission here is not so promising as at the other centres, at any rate at present.

“Next Sunday I take Bryn-Antur and Tre-Rawson, my two centres, few miles apart, in the lower valley; then the following Sunday I hope to be at Bryngwyn and Gaiman, two centres in the upper valley at some distance from each other.

“I am thankful to say that the prospects of the Church are much better than I expected. I entreat your prayers for us that we may be strengthened for the work which is opened out before us, and that the glory of God may be advanced in the salvation of souls and the extension of His blessed kingdom in the valley of the Chuput. Kindest remembrances from us all to you and yours, and may the Lord have you in His holy keeping.—Yours very truly,  
“HUGH DAVIES.”

## IN MEMORIAM.



THE Rev. F. N. Lett passed to his rest on Feb. 20th. So runs the brief and melancholy announcement received by the Committee a few days ago. This is a very heavy blow to our Society as it must be to the sorrowing widow and children and to the people of Rosario. The sad news will be received by all our friends with real grief. How this blow has fallen we cannot know for some little time, but shall be able to report fully in our next Magazine.

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE first month of the year is rarely as busy as February or March, and this year only six sermons and twelve meetings were obtained during January in the three districts which with Ireland and Scotland form “the Provinces.” Several places which we had hoped to have visited pleaded for a postponement, and will be taken at a later period of the year. These changes of the month render our Association work more difficult, and make it impossible for our Secretaries to do as those of our older Societies, and put forth a printed list at the commencement of the year as to each month’s engage-

ments. We speak from experience when we say that for country incumbents it is a great convenience to have these clearly drawn out lists of places and seasons. And we are confident that the South American Missionary Society will be only too glad to adopt the same plan so soon as ever our larger auxiliaries adopt a fixed time for their anniversary sermons and meetings.

And here we may allude to three places which more than most display a desire to preserve a regularity in their annual arrangements.

Blandford always has its sermons in January, and these were taken by the Rev. W. H. Redknap, on the 27th, and produced 10*l.* 15*s.*

Clifton always comes in February, and the sermons were preached by the resident clergy in the Memorial Church and Blind Asylum ; the meeting being taken the following Thursday by the Rev. W. H. Shimield. We long to see more general support given to our Society in Clifton. When we see what it does for other Societies, and remember how long it was the head-quarters of our Mission, we feel our local secretaries may justly claim *more pulpits*.

Brighton, where the Patagonian Mission took its rise forty years ago, always has its Meeting late in January or early in February, but has not yet adopted any South American Sunday. Each church has to be canvassed year by year and a glance at our Report will show that pulpit advocacy is somewhat rare. Mr. Shimield took the Anniversary Meeting on February 13th, Mrs. Money kindly lending her drawing-room for the purpose. In addition to a good collection, a friend handed in the munificent donation of 100*l.*, to be divided between the Stanley Church and the new Steamer. The Rev. C. Aston, of St. George's has accepted the treasurership, and a sermon is promised at St. Mary's on Ascension-day. So we feel the year has opened well at what we may perhaps term our oldest Association.

In conclusion we may note that Sermons have been preached at Awre Horsley, St. James's, Hereford, Abergavenny, and St. Michael's, Stamford ; and Meetings have been held with or without magic lanterns, at Beckenham, Stamford, Sangar, Brailes, Long Compton, Blyton, Weaverham, Normanton, Sandal, Parston, Clifton near York, Meltham Mills, Luddendenfoot, Whitby, Dewsbury, and Ashton. Of these Brailes and Long Compton are new openings, and promise well for the future, and at most of the places the collections show an increase on those of last year. In our next we shall be able to report the results of the Devonshire tour and the Meeting and Sermons at Cardiff.

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## PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Prayer and Praise on Monday, the 10th inst. :—

I. That we render hearty thanks to God for the favourable journey and safe arrival in South America of Bishop Stirling, the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, and Mr. Mahony.

II. That God may vouchsafe His healing blessing and Divine comfort to any of our fellow workers in South America who may be "afflicted in mind, body, or estate," especially the widow and bereaved family of the late Rev. F. N. Lett, giving them "patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue" out of their affliction.

III. That God may graciously guide the Committee and the Bishop to the choice of a fit and worthy successor to the late lamented Rev. F. N. Lett as Missionary Chaplain at Rosario.

IV. That Mr. Lockyer's labours on the Isthmus of Panama may be abundantly blest.

V. That the Divine blessing may rest on the acts done and the words spoken at the recent Mansion House Meeting in connection with the Society's work at the Southern Mission.

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## THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

WILL (D.V.) TAKE PLACE ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1884,

AT

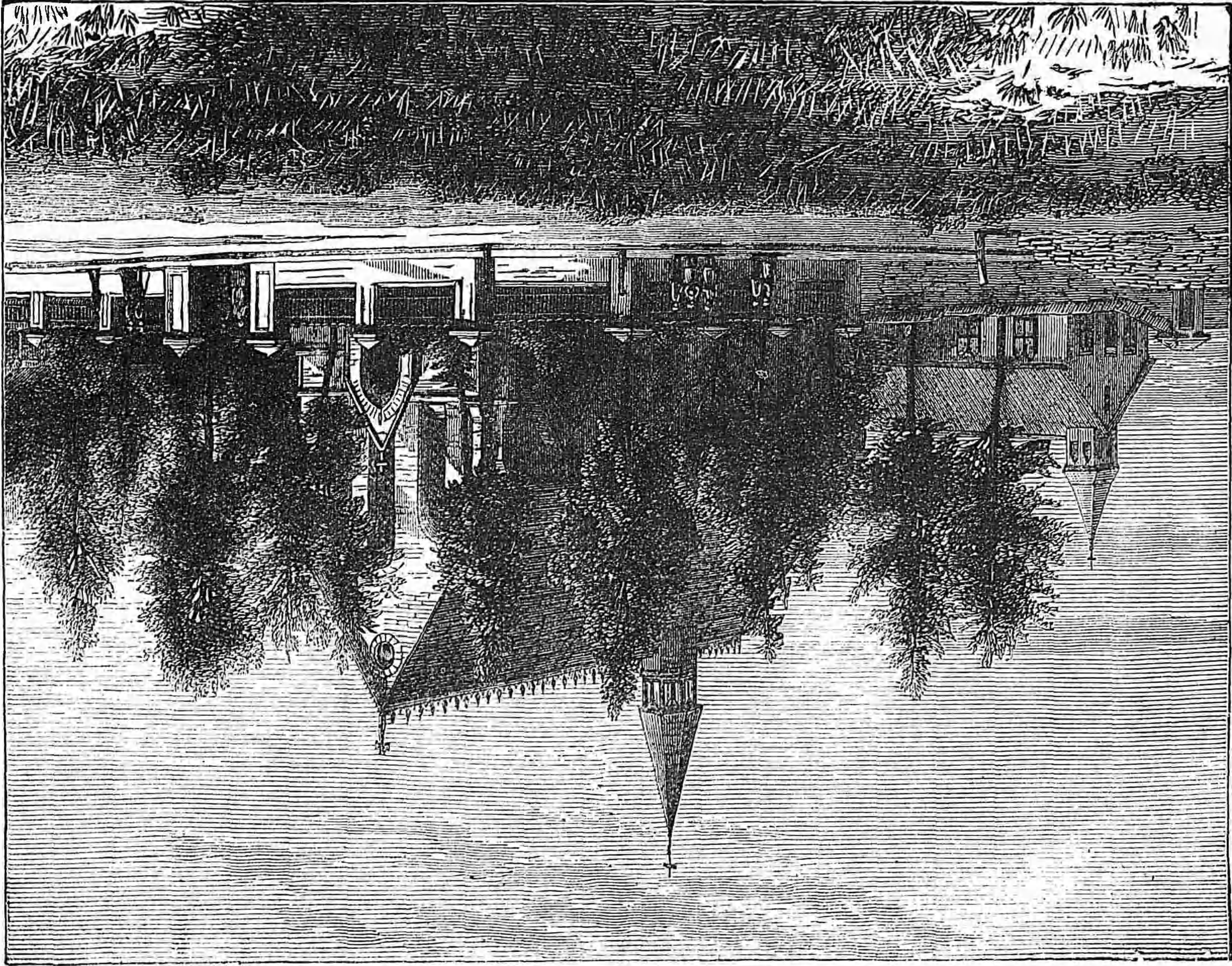
EXETER HALL.

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CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT 3 P.M.

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FURTHER PARTICULARS IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stirling (*Feb.* 12 and 23); Revs. F. N. Lett (*Jan.* 10, 19); J. Dominguez (*Jan.* 16 and *Feb.* 1); A. W. Lockyer (*Jan.* 31, *Feb.* 12 and 19); James Midgley (*Feb.* 29); Dr. Conder (*Feb.* 12); C. H. Krabbe, Esq. (*Feb.* 4); T. Chamberlaine, Esq. (telegram *Feb.* 16); W. Barnett, Esq. (*Feb.* 9); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Jan.* 15, 24, and 28); James Ferguson (*Feb.* 11); J. R. Tyerman (*Feb.* 8, 9, and 12).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 8th inst.

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received from Feb. 25th to March 10th, date of closing accounts for the year 1883, was £224. 2s. 7d.

The total amount received during the month of February for the financial year 1884, was £358. 11s. 7d.

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





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE deeply grieve to say that death has been painfully busy both amongst our beloved labourers abroad and our valued supporters at home. The Rev. F. N. Lett, of Rosario, and the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, of Panama, have both been suddenly called to their eternal rest and reward—the one in the prime of manhood, the other in the flower of his youth. The Rev. G. W. Robinson and L. R. Valpy, Esq., old and tried friends of the Society, have likewise passed away, to the great regret of all who knew the goodness of their hearts, the firmness of their principles, and the usefulness of their lives. We can only say it is God's will, and that "will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

The letters of Mr. Lett, which we shall publish in the May Magazine, and those of Mr. Lockyer, which we insert in the present number, as the last words on this side of the grave of good and faithful men, will, we are sure, go home to the hearts as well as the minds of all our readers, and show that they finished their course with joy before entering on that "life eternal" where "fulness of joy" is alone to be found.

Tankerville-Chamberlaine-bey has kindly forwarded to us, through the late Mr. Lockyer, a very interesting account of the works going on at the Isthmus in connection with the Canal. This we propose to print in our Magazine of next month.

We are glad to be able to announce that F. Bevan, Esq., has kindly consented to take the chair at our Annual Meeting, which will be held (D.V.) on Tuesday, April 29th, at the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. The chair will be taken at 4 o'clock.

Miss Gaster, assisted by Miss Heathcote, proposes (D.V.) to hold at her house at Southwell, Notts, early in May, a Sale of Work for the South American Mission, and hopes that those friends who have hitherto contributed so handsomely to the Sale will continue their aid to this work.

We are indebted to the Editor of "The Official Year-Book of the Church of England" for the insertion of an article on the work of the Society. This Year-Book is a most important

and useful one of 700 pages, giving an admirable conspectus of all the agencies employed by the Church of England at home and abroad, and this at the very reasonable price of 3s. ; cloth boards, 4s. The Year Book is issued under the sanction of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh, and Dublin, and of the Bishops of the English, Irish, Scottish, and American Churches ; and it has also been formally sanctioned by the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and by the Convocation of York.

### South American Missionary Society.—Meeting at the Mansion House, York.



ON Tuesday afternoon, March 11, a Meeting in support of the South American Missionary Society was held, by kind permission of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, in the State Room of the Mansion House, York. There was a numerous attendance of

ladies, and the following clergymen and laymen were also present :—Revs. Prebendary Macdonald, W. H. Shimield, T. J. Clarke (St. Paul's), A. R. Fausset (St. Cuthbert),

E. A. Lane (St. Maurice), G. M. Argles (St. Mary, Bishophill, sen.), G. Trundle (St. John's), Ed. Bulmer (St. Martin-cum-Gregory), W. H. Collins (All Saints', North Street), Fredk. Umpleby (Osboldwick), and H. T. Cattley, Dr. Matterson, J.P., and Mr. Thomas Farmer (Association Secretary for the North of England).

The Lord Mayor presided, and in introducing the proceedings said he had very great pleasure in welcoming there those who had an interest in the South American Mission. Many of them were aware that a short time ago a very large meeting was held in the Mansion House, London, in support of that Society, and was attended not merely by members of the Church of England, but by the members of almost all religious bodies in the country. At that meeting very great stress was laid upon the advantage which commerce incidentally had derived from the work done by the South American Missionary Society. Years ago the people who lived in Tierra del Fuégo, which was situated in the extreme south of South America, were most barbarous and degraded, and Darwin, then the great Professor, who did not seem at that time to have arrived at his principles of evolution, expressed an opinion that those people were incapable of civilization. Darwin, however, lived not only to find that he was mistaken in this opinion, but also to become a contributor to the

funds of that Society. His Lordship then proceeded to sketch the missionary enterprise to South America from the days of Captain Allen Gardiner down to the landing of Bishop Stirling, and, in concluding, said that the South American Missionary Society was the only English missionary Society in South America, with the exception of the colony of British Guiana. South America presented an enormous field, and the only cry of the Society was want of funds to enable them to send "more labourers into the harvest."

The Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rector of Wendy, late Missionary Chaplain in Uruguay, delivered an interesting address, in which he narrated his labours in the South American continent. The Society did not confine its operations to missions to the heathen, but also endeavoured to supply the ministrations of the Church of England to our own countrymen resident in that continent, and also, as opportunity and discretion permitted, to do good to other Europeans who were settled out there. The speaker's district covered an area of about a thousand miles of territory, and he described with what pleasure his visits were received by Europeans living out in the distant parts of the continent, where clergymen had never previously been. The natives of the continent, who were descendants of the ancient Spanish conquerors and of the Indian inhabitants, were, though ignorant, very intelligent, and he related how eager they were to have their children taught by Europeans and to receive the ministrations of Christian ministers. In closing his address he invited liberal contributions to the Society. When they remembered that the Church of England missionaries there ministered to congregations composed of members of all denominations, he thought that that Society deserved the support of Dissenters as well as Churchmen.

The Rev. Prebendary Macdonald, Rector of Kersal, Manchester, also spoke of the work being done by the Society. In his remarks he dwelt upon the early days of the Society and the sending out of Bishop Stirling, of whose qualifications for the office he was now fulfilling in South America he spoke in laudatory terms. He depicted the heroic sacrifices which the Bishop and preceding missionaries had made to carry the Gospel to the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego, and dwelt on the result of their endeavours, which had transformed barbarians into civilized beings.

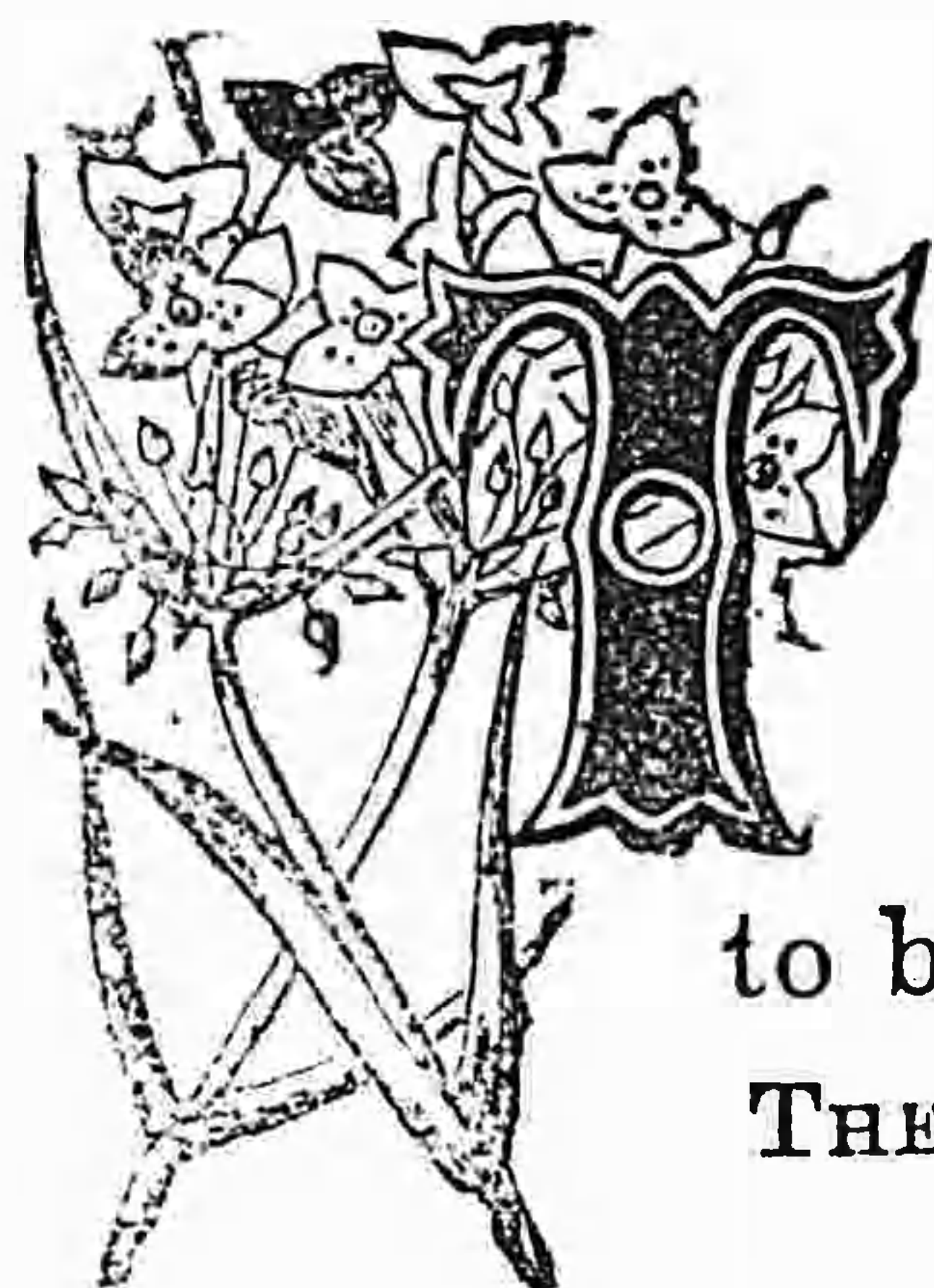
A collection was made at this stage of the Meeting, and it realized 15*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

The Rev. A. R. Fausset proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress for their kindness in granting the use of the State-room for that gathering and for lending their presence to it.

The Rev. Prebendary Macdonald seconded the proposition, which was cordially adopted.

The Meeting then terminated.

Subsequently the company were entertained to tea in the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.



## Bolivia and the Bible.

THE Rev. Mr. Lett has forwarded the subjoined highly interesting letter from the agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Bolivia. We rejoice that a better day seems to be dawning for that land:—

### THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S MISSION IN BOLIVIA.

“Bolivia, shut out from the rest of the world by its inland situation, with pestilential regions on one side, with a grand mountain barrier on the other, bidding defiance to the inroads of commerce and travel for ages, has been no less difficult of access to the Living Oracles of God, on account of the ignorance and bigotry which have held its inhabitants in bondage; there are few countries where Bible work has met with greater difficulties.

“1. An effort was made in the year 1827, by Mr. Luke Matthew, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who, starting from Valparaiso, landed at Coquimbo, visiting the North of Arjentina, and passed through Bolivia into Peru. Rioja, Catamarca, Tucuman, Salto, and Jujuy were in succession supplied with the Scriptures. Thence crossing the frontier, he earnestly and with great pains conducted the work of Bible circulation in Tupiza, Cotagaita, Caysa, and Potosí; whence he travelled to the Pacific coast to receive a fresh supply of books at Arica. Returning to Potosí he proceeded to Sucre, thence to Cochabamba, Oruro, and La Paz. The clergy were soon in arms against him, however, and managed easily to prejudice the ignorant populace; so that, although encouraged by the Grand Marshal Sucre, then Ruler of the Republic, and other leading men, his work was pursued under great difficulties. Still, in some places encouraging success rewarded his faithful endeavours in Bolivia, and, subsequently, in Peru and Ecuador; ending his devoted life between Bogotá and Mompax, a martyr in our great and good cause! This sad event happened early in the year 1829.

“2. Another attempt to plant a Mission and convey the living Word to the natives of Bolivia was made by the heroic Allen Gardiner (who perished later in Tierra del Fuégo, in the year 1851). Taking with him a Spanish Protestant named Federico Gonzalez, he landed at Cobija, February, 1846, and, directing his course into the interior, visited Caripari and Tarija, and crossed the River Pilcomayo. Hardships and sickness attending their course, the capital was visited, the Government's protection promised and accorded. Gardiner leaving Gonzalez in Potosí, returned to England to enlist helpers for his Mission. Unfortunately, sickness befell his helpers, opposition prevailed, and the effort was not carried out.

“ 3. In 1860 Mr. R. Corfield, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, having travelled through the Northern Argentine Provinces, visited Bolivia. The opposition of the clergy and the unsettled state of the country at the time hindered the prosecution of the Mission.

“ 4. Still more recently, José Monjeardino, a native of Italy, a devoted colporteur, who had in the previous year been engaged in Bible circulation in Salto and Jujuy, was deeply moved with an impression that he was called to carry the Word of God into Bolivia; and, having made suitable preparation for the journey, passed with a large stock of Scriptures from Oran to Tarija, and thence to Cinti. When he arrived at Sucre great interest was excited; the Scriptures met with a ready welcome and sale; a little opposition at Sucre soon subsided; and our devoted missionary proceeded towards Cotagaita. Arriving at a place called Aripalca, ten leagues north of Cotagaita, in a rocky mountain gorge, not far from some Indian huts, the mule-troop halted for the night. A wretch of Argentine nationality, possibly tempted by the store of coin which our agent carried, the result of his success in Bible sales, and also inspired, it may be, by that spirit of bigotry and intolerance which in days gone by lighted the flames of martyrdom in more favoured lands, crept stealthily to where the weary traveller lay, and dashed a great stone upon his head. The victim could make no resistance, and was speedily killed by the ruffian.

“ Our martyr fell in July, 1877. Soon after a great sensation was caused in the town of Cotagaita by the arrival of four Indians bearing the corpse of a man in a hide, which was soon discovered to be the remains of the foreigner who had been selling Bibles. The priest refusing burial to the heretic within the cemetery precincts, he was laid outside, near the grave of a criminal; but ‘Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, said the Spirit, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.’ He was of a hardy constitution, adapted for hard work; bold and self-possessed, with a mind well stored with Divine truth, and his heart burning with Gospel zeal. In reporting his death, the Rev. F. N. Lett, the Society’s agent, remarked: ‘The Bible Society never had a braver or more devoted labourer than José Monjeardino. He went to those parts aware of the dangers that might befall him, but seriously resolved to encounter all for the sake of circulating the Holy Scriptures. In his last letter he says, “Remember me in your prayers, as I do you in mine, that as the sufferings of Christ abound in us so our consolation may abound.” He was a colporteur of whom I always think with confidence that he would never fail in doing the utmost to perform his mission, and to do it well. God grant that the good seed scattered abroad so widely may not be in vain.’

“ 5. In the end of 1882 two colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society were destined to work in the Upper Argentine Provinces, and to seek an opportunity to enter into Bolivia. Tupizá was reached. Difficulties, however, arose at the Custom House on the plea that ‘the Bibles

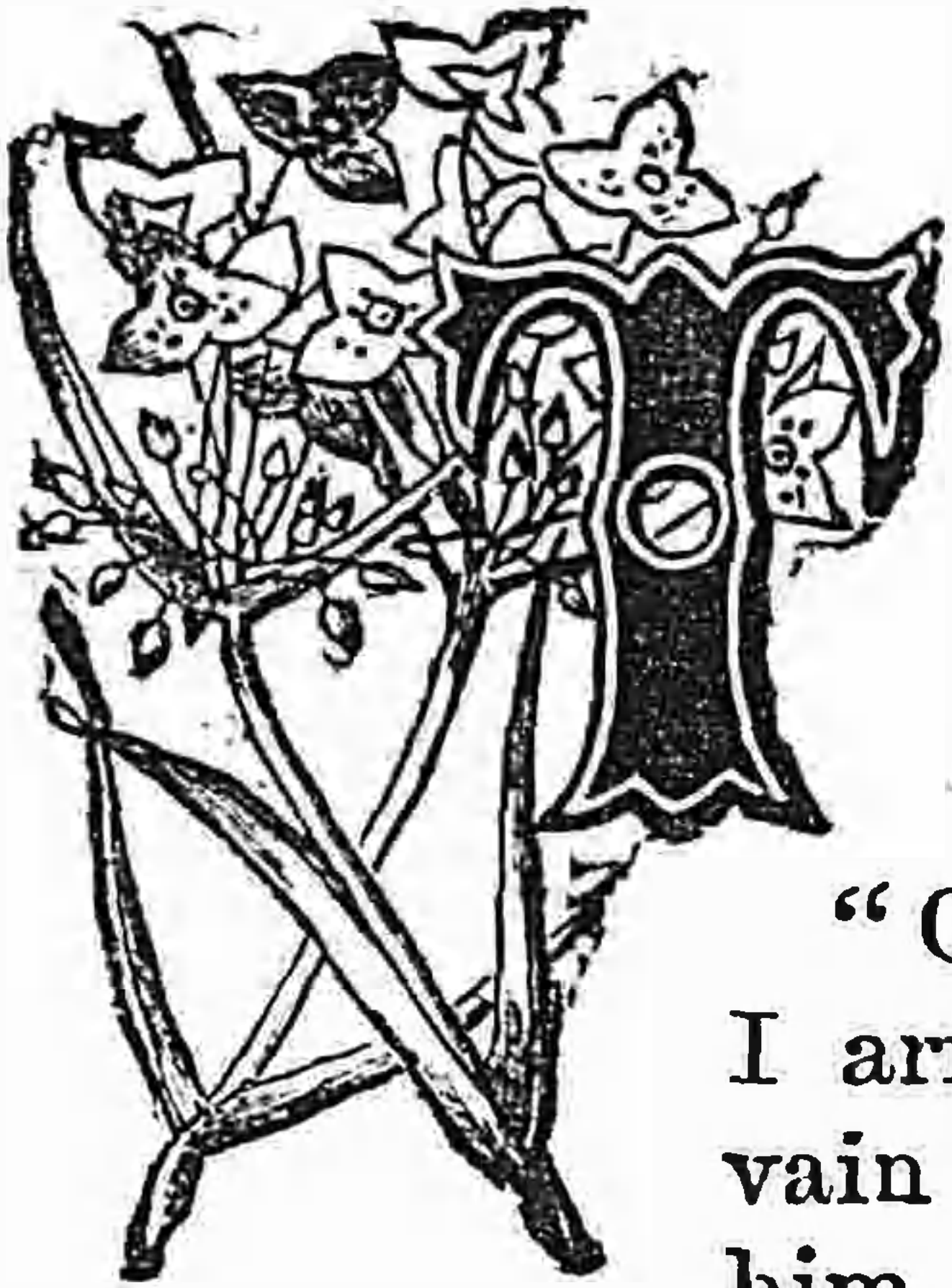
were prohibited books!’ An appeal was made to higher authorities, resulting in the end in a favourable decision.

“6. The undersigned, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, undertook a Mission to Bolivia in May of the present year, accompanied by Francisco Galanes. Passing through Tupizá and thence to Cotagaita, where we visited the grave of our martyr predecessor, after a long, tedious journey on mule-back, extending over forty-five days, we reached the city of Sucre and met with a kindly reception, and with success beyond expectation. Forty copies were sold publicly in the streets on the first day; our room was filled with visitors; many questions about our books were put to us, and we had the satisfaction to see the best people in Sucre eagerly purchasing copies. By the fourth day 581 copies had been disposed of, with many prayers that the Lord would follow them with His blessing. Opposition was, however, to be expected, and the Archbishop invoked the aid of the public authority to interfere with the circulation of ‘Protestant prohibited books.’ Still we were enabled to leave Sucre in peace, hoping and praying that better times were in store for Bolivia. Proceeding to Potosí, the far-famed silver mine, we soon disposed of the remainder of our store of books. On our return journey we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Milne, the agent of the American Bible Society, on his way up the country. Travelling in Bolivia is accompanied by many hardships. Deserts, bare hills, rugged rocks, stony roads had to be passed over; food is scarce, firewood often not to be had, and this among frost and snow, without shelter, with the saddle for a bed; yet it is an interesting country, not only for its marvellous mineral wealth, but also for its people. Only the inhabitants of the cities are of Spanish origin, with a very few individuals of European birth. The vast bulk of the population is of the aboriginal race, living in small villages. Their wants are few, their furniture of the simplest kind, their food mainly consisting of maize and the coca leaves, which they chew, while ardent spirits are almost unknown. Their feet bare or shod with sandals, their dress consists of a woollen shirt and drawers combined in one piece, with the poncho. Men and women wear the hair in a queue. They are beardless, and quiet in their demeanour, patient, and industrious. It is common to meet them knitting or spinning as they proceed along the road. They are great pedestrians, and can go immense distances on foot by themselves or driving llamas or donkeys carrying burdens. Their language is the Quíchua, and they are nominally of the Roman religion.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN,

“*Agent of British and Foreign Bible Society.*”

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## Panama.

THE following is the letter of the late Rev. A. W. Lockyer, addressed to the Committee:—

*“H.B.M. Consulate, Panama, 12th Feb., 1884.*

“On February 5th I left Kingston for Colon, where I arrived on February 7th. After losing much time in vain inquiries for the Rev. S. Kerr, I at last discovered him, and by his help I secured a free pass for myself and all my luggage over the Isthmus railway. My luggage, meanwhile, had been landed on the wharf without being warehoused, and two packages had been stolen. I spent the night on board the ‘Medway,’ and at one o’clock on the 8th of February I took train for Panama, where I arrived at half-past four. I met the local Church Committee the same evening, and was cordially welcomed. By a curious coincidence this Church Committee had been formed on December 27th, the very day on which our valedictory Meeting was held in London at the Westminster Palace Hotel. On the 9th I was heartily welcomed by H.B.M. Acting Consul Mallet and by Tankerville Chamberlaine Bey. On Sunday, the 10th, I preached at Mr. Good’s house morning and evening, with the Church service in full. There were many Jamaicans present, and we had an offertory of eight and a half dollars for hiring a temporary structure for worship. About 230 dollars had been previously raised by subscription, so that we shall soon achieve the desired result. From the 8th to the 11th I stayed at the Grand Hotel, but on the 11th Mr. Chamberlaine gave me a room at the British Consulate, which I am to occupy till April. I cannot omit to mention the extreme hospitality shown towards me by Mr. Chamberlaine and Mr. Mallet. I have nearly secured a house near the battery in this city, and I hope to complete the agreement to-morrow. It will be vacant on April 1st, so that I shall have a week to put it into order, before the arrival of Mrs. Lockyer and the children. At five o’clock yesterday evening I interred at the Foreign Cemetery the body of an English child twenty-one months old. Its father, Captain Colefield, commands a steam-launch in the harbour. To-day I have written a letter to the *Star and Herald*, inviting all the English community to meet me and stating the objects of my mission. A copy of this paper I will forward with this letter. I shall also send you by this mail (*via* New York) a full report on the state of the Isthmus, drawn up specially at my request, for publication in your magazine, by the most gifted officer of the Panama Canal Company, Chamberlaine Bey, keeper of the Company’s Archives and one of their earliest pioneers. Meanwhile, as midnight is now drawing on, I shall conclude my statement for the present and continue my letter at the next leisure time.

“Events are slowly progressing. I have now got so far settled that I can work hard for our common object every day. I enjoy better health and am conscious of greater vigour than I ever experienced in winter time in England. Yesterday I rose at 7.30 a.m., went to see my future house, brought the case of Bibles on a negro’s head to the consulate, and unpacked and partly catalogued the same. Then I prepared a sermon for evening, and at 7.30 p.m. I preached to a very fairly-sized company at Mr. Good’s house from Matt. xxiv. 42. We had the full evening service, and we sang three hymns, ‘There is a green hill far away,’ ‘Hark! my soul, it is the Lord,’ and ‘Christian! seek not yet repose.’ In the absence of our musical friend, Dr. Gore, I was compelled to start the hymns myself; the coloured people joined heartily in the singing. My Corresponding Committee, which will superintend the raising of the Chaplaincy Fund, is now fully formed. The members are three, viz., Tankerville Chamberlaine Bey, M.A., Oxon., Chief Secretary to the Interoceanic Canal Company; C. C. Mallet, Esq., H.B.M. Acting Consul at Panama; C. Douglas, Esq., Editor of the *Star and Herald*. The treasurer is C. C. Mallet, Esq. The required 250*l.* is about equal to 1,550 dollars of Columbian silver, so that 375 to 400 dollars will have to be raised quarterly. The real English community here consists of about twenty individuals, who might possibly subscribe 100 dollars quarterly, though I am doubtful of this, as, with the utmost personal courtesy, there is great religious indifference. The Jamaicans are so impressed with the idea that the Church here owns allegiance to the Jamaica Church, that I find it difficult to make them realize the need of effort to meet the requirements of the South American Missionary Society. With offertories and subscriptions combined, they could hardly raise more than 100 dollars quarterly. My plan then is this:—To raise all that is possible among the English and Jamaican communities, and then present a petition for the remainder to the Director-General of the Canal and Railway, M. Dingler. He has already granted me a free pass at all times over the railway, and he has full power to make a grant. The British Consul thinks he would at once set aside 600 dollars a year at least for our Mission, if Bishop Stirling were present here in person to press our claims. Can you send word to request Bishop Stirling to come to Panama as early as June, to see exactly what can be done, and whether the chaplaincy can be permanently kept up? His presence here at an early date would be worth worlds of correspondence, and he could visit the other chaplaincies at leisure on his return journey. It is highly important that I should be in Presbyter’s orders soon, so as to administer the Holy Communion to the scores of Jamaicans who have been confirmed. My plan would be that Bishop Stirling should arrive here about the end of June, stay two or three weeks on the Isthmus, examine me for Presbyter’s orders, and then about July 20th go on with me to Jamaica, where he would have opportunity for ordaining me as Presbyter, and where he could finally settle the whole question of jurisdiction, and either retain me in Panama or send me southwards

according to circumstances. Of course he could not ordain me here through lack of presbyters to assist him. May I be allowed to respectfully press the necessity of this course, if practicable? The difficulties here are so unique and multiform, that I feel strongly the need of the Bishop's presence to aid me. I am told in plain language that the Europeans will not worship with the coloured people. This difficulty seems only capable of solution by holding separate services for the two classes; a course which is possible but to be regretted. At the same time, I shall work on steadily against all obstacles. The climate fortunately does not impair my energy in the slightest degree, and I feel intensely happy and absorbingly interested in my work. Even the difficulties have their bright side, as there is pleasure in the thought that one's commission is to head one of the forlorn-hopes of Christendom! I am sure that you, gentlemen, will not be hastily discouraged, but will recollect that the harder the difficulties the greater is the success when once it comes. The field ripe for action here is enormous—enough for six clergymen. The Bishop's visit in June would, I believe, lead to the permanency of our work.

“All the English here are exceedingly kind. Many of them know the history of your work in Panama. Some are ready to help the Mission. The Consul, Mr. Mallet, is all that could be wished—a perfect gentleman and a genial friend.

“I am studying Spanish in right earnest; so that, whether you keep me here or send me southwards, I may be increasingly effective in your service. Last evening, after coming back from service, I worked at Spanish till after midnight, and was up again before seven o'clock this morning. I find Spanish a peculiarly interesting study, and my programme is to read all the best classics in Spanish literature, to practise myself in the language colloquially, and in time to preach regularly once a week in Spanish. The French language is most useful, as all the canal and railway officials are now Frenchmen. I have found more need of French than Spanish hitherto, and I can speak French with comparative ease.

“Wishing all happiness to you all, and praying for God's gracious blessing on our common labours,

“ALFRED WILLIAM LOCKYER.”

Extract from the last letter of the late Rev. A. W. Lockyer:—

“Panama, February 19th, 1884.

“ . . . Last Friday I had a bad attack of illness which lasted all night and part of Saturday. . . . Three doses of chlorodyne set me right, and about six in the evening I visited an American, one of my flock who had fever and took him some ice. . . . There were five deaths here from yellow fever yesterday and the day before. Sometimes I shrink from bringing my family to such a place as this, but the Lord will give me courage. Personally I fear nothing, but I feel so anxious sometimes about my wife and children that I almost resolve to send them back to Englan

But a voice within tells me that this would show want of faith in God. Therefore I shall 'nail my colours to the mast,' and fight on, leaving the issue to my great Captain. . . . If I should perish out here before she joins me, I beg you to arrange as far as you can for her safe return to England. . . . I simply mention this in order to cover all emergencies. I am exceedingly strong and full of hope. I think I can stand the climate well. But it is such a treacherous climate—so perilous even to the strongest, that I feel it necessary to provide for all contingencies. . . . I wish to labour as long as I am abroad under the South American Missionary Society and Bishop Stirling only. . . . I have written to Bishop Stirling to ask his Lordship to come here in June or July. I am still willing, as heretofore, to go *anywhere*, or remain here, just as the Committee may deem desirable."

### In Memoriam.

THE REV. F. N. LETT.



WE record with deep regret the death of the Rev. F. N. Lett, on February 8th, 1884, of typhoid fever. Ever since the year 1862 he has been engaged in missionary work in South America. As catechist at El Carmen, in 1862, 3, 4, and during this last year on the Rio Negro. Ordained Deacon in 1869, and Presbyter in 1873, he worked most actively at Buenos Ayres and Barracas, where during the prevalence of the awful plague his deeds of self-sacrifice and Christian heroism attracted the admiration of the whole continent of South America. For a short time he was called to labour in the Gran Chaco, and was appointed in 1878 to succeed the late lamented Rev. W. T. Coombe at Rosario. From that time he has been the able and beloved pastor of that important station, where his zealous labours and his kindness of heart had won for him the respect and affection of not only the English, but the Spanish-speaking people and people of every nationality. His memory will long live in that city and in districts many a league beyond it. The Committee, and we are sure every member of the Society, will mourn his loss and sympathize with Mrs. Lett and his bereaved family.

The following has appeared in a recent number of one of the Buenos Ayres Papers:—

The Rev. Francis Neville Lett, whose name is a household word with those English-speaking residents of Buenos Ayres who passed through the yellow fever epoch, is no more.

Those who then had the sad privilege of emulating him in a certain measure will remember how, within the sphere of his action, he towered above every other figure in his untiring self-devotion ; and how, himself consumed with the fever with which he was completely saturated, his pulse over one hundred, his tongue black and his visage haggard, he notwithstanding would give himself no rest, wearing out three and four horses per day, as he hurried from one scene of woe to another, carrying not only religious consolation, but likewise medicines, and organizing assistance for the helpless and forsaken, for in many instances the ties of friendship and kindred proved unavailing in that dark and gloomy time which has had no parallel in this century. We wondered how he could live through the toil and excitement of those fearful days, so shattered and careworn, yet scarcely taking any rest. Who that knew him then can ever forget the man ? And such as he was then, such he continued to be ever since. His favourite haunts were the bedsides of the sick and dying. What priceless balm of consolation these reminiscences must have been to his own soul, as the fatal hour drew near, if he were conscious of his approaching translation.

Happy release from the cares and troubles of this life ; happy memory redolent with fragrance of noble deeds ; happy heritage of never-to-be-forgotten heroism for wife and children ; noble, most noble example to all those whose privilege it was to know the man.

W. D. J.

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*“Rosario de Santa Fé, February 9th, 1884.*

“As Churchwardens of St. Bartholomew’s Church in this town, it is our painful duty to inform the Society, through you, of the death of our clergyman the Rev. F. N. Lett, which occurred yesterday after a short but very severe attack of typhoid fever.

“He was not feeling well, but held the usual services on Sunday, the 27th January. On the Tuesday following he was confined to his bed, from which it pleased Almighty God he should never rise again, as the fever rapidly increased, and on Thursday, the 7th February, the doctors gave no hope of his recovery, and he quietly breathed his last at 5.15 on the following morning, the 8th inst.

“Although suffering from delirium the greater part of the time it will please you to know that he gave unmistakable proof of his trust in his Redeemer. His last words were, ‘Lord, come quickly.’

“The funeral took place at 5 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Tyerman from Cordoba and the Rev. Mr. Wood, the American pastor of this town,

officiating. It was very largely attended not only by the English residents, but also by all the other nationalities represented in Rosario, thus showing the great esteem in which Mr. Lett was held.

“He will be sadly missed by all of us, but more especially amongst the poor, to whom he was a most untiring friend. The sad news has been telegraphed to the Bishop at Rio de Janeiro with the expectation that he may be able to hasten his visit to Rosario.

“After seeing his Lordship we hope to address you again as regards a successor to our late pastor.

“Mr. Tyerman has kindly offered to come down from Cordoba every alternate Sunday, and we hope that the Rev. Mr. Spilsbury will be able to visit us also occasionally. By these means we trust that the regular Sunday services of the Church will be provided for until the arrival of the Bishop.

“Mrs. Lett, although worn out with watching, bears her sad bereavement with true Christian fortitude.

“You will regret to learn that the family is left almost quite unprovided for, but a subscription list is about to be opened here for the benefit of the widow and orphans, and we earnestly hope that the efforts made on this side will be assisted as far as may be possible by the Society with which the deceased was for so many years intimately connected.

“WILLIAM BARNETT, }  
“W. ROBINSON, } Churchwardens.”

Mr. Tyerman writes as follows, evidently suffering acutely under the sudden and severe loss of one who may be said to have been his “father in the Gospel” :—

“54 Calle Boulevard, General Paz, Cordoba, February 12, 1884.

“I have received your kind letter containing the beautiful cards. Accept my hearty thanks for your best wishes. At the present I feel utterly unfit to do anything, yet I must try to write to you. On Thursday I went to Rosario by the night-train to do business with poor Mr. Lett, intending to return the next night, not knowing he was dangerously ill. When I arrived in the station at nine on Friday morning the first news I heard was that he had passed away a few hours ago. I hurried on to the parsonage, feeling quite stunned (no one was expecting me), and soon I saw the remains, still quite warm, of him I had learned to love as my own soul. I gazed upon that dear face, which looked so calm and peaceful, it really seemed impossible he could be dead. Mrs. Lett was quite prostrated; she told me that he recovered consciousness shortly before the end and tried to say the Lord’s

Prayer, Mrs. Lett helping him. She asked him if he was trusting in Jesus and if all was well. He then said, 'All is well, all is well! come, Lord Jesus, quickly!' and then gently fell asleep, blessed sleep, from which none ever wake to weep.

"At 5 p.m. the same day the funeral took place; the first part of the service being held in the church. Two hymns were sung—'Thy will be done,' and 'For ever with the Lord.' The Rev. J. Wood, American Methodist minister, who was with Mr. Lett to the last, kindly assisted me in the service, both in church and at the grave. The coffin, which was covered with beautiful wreaths and crosses, was borne by eight persons, all of whom were loved and respected very sincerely by dear Mr. Lett. Hundreds of people were present; in fact, the whole British and German Communities and also many Argentines and others. The solemn procession was joined by the Rosario Masonic Lodge, there being no less a number than fifty-four carriages in the procession.

"On Sunday morning I conducted the service and preached from 2 Timothy iv. 6-7. The sacred edifice was filled with a sorrowing congregation. After service a memorial fund was opened in the vestry, and considerably over 1,000 dols. was immediately subscribed. I left Rosario by the 4 p.m. train, arriving in Cordoba on Monday morning, and now, as I am trying to collect my thoughts in order to write these brief details, it all seems like a dream. Oh! that it only were. This heavy blow has fallen upon me very unexpectedly.

"His last sermon was preached on Sunday evening, January 27th, from Psalm xvii. 15. How significant! He seemed to feel that he would soon be asleep. He wrote his last letter to me on that same day, in which he stated that he had been ill the day before, complaining of 'headache, backache, loss of power, no appetite,' but that he had taken 'powerful doses of quinine,' and then he wrote, 'So to-day, thank God, the bad signs are gone, but I feel washed out and weak as water.' I then wrote to him offering to come to Rosario and take Sunday duty for him, but not receiving any reply, I thought he was better, and, though unwell, yet able to do his work. I found my letter in the vestry; he had not opened it. No one seemed to think of sending for me when he took to his bed, and I was thus left in ignorance, not knowing he was seriously ill. Mrs. Lett says that when in delirium all his talk was about myself and Cordoba. He told them from the first that he was going to die, and said it was unnecessary to take medicine.

"There has been much sickness in Rosario lately. When I left

for Cordoba diphtheria was very prevalent; lately it has been typhoid fever. Mr. Lett buried several in January who had died from this fever. The death-rate in that city has lately been forty-seven per thousand, this being higher than Rio Janeiro.

“He had been visiting the sick, going about in the hot sun, preaching twice each Sunday, making several journeys to Cordoba; had an extensive correspondence. He was always at his duties. All this, coupled with the serious illness of eighteen months ago, proved too much for him; he was not strong since that illness, and we have had a dreadfully hot summer.

“Being in this state, and visiting cases of typhoid fever day after day, and night after night, it is not much to be wondered at that he should take that fever himself.

“Our Society has lost its best man in this country. The Church in Rosario has lost its faithful pastor. I have lost my best friend, and now I feel utterly undone. I am at a loss to find words wherewith to express my feelings. His genial presence and wise counsels were particularly needed at this time, and it has pleased God to remove him. For the space of twenty-two years he has faithfully laboured for the cause of Christ and His Church in South America, and now at the age of forty-two has been called to receive his crown of righteousness, having fought a good fight and finished his course with joy.

“You will be gratified to learn that Mr. Lett’s dear friend, Professor Gould, of the National Observatory, took my place here on Sunday morning, and delivered an address well suited to such a solemn occasion. Oh, how thankful I am that the last few months of his earnest and devoted life have been brightened by the prospering of the work both here and in Rosario. At the end of the year we had a celebration of the Holy Communion here in English. There never had been so large a number present at such a service before. His address that night was most impressive. On the 16th of January (less than a month ago), for the first time in the history of our Mission in the city, the Holy Communion was celebrated in the Spanish language entirely, the address being given by our Spanish assistant, Señor Abeledo, himself a convert from the Roman Church. There were present English, Argentines, Germans, Spaniards, one Frenchman, and two Italians. These two services filled him with delight. He wrote me very encouraging letters; in one of his last to me he said, ‘I have all faith in our cause, in you, and in God.’ He told me only lately that it was now a pleasure to him to visit Cordoba, although the journey (of fourteen

hours in the train) was a trying one, especially in the hot season.

“May God supply all our need and vouchsafe to us all the comfort and guidance we so much need at this time.

“J. R. TYERMAN.”

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When thousands died, and thousands fled,  
 And kindred ties were broken ;  
 When Mighty Death in triumph roamed,  
 Through crowded streets forsaken ;  
 In humble faith this godly man,  
 Unflinching faced the dreaded one :  
 True servant of his Lord.

With tender care, and gentle words,  
 Comfort and self denying,  
 He sought the poor, the sick, the lost,  
 The stricken, and the dying ;  
 To brighter worlds he turned men's gaze,  
 And murmurs changed to songs of praise :  
 True servant of his Lord.

And years had passed, and scenes had changed,  
 Yet still God's flock he tended,  
 In church and school, and household life ;  
 But now the toil is ended.  
*He saith, by whom the work was blessed,*  
 Come home ! with Me thou shalt find rest,  
 True servant of Thy Lord.

J. C.

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### THE REV. A. W. LOCKYER, M.A.

The sudden death of the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, which was telegraphed from Panama on March 4th, came upon the Committee and his friends and relatives in this country with a painful force more easily felt than described. Appointed in November to be Missionary Chaplain on the Isthmus of Panama to minister for the most part amongst some of the most “lost” and degraded populations on the earth, and ordained by the Bishop of London at Christmas, he took leave of the Society on December 27th, and sailed for Jamaica with Mrs. Lockyer and his two children on January 2nd. Leaving his wife and family at Kingston in Jamaica till he could secure a house, he went on to Panama, where he at once set to work with a will and a power which are reflected in his noble letters—so full of life, ability, and apostolic zeal. We

publish one of these and a portion of another. These indicate in no insignificant manner the gravity of the loss sustained by our Society and the Church of England people at Panama.

The two telegrams ran thus:—

1st. March 6th.—“Lockyer dying—fever—all care and science unavailing.”

2nd. March 7th.—“Lockyer dead.”

He was residing at the British Consulate, where he received the greatest kindness from Tankerville-Chamberlaine-Bey and Mr. Mallet; and it was evident he was beginning even after so short a time to draw the people around him. Though he had seen only six-and-twenty summers, he was already a ripe scholar and a good theologian. He was a First Classman and Gold Medallist of London University, where he held the highest character as well as the highest honours. He subsequently took an excellent appointment at Bath, which, however, he resigned in order to go forth to one of the ends of the earth to labour in the Church of Christ and win souls for His kingdom. It was a noble venture, and doubtless nobly he has been rewarded, promoted (as he has been with reverence and bright hope we may believe) to join “the noble army of martyrs” in that “better land” where Christian chivalry shall find its unfading crown at the hands and through the merits of the great “Captain of our Salvation.” He has graciously promised that even “a cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple shall not lose its reward.” May we not conclude that he who (humanly speaking) sacrificed his life by carrying ice to one of his fever-stricken flock to slake his burning thirst will not be forgotten before Him when He makes up His jewels.

#### IN MEMORIAM.

“At the same time, I shall work on steadily against all obstacles. The climate fortunately does not impair my energy in the slightest degree, and I feel intensely happy and absorbingly interested in my work. Even the difficulties have their bright side, as there is pleasure in the thought that one’s commission is to head one of the forlorn-hopes of Christendom! I am sure that you, gentlemen, will not be hastily discouraged, but will recollect that the harder the difficulties the greater is the success when once it comes.”—*Extract from Letter of the late Rev. A. W. Lockyer, Feb. 12, 1884.*

Far from the Land he loved so well,  
 He sleeps beneath the sod  
 Where soldier brave he fought and fell,  
 A martyr for his God!

No mean ambition fired his soul,  
He counted all the cost ;  
Right ready to surrender all,  
To seek and save the lost.

To serve where'er the Lord might call,  
Or man for help might cry,—  
Resolved to go —and stand or fall,  
Prepared to do—or die.

With noble heart and cultured mind,  
And talents rich and rare,  
He left both home and kin behind,  
His Saviour's lot to share.

To raise the fallen—help the faint—  
The reckless to reclaim ;  
To win the sinner—cheer the saint—  
And glorify God's name.

These were the objects of his heart,  
For these he waged the strife,  
(Alas! too brief) content to part,  
With dear ones and dear life.

But oh ! the Life that never ends,  
For that he watched and won ;  
He dearly loved his loving friends,  
But dearer God's dear Son.

And often on the far strange shore  
His spirit yearned to bless ;  
He, dead, shall speak yet evermore  
God's truth and righteousness ;

Shall still proclaim Christ's soldiers can,  
As in Apostles' days,  
Lay down their lives for love to man,  
And God's exalted praise.

For Christ's dear sake he lived and died,  
Unheeding Earth's renown ;—  
Upon this hope his faith relied,—  
*The Cross, and then the Crown.*

And now he lives where tempests cease,  
 The trav'lers' blissful bourne—  
 There he awaits, in joy and peace,  
 His loved ones left to mourn.

Left only for "a little while,"  
 Until "the Day" shall come,  
 When basking in "Our Father's" smile  
 They meet in Heaven and Home.

R. J. S.

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### LEONARD ROWE VALPY, ESQ.

In the *Record* of March 7th we find the following tribute to the memory of L. R. Valpy, Esq.:—

"There have been few laymen in the Church of England who have laboured more incessantly in the cause of Protestant truth and in earnest spiritual work than the late Mr. Valpy. The holder of an honoured name, he had since his return from the West Indies been for many years the senior in a well-known legal firm, from the active management of which he had only recently retired. Our departed friend was one of those Christian lawyers who ever subordinated his professional interest to the cause of Christ. Amongst other spheres of useful labour, the Young Men's Christian Association, the South American Missionary Society, the Church Association, and the Lord's-day Rest Association engaged his warmest sympathies; and it must in justice to his memory be stated that to his able and self-denying labours, in conjunction with other honoured legal friends, much of the success which has attended the final settlement of the Protestant character of the formularies of the Church of England is to be attributed. With an energy beyond his strength, Mr. Valpy was ever eager in the cause of truth. His end was perfect peace. With a deepseated and loving allegiance to his Divine Master, he laboured to the very last, and in His presence now enjoys that rest that remaineth for the people of God."

We can heartily endorse every word of this eloquent testimony to the memory of our departed friend, to whom, amongst other proofs of his kindness, the South American Missionary Society was indebted as having most generously, in conjunction with his partners, Messrs. Chaplin and Peckham, acted as Hon. Solicitors to the Society.

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### THE REV. G. W. ROBINSON, M.A.

We record with regret the death of the Rev. G. W. Robinson, M.A., the late respected and beloved Vicar of Walmley. His connection with this parish and district for a period of more than forty years being so suddenly severed has caused widespread sorrow amongst all classes. He was the friend of rich and poor alike, and many looked up to him with almost filial affection. His holy and consistent life was manifest to all, while his firm adherence to Protestant and Evangelical truth ever proved him a loyal clergyman of the Church of England. The Rev. Charles Marston, Vicar of Clevedon, writes:—"What a loss to his family, to his parish, and the Church of Christ! The very excellence and beauty of Mr. Robinson's character, while it gives assurance of his present happiness, makes his loss all the more keenly felt by those who knew and loved him best. Such men as he are rare indeed; for while good men of a certain kind are not uncommon, men who unite thorough faithfulness to Christ and uncompromising steadfastness to truth with sweetness, and reasonableness, and fervent charity—which makes them both respected and beloved, too—are far from common."

The *Record* speaks of him in the following terms:—"He also took a deep interest in the work of the South American Missionary Society. His noble presence bearing to the last the impress of the soldier, and at seventy-four as straight as an arrow; the face which seemed to those who knew him as if he had come forth fresh from communing with God; the temper which his nearest friends never saw ruffled; the courage with which he upheld, singlehanded, Evangelical principles when they were despised and disliked; the indefinable tone of the perfect gentleman ennobled and transfigured by love to Christ; the patient and thorough performance of his ministerial duties; and the ready sympathy with which he met all who sought his help, combined to form a rare figure whose disappearance leaves a gap hard to fill up."

### Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from February Magazine.)

The name of Tierra del Fuégo is given to the vast Archipelago lying between the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn. No land is perhaps more divided and broken up by channels, straits, bays, gulfs, and inlets than that of the Fuégian Archi-

pelago. High mountains, covered with eternal snow; immense glaciers, roaring cascades, dense evergreen woods, rugged rocks, and smiling valleys give to the *ensemble* of that land scenery which eclipses that of the most celebrated Alpine countries.

The diversity of aspect which this country presents to navigators, who happen to land on it at different parts, gives rise to the strange and contradictory opinions which have been formed about Tierra del Fuégo; whilst Cook called it the *land of desolation*, others have described it as one of the agricultural treasures of the old Inca rulers.

The reason for this disparity of opinion is obvious. Cook landed at the south part of Tierra del Fuégo, whilst Wyse and Rertuiset visited its northern part. Cook landed amidst a tempest of snow and rain on the barren Brecknock Peninsula, whilst Wyse and Rertuiset visited the enchanting Admiralty Channel under the purest Magellan sky.

In few countries is the transition so rapid, from the grand and awful to the smiling and gay, as in Tierra del Fuégo. The Admiralty Channel, Yendagaia Bay, and the On Asciaga divide the Archipelago into two parts; differing so greatly in natural characteristics that one can scarcely realize that they are situated under the same parallel. The climate, the geological construction, and even the animal life in the one portion differs totally from that of the other; but what is still more remarkable is the clear boundary which this line forms between the two races which inhabit Tierra del Fuégo, thus separating the Alaculoofs and the Yahgans to the west and south, from the Onas to the east and north.

The history which can be gathered of these inhabitants of South America is somewhat limited, but a brief investigation of the subject leads one to believe that they came originally from Patagonia, hailing respectively from the western slopes of the Andes, and from the Pampa plains. Although the Alaculoofs and the Yahgans differ from the Chonos in language, they possess all the characteristics of these natives of the South Pacific; whilst the Onas have features in common with the Tenelcians, differing from them but slightly in language.

(To be continued.)

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE visit of the Rev. W. H. Redknapp to Cardiff, Barnstaple, Northam, Plymouth, and Stoke, seems to have been every way successful. Llandaff Cathedral and the parish church of Barnstaple were opened to our cause for the first time, and in addition to the collections after the Plymouth and Stoke Meetings some handsome donations were given. A sermon, without collection, at Charles Church will, we trust, pave the way for more substantial aid.

In our last notice we spoke of Brighton, and we are glad to say that our new Treasurer there has lost no time in placing his own church at our disposal, sermons having been preached there on March 16th by the Rev. J. J. Manley, who also preached and lectured at Clevedon. We owe our best thanks to the Rev. W. May for his hearty welcome of our Secretary to Stonegate in Sussex. No less than 9*l.* 12*s.* was collected after the Dissolving View Lecture there.

Mr. Welby, in his last month's return, speaks hopefully of his visits to Buxton—a new opening, Alford, Droitwich, Muckleston, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Leighton, Guilsfield, and Pool Quay. The Drawing-room Meeting given by Miss Adams in Nottingham, and attended by Prebendary McDonald and Admiral Sir W. K. Hall, produced 12*l.*

Mr. Farmer is able to tell of excellent meetings at Penketh, Thelwall, and Orford, obtained through the kind help of Mr. Reynolds, of Warrington. But the most interesting item of Northern Intelligence consists of four meetings arranged by our Association Secretary for Mr. Shimield at Durham, Sunderland, Newcastle, and York. At the first three Major Sweny rendered valuable assistance, as did Prebendary McDonald at York. The four meetings produced over 40*l.*, and the report of the York Meeting is given in this number.

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### PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

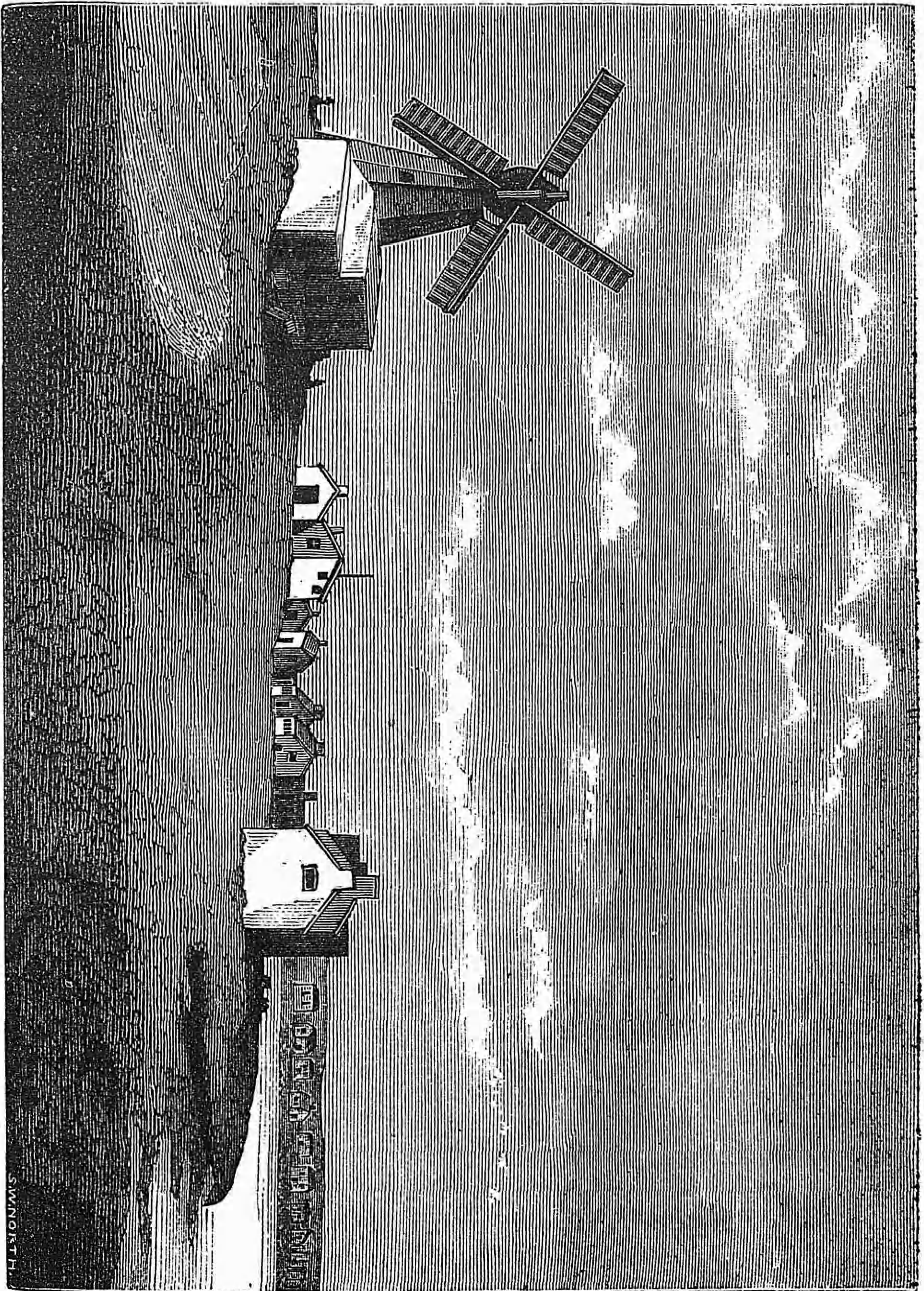
The following are the subjects suggested for Prayer on Monday, the 14th inst. :—

I. That God may sanctify to our Society and its individual members the deep trial it has sustained by the deaths of the Rev. F. N. Lett and the Rev. A. W. Lockyer.

II. That He who has revealed Himself to us as “the Father of the fatherless and the God of the widow,” may graciously vouchsafe to the two widows and their families His Divine consolations, and fill their hearts with bright hope and “peace in believing.”

III. That God may be pleased to raise up two good, faithful, and suitable men to fill the vacant posts, and also two more to take up work on the West Coast of South America.





SWNORTH.

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Right Revs. Bishop Stirling; Bishop of Jamaica (*March* 10 and 11); Revs. R. Allen (*Feb.* 16 and *March* 6); A. W. Lockyer (*Feb.* 27); J. A. Dodds (*Feb.* 8); Dr. Humble (*Dec.* 19 and *Feb.* 6); Dr. Cross (*March* 13); J. Dominguez (*Feb.* 18); Hugh Davies (*Feb.* 1); T. Chamberlaine, Esq. (*March* 6, 7, and 12); C. Mallet, Esq. (*March* 6); W. Barnett, Esq. (*Feb.* 23); Captain Willis (*Feb.* 15 and *April* 8); Messrs. J. R. Tyerman (*Feb.* 21); H. Mahony (*Feb.* 9); H. Burleigh (*Feb.* 1 and *March* 1); W. Bartlett (*Jan.* 31); J. S. Robertson (*Feb.* 13); E. S. Bowring (*March* 8).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of March was £483. 3s. 5d.

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

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Committee are anxiously awaiting communications from Bishop Stirling and the Bishop of Jamaica before taking any steps in regard to filling up the vacancies at Rosario and Panama.

We insert a very interesting paper on Panama by Tankerville Chamberlaine Bey, forwarded to us by the late Rev. A. W. Lockyer a few days before his lamented death. It will be recollected that Mr. Chamberlaine, as well as Mr. Mallett, H.B.M. Consul, proved most kind friends and helpers to our late Chaplain, not only during his brief period of work at Panama but at the time of his last illness.

Captain Willis who commands the "Allen Gardiner" has arrived in England—having come over by request of the Committee for the two-fold purpose of enjoying a well-earned holiday amongst his relatives and old friends and of taking out the new mission steamer in due time to her destination.

Any of our friends, young or old, who desire to collect small or large sums for the new mission steamer can be supplied with collecting cards (specially printed for the purpose) on application to the Secretary at the office, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street. We trust many applications may be made, and these without delay.

Our readers will read with pain, and yet with rejoicing, the correspondence relative to our late dear friends, Mr. Lett and Mr. Lockyer; with pain to think of the deep loss the Society and Christ's Church have sustained by the deaths of such noble men, and with rejoicing at the universal testimony of Protestants and Roman Catholics, as well as English Churchmen, to their high character, godly zeal, and faithful self-sacrificing labours.

The extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Hugh Davies give us a very excellent and graphic idea of the kind of life and work to be expected in Chubut, and afford us a good hope that Mr. Davies's labours will prove a great comfort and blessing to that part of Patagonia. The Bishop of the Falklands desires that a faithful and suitable man be sent out from England to fill the vacant post at Rosario.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of the Rev. T. N. Kearney, LL.D., which took place in the early part of last month at Throwley Vicarage, Kent, after a lengthened illness borne with truly Christian fortitude, but lighted up by bright hope. He was an old and warm friend of the Society, whose ability and eloquence often served to put its claims forcibly from both the pulpit and the platform.

We shall give a full report of our Annual Meeting, held on April 29th, in our June Magazine.

## Argentine Republic.

### CORDOBA.



R. Tyerman writes as follows:—

*“ Calle Boulevard, General Paz, Cordoba,  
January, 1884.*

“ I am thankful to inform you that everything connected with our Mission here in Cordoba is in a highly satisfactory state, which to me is very gratifying, especially after the many vicissitudes through which the Cordoba Church has passed.

“ I feel that the good hand of our God is upon us, and that He is blessing and guiding our work.

“ Our Spanish services are still held every Sunday night, and considerable interest is manifested in them; constantly natives are coming who have not been before. One woman—a native—is so enthusiastic that she has not missed one service, and she is constantly bringing others with her, both men and women. She has requested me to put her name down as a member of the Church, and desires me to give her instruction.

“ I am just about to print and circulate bills announcing the Spanish services.

“ Our English services, too, are very encouraging, everyone is helping me heartily in the work. On Christmas morning the church was full; we sung an anthem—the first ever sung in Cordoba, I presume. On New Year's eve I tried the experiment of holding a short service, from 11.45 to 12.15. Some predicted the service would be a failure; however, twenty-eight came, six of whom I had not seen at church before. We took advantage of Mr. Lett's visit a few weeks ago to hold a Communion service, with the result that over twenty attended, sixteen of whom came to the Lord's table. Mr. Lett gave a very suitable address, and a very solemn and impressive service it was.

“Our choir is making satisfactory progress. I have ‘pointed’ the Spanish canticles, and they are now nicely sung; in fact, the people here enter so heartily into the spirit of the services that it is quite refreshing to me to hear them sing and respond as they do. We frequently have over twenty at the choir rehearsal. The Sunday-school is increasing in numbers, as I feel sure it will. I should be glad to know exactly when we may expect a visit from the Bishop, as I have about ten persons for Confirmation; I do not think it wise to commence the class until I know something definite. Since I came here in October the people have subscribed over 100 dollars gold!

“We have bought twenty-four new chairs for the church on account of the increasing numbers attending service. We have also bound fifty Spanish Prayer-books, paid up the rent of the church-room, and still have a balance on the right side.

“Mrs. Tyerman is organist for the English services, and Mrs. Demmler for the Spanish. Señor Abeledo is still taking the Spanish sermons for me very acceptably.

“We have great cause to ‘thank God and take courage.’

“P.S.—The site we have just secured in Calle Chacabuco for a church is a very valuable one; it is in the centre of the city, near the Plaza, and two tram car lines pass very near. The people here are in earnest, and we hope by and by to see a church erected here. Mrs. Demmler has already commenced a sewing society, having in view a sale of work.

“It is high time we had a suitable building here; a few Sundays ago a piece of the ceiling fell very close to my head during the sermon, covering the pulpit and me with dust and plaster; if it had been a few inches more forward it must have injured me.

“I find it is not good to have the church in a private house for many reasons.

“However, I trust the day is not far distant when we shall have a decent building of our own.”

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### CORDOBA DAY SCHOOL.

*Teacher.*—Mrs. Demmler.

“The examination of this school took place on the 18th and 19th of December, presided over by the Rev. F. N. Lett, and attended by a good many parents of the children and visitors. At 8 a.m. groups of happy children were gathering, and soon ready for the task exhibiting their intellectual progress during another year.

“At the opening of the first day Spanish hymns were sung by the children, and prayers offered by the Rev. Mr. Lett, after which followed Scripture lessons, concluding the day with hymn.

“On the second day the proceedings were opened with hymn, prayers, and Scripture lesson, and closed with prayers and hymn.

“ On the evening of the 19th the children, having passed through two days' examination, gathered again in order to receive their well-merited rewards as further encouragement for the coming school year. Before this important part the children entertained a large audience with English and Spanish recitations, and English, Spanish, and German songs, among which were ‘God Save the Queen’ and the Argentine national hymn.

“ The prizes consisted of books, albums, &c., together with certificates for good conduct and distinction in the several branches.

“ The prizetakers were:—Among the girls—Maria Bouquet and Josefa Mota, who both distinguished themselves in all branches, Maria Peters, Antonia Dominguez, Carolina Vigana, and Adelaida Caraffa. Among the boys—Manuel Pruneda, William Ogilvie, Pablo Barellier, Enrique Mota, Enrique Cacerés, Benjamin Dominguez, Arthur Koessler, and Saturnino Funes.

“ Certificates were given to:—Girls—Maria Koessler, Maria Funes, Teresa Vigana, Adelina Otero, Herminia Peters, Alice Cacerés, Maria Bertorelli, and Ana Henriksen. Boys—Manuel Mota, Carl Stange, Enrique Faure, Gustav Schwarten, Domingo Beberino, Eduardo Pereira, Arture Senestrano, Carl Weber, Hans Kurth, Richard Guteman, Angel Bertorelli 1, Angel Bertorelli 2.

“ After the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Mr. Lett presented to Mrs. Demmler in the name of friends of the school a gold pen, and after having said a few appropriate words to the children, addressed their parents and visitors, notifying, that, regarding the future of the school his determination was to introduce the actual system of St. Bartholomew's Day School at Rosario, which had proved very successful, thus the Cordoba School was henceforth to be an English school, the educational language was to be entirely English, while Spanish lessons should only be given as according to the National Law; that Mr. Tyerman was to open the boys' class and would receive boys from eight years upwards on the same principles, and in conclusion expressed his hopes that the school thus distinguished as an English school will in future be favoured with the many friends' protection, so fully enjoyed in the past.

“ On the evening of December 18th a Communion service was held in Cordoba, which I hope will be retained in the memory of those present, as well as prove a blessing and benefit, increase in faith and growth in grace. The Rev. F. N. Lett had selected the text for his address from 1 Cor. ii. 23-25, and spoke to the little company gathered on the occasion with most hearty and touching words, calling upon us to draw near in faith and receive this holy Sacrament in remembrance of Him who died on the cross that we may be reconciled with the Father. Every one present was deeply impressed, and a feeling of solemnity reigned throughout all. Seventeen persons received the Sacrament, the highest number of communicants in Cordoba congregation.

“ ‘ A FRIEND.’ ”

## CONCORDIA.



FROM the Rev. J. Dominguez we have received the following letter:—

*“Concordia-Entre-Rios, January 4th, 1884.*

“I am happy to say that on Sunday week (D.V.) I shall be able to resume my services in Salto, as I hear that the ‘quarantine’ restrictions are to be withdrawn in a few days. I shall be very pleased to meet my Christian friends out there again, for it has been altogether such an unlooked for and long separation.

“I have tried, however, to turn the hiatus to advantage, visiting various districts in the Campo, Sarandi, Mandison, and Aywi, where I had very satisfactory gatherings, and the people have been able at this season to enjoy more leisure, and came from far distances, even 20 leagues, partly attracted by a baptism, after which there was to be held a little feast. At Sarandi some natives of respectable position, with their families, also attended our services, and after my English sermon I addressed them in Spanish, explaining to them what I had been discussing previously, and exhorting them from another text to turn their thoughts to the Lord, and to trust in Him through the saving merits of Christ alone, and in the midst of my discourse one of the natives, a very respectable ‘Estanciero,’ got up and very emphatically thanked me for coming to preach the Gospel amongst them, saying that he ‘had been living in the camp a great many years, but without once having the opportunity and privilege of hearing the Word of God, and that he felt most deeply impressed with what he had seen and heard, particularly so as he had brought with him his children, already upgrown, who could share his great satisfaction, for he felt that it was good.’ He had had a hard life, having suffered great reverses, when now suddenly everything seemed to him in his favour this last year, at the close of which he most providentially enjoyed the crowning glory of hearing ‘good tidings’ preached, which he felt were true and that he should never forget the comforting assuring words that had been spoken, never should lose an opportunity of attending a divine meeting were it possibly within the limits of his power.

“I presume that the Hymn-books have already reached Monte Video, and now that the port is about to be re-opened I have already written about them, and shall doubtless have them forwarded to me during the coming week. Many thanks for your kindness in attending to our request. We could scarcely realize that Christmas and New Year were fully upon us, nothing to remind one of these festival seasons as we enjoyed them in our dear and much preferred Europe, and the climate

and surroundings here failed to give any link to association. Then the heat is and has been atrocious, quite rendering one incapable for many hours of the day, and the nights affording sometimes but little relief, for we are also victims to numberless ravenous insects which are a very pest of this country.

“ J. DOMINGUEZ.”

## Chuput Colony.

### PATAGONIA.

THE Rev. Hugh Davies writes as follows :—

“ *Patagonia, Chuput Colony.*

“ *September 29th, 1883. Saturday.*—We landed a little before noon at the mouth of the River Chuput, Patagonia, in company of two other families and three single men, being conveyed from Buenos Ayres in the Government s.s. ‘Villarino.’ Had to stay on the shore for nearly six hours until the rest of our luggage were



landed. In the meantime three of the company went up to Trerawson, a distance of three or four miles, to try and get carts to convey our things; not seeing them returning, we chartered a *chata*, that was on the river, for that purpose, which reached the town by the help of several of the men about 7 P.M., and, through the kindness of Mr. M. Humphreys, they were packed in his store until we could find somewhere to settle down. As we were journeying up from the shore, fatigued and hungry, a gig met us, sent most kindly by Mr. J. M. Thomas, to take the wife, daughter, and youngest son of the clergyman to his own home to be cared for. This caused us to tramp on more lighthearted, besides getting a refreshing cup of tea at Mr. Humphreys' house, more than a mile from the village. Then came the helping to carry our luggage into safety, including a case of books, granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and a large iron bell, by Rev. E. Davies, Llanllyfin, Carnarvonshire, which work was finished about 9 o'clock at night, when Mr. Thomas himself kindly took me in his trap to his home, leaving my two other sons at the town in the care of a friend who sailed with us from Liverpool, J. Hughes, Esq. Most thankful to God we felt, as my wife and daughter had suffered much during the voyage, especially my daughter, who was nearly at the point of death when crossing the equator, to find the comforts of home with a whizzing timber fire, and a steaming substantial meal ready waiting us. But what with the hard work of landing, loading, discharging, and storing our bulky luggage, we were one and all knocked up entirely, and too tired even to rest.

“ *30th, Sunday.*—Hardly able to move to-day, owing to the unusual exertions of the previous day. Had no public service, as I could not make

any arrangements on account of the lateness of my arrival the previous night; nor did anyone know that I was expected. Besides, at this season of the year, the men are all up miles and miles in the country. Mr. Edwin Roberts, Bryn Antur, called upon me in the evening. I arranged with him to have service at his house the following Sunday, at 1 P.M.

“*October 1st, Monday.*—Had to go to Trerawson to have my luggage examined by the Custom-house officer, although they were already examined at Buenos Ayres.

“*2nd, Tuesday.*—Mr. Jonathan Davies, Geiman, called on me—a young man who has been very active with Sunday Schools, and any other Church work. As soon as he heard of my arrival, he started on foot the day before, a distance of over 25 miles, in order to see me; also Messrs. Thomas Richard Jones and John Jones, Bryn Gwyn, rode a distance of 20 miles. These two were men who came here two years ago, from Glasynfryn, Bangor. Took a house from Mr. Mathews, Independent preacher. Went to town in the evening to get a few of my things up in a waggon returning to the country empty.

“*4th, Wednesday.*—Raining heavily nearly throughout the day, which makes walking or travelling almost impossible, owing to the muddy state of the ground. Called in the evening upon Mr. J. M. Thomas. I am so sorry that he has to start for Buenos Ayres on business for few weeks, so soon after my arrival.

“*5th, Friday.*—Went to town for some of my things; this is a most tiresome business, as there is not a public carrier in the place, only empty carts returning homewards.

“*6th, Saturday.*—Mr. Edwin Roberts paid me a visit to-day again. Reading and preparing.

“*7th, Sunday.*—Walked in company of my family to Bryn Antur, a distance of three miles, for the service at 1 P.M.; nearly half-past before I could commence, as many who had promised to attend had between fifteen and twenty miles to travel that day, and others six or nine miles. Baptised the child of Thomas Richard Jones, Bryn Gwyn; the parents were determined to have her baptised at the first service held by the Chaplain in any part of the colony. I had baptised their other children at Glasynfryn. There were present about forty. Those besides T. R. Jones and family from a distance were Jonathan Davies, J. E. Jones, and William Pritchards (Llanllechid), and many others unknown to me at the time.

“Met several persons at town from the country, who were introduced to me, and who were anxious to see the clergyman, although they were principally Nonconformists. The Government is now carrying away the Indians from these neighbourhoods. A batch of about fifty was taken last week in the s.s. ‘Villarino,’ from the Chuput to Buenos Ayres.

“*14th, Sunday.*—Service at Bryn Antur, 11 A.M.; 50 present. Several had come six miles—amongst them Mr. Richard Williams, who has kindly undertaken to lead the singing. Had refreshment after service at Mr. Ellis Jones’s, Mount Pleasant. Mr. Amos Williams kindly drove me in his splendid dogcart, which was bought at Bangor, in company of his

wife and nieces, to Ysguborfawr, where he put a fresh horse in, and we pressed onwards to Bryn Gwyn, a distance of 17 miles from Bryn Antur, which place we reached close upon 5 P.M. Had tea at Mr. John Jones's, and thence repaired to Thos. R. Jones's house, where the service was to be held. The gathering was so numerous that the house would not contain them, whereupon we took a table out and placed it on the west side of the house, under the bright, slanting, setting sun, and those who had come from miles around standing in a semicircle. Over 90 in number, besides a numerous number of dogs of all description, lying in front of me; and thus was the first service held at Bryn Gwyn. Responding and singing good. After another cup of tea at John Williams's, an elder with the Independents, Mr. A. Williams and myself returned to his home, Ysguborfawr, a little before midnight, where I remained.

"15th, Monday.—Went in the morning with Mrs. Williams to see an old Indian burial-place on their farm. In burying, they double the corpse up; the child, if young, interred with its mother, with their feet to the east, which indicates their belief in a future resurrection. The skulls I examined were fully half an inch thick, and many of the bones showed the gigantic stature of those men and women, buried about four feet apart in families. The whole ground is about an acre in size, on a little rising ground, full of the flinty stone from which they make their arrow-points for war and hunting purposes. Mr. Williams kindly conveyed me home in his trap in the afternoon.

"16th, Tuesday.—Mrs. Lewis Jones, Plas Heddwch, called upon Mrs. Davis.

"17th, Wednesday.—Mr. Lloyd Jones, Independent preacher, called to see me. Called to see Mrs. J. M. Thomas, and arranged to have English service at their house next Sunday.

"18th, Thursday.—Called on Mr. R. Berwyn, the principal elder of the C.M.

"19th, Friday.—Called on several persons on both sides of the river. Mr. Edward Jones came with me to Mr. Mayo, who kindly allowed me to have his stores on the south side for service the next two Sundays.

"21st, Sunday.—Had a hearty service at Bryn Antur, 11 A.M.; several came from the north side of the river, as well as other distant places. Similar number present. English service at Mr. J. M. Thomas's house, at 3 P.M.; litany and sermon; 18 present. Welsh service at Trerawson, 6 P.M., in Mr. Mayo's stores, fitted up for the occasion with benches from the adjoining house; about 40 present. Walked during the day about twelve miles, besides taking the services.

"25th, Thursday.—Jonathan Davies, Geiman, called upon me; he felt very anxious that a building worthy of the Church should be built in the Chubut. . . . Informed him that I would hold services at Dyffryn Uchaf and Geiman next Sunday week.

"26th, Friday.—Called to see Mr. Robert Thomas and others; failed to see many, they being from home.

"27th, Saturday.—Called at Castell Joan. The river is a great hindrance in visiting.

“28th, Sunday.—Service at Bryn Antur, 10 A.M.; 42 present. Singing and general tone of service improving. I am pleased with the eagerness with which they endeavour to take part wherever they can. Gave notice of Holy Communion this day fortnight. Service at Trerawson, 6 P.M.; 30 present. There are two Dissenting Chapels open at the same time in town, which is but very small—about 56 houses, reckoning the store too.



## Rosario.

ARTICLES published by Spanish papers of Rosario having no Englishmen on their staff.

REV. FRANCIS NEVILLE LETT, LATE BRITISH  
CHAPLAIN AT ROSARIO DE SANTA-FÈ.

“Early yesterday morning the Rev. F. N. Lett, the honoured pastor of the Anglican Church, gave his soul to his Creator, victim of a severe attack of illness.

“The Rev. Mr. Lett for many years, with indefatigable zeal, discharged his duties in the Argentine Republic, where he has rendered truly important services to humanity, ever ready to go where his presence was necessary. The austereness of his life, the rectitude of all his daily acts, and the faithful performance of his sacerdotal mission, gained for him the consideration, respect, and estimation of all.

“The Rev. Mr. Lett belonged to the Bible Society of London, and he was one of its most enthusiastic propagators.\* He was employed in a mission amongst the barbarous tribes of Terra del Fuégo, carrying the Divine Word to its unfortunate and ignorant inhabitants.†

“In Buenos Ayres, during the yellow fever, he was one of the most indefatigable of the soldiers of charity who placed themselves at the service of those who were attacked by the terrible plague, fearlessly encountering all dangers and fatigues. He made known to the remote inhabitants of the Gran Chaco the Divine Word, remaining among them for a long period. He was a true apostle of Love and Charity, of the religion inculcated by the Divine Master. His services in Rosario are known by all, principally by the hundreds of unfortunates, of whom he constituted himself the protector. None appealed at his door for help, but that the Rev. Mr. Lett stretched forth his generous hand to assist them.

“He was good, he was just. May the good and just God receive him into his bosom!

“*La Capital, 9th Feb., 1884.*”

\* Hon. Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society for the River Plate districts.

† Incorrect. He was employed in Patagonia among the Indians.

“On Friday morning at 5 o'clock this virtuous Protestant clergyman breathed his last, victim of an attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Lett, on descending to the sepulchre, takes with him the sympathy and respect not only of the Protestants in this city, in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, but of every one with whom he was brought in contact, and more particularly of the poorer classes, who found in the venerated pastor a friend who was always with them in their hours of anguish and pain. The grand figure of the Protestant clergyman will stand out in bold relief in the present as well as in the future, like those eternal monuments on the banks of the Nile commemorating the existence of a generation of Titans.

“During the great epidemic that desolated the populous city of Buenos Ayres in 1870, Mr. Lett, the man beloved of every one, the man with an iron will, always indefatigable, always heedful, lent his valuable services to those attacked with the pestilence as far as his strength permitted, multiplying himself, so to say, in his efforts to attend to the greatest number of patients; and in the places where the pestilence was raging with most virulence, where the victims were most numerous, there was to be seen the Protestant pastor, busy at his lugubrious, but glorious work, attending and helping the patients attacked by the horrible plague.

“The yellow fever disappeared from Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Lett had an altar erected in every heart to his honour by those who outlived the pestilence, because his virtue and the serenity of his generous soul were employed for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, without distinction of class or creed, and principally exerted in favour of the poor.

“Mr. Lett afterwards came to Rosario to take over the incumbency of the Anglican Church, and here he displayed the same activity, the same energy as in Buenos Ayres, always by the side of those who required his services, let them be rich or poor, the respected pastor never allowed himself to be disheartened in the laborious work he had given himself, scorning the delicacies and vanities of this world to embrace with faith and perseverance the Cross of Christ, and be a model clergyman and a virtuous father of a family. He died poor, for all he had he distributed to the needy. In his heart there was no room for egotism. All who knew him lament his loss with their tears, for he was a true friend to them; a great spirit that was only to succumb to the decree of the Grand Master.

“Peace in his tomb, and may the earth lie lightly on him!

“‘*La Propaganda,*’ February 10th, 1884.”

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## Panama.



ESSRS. Chamberlaine and Mallet send the following particulars in references to the death of the Rev. A. W. Lockyer:—

*Panama, 6th March, 1884.*

“MY DEAR SIR,—It is with deep regret and emotion that I have the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the Rev. A. W. Lockyer. He arrived on the Isthmus on the 7th February, and came to Panama the next day. He called upon me, and I offered him to do anything I could possibly do. He remained a couple of days, I think, at an hotel, or some boarding house, after which he again called upon me, and complained very much of the accommodation. I then proposed him to join our mess, and accept a room in the house I occupied, making him understand that I would only charge him for the bare food, and his room I would furnish for him from my furniture, and only make him pay for an unfurnished room. Well, he was excessively well until about the 23rd, when he complained of headache and want of appetite. He took a dose of medicine, which I think relieved him temporarily. I advised him, most vehemently, never to go out in the sun, nor expose himself during the first six months. On Sunday he went through a broiling sun to hold service at 11 a.m., and came home through it again at 1 p.m. He also on the 24th walked about the town at midday distributing tracts. I told him of his imprudence, and begged of him never to attempt it again. I also promised him to select apartments in which to hold his services on Sundays; and if we could not find a suitable house I should offer him rooms on the first floor, which were convenient for the public and himself. On the 27th ultimo he ate very little and complained of severe pains in the head at dinner (6.30 p.m.), he laid on the sofa and only accepted a little soup. I accompanied him to bed at 8 p.m., and saw him comfortably settled. He felt thirsty and I gave him some natural mineral water iced. At 1 a.m. one of my friends informed me that he was restless. I got up and went to him and found that he had fever. The next morning I sent for my doctor, who visited him at 7 a.m., and advised me to send him to the hospital, which I did. He was accompanied by one of my friends, who saw that everything was properly arranged for him. I obtained admittance for him into the Company’s Hospital—I must tell you here that it is one of the finest in the world. He had a room to himself, in which I had ordered everything that could promote his comfort. It was beautifully situated on an eminence, and the healthiest spot on the Isthmus. I had the best of medical aid and science. I sent down the line and got Dr. Atkins, a celebrity of South America, and an M.D., M.R.C.S., of London. I got a physician of the country and a French doctor. I had the Sisters to

attend to him, and a special nurse to be by his side. I did all that could be possibly done to save his life, but all was unavailable. It was a decided case of yellow fever. We had hope up to the evening of the 4th March, but on the 5th inst. a general complication set in, accompanied by delirium, strong fever; his temperature rose to 42 (centigrade); in one word these symptoms were looked upon by the doctors and nurses as the precursor of his agony. He died peaceably on the 6th inst. at 4.25 a.m. The Rev. S. Kerr of the Jamaica Mission ministered to him during his last hours (*Beati qui moriuntur in Domino*).

“Now Mr. Lockyer was a fine, intelligent, obliging, and devoted servant. His manners were simple and innocent. I could appreciate and study him as I had him with me every evening nearly, and at the time of meals. He was a good labourer, and the Society has lost a clever, efficient, and faithful servant in the person of the Rev. Lockyer. Mr. Mallet, the acting Consul, has his estate, and I suppose will remit proceeds and all to widow or heirs. I am very sorry, and I can assure you I feel his loss very much, and I condole sincerely with his poor widow and his tender babes. I had made a friend of him, and he was a most conciliatory character mingled with calmness and coolness. It is a dreadful and sad thing, an irreparable loss for the poor sorrow-stricken young widow.

“Believe me, in every sincerity your well wisher,

“Truly yours,

“CHAMBERLAINE BEY.”

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“*British Consulate, Panama, March 6th, 1884.*

“SIR,—It is with extreme regret that I have to report to you, for the information of the Committee of the South American Missionary Society, the death of the Rev. Alfred Lockyer, M.A.

“The sad event took place this morning, after an illness of seven days, and the body was interred in the Foreign Cemetery.

“Mr. Lockyer was in apparently good health until Wednesday, February 27th, when symptoms of yellow fever appeared, and he succumbed to the disease at 4.30 A.M. to-day, March 6.

“I have taken possession of Mr. Lockyer’s effects, amongst which I find many books, &c., belonging to the Society, and shall be glad to receive your instructions as to the disposal of same.

“From the time of his arrival on the Isthmus, until the date of his removal to the hospital, he was devoted to the work of his Mission, preaching the Gospel, visiting the sick, and his parishioners, distributing tracts, &c., and he undoubtedly fell at his post of duty, a sacrifice to his zeal and devotion in his Master’s work.

“I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“C. MALLET,

“*Acting Consul.*”

The following extract is from *The Colonial Standard and Jamaica Despatch* of March 10th, 1884:—

“It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. A. Lockyer, M.A., a Clergyman of the Church of England, who left this island a few weeks ago to superintend the Church of Mission on the Isthmus. Mr. Lockyer was a distinguished graduate of the University of London, and the sudden close of what promised to be a useful and honoured career cannot fail to touch the hearts of all those who had an opportunity of appreciating the worth of a zealous, devoted nature. The melancholy event took place at Panama on the morning of the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, and the telegram announcing it was received by the Bishop about mid-day. Mr. Lockyer leaves behind him a widow and two young children who are now in this Colony, and who had expected to rejoin him at Panama in a few weeks. We beg to express to the widow and orphans our sincere sympathy in the hour of their sore tribulation and bereavement.”

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The following is an extract from the *Panama Star and Herald* of March 7th:—

“The Rev. Alfred William Lockyer, M.A., the Chaplain of the South American Missionary Society, who arrived a few weeks ago, died of fever on the 6th instant, after a short illness, much to the regret of innumerable friends and all the members of his rapidly-increasing congregation. The deceased gentleman, who was only 26 years of age, was a native of Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He had a profound and sincere belief in missionary work, and, from the moment he received orders, sought occupation abroad. The chaplaincy of Panama being offered him, he gladly accepted it, and, had life been spared him, would undoubtedly have achieved similar success to that already worthily won by the members of his Society in the vast continent which owns the Bishop of the Falkland Islands as its Diocesan. During his short residence here Mr. Lockyer had gained the esteem, confidence, and respect of the community. His loss is deeply felt by all who knew him—and among whom are members of the many races and creeds now to be encountered on the Isthmus. The funeral took place at 10 A.M. on the 6th, the service being most impressively read by the Rev. S. Kerr, whose kindly care and attention to his deceased co-labourer during sickness again prove that mission work possesses true votaries. The deceased gentleman leaves a wife and two children, whose grief may perhaps be partially alleviated by the knowledge that a community joins them in their sorrow.”

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The following painfully interesting extracts are taken from the “*Kingswood Magazine*” of March. The late Mr. Lockyer

held an appointment at the College, Kingswood, Bath, just before he went out to Panama :—

“ TO THE EDITOR OF THE ‘ KINGSWOOD MAGAZINE.’

“ *Kingston, Jamaica, 28th January, 1884.*

“ I cannot express in words how charmed I am with this delightful climate. Always a sunny sky, always a warm and genial atmosphere, with cold March winds and English frost and fog banished thousands of miles away.

“ The Panama Canal seems to be making rapid progress. The other day I passed two advertisements in Kingston :—

‘ Panama Canal Company, Wanted 1,000 labourers.’

and ‘ Panama Canal Company, Wanted 10,000 labourers.’

The latter number seems almost incredible. Sometimes 1,000 negroes, however, sail weekly from Kingston to Colon. The Isthmus is described as a perfect ‘ El Dorado,’ the commonest labourers earning about five dollars a day, though the death-rate towards the Atlantic shore is appalling.

“ I may add that my domestic treasures, three in number, will remain at Kingston, while I go on to secure a suitable residence in the city of Panama. If I reach that destination safely I will, at my leisure, send an account of my adventures to your Magazine. After next Monday it will be long before I shall see the British Empire again. Here, of course, we are thoroughly British, and here, from this distant resting place of England’s flag, I send best wishes to all old friends.

“ ALFRED W. LOCKYER.”

“ *H. B. M. Consulate, Panama,*

“ *20th February, 1884.*

“ At last Panama and the glorious Pacific burst upon the view, and my journeyings were over. Words cannot describe this heart of the world’s highways,—its lovely but treacherous climate, its noble background of majestic hills, and the mirage of moonlit evenings with the weird silvery light bathing all the scene in vague dreamy radiance, and with the measureless and leisureless, but *not* pleasureless nor treasureless, Ocean,—that Ocean to which the Atlantic is but a lake,—stretching dimly into distant haze, far, far away.

“ The climate in Panama is soft and delicious, hotter than Kingston, but far more delicate and *recherché*. It is like a fair deceiver :

‘ For bright and false and fickle is the South,  
And dark and true and tender is the North.’

Therefore, gentle reader, stay in your English home till duty calls you, as in God’s providence it may, to face the subtle lurking poison of the paradise scenes of equatorial realms.

“ One of my earliest duties was to inter the body of a young English boy of twenty-one months. It was a sadly solemn feeling which rose within me as I read the grand burial service of our English Church beside the tiny

grave in the foreign cemetery, where many a European has been laid to rest, who, a few hours before, was in full health and vigour. But our lives are in God's hands; and, if our time has come, He can snap the slender string as easily in healthy England as on our sultry Isthmus. Let no future missionary, now at Kingswood, fear to enter boldly upon his calling. If God has work for him to do, he will thrive in poisoned air; if his work is done, then his eternal home is ready with its joyous welcome to the faithful. With best wishes to all former colleagues, friends, and pupils,

I remain, ever truly yours,

“ALFRED WILLIAM LOCKYER,”

*Chaplain at Panama.*

“We deeply regret to have to announce that the writer of the above letters died at Panama on March 8 from yellow fever. His death has caused a painful shock amongst us. We beg to offer to his relatives our sincerest sympathy.”

## PANAMA.



WE have been favoured with the following interesting statement in reference to the great Isthmus Canal and its surroundings by Tankerville Chamberlaine Bey, M.A., Oxon.:—

“Panama, February 15, 1884.

“Since my last report on Panama, quoted in your Magazine Vol. XVII. 1883, many changes have occurred on the Isthmus.

“The population has increased, the Canal works have progressed, and serious advances in the prices of daily necessities have taken place. ‘*Sic tempora, mores, mutantur,*’ or, as the French proverb says, ‘Days follow one another, though they are not alike.’

“The population of Panama has again increased within the last year, and I could certify that an extra thousand have been added by the arrival of Canal agents and workmen, comprising camp-followers of the great army. There has been an incessant pour of emigrants from the West Indian Islands. As many as 2,000, to 3,000 per month have landed at Colon, and fully two-thirds have been engaged in the construction of the Panama Canal. At Panama the Company, besides having their seat of direction, carry out several important works, such as their ‘Central Hospital.’ The Hospital is a series of well-constructed buildings on a handsome site, a greater portion of which is divided into wards. Each

ward is named after a saint, and is capable of containing twenty-four beds. There are several of these wards, which united together can receive 500 patients. Besides the above accommodation there are other buildings adopted for other purposes, such as the Bishop's chapel and chalet, the apothecary's hall, the detached rooms for contagious diseases, the reception hall, the Sisters of Charity's dwellings, and the nurses' refectory and apartments. To these must be added all the necessary appurtenances, such as kitchens, laundries, washhouses, stables, and farm. The grounds are pleasantly situated at the foot of Mount Ancon, they are well drained and laid out in gardens, artesian wells have been bored, and a splendid cistern receives the sources of the mountain. Every comfort is studied, and the place is so tempting, the wards so clean and engaging, the Sisters of Charity so tender and obliging, that there is a jocular diction in vogue, viz. : 'One would like to be on the sick list to be admitted to the hospital.'

"There is no doubt that the Panama Canal Company have spared nothing to study the comfort of their sick *employés*.

"To give a fuller account of this philanthropical monument would be encroaching on time and space. The management is under a Committee presided over by the distinguished and virtuous prelate, Monsignor Telesforo Paul, Bishop of Panama.

"From the Boca opposite the Island of Naös to the section of Rio Grande on the Pacific, the Franco-American Trading Company, directed by M. Millet, a practical engineer of no mean capacity, are erecting their machinery, consisting principally of dredgers, to carry out with vigour their contract ; they are to extract three millions and a half of cubic meters. The next section is Pedro Miguel, the contractors of which are Messrs. Carcenac and De Keroman ; these two sections have not advanced very much as yet in the line of excavating, as their preliminary works are not completed. They consist of buildings of every description for the engineers' staff and workmen, lines used for discharging waggons of earth and stone, tracks for working excavators, and the usual facilities for handling dredgers. Rio Grande Inferior and Rio Grande Superior are two newly-created sections, and the present dry season will see all their preliminary measures completed before the entry of the wet season in June.

"Paraiso, the next section, is in full movement, and several thousand cubic yards have already been extracted from the bed of the canal. The village has been entirely constructed ; the engineers, *employés*, and labourers are all comfortably housed ; the tracks for dumping the refuse earth have been laid ; excavators are at work, and the whole section is a mass of life and animation.

"The next section is Culebra, the slope and summit of the Pacific. Culebra is the deepest cutting of the Inter-oceanic Canal, and attains a depth of 306 feet through earth and rock. There has been a great deal

of work done at this section. The whole staff is lodged, and gangs are employed in every direction, contributing to the extraction of earth and rock from the bed of the canal. The camp is laid out with a great deal of skill; they have several gardens, and the sources have been utilized by aqueducts; several American and French excavators are digging out earth and stone from the bed of the canal; blasting is being carried on by the aid of patent explosives—dynamite, for instance. At this station there are at least 1,200 men engaged, mostly in active work. Workshops, sheds, restaurants, magazines, and all the conveniences of a small town are visible. The Panama Railway supplies all these sections with material and provisions, and there are termini landing platforms erected at these stations by the Canal Company. At Culebra they gather the famous palm cabbage, heart of the *Arica oleracea*, which makes a delicious and delicate salad.

“Empire comes after Culebra, and here the most work has been carried out. Two thousand men are actively employed in working the excavators, conducting Decauville waggons, digging the earth with pick and shovel, and filling waggons with that which is extracted from the cunette of the canal. This is a very busy section as there is a percentage allowed on the quantity of earth extracted which gives an impetus to the staff and labourers in general.

“The engineer, M. Jacquemin, is a smart and active man, well qualified for his task, having acquired sound experience as engineer in the construction of the Suez Canal. There are several excavators at work, and the village has really the appearance of a Swiss country town; sheds, workshops, stores, tracks are always occupied by engines and waggons going and coming, taking away and distributing in the valley the contents ejected by the excavators and hand-shovels.

“After Empire comes Obispo (Upper and Lower). This section is very important owing to its position in connection with the great Gamboa dam. Obispo, as soon as the surveys of the Chagres basin are finished, will be the emporium whence all earth, stone, and material are taken to construct the great ‘barrage’ as it is termed. Lines of rails are being laid down which will convey all material to the spot where the dam is to be built. There is nothing of interest to be added with regard to Obispo, as it is administered on the same principle as Culebra and Empire.

“The works are progressing similar to the two latter sections, and the same plan is observed for buildings, offices, and machinery; excavators are at work, and more than one thousand labourers are here employed.

(To be continued.)

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## Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from April Magazine.)

### III.

#### FROM THE ISLAND OF STATEN TO PUNTA ARENAS.

ON the 28th of March we weighed our anchors and went out of Port Cook, hoping that the bad weather would give us some truce, but we were mistaken; and scarcely had we passed Baily Point when a furious storm from the W.S.W. rushed down upon us like an enemy in ambush; we had only just time to furl the sails; still the impetus was so sudden that (*il pennone di maestra*) the mainyards, already sprung, was arched like a bow. This was the beginning of the long series of extraordinary gales and storms of snow and rain, which delayed us in reaching the Straits of Magellan, driving us back between the Falklands and the Rio Gallegos, before we could hoist sail enough to sustain the ship against the high sea which had arisen. How much soever we might consult the barometer, it was not possible to obtain any indication from it, as it would give in more temperate climates. My few observations lead me to consider that instrument of very little use for those who go to Cape Horn. The rise or fall of the barometer often precedes the change of weather, but more frequently accompanies or follows it. Captain Fitzroy, who sailed about and studied the extremity of South America more than any other navigator, has a better opinion of that valuable instrument, and considers it quite as useful in that region as it is in other seas and other climates. I have under my eyes the meteorological observations made by Captain King in the offing of Staten Island, and those made by us in the parts sailed over by the illustrious English mariner. What a strange coincidence of time and phenomena! Changing only the date of the year our observations might be interpolated among those of the "Adventure," as those of the "Adventure" might be inserted between ours. This proves how true it is that nature moves in obedience to the inprescriptible laws of the circle, and perhaps that circle is not so

ample as it is generally supposed. It was only on the morning of the 14th April that the south bank of the Rio Gallegos was in sight. We bore towards it with the intention of entering the river there to await better weather to get into the Strait; but having arrived at the bar, the wind went down, and the currents drove us back into the offing. At 10 a.m. on the 15th we anchored under Cape Virgin in nine fathoms of water. We remained there but a short time, for on the following morning we found the ship three or four miles from the coast in forty-five fathoms of water; the anchor had broken, so we got under weigh while the trysails were hoisted, the only ones that the violent W.S.W. wind allowed us to carry. At the end of the storm we were almost at the altitude of Santa Cruz, so I gave orders to steer for that river, but it really seemed as if the weather were having a joke with us, for after we had made a few miles the wind shifted to the W.N.W., and then to the N.N.E. We turned back towards the Strait, which we entered on the evening of the 9th, and at 4 p.m. on the following day, after a long and most anxious night, we cast anchor in Possession Bay, about three miles from Sandy Point, and a mile from Narrow Bank. In vain we tried to find the buoy which points out this latter danger, as we also vainly sought that which signals the point Orange Bank. Later on we found these buoys aground in the First Narrow. The displacement of these signals is a great detriment to navigation in places full of banks, and offering different aspects according to the state of the tide.

During our enforced stay in Possession Bay we became personally aware, so to speak, of the necessity of the more regular supervision of the Strait. Two steamships entered, one the evening of our arrival, the other on the morning of the following day. Both were evidently going in search of the Orange Bank buoy, being surprised at not finding it, although they had got so near the First Narrow. At last they got on the bank without being aware of it; the first stranded to right, and ran aground on Direction Bank, where she passed all the night of the 10th, and part of the day of the 11th. The second, on the contrary, grounded to the left, and

was plunged at low tide in the pool of water situated to the west of Orange Bank. For two hours the poor thing tried every point of the compass, twisting about like a mouse in a trap. We smiled at these attempts, but as "those may laugh who win," so she, having escaped from the trap, disappeared to the west, leaving us to fret at anchor.

*(To be continued.)*

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE month in which Easter falls is, as we have often observed, available to a very small degree for missionary purposes. We lately asked one of our most indefatigable Hon. Secretaries to try and procure a pulpit for South American Missionary sermons on Easter Day. The day on which our Saviour's resurrection is specially commemorated would seem very suitable for a missionary appeal, for was it not after the resurrection that our Lord gave the Apostles their commission for a world-wide ministry, grounding it on the universal dominion achieved by his dying and rising again? But our friend found it impossible to get an entrance for our deputation into any pulpit for Easter Day. Holy Week and Easter Week are practically as little available for deputation work as the great festival round which they circle. Putting aside, then, the fortnight in question, we will mention some of the recent proceedings in the provinces.

In the Southern District Mr. Shimield's visit to Cambridge excited no little interest among the knot of undergraduates whom Mr. Church has enlisted in our cause. For obvious reasons no places in the kingdom are so well worth reaching as Oxford and Cambridge, and we long for the day when some undergraduate will do for our Society at Oxford what is being accomplished at Cambridge. Mr. Redknap preached for us at Castleton, Dorchester, and in his own church at Ryde, and gave addresses at Dorchester, and in two Drawing Rooms at Bournemouth. The interest at all these places seems to be well maintained, but at Castleton we miss the substantial aid of a well-known lady who, since her husband's death, has moved to a distance.

Mr. Ponder gained access for us to Harrow Weald, and had a successful Dissolving View Lecture. The kind aid of a friend on the spot saved us a very considerable outlay.

In the Midland district Mr. Welby introduced our cause into the important town of Gainsboro', and also lectured at Hall Green, Shrewsbury, Moxley, Old Dalby, and Woodhouse. Moxley and Hanbury had sermons, the Revs. B. S. Wright and A. Hensley kindly preaching them. Mr. Farmer took the meeting at Uttoxeter, which is new ground to our Society.

In his own district he visited Clayton-le-Moors, where our former Association Secretary, the Rev. W. J. Lake, is labouring; also St. Paul's, St. Luke's, and St. Mark's, Preston and Leyland. The last two are new openings, and between them contributed six guineas to our cause.

At some of his Lancashire meetings Mr. Farmer mentions working men as constituting his audience, thus disproving the idea that missionary interest is confined to one particular class.

A beginning has been made in the Scotch Deputation work for the year by two Drawing-Room Meetings in Edinburgh, one at Mrs. Shand's, the other at Mrs. Grindlay's. We have to thank the Rev. Dr. Teape for helping our deputation on each of these occasions, and are glad to be able to add that he has consented to speak for the Society in other parts of Scotland. Our main difficulty in working our present Scotch auxiliaries and increasing their number has always been the distance which divides them from our head-quarters. We sincerely trust that the current year will exhibit a great advance in our Scotch receipts, if only because our new mission steamer is being built on the Clyde.

In conclusion we note with deep regret the death of the Rev. Dr. Kearney, who for 20 years took an active part in our Home Work, both in England and in Ireland. He was more than once one of the speakers at our Annual Meetings in London, and there are few of our more important provincial Associations which he had not visited. His last tour for the Society was taken last May, in Counties Dublin and Wicklow.

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### PRAYER UNION.

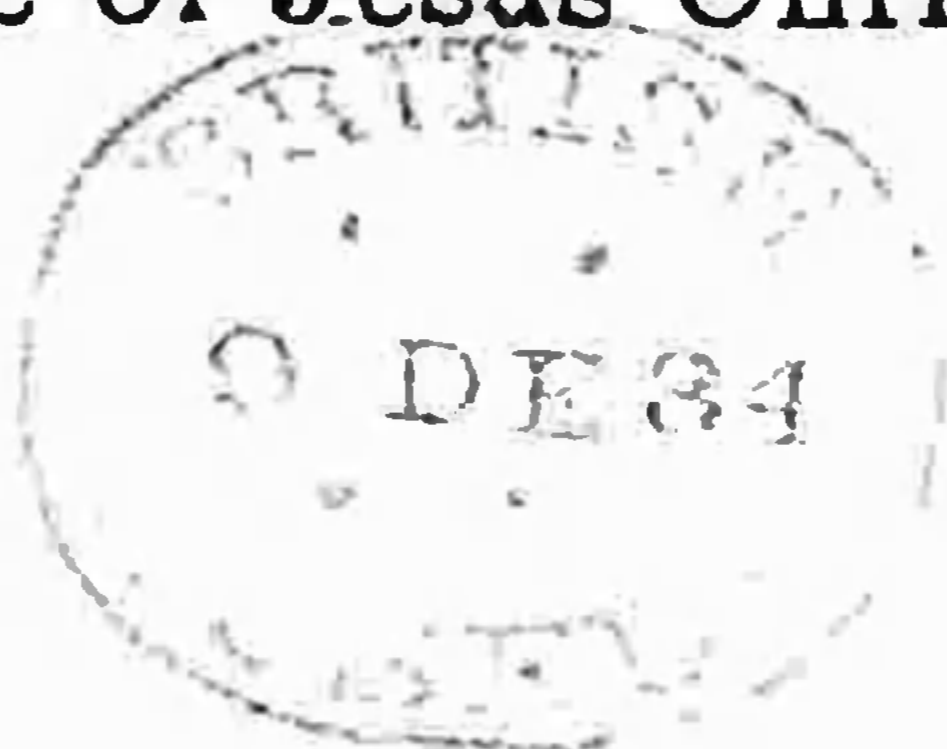
The following are the subjects selected for the 12th inst. :—

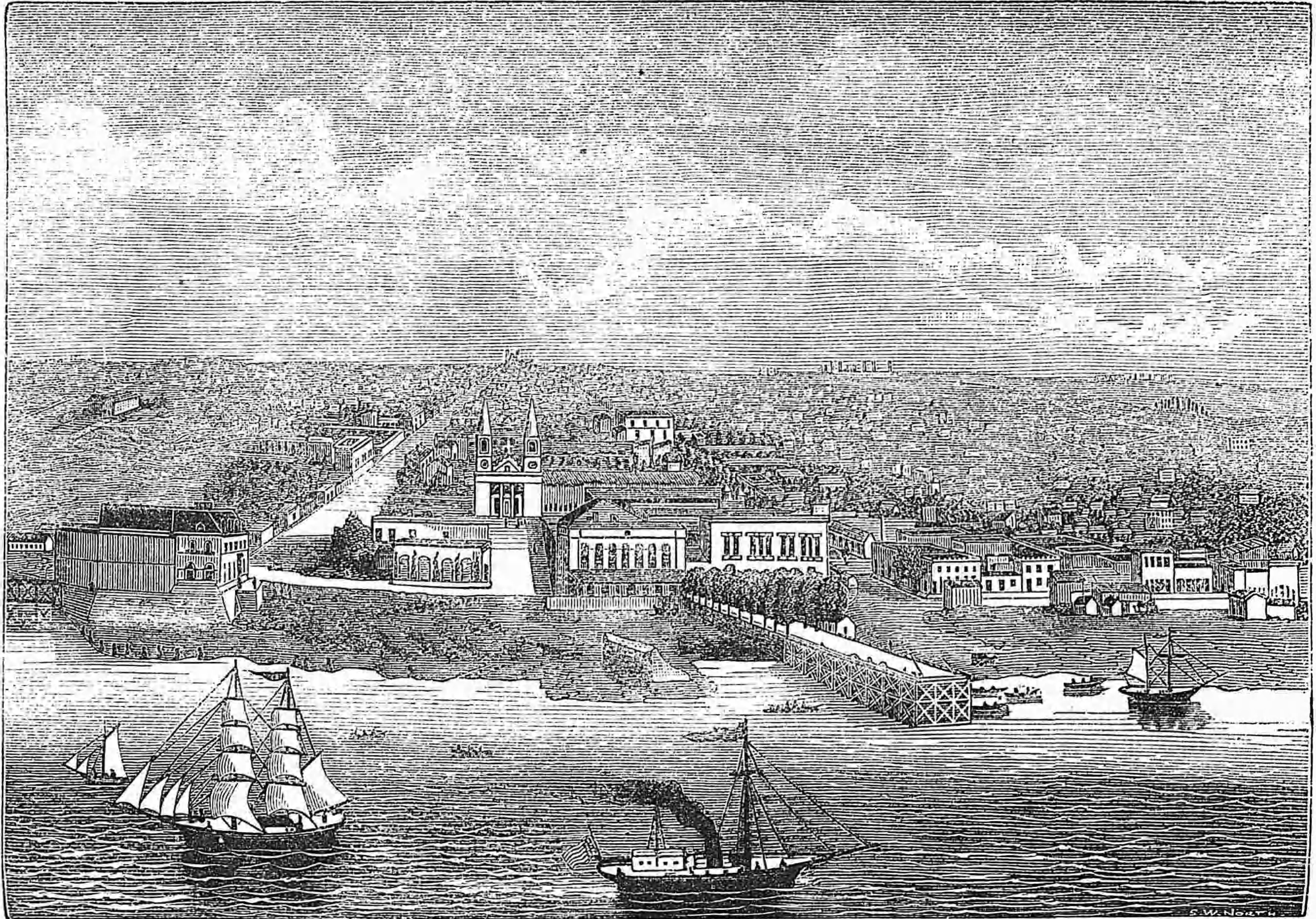
1. That God may send down His divine consolations to comfort the hearts of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and the rest of the Royal Family, under the sudden and heart-rending bereavement they have sustained in the death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

2. That God may be graciously pleased to raise up faithful and suitable men to fill the vacant posts at Rosario and Panama, and to take up spiritual work on the West Coast of South America.

3. That God may bless the work carried on by the Rev. Dr. Cross amongst the English-speaking people at San Paulo and Santos, as well as among the Germans and Brazilians.

4. That the hearts of all native rulers in South America may incline to spare and civilise the Indian tribes, and to lead them by kindness, education, and, above all, by a knowledge of Jesus Christ and His blessed Gospel, into the way of peace.





S. W. NORRIS

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 2, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling (*March* 14, 19, and 22); Dr. Conder (*March* 21); J. Dominguez (*March* 20); J. A. Dodds (*April* 3); Dr. Cross (*April* 7); The Churchwardens, Rosario (*March* 13); Messrs. J. R. Tyerman (*March* 21, *April* 12); H. Mahony (*March* 4); E. S. Bowring (*March* 8); James Ferguson (*March* 19 and 31, *April* 10); H. Burleigh (*April* 3); Werhehahn & Co. (*April* 8).

### BUSINESS.

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

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

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of April was £13,060. 13s. 11d., including legacy of £900.

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

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### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**I**T is a subject of deep thankfulness that our Annual Meeting passed off most successfully and happily. Most of the speakers were old and tried friends of the Society, and spoke with their usual earnestness and sympathy. The Society is to be congratulated on the acces-



ion of three new friends, the Bishop of Saskatchewan, the Rev. E. Ker-Gray and the Rev. Styleman Herring, whose stirring speeches much contributed to the life and edification of the meeting. We were glad to find that our meeting at the Mansion House a short time ago in no way lessened either the attendance at, or interest in, the Annual Meeting.

Mr. Conder's letter from Fray Bentos contains much that will repay perusal. The fact related to him by Mrs. Waller is most sadly instructive.

We are enabled to report satisfactory progress in the building of our new steamer "Allen Gardiner" at Port Glasgow. She is planked and lined, and many of the beams are in position. The launch will probably take place early in June, and the fitting out completed by the end of that month.

It is contemplated to bring our new ship round to Portsmouth, calling in at Liverpool and Bristol on her way. On her departure for the Southern Mission, in August, it is intended that she shall call at Plymouth. By this arrangement many of the friends of the Society will have an opportunity of inspecting the vessel.

As the call for the third and fourth instalments of the costs will soon be made, we beg to remind our supporters of the need for special help to meet this outlay. The amount received in the New Mission Ship's Fund to 25th May is £2297; amount promised £73; which leaves yet to be raised £1630 to produce the requisite total £4000 to cover all expenses and cost of additional sailing boat tender.

Many items in construction and outfit have been kindly contributed, which will be duly acknowledged in a subsequent number of the Magazine.

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## Memoir of the late Captain Prescott William Stephens, R.N.



WE have received, with much pleasure, a presentation copy of a memoir of Captain Prescott William Stephens, R.N. (Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners Street, London), by B. A. Heywood, Esq., M.A.

The volume is full of interest from first to last, is well printed, and is illustrated by an excellent photograph of our late friend, the

subject of the memoir, by a map of South America, showing this Society's Mission Stations, and by several prints bearing on our work.

Captain Stephens was Secretary of the Society for some years, just previous to the period of active service afloat, which terminated with his death. The fact of his being appointed to command the "Thetis," on the Pacific Station, was peculiarly interesting both to the Society and himself, from his being enabled in the course of duty to visit several of the Mission Stations, and both to cheer with his genial presence and advice the missionaries, and to communicate much valuable information to the Committee respecting the work abroad. His meeting with the "Allen Gardiner" and Mr. Bridges, with some of the Christian Fuegian Indians, on passing through the Straits of Magellan, afforded him the liveliest satisfaction.

We warmly recommend the memoir to all friends of our Mission, and to the public generally. To the officers and men of the Royal Navy it will be a valuable addition to the stirring records of lives, which have not only been an ornament to that distinguished profession, but which have, at the same time, been devoted to the higher service of the King of Kings. The deep spiritual tone evinced in the letters published, the keen sense of responsibility for the welfare of the officers and men under his command, the courageous performance of difficult and hazardous duties, indicated in the interesting narrative before us, and above all, the touching record of the closing scenes where faith and hope triumphed over weakness and death, reminding us forcibly of the departure of the gallant and beloved Goodenough, cannot but awaken in many a heart afloat and ashore the deep desire to be a follower of one who had learned to ascribe all he possessed and hoped for to sovereign Grace.

### South American Missionary Society.



THE Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the South American Missionary Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 29, in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. Frank Bevan, Esq., presided; and among those who supported him were the Right Rev. Bishop Perry, the Right Rev. Bishop of Saskatchewan, D.D., the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, Sir W. T. Charley, Common Serjeant of the City of London, the Rev. Styleman Herring, Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rev. E. Ker-Gray, M.A., A. R. Pite, Esq., D. Couty, Esq., Rev. W. H. Redknap, Dr. Hogg, H. Churchill, Esq., W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., H. Morris, Esq., the Rev. J. P. Quick.

The proceedings began with the singing of the South American Missionary hymn, "From Chili's Rugged Mountains," by the meeting.

The Rev. G. P. QUICK then offered prayer.

Captain E. Poulden, R.N., the Secretary, read the financial statement.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A., Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary, said: Before reading extracts from the Annual Report I beg to announce that apologies for non-attendance have been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Liverpool, and several others. I may mention that the Archbishop was asked to take the chair on this occasion, but he was unable to do so in consequence of having made an appointment to preside over a meeting at Lambeth Palace exactly at this day and hour; but he has promised, all being well, to preside, please God, over our meeting next year. (Cheers.) In the absence of the Archbishop we asked our excellent friend Mr. Bevan to take the chair; and I may say of him, without disparagement to anybody else, that from his many Christian works he may be regarded as a lay bishop. (Cheers.)

Mr. SIMPSON then read passages from the Report.

The CHAIRMAN: My Christian friends, this Society in whose cause we are met to-day, though one of the youngest, is certainly by no means the least interesting of all the many Mission Associations which have been formed in this highly favoured land of ours. We all know under what interesting circumstances it was commenced: and if the blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the Church, surely the tragic death of Captain Allen Gardiner was the real commencement of this South American Society. (Hear, hear.) We look back through a period of thirty-three years, and we see that God has greatly blessed the labours of His servants in that immense but dark land. I have had the advantage of seeing the Report, of which you have only heard extracts. I am sure that when it comes into your hands you will thank God for its tone, and the tone of the letters which it contains from the various agents, who seem to do their work in a complete Christ-like spirit, with so little of self and so much of Christ. (Hear, hear.) They are full of love to souls, and they seem to turn to any work and do anything, no matter what, so long as they can advance the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ in that dark land. So much and yet, comparatively, so little has been done for that land. As far as I can gather the Society has only some twenty mission stations there, although it is some 5,000 miles long by 3,000 broad at the broadest. Only one or two missionaries with their helpers are in each station. What are these amongst so many? Yet we know that when the Lord Jesus Christ began his work for the evangelisation of the world he did so with only twelve poor men, who have developed into a multitude that no one can number. (Hear, hear.) And, surely, if this Mission has the sympathy, the prayers, and the help of Christian friends at home it will increase and multiply a hundredfold. Let us remember that it is not a mission only to the aboriginal inhabitants of South America. It is not only that we go to the poor Fuégians, perhaps some of the most ignorant and most degraded of all the aborigines in distant lands, but we also go to the more civilised, yet I fear in many cases not less benighted Spaniards, men who have a religion, but alas! such a false one that it would be almost better if they had none at all. Then we go to our own people in South America, and especially to our own sailors, and preach the Gospel to those who have been sent from England in order not only to benefit themselves but for the advancement of our own country. I feel that we are doing a work not only for South America but for ourselves when we support this Society. (Hear, hear.) Then I think its mission is peculiarly interesting on account of the difficulties and dangers attending it. Men talk of military heroes. When we send out soldiers, as our gallant troops have gone out lately to Egypt, the newspapers resound with their deeds of arms. Yet, surely, it is as easy as possible, comparatively speaking, for a number of men, well clothed, well equipped, well supported, to go forth even into a hot country for a few days or a few weeks, fight one or two battles, and come back amidst the plaudits of their countrymen. It is easy compared with the case of those who go forth without any to cheer them to scenes no less difficult and dangerous—who go not for a few weeks or months, but for years, to give themselves, their labours, and their lives, and sometimes to lose those lives, in the service of their Lord and Master. (Cheers.) Those are the true heroes, and when Christ the King comes to take account of His servants they will receive the highest crowns, the crowns of glory that shall not fade. We have heard in the report of the death of two of our missionaries—Mr. Lett, who has laboured for us during many years, and Mr. Lockyer, who had only just gone out. You will read Mr. Lett's letter in the Report, and most interesting it is. As for Mr. Lockyer, how marvellous it is to us that just when a man is entering on his labours, and seems exactly fitted for them, the Lord removes him to a higher sphere. Why He does we know not now, but we shall know hereafter. Let us pray that as these earnest and faithful servants of Christ are removed others may be raised up in their places. I think that of all the features of mission work the devotion of the missionaries is the grandest. (Cheers.) Be it in India, China, Africa, or South America, the climates of which are often unsuitable to English constitutions, if a missionary falls there are always found others to take his place,

going out and hazarding their lives for the love of souls and the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ. I think, therefore, that this work deserves our deepest sympathy. I rejoice to think that the finances of our Society seem at the present moment very flourishing. There is, however, a sum needed to complete the new Mission Ship, which is so essential to the carrying on of the work. It is to convey the missionaries more quickly than at present from point to point, and thus to extend the operations of the Society more rapidly. We have the testimony of the French and the testimony of Italians to the value of those operations. Some of you may not have seen the gold medal that was sent by order of the King of Italy. It is immensely solid and heavy, and it was presented to the Mission in token of gratitude for help rendered by some of our agents to an Italian crew, who but for them would have perished by shipwreck. (Cheers.) It is delightful to read in the letter written by the Italian Minister the testimony to the efficiency of this Society's work and its civilising influence among the natives. I am sure, my Christian friends, I need say no more to enlist your sympathies, your help, and your prayers in this good work. The Mission ought to be far larger. It is true that we have not in South America as many of our fellow-countrymen as we have in India, or even perhaps as in China, but we have multitudes of perishing heathens, who are sitting in the darkness of the shadow of death; and while we would not neglect the great claims of other lands, surely in the large and now improving country of South America we should take care to let the light of the Gospel shine as far as we can. (Cheers.)

The RIGHT REV. BISHOP PERRY moved that the Report should be adopted and circulated, and the Committee elected for the ensuing year. He said: I have always taken very great interest in this Mission from the time of Allen Gardiner's memorable death, from the fact of him who revived the Mission, the Rev. Pakenham Despard, having been for many years a clergyman in my diocese of Australia, and also from the wonderful work of the Mission itself. (Cheers.) I think its origin and growth is one of the most marvellous stories in the modern history of the Church of Christ—marvellous in its being founded by the death of Allen Gardiner and his companions, in the records of that death being found afterwards, and in the manner in which the Mission was revived and has since been extended. I shall not enter upon those points now, but I would earnestly ask any of you who are not acquainted with the facts to read one of these publications which I find mentioned in the Report: "The Story of Allen Gardiner" and the "Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the South American Missionary Society, or First Fruits." I am sure that those who are not acquainted with these books will feel deeply interested in them. But apart from its origin, the growth of the Mission and its present condition have been very remarkable. It includes the work of the Church of England in the vast continent of South America. First, with regard to the mission work among the natives, the success which God has granted to it in the region of Tierra del Fuégo is very wonderful. There have been 156 baptisms in the Mission, and the character of the natives there has been completely changed by the influence of Christianity upon them as a people. Whereas formerly a poor shipwrecked mariner was certain of finding his death among them, now he is certain of finding hospitality and kindness. (Cheers.) The Mission has grown so that we have now a missionary Bishop, and it is very important for us to observe that he is largely supported by the funds of this Society. He is a representative of the Society, and we may depend on him. Speaking as a bishop myself, I may say that we cannot depend on the character of a man merely because he is a bishop; but so far as human security can provide, we may depend on a man who is kept by, and therefore selected by, the Committee of such a Society as this. We may, I think, confidently trust that with God's blessing the Bishop of the Falkland Islands will be always truly a man of God, a man sound in the faith of Christ, and a man devoted to the service of his Lord in the missionary work whereunto he has been consecrated. (Hear, hear.) What is the diocese of our missionary bishop? It is the whole of South America. What a wonderful consideration that is! The whole of South America, so far as regards the Church of England, is, with the single exception of Guiana, under the superintendence of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Mr. Simpson has just told

me that the Indian tribes number on the whole about 2,000,000. I am astonished to hear that, and I earnestly hope that the Society will be enabled to increase its missionary work among them. (Hear, hear.) It has been carrying it on very successfully in Tierra del Fuégo. I hope that God's blessing will fall on the contributions of the Society's friends, and on the raising up of men for the work, so that they may be able to extend their operations to fresh places. (Hear, hear.) Besides the work among the natives there is the ministry which the Society is carrying on among the Europeans in South America, among the Englishmen settled in the country, and the seamen who are continually visiting it. That is the most important part of the labours of the Society. If you think of the large number of our people in that vast continent, and the position in which they are placed, living among a Roman Catholic population, and I am afraid—I speak with hesitation, but I fear I must say a very degraded, superstitious race—you will see the necessity that they should be looked after by their Christian brothers at home. (Hear, hear.) I may mention, as an additional ground for my own personal interest in the Society, that there is a Welsh colony in South America. In the providence of God I am myself canon of a Welsh cathedral. There is a Welsh colony on the eastern coast of South America. They have been very anxious to obtain, and, I am thankful to say, have succeeded in obtaining, a Welsh clergyman to carry on the work of the Lord among them. I mention that simply as an instance of the way in which English settlements, for Welsh means English in this case, need provision from this country. (Hear, hear.) Then there is through the labours of the Society what we never should forget—direct as well as indirect influence on the Spanish and Portuguese population. (Cheers.) We are not bound to limit our attention to the heathen, or to the English residents in South America, but we may extend it: and I am thankful to believe that we do extend it to a very great degree to those who, while they call themselves Christians, are in a very large proportion lying in the darkness of the shadow of death. (Hear, hear.) I was struck with the expression used in the Report with respect to the inter-dependence of the various branches of the work. That is a feature peculiar to this Society and should be noticed as important. There is the missionary work, there is the pastoral work, the ministerial work, the parochial work, as it may almost be called, and there is the evangelistic work, to those who belong nominally to the Church of Christ, but need instructing in the simplest truths of the Gospel.

**THE CHAIRMAN:** I am sorry to say that Sir Thomas Chambers, who was to have seconded this resolution, is detained, as a good many people are, in the House of Commons. I think his time would be very much better spent here. (Laughter.) Our friend Bishop Claughton was to have come too, but I am sorry to say he is very poorly, and not able to be with us.

**THE REV. STYLEMAN HERRING** expressed pleasure that it was his part to second the proposition of the most estimable and beloved Bishop Perry, who was the cause of the first desire which he ever had in connection with missionary work. The Bishop gave up everything forty years ago to become a missionary in Australia, and his devotion to the cause had during the whole time been of a most extraordinary character. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Herring) had had special occasion to give attention to missionary work among the Indians of Canada. Describing the operations in that field of labour, he said that before the Gospel made itself felt the condition of the Indians was most deplorable. Wars, hatred, cruelties and atrocities, were frequent among them—every man's hand being against his neighbour—but now there were instead communities of peaceful Christian people, blessing and being blessed. What a consoling thought it was that such a change had been brought about by the missionaries of societies like this. (Hear, hear.) It was a glorious privilege that those who had the light could communicate it to others. Having recommended his hearers to read the account of the lives of Bishop Selwyn and Bishop Patteson, he spoke earnestly in favour of the work of this Society. He prayed that it might be enabled to send a much larger number of workers to South America, and that the public would enable it, in the various ways which were so well stated in the Report, to help on the glorious work. (Hear, hear.) One means of gaining that end was by

taking and reading the Society's publications. When people began to get inoculated with the principles and desires of the Society's works, they would continue to take its publication, and would get more and more interested. Then they might organise working-parties for the purpose of obtaining the funds which were so much needed. Even the poorest and humblest of them could give something, and that was prayer. It was the most important contribution of all. The Society would benefit by it more than by anything else, and he trusted that throughout the land there would be well-wishers constantly praying for the success of South American missions. (Cheers.)

The REV. W. H. REDKNAP supported the motion, and in doing so dwelt upon the devotion and self-sacrifice of the men who were engaged in the great work in South America, a work which was among the most difficult under the sun. (Hear, hear.) The devotion and self-sacrifice of the founder of the mission nobody needed to be reminded of, for it had become a household word, dear to the heart of everyone who felt an interest in perishing souls. But the qualities of his successors, though less known, were also heroic, and only needed wide publicity to gain for them and the Society they represented the utmost sympathy and support. He wished to allude also to the self-sacrifice and devotion of the excellent bishop who presided over this diocese. He could hardly attend a meeting of this kind without thinking of the heroic way in which he sacrificed himself for the gospel in Tierra del Fuégo; the wonderful way in which, taking his life in his hand, he lived for months alone, and almost unfriended, on that inhospitable shore. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Redknep) was quite sure that the Society were sending to South America men who had not only given up their social comfort and advancement in this world, but who had for their grand end the salvation of souls, and what could be a grander aim for a man's heart? He urged the public to consider that these missionaries were their representatives. They did not themselves feel able to give up their homes and occupations in this country in order to go to a land with an unhealthy climate, and there devote the best part of their lives to a most difficult and uphill work for the sake of Christ. These men were however found, thank God, to go instead. It was a most striking thought that the missionaries should go to foreign lands to do the work for which all Christians were responsible. The Lord said, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature'; and was it too much to ask of those who could not personally obey that command that they should supply the means necessary for those who actually undertook the work. Those who stayed at home ought to take earnest heed that they supplied the missionaries with everything necessary for their wants. That was not merely a charity; it was a duty. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced to see that a large number of people took interest in this grand and growing Mission. It had done a great work in the past, and he was confident that it would have a bright and blessed future. (Cheers.)

CAPTAIN POULDEN read the names referred to by the motion as proposed members of the Committee. They were Alfred Robert Pite, Esq. (*Chairman*); D. Couty, Esq., and H. Morris, Esq. (*Chairmen of Finance*); Rev. Samuel Adams, M.A.; Alexander Balfour, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, R.A.; C. H. Bousfield, Esq.; 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.; Thomas Garnett, Esq.; Rev. W. F. Handcock, M.A.; W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., J.P.; Rev. Canon Hume, LL.D.; James Inskip, Esq.; William Just, Esq.; Rev. J. Kirkman, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A.; George Harris Lea, Esq.; William Macandrew, Esq., J.P.; Rev. J. W. Marshall, B.A.; Rev. Prebendary 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. Charles Stirling, M.A.; Rev. H. Smith, M.A.; Rev. L. S. Tugwell, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Townsend, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Whately; Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A.; Rev. William Welsh, M.A.; Rev. William Windle, M.A.; Edward Woods, Esq.; E. Harry Woods, Esq.

The resolution was carried unanimously amid hearty cheers.

SIR W. T. CHARLEY, Q.C., Common Serjeant of the City of London, moved 'That while sincerely lamenting the deaths of the Rev. F. N. Lett and the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, as well as the heavy loss which the Society has thereby sustained, this meeting would record with devout thankfulness the many mercies vouchsafed to the Society in respect to its ministerial and evangelistic work during the past year.' He said: The Recorder of London (Sir T. Chambers, M.P.), and I have been engaged this morning in trying prisoners at the Central Criminal Court. He went to the House of Commons and I come here, and he asked me to make his apology to the meeting, for not appearing on this platform. He had received a very urgent call to the House, and Sir Thomas trusts therefore that you will excuse him for not appearing here this afternoon. He particularly requested me to convey this message to the meeting, and express the deep interest which he takes in this Society. (Cheers.) The Recorder of London does not belong to the same political party as myself, and it is a very happy thing to observe that men of all political parties rally round the South American Mission, and that the support of it is not confined to members of the Church of England. (Cheers.) This Society, is I believe, the sole representative of British Christianity in South America, except in British Guiana. The resolution laments the deaths of the Rev. F. N. Lett and the Rev. A. W. Lockyer; but before referring to that sad loss, I wish to point out that our last meeting (at the Mansion House) supplied a forcible illustration of the support which the Society receives from others than members of the Church of England. There were on the platform on that occasion members of Churches considered to be hostile to the Church of England, but they were compelled by the logic of facts to acknowledge the wonderful service which this Society, in connection with the Church of England, has rendered to our common humanity. (Hear, hear.) Now, the deaths of the Rev. F. N. Lett and the Rev. A. W. Lockyer are indeed a heavy loss to the Mission. Mr. Lett had for years and years been associated with its work and, as the Report points out, we cannot forget his heroic and self-sacrificing efforts in Buenos Ayres. He died at the post of duty, and the respect in which he was held was shown by the fact that men of all nationalities attended his funeral. The Rev. A. W. Lockyer went out as recently as January last to Panama, the climate of which is pestilential. He went with his life in his hand, and he too fell at the post of duty, a victim to yellow fever caught while actually engaged in ministering to one of his flock. I am sure that such men are worthy to be ranked in the same category as the founder of this Mission—Captain Allen Gardiner. They are enrolled in the noble army of martyrs. (Hear, hear.) Bishop Perry has told you that the work of this Society is ministerial and evangelistic, as mentioned in the resolution which I have the honour to propose. Our fellow-countrymen go forth to South America for trading and other purposes, and they would be destitute of the most elementary ordinances of our beloved Church if it were not for the Society. (Hear, hear). A policy has been adopted of withdrawing public grants from the Consular Chaplaincies, a policy which I only mention to condemn. The result of that policy is a tendency to throw a great deal of additional work on the Mission, but for which our fellow-members of the Church of England in the vast continent of South America would be entirely destitute of the offices of our Holy faith; and so, Mr. Simpson reminds me, would many Nonconformists. (Hear, hear.) As regards the ministerial work of the Society, no doubt there would be danger of our fellow-countrymen being absorbed in the great mass of heathenism by which they are surrounded, or in other creeds. Therefore it is most important to support that ministerial work. The evangelistic work is twofold. In the first place it is to the native heathen, the Indians—a very large body, as we are told by Bishop Perry—and especially it is to the inhabitants of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuégo. Some of us have no doubt witnessed the extraordinary effect of the scripture teaching of our beloved Church on the minds of persons who are supposed to represent the very lowest phase of humanity. Well, some years ago some of these Fuéguians were brought to England by Bishop Stirling, and opportunities were afforded of coming in contact with them. We know that as a matter of fact that these persons, who were supposed to be but little raised above the brute

creation, died firm in the faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ. (Cheers.) With regard to the other portion of the evangelistic effort of the Mission, it is the duty of missionaries when they come in contact with persons holding creeds not so pure as their own, although Christian, to endeavour to imbue their minds with the purer doctrines of the Church of England, and the Society would fail in its duty if it neglected to do that in South America. The work is a glorious one, and though lives are sometimes sacrificed in it there is no shrinking among the workers. I sincerely trust that there is one life at least which will not fall a sacrifice, and that is the life of Bishop Stirling, who is so dear to us all. He comes as near to the apostolic model of a Christian Bishop as anyone I know. (Cheers.) It was fortunate for this Society when Bishop Stirling became its representative in South America. Under his guidance we may proceed from victory to victory on that vast continent. (Cheers.)

The REV. W. H. LLOYD seconded the motion, remarking that as he came from Gloucestershire that day, and saw the pear trees in their beautiful white bloom, he could not but think that they represented the two missionaries whose death the Society lamented. Mr. Lockyer was in the early time of high promise, and they lamented him as a tree cut down in its first bloom; and when they thought of a tree uprooted by a tempest when it was covered with ripe fruit, they were reminded of the death of Mr. Lett. He (Mr. Lloyd) had lived in South America for some time, and had frequently heard there of the value of Mr. Lett's work. It was with the deepest sorrow that he heard of his death, and of that of Mr. Lockyer, and he prayed that God would raise up some holy, devoted men to take their places. The resolution recorded with devout thankfulness the many mercies vouchsafed to the Society in respect to its ministerial and evangelistic work. He had seen something of that work, and of those who did it. While returning from South America last year he touched at Rio, where Mr. Young, the chaplain, boarded the ship and introduced to him the seamen's missionary, Mr. Curran. The latter, of whom Mr. Young spoke very highly, seemed just the person fitted to speak to sailors. They wanted a Sailor's Home and a better ship there for the efficient performance of the mission work, and it was greatly to be desired that these important things should be provided. It was very necessary to look after the seamen in South America, where there were several large ports in which ships lay for long periods. He was truly thankful that the Society had taken up that duty. (Hear, hear.) The work on the west coast of South America he had seen something of, and he could say that, though not very great, it was progressing. At Lota, the chaplain, Mr. Dodds, had been doing well. Last year he almost rebuilt the church, and the congregation, who showed him great affection, was increasing. Mr. Robertson at Chañaral was also doing a good work. But while they looked on the past and were thankful, they were also glad to go forward, and never more so than at the present time, when the opportunities on the west coast were unusually great. The recent war in that part of the world had thrown large additional duties upon the missionaries. They had made great advances in Chili, and now Bolivia seemed to be opening to the gospel. (Cheers.) He had resided in Chili for several years, and was extremely thankful to say that the leaders of society there had been working in the House of Representatives to introduce liberality in religion. Formerly there were only one or two cemeteries in the whole country where Protestants could be buried, but last year a law was passed opening the cemeteries generally to persons of all creeds. (Cheers.) Again, if Protestants and Roman Catholics wanted to marry, it could only be by dispensation from the Pope; and the father, who was generally the Protestant, was obliged to pledge himself to train up all his children in the Roman Catholic faith. Last year, however, after a great struggle, a law authorising civil marriage was passed, so that persons could marry without the Roman Catholic power in any way intervening. Many would avail themselves of the new law, and afterwards be married by the Roman Catholic Church or the Protestant Church, or both. In Bolivia the accounts given of Bible distribution were most remarkable. The agents were at first opposed by the Romish priests, but the civil officers interfered and gave them leave to sell Bibles openly. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he urged that while being thankful for the past, the Society and kindred bodies should be

enabled to press forward with increased energy and spread, not only Bibles, but also living missionaries to preach God's Word throughout the length and breadth of South America. (Cheers.)

The REV. W. H. SHIMIELD, formerly missionary at Fray Bentos, very cordially supported the resolution; the tenor of which was, he said, confirmed not only by his own experience, but by all the reports which he received from friends in South America. The deaths of Mr. Lett and Mr. Lockyer caused a very great loss to the Society, but they would not be without a blessing on the souls of many, who would be thereby stimulated to think of the glorious cause which prompted two such men. (Hear, hear.) His letters showed not only that the efforts of the Society had not been without good effect in South America, but they spoke of gratitude felt for its ministrations. The evangelistic work was in a most encouraging state, for his correspondents said that there was a growing inclination on the part of the natives to seek for and accept the teachings of the missionaries. Contending that the proofs of their efforts having been blessed were sufficient to justify increased effort, he pointed out that their churches in South America were attended by Germans, Spaniards, Italians, and Swiss, who worshipped side by side with the people more directly belonging to the Missions. Nay, they joined in the most sacred act of Christian fellowship at the table of the Lord; and therefore the Society was forming a band of Christian union, a preparation for that great day when all should be one. They might regard the stations of the Society in South America as so many evidences of true Catholicity, so many lights in dark places, so many witnesses for Christ. (Cheers.)

Mr. SIMPSON: I should like to mention two facts without comment; facts which have lately come to the knowledge of the Society, and in which many will be interested. One is that following the funeral of our dear, good friend Mr. Lett were fifty-four carriages, containing not only English and American people, but Spaniards, Italians, Germans, and other persons, from the highest to the lowest rank in Rosario. (Cheers.) That is one fact. The second is this, that Bishop Stirling in a letter received yesterday morning announces that at Cordova, the great university city of South America, and one of the greatest strongholds of the Church of Rome, a free school for Spanish children has been started with every hope of success, and the Bishop anticipates very great results from it. (Cheers.)

The resolution was adopted.

The BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN proposed the following resolution:

"That the continued success of the Southern Mission is a cause of great gratitude to God, and it is earnestly hoped that this success may be furthered by the substitution of a new mission steamer for the present sailing yawl, with a view to extend the usefulness and develop the spiritual power of the Southern Mission."

He said: There are two main points. First, success gained, for which we are to thank God. Then we are called upon to make an effort that greater success by His blessing may be achieved. I have looked very carefully over the Report with a view to settling in my own mind what the principles are that have commanded the manifest success which has waited on the Society's efforts. I have no hesitation in saying that they are strictly Bible principles. (Cheers.) As an illustration of this fact let me point to what occurred at the founding of the Mission; and in order that we may clearly understand, come with me to an incident narrated in the New Testament. The Lord Jesus Christ is standing at a grave, in which there is a dead man. It is Lazarus who has been dead four days. Round the Lord are His disciples. Now there is work to do. The Lord Jesus is to speak the word that shall give that dead man back to life. There is a stone before the sepulchre, and before He speaks the life-giving word Christ says to His disciples "Take ye away that stone." Why did not the Lord Jesus remove the stone by the same almighty power with which He raised Lazarus? It was simply this: He had a lesson to teach the Church for all time. The disciples could take the stone away, but it required the power of the living God to raise Lazarus, just as surely as it requires the power of the living God to raise the dead soul from the darkness, the death of sin. (Hear, hear.) Mark the Christian principle. Before the life-giving word is spoken this command goes out: "Take ye away the stone."

Apply that principle. Years ago Christ, in the company of His disciples, went to that wretched country, Fuégia, in South America. Yes, Christ was with them. It was Christ and His disciples again at the door of a sepulchre. (Hear, hear.) Have you any doubt about the presence of Christ in that enterprise? Only a few minutes ago the Secretary showed me a journal that had been rescued from the sea and brought home—the journal written by Captain Allen Gardiner. You know how he and his brave companions fought the good fight in that barren land of Tierra del Fuégo, and how they perished one after another. We find that before Allen Gardiner died he bore testimony that the Lord Jesus was with him, and what does he say? “I am passing through the furnace, but blessed be my heavenly Shepherd, He is with me and I shall not want. He has kept me in perfect peace, and my soul rests and waits only upon Him.” These were probably the last words written by that dying saint. So I say it was Christ and His disciples again, and they were at the door of the sepulchre. These wretched Indians of Tierra del Fuégo were sunk into the lowest depths of degradation. The great philosopher, Charles Darwin, tells us they were the very worst of the human race, incapable, in his opinion, of either civilisation or Christianity. Captain Cook says he could not believe they had any articulate language at all. But Christ stood at the door of the sepulchre, and He gave forth to Allen Gardiner and the other disciples who have followed in the same path the command, “Take ye away the stone.” They began to roll away the stone. They died in the attempt, but others succeeded them: and, thank God, the stone has been rolled away. (Cheers.) And has not Christ spoken the life-giving word? Turn again to the Report, and you will see that the Society is not merely sending forth men to teach these degraded people the arts of civilised life. They have a higher and nobler aim. Listen to the testimony of one of your own missionaries. Speaking of the pleasure that he now has in ministering to the people, he says, “This arises chiefly because they have manifested an increasing desire for the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ.” These are the people that Darwin said could not be Christianised any more than civilised. (Cheers.) The missionary goes on—“Though many of our most advanced and promising converts have in a short time been taken from us, we are comforted to know that they were prepared to be with Jesus Christ.” Dear friends, do you want any better result of your efforts than these simple words convey: that you have been privileged to roll back the stone, and that Jesus has spoken the word and done that which neither you, nor the Society, nor anybody else could do—given life to souls. (Cheers.) Now let me point to a few of the temporary results that have flowed from this spiritual mission. We must be very careful not to confuse matters of this kind, not to talk of civilisation and Christianity, but of Christianity and civilisation. (Hear, hear.) These people of Tierra del Fuégo were formerly noted for their ferocity and cruelty, but now your Report brings forward instances of the women of their tribes so devotedly giving attention to the sick as to be carried off by the very disease that the sick persons had laboured under. Again, I find that the Admiralty of England has issued a notice to all maritime nations to this effect—that whereas formerly it was not safe for mariners to venture near the islands of that part of the continent, now those Indians who have come under the teaching of this Society may be looked to as friends by shipwrecked sailors. (Cheers.) As I was coming to this meeting I was startled at the railway station by the fall of a semaphore, which indicates that the way is open for a train, and I saw at once an illustration of the work of this great Society. Before it went to South America we had only danger signals, the red lights, flashing along the coast. But now, by the efforts of the Society, one red light after another is extinguished and the bright green light appears, telling that the track is open. (Cheers.) Again, look at the question of industry, so much dwelt upon by those who seek to put civilisation in the vanguard. The Report tells us that some of these Fuegians have so much progressed in agriculture that in some cases their potato fields are at least as good as those of their masters. Does not this show that they have been indebted to the teaching of God’s Word, not only for the development of spiritual life, but also for the development, if I might so express it, of intellectual life. I believe that God’s Word is literally true when it declares that “The entrance of Thy Word giveth light unto the simple.”

I believe that there is a grandeur of intellectuality about it, and I rejoice that the Bible Society has come to work hand in hand with you in South America. (Cheers.) I rejoice to see that it has already sent translations of various parts of the New Testament. And as another indication of the growing intelligence of the people under God's Word, let me call your attention to this. One of your missionaries says: "I read over in my class the Gospel according to St. Luke in the Yahgan translation, and I found that the native people fairly understood it at the very first reading." If it is true—and I do not presume to doubt the statement of that great man, Charles Darwin—that these people were in such an abyss of degradation as he describes; if it is true—and I don't doubt it—that Captain Cook found they had no language deserving of the name, what a debt of gratitude is owing to the Society for the application of Bible principles to this poor degraded race, raising them up to a level of intelligence which can understand the Word of God. (Cheers.) Now I have but little more to say. The second part of my resolution is eminently practical. We are asked to come to the rescue of the Society in the matter of this mission steamer. Up to this time the work has been carried on with a wooden sailing vessel, but there are two or three excellent reasons for substituting a steamboat. Amid these islands there are frequent storms, and a steam-boat is the much safer craft. There are provoking calms, which will keep the sailing ship idle on the water for many days, when, perhaps, life at some mission may depend on the stores she is carrying. (Hear, hear.) Then it is important that the missionaries should pass from one spot to another without delay, and that will be best ensured by a steamboat. I feel sure that a successful effort will be made, if not in this room at least soon after this meeting, to place the whole of the funds necessary for this steamer at the disposal of the Society. Some of you may say, "After all it is only a little matter." But do you remember what occurred at the feeding of the 5,000? The disciples came to Christ and said, "Master, there is a lad here with five barley loaves and a few small fishes; but what are they among so many?" Then I can easily imagine they went to the lad and said, "Give us the loaves and fishes. The Master is going to feed all these people with them." I can imagine the lad saying, if he had no faith, "What is the use of my giving up my little store? I shall only starve myself without doing good to this great mass of people." But the lad apparently had faith. He gave up his store and the Master blessed it, and it became sufficient for them all. Do try to rise to this measure of faith. If you only gave your efforts and your contributions, though you may think them small, and your prayers to the Great Master, He is just as able to feed the thousands of Fuégia as He was to feed the thousands of Israel in the olden time. (Cheers.)

The Rev. E. KER-GRAY, M.A., who seconded the motion, pointed out that the Society's work had a practical side, which might very usefully be forced upon the attention of the world at large. There was not only spiritual blessing, but also temporal good to be got from it; and the more they urged upon society generally that the work, while primarily beneficial to men's souls, brought good to those who stayed at home, and enabled Englishmen who left our shores to pass with greater safety among the hordes of uncivilised races, the more they would arouse interest in the cause, bring support to the Mission, and perhaps awaken the souls of those at home whose sympathies at first might have a purely temporal object. (Hear, hear.) The special purport of the resolution was the necessity of substituting a steam vessel for the present sailing yawl, with a view to extend the usefulness of the Southern Mission. Earnestly pleading in favour of that object, he said it reminded him of the work of the Lord and His Apostles, which first of all was fruitless but afterwards blessed. He prayed that Christ's disciples in the present day when they went forth in this steam vessel, be like their forerunners on the sea of Galilee—waiting perhaps sometimes for the ingathering of the souls, as the apostles waited for the ingathering of the fishes. After a long night of labour, after hours spent seemingly in fruitless toil, the morning should come when Christ should stand near them and tell them to cast in the net on the right side; and then they should gather in a blessed and abundant harvest of souls unto Himself. (Cheers.)

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

A. R. PITE, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, said it was his great pleasure, which fell upon him in the form of a duty, to propose—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman for so kindly and ably presiding on this occasion." His dear friend Mr. Bevan would, he believed, rebuke him sharply if he were to speak of the labours of his life in public; but, at any rate, the meeting might congratulate itself upon having had such a chairman, and the Chairman himself might be congratulated on having presided during a year of great progress for the Society. Not the least among the things for which they had to be thankful was that the new steam-vessel "Allen Gardiner" would be launched this year. When it took its place on the South American coast the present mission stations would be greatly aided by it, and would no doubt become the centres of increased activity. New missions might be expected to spring up more rapidly, and the work of the Lord would, he trusted, be abundantly blessed. (Hear, hear.) Next year the Society would have a kind of jubilee; and altogether there was great reason to feel thankfulness for the past and hopefulness for the future. The Chairman would rejoice at these blessings as much as any of them. They prayed that he might be spared in health and strength, and that God would bless him and his family, and prosper abundantly the labours of truth and love in which he delighted. (Cheers.)

D. COUTY, Esq., in seconding the motion, said that the compliment they proposed to pay to the Chairman was thoroughly well merited. It was a great kindness when a gentleman would leave his business parlour and attend a meeting in the middle of the day to show his interest in the work of this Mission.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN: My dear friends, I shall certainly not inflict upon you a second speech, but I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have received my name. In reply to Mr. Couty, who so kindly seconded the vote just passed, I may say that the meeting of a Society like this is far more interesting and pleasant than sitting in what he calls my business parlour. (Laughter.)

The BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN pronounced the Benediction, after which the meeting separated.

## Uruguay.

### FRAY BENTOS AND PAYSANDU.

THE following letter is from the Rev. J. Conder, LL.D.:—

*"Fray Bentos, Uruguay, February 12th, 1884.*

"I have now been a month at Fray Bentos, and it may be desirable for me to give some outline of my work.

"I commenced my missionary labours on board the SS. Lubritz; there were 45 passengers besides the crew.

I made the personal acquaintance of every one on board, and I was much struck with the opportunity for doing good in the Master's service afforded by a long sea voyage. The passengers were for the most part men and women seeking a home on the South American continent. How desirable they set about their work as Christians. The crew were hardy bold men, and I experienced no evidence of the traditional



sailors' objection to a clergyman. On the Sundays I had morning service in the saloon or on deck, and I was especially requested by the steerage passengers to give them an additional evening service in their own quarters. I may mention that one of the crew told me he had been seven years at sea, and had then heard our service on board for the first time. On enquiry I find that in the merchant service it is not now usual for the captains to take prayers on the Sundays. Captain B. told me he could not teach Sunday observance on board and tolerate Sunday neglect in foreign ports, and for that reason he had discontinued taking the services. My experience has, however, determined me to do what I can for sailors ashore. There are over 80 vessels annually loaded at Fray Bentos, and since my residence here I have boarded several and conversed with the captains and crews. To-day I have been aboard three vessels.

“ In my voyage I made the change of vessels at Monte Video without much inconvenience, being considerably helped by kind friends. I reached Fray Bentos at midnight on November 11, and landed as is usual by small boats. On Sunday, November 18, I held the first service in the Church, 26 attending. The indifference to religion among the people here is astounding. English people seem insensibly to drift into the ways and habits of the natives, and live without God in the world. Liebig's Company's factory work Sundays as well as week days ; this is very injurious. Physically and morally a heavy penalty has to be paid for Sunday neglect. Surveying my work in Fray Bentos alone I might well ask myself, ‘ who is sufficient for these things ? ’ There is so much to provoke one's spirit as one views the gross indifference to spiritual matters. Still, I am hopeful. 36 has been my largest congregation. Unfortunately the Church is on the opposite side of the town to that in which the factory is situate, and in the hot weather this is a great disadvantage.

“ I have paid a visit to the Corralito district, and held service at Mr. Waller's estancia. I was much struck with the difference between camp and town, so far as interest in the Services is concerned. In the Corralito, though the weather was unfavourable, worshippers travelled miles for the Service, some even 21 miles. It was refreshing to hear the responses given so heartily. All the adults, except two, partook of Holy Communion. I baptised six children ; in two cases I read the service in Spanish. I was told that the Estancia in the camp, even though occupied by Roman Catholics, are never visited by the clergy of that church. Thank God there are many English families who strive to have with them a God-fearing, God-serving household ; it is rather by the humbler classes that God is neglected. Mrs. Waller gave me this instance : A family came to work on their estate, and Mr. W. questioned an intelligent-looking boy of 12 years of age. The boy knew nothing of God—he had heard someone say Jesus Christ's name ! he never said any prayers nor heard anyone say any. Questioned what becomes of people when they

die, he answered he knew that folks put them on the rocks (this was an allusion to the custom adopted in the camp of exposing dead bodies in lonely places on the rocks for the sun to dry the bodies—a kind of natural cremation). The boy being asked if the dead people did not rise again, answered laughingly, 'Some folks said they did, but they did'nt,' evidently thinking of some ghost story or other. And yet when Mrs. Waller visited the mother of the boy, an Englishwoman, and asked her why she did not teach her children—had she not herself been taught better—the woman went to her box, and from the bottom of it brought up a Bible and Prayer-book, her maiden name written on the fly-leaf—a reward given years ago in an English Sunday School. The woman's only excuse for herself was, nobody else served God, and she had never seen a clergyman since she had been in the country, and she only did as others did. This case speaks volumes, and answers the question, 'Is there any work for the South American Missionary Society to do?'

"I have visited several Estancias on my journey. I generally gather the children of the household about me and hold a Sunday School, parents and friends listen as well. The other day I was speaking about the Commandments, and to point my lesson, referred to the two tables as put up in church. I was speaking to a child 10 years old, and the mother reminded me 'the child had never been in a church.'

"I have given Salto a hurried visit; all is working very satisfactorily under Rev. J. Dominguez and Mr. Bowring. The Salto people gave them a very kind reception.

"At Paysandu I held service at the house of the Vice-Consul. There is work to be done in that district, and I have arranged for one Sunday a month in that quarter. The people are willing to help to the uttermost.

"Quarantine regulations have kept me from visiting Entre Rios, but I am now making arrangements to go there. I want more than 52 Sundays in the year to get through my rounds. I am much interested in my work, and I hope, with God's blessing, to labour successfully in this mighty field—mighty indeed it is. I am sorry I have failed as yet to obtain a pass for the river steamers; the expense of passage is very heavy, for the distances to be traversed are astounding, but once in the midst of Christian worshippers the journey is forgotten, and thankfulness rules the heart for each opportunity of sweet communion with God in Christ.

"I have just heard with great regret of the death of my fellow-labourer Mr. Lett. He wrote me a cheering and hearty welcome to this continent, and I had hoped some day to grasp his hand in friendship.

"My kindest regards to all friends.

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*March 21st, 1884.*

"I have to report that I have made visits to Paysandu district. I met with a very kind reception. There are not many English, but those living in the district are very desirous to have services. They promised to raise

£50 annually for the Society if I gave them a monthly service. I have made arrangements in accordance with their wishes. The English will be increased shortly by employés of a new railway. On my last visit I met one of my old pupils engaged in making surveys.

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### 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 Uruguay.

“ Being the capital of a large department, it does more business and presents a more European appearance than most of the towns of the Uruguay.

“ The town has a population of about nine or ten thousand souls.

“ Two famous Ox Tongues Preserving Companies are located in the town.”

The engraving is taken from a view kindly supplied by the Rev. W. H. Shimield, the late Chaplain at Fray Bentos.

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### PANAMA.

(Continued from *May Magazine*, page 116.)

“ The ‘barrage’ or dam will be one of the greatest engineering works of the present century. Its object is to moderate and regulate the great rise and fall of the Chagres river, which would be most detrimental to the construction and navigability of the Panama Canal. It consists of a solid stone barrier having its sides buried in two mountains which bar the valley of the Chagres—one flank will be the Cerro Obispo, and the other the Cerro Santa Cruz. Its length will be 1,800 meters, its height about 30, and its capacity 600,000,000 cubic meters. In barring the gorge, the upper portion becomes a flooded valley which can be tempered by taps and other means for draining and discharging the accumulated water. The latter will be used as a supply for the different towns of the Isthmus and for hydraulic power.

“ After the latter named sections are Gorgona, Matachin, Mamei, San Pablo, Tavernilla, and Bohio. All these stations are in full swing, and in explaining the sections I have already alluded to you will have an idea of how the work is carried out at each of these. The extraction from the bed of the Canal is only in its infancy, as when excavators, machinery of every description, tracks for dumping and other conveniences and means will be achieved, it will be doubled and tripled; then all moral and physical energy, as well as mechanical appliances, will be turned towards one goal—the excavation of the great ditch. After Bohio comes Gatun, a section which has had all its preliminary work terminated since a year, but left to be handed over to the contractors, Messrs. Slaven and Co., who has the dredging from Colon to Gatun.

“Their monster dredge is at work now, and they have cut many thousand yards of the Canal. With the aid of other dredges they have ordered they are supposed to terminate their contract in January, 1885. The machinery these engineers have brought into play are monsters of perfection.

“The ‘Countess de Lesseps’ and the ‘Nathan Appleton,’ names of two immense dredges, are precursors of a novel class of machinery which has been patented and perfected in the United States; they are capable of digging 7,000 cubic meters per day in soft soil, and so powerful is their machinery that they tear up with their wrought-iron buckets tender rocks and coral reefs. I have seen a piece weighing nearly three tons brought up in a bucket.

“Eaton is a very pleasant village, and a remarkable contrast is visible when you compare the European village constructed by the Canal engineers on the east side, and the wooden huts and palm ranches of the natives on the western bank of the ‘chagres.’

“After leaving Gatun we arrive at Colon, in passing ‘Monkey Hill,’ a place used for a cemetery. The dead are brought from Colon by rail and deposited in their last resting-place.

“Colon, named after the great navigator ‘Christopher Columbus,’ having also a pseudonym ‘Aspinwall,’ the great American financier who contributed mainly to the construction of the Panama railroad, was a miserable village of 2,000 souls in 1880. Colon, from a geographical point of view is a small island named ‘Manzanillo,’ which has been united to the mainland by a hyphen of earth, made by the Panama railroad to continue their line on this island. Swamps abounded in this seedy-looking place, the habitations used were huts, a few respectable chalets were visible, and the only decent residences were owned by the railroad company, who constructed a substantial fine-looking church, the only monument of importance, or worthy of regard in the whole island.

“Since 1880, the population has increased to 12,000 owing to the establishment of the Interoceanic Canal Company. Buildings have been erected all over the island, but I am sorry to say the Columbian Government has not answered to this improvement, as the municipality is badly organised and administered. The Canal Company have reclaimed to the west of the island, ground the superfluous of which amounts to several acres formed by earth brought from Monkey Hill and deposited at this spot; the quantity is calculated at three million cubic meters.

“On it they have built houses of every description for their *employés* stores for goods, restaurants for the convenience of their labourers and officials. The extremities, or rather the eastern and western sides, are being faced with block and cement, and quays built so as to allow vessels to accost and discharge their cargoes. Streets are being laid out and vegetation adapted to the soil planted.

“The ‘terre-plein’ will form a distinct and healthy town provided with all conveniences, causing ‘Colon’ or ‘Manzanillo’ to be completely deserted by the European and white population ; even the coloured residents who belong to the Canal Company will reside at this newly created town. Colon is excessively busy. Steamers and sailing vessels arrive each day bringing material for the Company to such an extent that there is not sufficient accommodation to discharge the numerous fleet sometimes in the bay. The Company have their workshops and valuable property to the amount of millions in an enclosure in Folks River. The workshops erect machinery such as locomotives, dredges, waggons, &c. ; under the sheds are erected lighters, boats, pinnaces, hopper-barges, &c. In the haven of Folks River there are several splendid tugs, hopper-barges, and floating material of every kind belonging to the Company, many are used, and many await to be used. The Company employ more than 3,000 mechanics, artizans, and labourers at this port.

“The Panama Canal is forty-six miles long and divided into fourteen sections, these fourteen sections are divided into four divisions, there is an engineer at the head of each section and another at the head of each division, which comprises three or four sections.

“The geological composition of the Canal is as follows :—From Colon to Gatum, mud and coral patches, sand and clay ; from Gatum to Bohio, clay, sand, and calcareous substances.

“At Bohio there are several patches of hard volcanic conglomerates, from Bohio to San Pablo, clay and sand ; from San Pablo to Mamei there is clay, stone, rock, and gravel ; from Mamei to Gorgona, clay, sand, and grit stone ; from Gorgono to Matachin, sand, clay, grit stone, and schist ; from Matachin to Obispo, sand, clay, and conglomerate ; from Obispo to Empire, clay and sand stone ; from Empire to Culebra, sand, stone, schist, and coal formation ; from Culebra to Pariso and Panama, argillaceous schist and volcanic conglomerate.

“Mr. Dingler is Engineer-in-Chief of this gigantic scheme and Director General of works. He is an intelligent and practical engineer, having graduated from the Polytechnic school and possessing thorough administrative qualities, besides his technical capacities. He has been the author of several works in France and carried out some very important engineering schemes. He is seconded by M. E. Demarteau, an engineer of no mean capacity, celebrated for the construction of several important railways and other works in the East. M. Demarteau is full of energy, very practical, and stands the climate very well. There are several engineers who form part of the staff, and who have also assisted at the construction of the Suez Canal and other engineering works.

“The moving soul and spirit of the whole enterprise is Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, the genius of our present century, and ‘le Grand Français,’ as he is called. Seventy-eight summers have passed over his head, and he is still fresh, hale, and hearty. His character, talent, and practical qualities are a guarantee to the success of this modern marvel.

“His energy is ever unflagging, his eloquence is brilliant and sparkling, and in one word he is a wonder of the age. He is assisted and seconded by his son, Mr. Charles de Lesseps, who is a clever and shrewd Vice-President, uniting many qualities, and especially those of economy and management.

“Mr. Dauzats, M. Lenoir, and others, are all men of science and experience, and added to these are many other consulting engineers of noted merit.

“We have on the Isthmus at present over 20,000 British subjects, there are many denominations, but I think the majority are Church of England. I am sure they are very much pleased to see the arrival of the Rev. Alfred W. Lockyer, whom I am certain will do good work amongst them morally, in ministering to their spiritual wants, as also being their counsellor in matters of thrift, and the medium between themselves and their families.

“There have been many missionaries working at the vine, but I do not think with success. I trust Mr. Lockyer will reap the harvest.

“CHARLES CHAMBERLAINE BEY.”

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## Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from May Magazine.)

In Possession Bay, and all that part of the Strait of Magellan between Cape S. Gregory and the Virgin Cape, with a S.S.W. wind and flowing tide, the rising of the sea is extraordinary, not so much from its swell as from the rapidity of its motion. The rushing waves, and the breakers from every direction, cause the cables to lose their elasticity very quickly from the continued succession of violent shocks and tugs they receive; and if it were not for the excellent quality of the ground forming the bottom of the bay, I believe there would be no anchor strong enough to hold a ship in that port. Still many ships are obliged to give way, and to leave the Strait which they have reached with so much labour.

It was most enraging to us to see that continual passage of steamships through the Strait, going and coming, making a jcke (I ask pardon) of the wind and currents, whilst we were obliged to watch both, for if the first were favourable, the second was contrary, and *vice versa*. At length both were combined in our favour, and on the 15th April we entered the

First Narrow ; but scarcely had we passed beyond it than wind and current changed, and obliged us to anchor in St. Philip Bay. The morning after we set sail again, and arrived at St. Gregory Bay, situated at the north entrance of the Second Narrow. In the last voyages I had become convinced that for the future I could not appoint the "Cabo di Hornos" to any service ; it had therefore become necessary to provide otherwise. To ask new instructions from the Argentine Government was the same thing as a delay of two more months. What was to be done ? There remained only to make a quick run to Sandy Point, and to organize there other expeditions with means more manageable than those which had been placed at my disposal. The horses for the journey from St. Gregory Cape to Sandy Point were furnished by the colonist Donato Benitez, a half Italian, a funny countryfellow, who on the way did nothing but laugh and sing by turns when he was not in a loud voice reckoning over and over again the money which he hoped to obtain from my generosity. It is a general rule with the inhabitants of the "Campo" that whatever one takes into the so-called colony (Sandy Point) must all be left behind ; to go away from it with a farthing would be so infamous as to cut off the delinquent from all human fellowship, or oblige him to carry his life in his hand. But such sentiments are not peculiar to the inhabitants of the open country only, they are common to all the people up and down the Straits. It may be easily imagined whether the tavern-keepers and retailers of spirits grow fat among people with such ideas. It really saddens the soul to see so many disgraced and stupefied by the love of alcohol, a terrible malady which seems to give no quarter either to the temporary or permanent residents of Sandy Point. At 8 a.m. (19th April), the horses being ready, we mounted ; Professor Lovisato, and the preparer (Signor Ottolenghi), and I were of the party. Four saddle and two baggage-horses formed the caravan. Having got out of the enclosure, which surrounds the farm, we galloped for some time towards the shoulders of the chain of St. Gregory. How I felt, after a few hours in the saddle, may be imagined ; the pain did not change with any change of position. For my misfortune, I

was mounted on an Indian horse, quite ignorant of pace, trot, or canter. I, pressing his flanks tightly with my legs, and he flew like the wind, almost as if he had been at a guanaco hunt. It was my fear that, meeting a herd of these animals, it would not be possible to hold him in any longer. We met several herds, but fortunately the furious *Bucephalus* gave no sign of greater excitement. It was the first time that I saw the guanaco, and luckily it presented itself to me, so as to give a perfect idea of its eminently gregarious state. On two or three occasions valleys and small hills, for the space of several square miles, were literally covered with them. Seen from a distance they presented the aspect of an army waiting for an attack, and in truth no illusion could be greater. The prominent points near us were guarded by patrols of five and six individuals, who kept a sharp watch upon our movements. In proportion as we approached, there was a stampede from one advance post to the other, a consultation, a uniting of detachments, and if we continued to advance towards them the advance posts fell back upon the principal corps; the alarm was sounded in the camp, a sort of snorting was heard, and soon after an immense cloud of dust indicated that the army had beaten a precipitous retreat. They encamped elsewhere; the advance-posts marched out from the file, and the sentinels returned to their posts. With so organized a system of vedettes, it is very difficult to get near a flock of guanacos. The Teuelcian Indians hunt them by attacking them from different sides, setting their dogs at them, which are trained for the purpose, and frightening them with fire and shouts. The circle, at first large, is by degrees drawn in; the poor animals run from side to side, knock against each other, fall, and press against each other in little groups, as if one were seeking help from the other. Then the bolases whizz and strike to the earth a dozen animals. To the young and inexperienced hunters is left the care of giving the death-blow to the fallen; the veterans arm themselves with fresh bolases, and gallop still farther towards the centre, where if the chase is abundant, it very often ends tragically, on account of the numerous pumas that congregate at that point.

*(To be continued.)*

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



OWING to the demand on our space this month the usual article on this subject is postponed, and we content ourselves with printing a short report of the visit of our deputation to Aberdeen:—

“The Rev. Dr. Teape, Edinburgh, conducted the services in St. James’s Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, and gave very interesting information regarding the South American Missionary Society. The Society was doing the work generally done by six societies. Dr. Teape also considered the claim missionary effort has upon us, how we are fulfilling it, and the results which have followed. He stated that the result was that while at the close of the first century, and beginning of the second, there were 500,000 Christians in the world, at the close of the eighteenth century there were two hundred million, and it was expected by reliable statisticians that at the close of the nineteenth century there would be four hundred million Christians. Therefore the blessing of united effort had been an addition of two hundred million Christians. He pointed out the work of the Society in reference to our own fellow-countrymen, and mentioned that one of the clergymen in the Pampas had travelled by train, steamboat, and otherwise, in the year, 20,879 miles. This was the only missionary society at work in the whole of South America, excepting British Guiana. Collections were made at both diets in aid of the funds of the Society.”—*Aberdeen Journal*.

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 12th inst. :—

1. That God may be graciously pleased to raise up faithful and suitable men to fill the vacant posts at Rosario and Panama, and to take up spiritual work on the West Coast of South America.
2. That the hearts of all native rulers in South America may incline to spare and civilise the Indian tribes, and to lead them by kindness, education, and, above all, by a knowledge of Jesus Christ and His blessed Gospel, into the way of peace.
3. That suitable men may be found to minister to the spiritual wants of seamen at Pernambuco and Rio.





Scene of the Mountains of the Estrecho de Magellan. Tierra del Fuego.

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JULY 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling (*April 18 and May 15*); Revs. F. Young (*April 15*); Dr. Conder (*April 18 and May 10 and 23*); J. A. Dodds (*April 21 and 30*); R. Allen (*May 1*); H. E. Wetherall (*April 28*); S. Kerr (*May 12*); Messrs. Ralph H. Lett (*April 17*); W. Barnett (*May 3 and 20*); Mrs. Lett (*May 3*); Dean & Sons (*April 15 and 28*); James Ferguson (*April 18 and 30*); J. S. Robertson (*April 2, 15, and 29*); W. Bartlett (*April 20*); H. Burleigh (*June 2*); H. Mahony; J. Salvagest (*April 20*).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 8th inst.

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of May was £387. 6s. 7d.

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

ERRATUM.—In our last issue £1,360. 13s. 11d. was the amount received for April, instead of £13,060. 13s. 11d. as printed.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falklands has been lately visiting Rosario, Cordova, Buenos Ayres, the Alexandra Colony, Fray Bentos, Salto, and Concordia, and is now on his way to the Falklands and Ooshooia. After some stay in the south, the Bishop will (D.V.) proceed to the West Coast, with a view to arranging, if practicable, for the appointment of Mission Chaplains at one or two important places on that coast.

The communications from Dr. Conder and Mr. Allen will, we are sure, be read with great interest.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the lamented and melancholy death of the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor. He took a warm interest in our Society, especially in its work in the colony of Chuput. It will be remembered that he preached the sermon on the occasion of Mr. Davies's ordination in the Savoy Chapel last year.

We have to mention with much pleasure, and many thanks, a very large garden party given in aid of the Society, by Mr. and Mrs. Peache, at their beautiful residence, The Firs, Hampstead Heath, which resulted (immediately) in a collection of £12. 16s. 10d., and the sale of a large amount of publications, &c.

The Bishop of Travancore presided. Mr. Harris Lea, our indefatigable Hon. Secretary at Hampstead, made a few telling remarks of a very practical character. Archdeacon Whately and the Rev. R. J. Simpson attended as a deputation, and spoke to the subject of the Society's history and work. The Rev. Mr. Davis, of Hampstead, added a few kind words of commendation.

We desire to call special attention to the notice of sales of work, on the cover of the Magazine.

The report of Mr. Lloyd's speech, in the last Magazine, was not quite accurate. For the words "had thrown larger additional duties on the Missionaries," read "had made many openings for mission work." And for "They had made great advances in Chili," read "Great advances had been made in Chili," while

the "agents" alluded to as working in Bolivia were those of the British and Foreign, and the American, Bible Societies.

There was an admirable meeting in aid of our Society at the School Room of All Souls', Langham Place, most kindly called by the Rev. Sholto D. C. Douglas. The good and active vicar of All Souls', who has proved himself a warm friend of the Society, presided most ably on this occasion. The meeting had been thoroughly organised by the vicar, and was a crowded one. The greatest interest was evinced in the statements made by A. Pite, Esq. (the chairman of the S.A.M.S. committee), and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, who acted as deputation. The sum of £7. 6s. 2*d.* was collected at the meeting, which, together with the collections after sermons at All Souls' on Ascension Day, amounted to £22. 5s. 4*d.*

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Saskatchewan preached the annual sermon in Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, on Ascension Day.

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## Our New Mission Steamer "Allen Gardiner."



WE take the present opportunity of submitting to our supporters the result of our appeal for funds for the new "Allen Gardiner" steamer.

The original appeal appeared in the February Magazine, 1884, pp. 35-42.

We are happy to announce that the building of the vessel is rapidly approaching completion. As stated in our June number, she is intended to call in at Liverpool, Bristol, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, before finally sailing for Tierra del Fuégo—probably in August. Arrangements are being made for launching at Port Glasgow as soon as the tide permits.

When the times can be definitely named, our Hon. Secretaries and friends at the respective ports will be informed, in the hope that some special meetings may be held on board for

the purpose of commending both vessel and crew to the care of Him in whose high service they are to be employed in the Southern Mission.

Several friends have kindly made themselves responsible for items in construction and outfit of the new vessel, as recorded in the following reprint from our February Magazine.

APPROXIMATE COST.				DONORS OR COLLECTORS.	
	£	s.	d.	<i>(Paid to June 24, or promised.)</i>	
Compass and Binnacle ...	14	0	0	Canterbury Juvenile Association.	
Wheel ...	5	0	0	Rev. H. S. Acworth.	
Best Bower Anchor ...	4	0	0	}	W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq.
Best Bower Chain ...	6	0	0		
Small Bower Anchor ...	2	10	0	Per Miss Bazett.	
Stream Anchor ...	2	10	0	The Misses Wilkinson.	
Kedge Anchor ...	2	0	0	The Misses Carver.	
Bowsprit ...	4	0	0	Miss Keating.	
Foremast ...	14	0	0	B. A. Heywood, Esq., and family.	
Fore Boom ...	5	0	0	Mrs. Sweetland.	
Main Boom ...	6	0	0	Miss Keating.	
Main Gaff ...	3	0	0	Rev. Canon and Mrs. Carver.	
Jib ...	4	0	0	}	Sir P. K. Murray.
Fore Staysail ...	6	0	0		
Storm Trysail ...	5	0	0	Anon.	
Spyglass ...	2	0	0	Miss J. M. Ker.	
Night Binoculars ...	3	0	0	The Misses Luck.	
Ensign ...	1	10	0	Mrs. H. S. Acworth.	
Code of Signal Flags, with Book ...	7	0	0	Mark Whitwill, Esq.	
Cabin Stove ...	5	0	0	Worthing Juvenile Association.	
Cabin Table and Chair ...	5	0	0	Miss M. C. Ker.	
Cabin Lamp ...	1	10	0	Miss Ker.	
Cabin Clock ...	2	10	0	Rev. R. J. Simpson.	
Cabin Compass ...	5	0	0	Worthing Juvenile Association.	
Dispensary ...	12	0	0	Dr. Kirby.	
Galley Stove (Cooking)...	2	10	0	Mrs. Roney-Dougal.	
Funnel ...	6	0	0	R. Heaton-Smith, Esq.	
Vice ...	1	10	0	Per Mrs. Goddard.	

UNAPPROPRIATED.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Capstan, &c. ...	20	0	0	Mainsail ...	15	0	0
Small Bower Chain ...	3	10	0	Two Gaff Topsails ...	8	0	0
6-inch Hawser, 60 fathoms, with Reel ...	13	0	0	Second Jib ...	4	0	0
Mainmast ...	12	0	0	Storm Staysail ...	4	0	0
Fore Gaff ...	2	10	0	Hand Winch (Cargo, &c.) ...	7	0	0
Square (Fore) Sail ...	12	0	0	Blue Peter, House Flag, and Burgee ...	4	10	0
Foresail ...	13	0	0	Keel ...	30	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Stem and Apron...	12	0	0	Engineer's Tools...	4	10	0
Stern Post ...	8	0	0	Stoking Gear ...	2	0	0
Stern Post (After) ...	7	0	0	One Frame of Ship (of			
Screw Propeller (Brass)...	35	0	0	many) ...	20	0	0
Spare ditto (Iron) ...	13	0	0	One Garboard Strake (of			
Screw Shaft ...	12	0	0	two) ...	25	0	0
Cylinder ...	34	0	0	One Bottom Plank (of			
Cylinder ...	50	0	0	several) ...	14	0	0
Piston and Rod ...	20	0	0	One Side Plank (of several)	12	0	0
Piston and Rod ...	30	0	0	One Bilge Piece (of two)	8	0	0
Boiler (Steel) ...	230	0	0	The Sheathing Copper ...	50	0	0
Condenser ...	170	0	0	The Rudder ...	20	0	0
Bunkers ...	14	0	0				

NEW MISSION SHIP FUND.

Receipts and interest to date, Jan. 21st, 1884, as per former list ...	£1,859	6	10
*Further receipts, including <i>paid</i> amounts for items appropriated in above list, to date June 24th, 1884 ...	468	7	5
Promised amounts for items appropriated ...	47	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total paid or promised ...	2,374	14	3
Still required ...	1,625	5	9
	<hr/>		
Amount originally requested ...	£4,000	0	0
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As the third and fourth instalments of payment for the new steamer, and the further incidental expenses, demand early attention, we trust the amount still required may be speedily subscribed.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary, Captain E. POULDEN, R.N., at the Office of the Society, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., where special Collecting Cards for the new Steamer can be obtained.

\* In a subsequent number we hope to record the names of donors, and their donations, in continuation of the list published in February last.

## Argentine Republic.

### BAHIA BLANCA.



THE Rev R. Allen reports as under:—

“I was grateful for your Christmas and New Year’s good wishes, and your remembrance of a lonely man at a lonely time.

“Let me express my deep sympathy with you in the serious loss our Mission has sustained through Lett’s death. Rosario contributes more than its share to the sad roll. It is barely six years since dear Coombe was cut down, likewise in his prime, and in the midst of his work. In many respects the men were not like each other; yet who that knew them did not feel the unaffected Christian brotherly kindness of both? A strong friendship, I believe, existed between them. A trifling matter, a word or a look, sometimes fixes itself in the memory; and a happy recollection comes to me, just now, of the sweet look in Lett’s face, one day in 1870, as with quiet emphasis he said to me, ‘Coombe’s a good fellow.’

“They were both good fellows, and now they rest side by side, as, no doubt, it is meet they should (2 Sam. i. 23).

“We are so very few in Bahia (including the port) that my work for a long time to come must nearly altogether lie in the camp, where it distributes itself, naturally, round nine or ten centres, at distances from Bahia varying from 12 to 60 or 70 leagues, and at which in pretty regular rotation I hold services.

“The desultoriness of the work is our trial, but sometimes we have strange refreshment. The other night, stopping at a farmhouse, to break a journey of 15 leagues—which is quite enough for me for two days—I found an Englishman cook, who had left home 25 years ago, and who might, as he told me, often have done well but for drink. Leading him to talk of his younger days, of home and parents, of church and school, I felt his interest wonderfully to quicken. His eyes were filled with tears ere I had half got through the parable of the Prodigal Son, which I repeated for him slowly from memory. I saw his eyes looking me through as I said the General Confession and some of the Evening Prayer. All had come back to him, he said, as fresh as though he had left his home but yesterday. From a few leaflets which I had with me I selected two, the Morning and the Evening Hymns. He had often sung them as a boy in church, and he at once picked out, as unfamiliar to him, two verses on each which used to be omitted in worship. The hymns now hang on the wall by his bed.

“This man preached me a sermon which I shall not easily forget, a sermon on the benefits of early religious training, a sermon also of unspeakable comfort and encouragement in my work.

“At home also, I know, you have need of encouragement as well as we. May God send it to you.

“ROBT. ALLEN.”

SERVICES HELD IN AND NEAR BAHIA BLANCA IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1883.

Date	Day of Week	Hour	Locality	Town, Estancia, &c. &c.	Distance in Miles	No. of Congn.	No. of Commts.	Offertory in Mc.	Remarks
Nov. 4	Sunday	11 A.M.	The Port ...	H.M.S. <i>Sylvia</i> ...	From Bahia, 4½	200	...	...	The officer in command did not wish for an offertory.
" "	"	3 P.M.	Bahia ...	Iron House ...	...	11	...	135	
" 8	Thursday	5 P.M.	The Port ...	H.M.S. <i>Sylvia</i> ...	From Bahia, 4½	150	...	...	
" 11	Sunday	3 P.M.	Bahia ...	Iron House ...	...	6	...	54	
" 18	"	5 P.M.	" ...	" ...	...	4	...	42	
" 25	"	9.30 A.M.	" ...	Mr. Rolfe's ...	...	8	...	88	
" "	"	5 P.M.	The Port ...	Railway Shed ...	From Bahia, 4½	11	...	...	Workmen unprepared for offertory.
Dec. 2	"	9.30 A.M.	Bahia ...	Mr. Rolfe's ...	...	4	4	281	
" "	"	5 P.M.	The Port ...	Railway House..	From Bahia, 4½	18	...	142	
" 9	"	12.30 P.M.	Sauce Grand	El Divisorio ...	" " 39	20	4	220	1 Baptism.
" 16	"	12.30 P.M.	" "	Rincon de Boote	From El Divisorio, 30	...	...	...	1 "
" 23	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Heavy rain rendered services impossible.
" 25	Tuesday, Christmas	5 P.M.	Sauce Chico	Estancia Chico..	From Bahia, 55 by rail and 6 by horse	7	2	114	
" 30	Sunday	10 A.M.	" "	Puerta Argentina	From Bahia, 55 by rail and 15 by horse	23	4	180	2 Baptisms.

No. of Services ...	...	...	...	...	13	Distance travelled in ( <i>directly</i> ) carrying out these services:			
" Celebrations of Holy Communion	...	...	...	...	4	By rail...	...	...	238 miles.
" " Holy Baptism ...	...	...	...	...	4	" horse	...	...	210 "
" Marriages	...	...	...	...	2	Total	...	...	448 miles.

# REGISTRY OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS AT OOSHOOIA, TERRA DEL FUEGO.

*Recorded and supplied to us by the REV. THOMAS BRIDGES.*

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.	Date of Marriage.	To whom Married.	Date of Death.
1	March 5, 1872	Geo. Despard Oococoo	Heathen .....	March 5 .....	Sarah Camilena .....	.....
2	"	Sarah .....	Do. ....	"	George Despard Oococoo ...	.....
3	"	Cranmer .....	George and Sarah Oococoo .....	October, 1879.....	Acahmatoon .....	.....
4	"	Kate .....	Do. ....	September, 1878...	Dataminik .....	.....
5	"	Thomas Bridges.....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
6	"	Emma .....	Do. ....	July, 1882 .....	Charles Hansen .....	.....
7	"	Jacob .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
8	"	Allen Gardiner .....	Heathen .....	March, 1872 .....	Elizabeth .....	.....
9	"	Elizabeth .....	Heathen ..	"	Allen Gardiner .....	Dead.
10	"	Toomuran .....	Allen and Elizabeth Gardiner.....	.....	.....	.....
11	"	Ooushtagoon .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
12	"	Richard .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
13	"	Stephen .....	Heathen .....	March, 1872 .....	Annie .....	.....
14	"	Annie .....	Do. ....	"	Stephen Luccia .....	.....
15	"	Treda .....	Stephen and Annie .....	October, 1881.....	John Campbell .....	.....
16	"	Alfred .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
17	"	Stirling .....	Heathen .....	March, 1872 .....	Lousia.....	March 24, 1882.
18	"	Louisa .....	Do. ....	"	Stirling Maacole .....	.....
19	"	James .....	Do. ....	"	Eleanor .....	.....
20	"	Eleanor .....	Do. ....	"	James Cooshe.....	.....
21	"	Joseph .....	Do. ....	"	Eleanor .....	May 16, 1882.
22	"	Eleanor .....	Do. ....	"	Joseph Wocimoon.....	Oct. 5, 1882.
23	"	John Marsh .....	Do. ....	"	Elizabeth .....	.....
24	"	Elizabeth .....	Do. ....	"	John Marsh .....	June 24, 1881.
25	"	John Furnis .....	Halacaze and Elizabeth .....	October, 1879.....	Chunchunisahani .....	.....
26	"	William Walter .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	July 10, 1881.
27	"	William Bartlett .....	Heathen .....	July, 1882 .....	Eleanor Wocimoon .....	Oct. 10, 1882.
28	"	David Couty .....	W. Bartlett and Heathen.....	.....	.....	.....

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.	Date of Marriage.	To whom Married.	Date of Death.
29	March 5, 1872	Mary .....	W. Bartlett and Heathen.....	.....	.....	.....
30	"	Matthew .....	Heathen .....	January, 1877.....	Sophia Thring .....	.....
31	"	Samuel .....	Matthew and Heathen .....	October, 1879.....	Emma Tellamoaleze .....	.....
32	"	Isaac .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	March 1, 1882.
33	"	Alfred .....	Do. ....	October, 1879.....	Orphie Loftus .....	June 21, 1882.
34	"	Charles .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
35	"	Cyril .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
36	"	Henry .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	August 10, 1882.
37	July 21, 1873	Thomas Despard .....	Thomas and M. A. Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....
38	June 1.....	Orphan Lewis .....	Heathen .....	October, 1879.....	Alfred Mateen .....	.....
39	"	Harriet .....	John and Elizabeth Marsh .....	.....	.....	.....
40	"	Lucy .....	Matthew and Heathen.....	.....	.....	Dead.
41	"	Edward .....	William Bartlett and Heathen .....	.....	.....	.....
42	July 20, 1873	Philip .....	Heathen .....	July, 1873 .....	Hester .....	Feb. 26, 1882.
43	"	Hester.....	Do. ....	"	Philip Liwia .....	.....
44	"	George .....	Philip and Hester Liwia .....	.....	.....	.....
45	"	Annie .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....
46	"	Mary .....	Do. ....	.....	.....	June 4, 1882.
47	"	Alice .....	Stephen and Annie Lucia.....	.....	.....	July 25, 1883.
48	"	Gertrude.....	Joseph and Eleanor Wocimoon .....	.....	.....	Nov. 26, 1882.
49	March 16 ...	Agnes .....	James and Eleanor Cooshe .....	.....	.....	.....
50	March 5, 1874	Jack .....	Heathen .....	.....	.....	Dead
51	Nov. 1, 1874	John Martin .....	John and Clara Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....
52	"	Fred .....	Heathen .....	October, 1879.....	Yushcacepa .....	.....
53	"	Albert.....	Fred and Heathen.....	.....	.....	Nov. 4, 1882.
54	"	Arthur .....	George and Sarah Oococoo .....	.....	.....	May 13, 1883.

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.
55	Jan. 31, 1875	Stephen Lucas .....	Thomas and M. A. Bridges .....
56	Feb. 27, 1876	John Longman .....	Heathen .....
57	"	Henry Windle .....	Do. ....
58	"	William Barlow .....	Do. ....
59	"	Anthony Button .....	Do. ....
60	March 5 .....	Samuel Bruce.....	Philip and Hester Liwia .....
61	"	Richard .....	Matthew and Heathen.....
62	Nov. — .....	Henry Lory .....	Heathen .....
63	March 1, 1876	Charles .....	Do. ....
64	"	Richard .....	Do. ....
65	"	Robert.....	Do. ....
66	Nov. — .....	Gertrude.....	Stirling and Louisa Maacole .....
67	Jan. 14, 1877	Sophia Thring .....	Heathen .....
68	"	Frank Justice.....	Do. ....
69	"	Alexander .....	Do. ....
70	Feb. 3, 1877	Susan .....	Matthew and Heathen .....
71	March 5 .....	Ernest .....	Heathen .....
72	"	Edwin .....	Do. ....
73	"	Susan Bruce .....	Do. ....
74	Sept. 13, 1877	Lawrance .....	Heathen .....
75	Oct. 7, 1877	William Samuel.....	Thomas and Mary Ann Bridges ....
76	"	John Askwith Macklin	Heathen .....
77	"	Robert Whaits .....	Do. ....
78	"	John Lawrence .....	Stephen and Annie Luccia .....
79	"	Emily .....	George and Sarah Oococoo .....
80	"	Clara .....	Henry Lory and Heathen .....

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.
81	Oct. 7, 1877	Clement .....	William Bartlett and Heathen ....
82	"	Maria .....	Joseph and Eleanor Wocimoon ....
83	"	Walter .....	Edwin and Heathen .....
84	"	Clifton .....	Ernest Lasapa and Heathen .....
85	"	Ann Maria Lee .....	Heathen .....
86	July 28, 1878	Carrie Warner .....	Matthew and Sophia Mateen .....
87	Oct. 20, 1878	Frederick William.....	John and Clara Lawrence .....
88	"	Mark .....	Fred and Heathen.....
89	"	Willis .....	Matthew and Heathen .....
90	"	George Clevedon.....	John Longman and Heathen .....
91	"	Marion.....	Alexander and Susan Bruce.....
92	"	Ann Bruce .....	Do. ....
93	"	Davis .....	Do. ....
94	Dec. ....	Hockin .....	Stirling and Louisa .....
95	April 13, 1879	Nathaniel .....	Heathen .....
96	"	William Beckenham ...	Do. ....
97	"	James Button Sullivan..	Do. ....
98	"	Wallace Cummins .....	Do. ....
99	"	Michael Winton.....	Lawrence and Heathen .....
100	"	Parry Williams .....	Heathen .....
101	"	Julia Hansen .....	Do. ....
102	"	Susan Townsend.....	Do. ....
103	"	Louisa .....	Do. ....
104	"	Fanny .....	Do. ....
105	"	Charlotte.....	Do. ....
106	"	Lizzie .....	Do. ....

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.
107	June 29, 1879	William Hughes.....	Heathen .....
108	"	Ellen Hughes .....	Do. ....
109	"	Margaret.....	William Hughes and Heathen .....
110	"	Peter .....	William Hughes and Ellen Hughes .....
111	"	Andrew .....	William Hughes and Heathen .....
112	"	Phoebe.....	William Hughes and Ellen .....
113	"	Herbert .....	William Hughes and Heathen .....
114	July 6 .....	Bertha Milman .....	Thomas and Mary Ann Bridges .....
115	August 3.....	Martin.....	Philip and Hester Liwia .....
116	Oct. 3 .....	Jacob Resyek .....	Stephen and Annie Luccia .....
117	Oct. 19, 1879	Robert.....	Heathen .....
118	"	Edmund .....	Do. ....
119	"	Emma .....	Alexander and Susan Tellamalage ....
120	"	Elizabeth Phinn.....	Heathen .....
121	"	Caroline .....	Do. ....
122	"	Laura .....	Do. ....
123	July 24, 1881	Thomas .....	Do. ....
124	"	Arthur.....	Do. ....
125	"	Charlie.....	Do. ....
126	"	John Strickland .....	William Bartlett and Heathen .....
127	"	Bertie Windlesham .....	Heathen.....
128	"	Janet Hastings .....	Do. ....
129	"	Mary .....	Do. ....
130	"	Jane.....	Do. ....
131	"	Eleanor Welby .....	Do. ....
132	"	Ann Louisa Benney .....	Do. ....
133	Oct. 2 .....	Luke .....	Stirling and Louisa Maacole .....

	Date of Baptism.	Name of Baptised.	Parent's Name.	Date of Marriage.	To whom Married.	Date of Death.
134	Oct. 2, 1881	Bella .....	Matthew and Sophia Mateen .....	.....	.....	July 23, 1883.
135	"	Evan .....	Philip and Hester Liwia .....	.....	.....	.....
136	"	Bertha .....	George and Sarah Oococoo .....	.....	.....	.....
137	"	Lee .....	Alfred and Orphie Mateen .....	.....	.....	August 14, 1882.
138	"	Keppel .....	Edward Horner and Heathen .....	.....	.....	.....
139	"	Nellie .....	William Bartlett and Heathen .....	.....	.....	.....
140	"	Annie .....	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....
141	"	Robinson .....	Joseph and Eleanor Wocimoon .....	.....	.....	.....
142	"	Harriet .....	Dataminik and Kate Oococoo .....	.....	.....	.....
143	"	Pakenham .....	Cranmer and Heathen .....	.....	.....	.....
144	"	Luther .....	William and Ellen Hughes .....	.....	.....	.....
145	"	Phoebe .....	Henry Lory and Laura .....	.....	.....	.....
146	Jan. 1, 1882	Minnie May .....	John and Clara Lawrence .....	.....	.....	.....
147	Feb. 5, 1882	Alice Couty .....	Thomas and Mary Ann Bridges .....	.....	.....	.....
148	"	Eden Lloyd .....	Heathen .....	.....	.....	.....
149	April 23 .....	Louisa .....	Samuel and Emma Mateen .....	.....	.....	Sept. 13, 1882.
150	June 13 .....	Sarah .....	Heathen .....	June, 1882 .....	Charles Qwisenasan .....	.....
151	"	Alice .....	Charles and Sarah Cwisenasan .....	.....	.....	.....
152	"	Adelaide .....	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....
153	"	Harry .....	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....
154	"	Holmstead .....	Do. do. ....	.....	.....	.....
155	July 28 .....	John Campbell .....	Heathen .....	October, 1881 .....	Freda Luccia .....	July 30, 1882.
156	Aug. 17, 1873	Frank .....	Stirling and Louisa Maacole .....	.....	.....	August 15, 1882.

PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE ORPHAN HOME AT OOSHOOIA.—AUGUST, 1883.

Child's Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Entry.	By whom Supported.	Age on Entry. Years.	Time of Death.	Date of Exit.	Memoranda.
1 Orphie Loftus.....	June 1, 1873 ...	March 22, 1879	Miss Couty's Bible-class	15	Living .....	Oct.22, 1879 ...	Left on marriage.
2 Ann Maria Lee .....	Oct. 7, 1877.....	"	Do.	12	Do. ....	.....	.....
3 Julia Hansen.....	April 13, 1879 ..	"	Captain and Mrs. Hansen (Falkland Islands).	10	Feb. 19, 1883...	.....	Nature of death— Tuberculosis.
4 Susan Townsend .....	"	"	Miss Townsend, of Dublin	9	Jan. 8, 1883 ...	.....	.....
5 Fanny .....	"	"	S.A.M.S.....	8	Oct. 20, 1882 ...	.....	.....
6 Louisa.....	"	"	Do. ....	10	Living .....	.....	.....
7 Charlotte Lincoln .....	"	"	Miss Clarke, of Lincoln .	7	Do. ....	.....	.....
8 Lizzie .....	"	"	Miss Gill, of Derby .....	6	March 11, 1882	.....	Cause of death—Tuber- culosis.
9 Nathaniel .....	"	"	S.A.M.S.....	14	August 27, 1882	.....	.....
10 John Askwith Macklin	"	"	Mr. Stretton, of Derby...	13	May 20, 1882...	.....	.....
11 Willie Beckenham.....	"	"	Beckenham Association .	12	August 19, 1882	.....	.....
12 James Fitzroy Butten.	"	"	Officers of H.B.M.S. "Beagle."	9	Sept. 9, 1882 ...	.....	.....
13 Parry Williams .....	"	"	Miss Williams, of Can- terbury.	10	Living.....	.....	.....
14 Wallace Cummins Lee	"	"	Lee Association .....	10	July 31, 1882 ...	.....	.....
15 Robert Whaits .....	"	"	S.A.M.S.....	9	.....	.....	.....
16 Michael Winton.. .....	"	"	Winchester Association .	8	June 19, 1882...	.....	Died on board the "Allen Gardiner."
17 Arthur.....	July 24, 1881...	"	S.A.M.S.....	13	.....	Feb., 1882 .....	Absconded.
18 Thomas Lupatia.....	"	"	Do. ....	14	.....	May, 1882 .....	Left to serve on board the "Allen Gardiner"
19 Charley .....	"	June, 1879 .....	Do. ....	11	.....	April, 1883.....	Dismissed.
20 Eleanor Welby .....	"	July, 1879 .....	Mrs. Welby .....	9	.....	.....	Died.

	Child's Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Entry.	By whom Supported.
21	John Strickland.....	July 24, 1881...	August, 1879 ...	Mrs. Fear .....
22	Mary Asuwaan .....	"	Jan., 1880 .....	S.A.M.S.....
23	Janet Hastings .....	"	Jan., 1880 .....	Hastings Association.....
24	Jane Ahshualnan .....	"	Feb., 1880 .....	S.A.M.S.....
25	Bertie Windlesham ...	"	Nov., 1880 .....	Mrs. Snell, of Bourne- mouth.
26	Annie Louise Benney .	"	Feb., 1881 .....	Mr. and Mrs. Benney, of Saunders Island.
27	Eden Lloyd .....	Feb. 5, 1882 ...	July, 1881 .....	Valparaiso Juvenile Asso- ciation.
28	Annie Ungush .....	"	March, 1882 ...	S.A.M.S.....
29	Annie Wiyellin .....	Oct. 2, 1881 ...	Jan., 1883 .....	Do. ....
30	Nellie Wiyellin .....	"	"	Do. ....
31	Clement Wiyellin .....	Oct. 7, 1877 ...	"	Do. ....
32	Annie Lufwaizaba.....	Unbaptised.....	Feb. 6, 1883 ...	Do. ....
33	Thomas' Brother .....	Do. ....	March, 1883 ...	Do. ....
34	Eastern Boy .....	Do. ....	May 10, 1883 ...	Do. ....
35	Chupian's Boy .....	Do. ....	"	Do. ....
36	Edward Wiyellin .....	June 1, 1873 ...	March, 1883 ...	Do. ....
37	Hockin Stirling .....	Oct. 20, 1878 ...	"	Do. ....
38	Mary Wiyellin .....	March 5, 1872 .	May, 1883 .. ...	Do. ....

## Uruguay.

## FRAY BENTOS.



THE Rev. Dr. Conder sends the following account of his first funeral:—

“It may interest some of the readers of the magazine to read a description of the first funeral service I took in Uruguay on Nov. 22. I was informed about 10 A.M. that a child, aged 12 years, a daughter of one of the engineers at the Saladero, had died that morning at three o'clock, and I was asked to take the funeral service at four o'clock that afternoon (it is the custom to bury on the day of the death). I paid a visit to the bereaved parents about noon. The corpse was on a bed. There was a profusion of flowers. Six candles were burning on a table on one side of the bed; on the other sat the sorrowing mother. The father had gone to the cemetery to arrange about the grave. Both parents are German Protestants. After a little stay I retired, promising to return at four o'clock. It is not usual to take the corpse to the little church, as women do not leave the house at funerals, so the first part of the service is taken where the death has occurred. I walked to the house in cassock and college cap, carrying surplice on my arm. There was a large party assembled, fellow-workmen of the child's father. The corpse was in a coffin, but the lid was off. The room was full of people; others were at the windows and in the courtyard. The room was a large one, and folding-doors being open, a second room was available. Standing at the foot of the bed, and looking on the face of the dead, I read the beautiful words of our Burial Service as usually read in church in England. Then I added a few words of address, and introduced the touching hymn, 'I heard the voice of Jesus say.' I was myself much affected, and the whole party were so as well. When I had finished the mother and friends took a last view of the dead child, and the coffin-lid was screwed on. Six white handkerchiefs were tied to the coffin handles, and six girls carried the corpse underhand—there were six others to change turns. Not half the wreaths could be carried on the coffin, so about ten or twelve girls carried wreaths or hoops of flowers on their shoulders. The procession then started, and a strange procession it was. Nothing would content the party but I must go in one of the carriages—a van-like structure with two horses. There were several of such, and others. About thirty men rode on horseback; others walked. Unfortunately the horses, usually hurried along at their greatest speed, could not be kept at a walking pace. The horses of the carriage in which I rode every now and then could not be held by the driver; the near horse had a determination to turn back for home, and it followed that for about half-a-dozen times the pair rushed off across country, and having made a

ircuit, were brought back into the procession again. The ground was very uneven, and once we nearly collapsed in a ditch. The horsemen, and other carriages, made several detours. Arrived at the cemetery—a well-kept plot of ground adjoining the Roman Catholic place of interment—the horsemen dismounted, every man fastening the fore legs of his steed, as is usual, with the *manea*, and we proceeded to the grave, a rudely-made hole. No one moved to cast any earth in the grave at the words ‘Earth to earth,’ &c., so I threw in a little dust myself. But when the service was ended, *everyone* present advanced, and each threw a little earth into the grave. Many flowers were buried, the rest were made into a pile and left to fade and wither. I may add the day was most oppressively hot, and I could but think of the weather in Old England on the same day.”

## Southern Mission.

### CRANMER STATION, KEPPEL ISLAND.



R. H. MAHONY, in forwarding the following letter from Leonard Burleigh, a Fuegian Convert, writes: “Leonard’s letter comes to you without any correction. It is only fair to him and the Society that you should see what the good fellow can do. He is a splendid teacher, and the greatest credit is due to Mr. Burleigh for his great attention in teaching him.

“DEAR SIR,—*Saturday, March 2nd, 1884.* Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh went on board because they were very poorly at that time; so he arrived with steamer for doctor that he might get (Mr. Waldron, Port Howard), and he stayed there one month.

“Now I must tell you about the boy who was lying in sickness many weeks. Mr. Mahony send me always to look out for him; and so I did. And sometimes I read for him from the yaghan, the Gospel of St. Luke. And talk to him about the happy land, of what Mr. Mahony beg me to do; and so I asked a few questions to him, and after a few days he got worse and worse. Mr. Mahony and I went down to boy’s house, and we found him nearly was dead; and Mr. Mahony baptized him, and gave him name Robert James Simpson.

“*Wednesday 19th 1884.* He died half passed three. And we were all very sorry for him. But I hoped the Lord Jesus received his soul. And at that time, that made me think of death. On Saturday evening we had prayer meeting, on the school-room. I read for them chap., part of it, 12 verse 5th Chap. the Epistle of Paul to the Romans. And after I spoke to them about the death, and asked them question. Why do all

men wish to die? Do they wish to die? No, far from it, said I. Let any man be sick, and dying. The Bible tells us 'Death has passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.' Yes we are all sinners, and must therefore die. Everybody must die, because Death hath passed upon all men. Our first parents Adam and Eve were died by sinning to God; but if we live in the Lord, and die in the Lord, Then He will call us from the grave. Jesus said in His word, 'Marvel not at this; for the hour is coming in the which all that are in their graves shall hear His voice and shall come forth; they that done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation.'

"And after we knelt down in prayer, and every boy prayed with earnestly. After prayer meeting I saw the lightning, which make me think for the Christ's coming. On Sunday night the winds were blowing very rough, and house were shaken, and this also make me think for the great at the last stormy day. I then at the same time turned the 6th Chap. of Rev. at 12 verse to the last verse; and when I finished reading, and said within myself, Oh, who may abide of God's wrath day! Who shall stand still of His great stormy day.

"Thursday night again I hearp a thunder, and lightning, and this also made me think again in very moment of Christ's saying to His disciples, for the day of his coming. He told them, for the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even into the west, and many things He taught to His disciples for his coming at the last day.

"Sir I am, "Your most faithful friend,

"LEONARD BURLEIGH."

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## Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(Continued from June Magazine.)

We galloped over a vast and undulating plain covered uniformly with rugged grass, only interrupted here and there by meagre bushes of berberis at the bottom of a valley or on the banks of lagoons. For hours and hours no living creature but ourselves appeared in that vast expanse. Donato sang at first, I think to drive away the horror of the dark silence that surrounded us, but even he was overcome gradually by the desolate melancholy region and became silent. At 3 p.m. Benitez asked for the signal to halt. We stayed in the midst of some shrubs of berberis at the bottom of a valley, and on the bank of a lagoon. A dead horse, some rags of guanaco and sheep skins

and the remains of a fire, were signs that the place was the usual encampment of the caravans going to and from St. Gregory Bay; indeed, from the Bay of St. Gregory to the Cabecera del Mar it is the only place that affords wood and water and food for the horses. The Teueleian Indians know this place by the name of Oazi Saba, and until a few years ago it was one of their principal meeting places when they went down to the sea. The next day (30) at 6 A.M., we were again in the saddle. As we advanced towards the west the ground became much more broken with gorges and hills, the damp soil, the increase of vegetation, and the number of marshes, which caused our way to wind about every moment, rendered it evident that beyond Oazi Saba the rains could not be so infrequent as in St. Gregory and Possession Bays. We also found greater movement in animal life, large flocks of wild geese crowned the tops of the hills, and the lagoons were so dark with ducks and swans that even, firing at random in those mobile masses, I don't think one shot would have missed. Besides not being, as on the preceding day, alone in the desert, other amusements concurred to break the monotony of our journey. The Andes on one side, and the mountainous Tierra del Fuégo on the other. Although the Patagonian Cordilleras cannot hold any degree of rivalry with their more northern sisters, perhaps they are more striking to the traveller than the latter, rising as they do abruptly from the sea on one side, and from a vast plain on the other. Here the slight gorges and rounded summits seem to cease, and looking at the Andes from the heights of St. Gregory range, one sees only an immense group of snow-capped mountains. What emotions for the tourist in the midst of those pointed pinnacles, on those terrible *vedrette*! But when will there be an Andean Club, with a Patagonian section? Given the case of an Alpine meeting at the foot of those elevations, who would furnish the music, the dinner, and the lights? The distant mountains of Tierra del Fuégo, I repeat, form the left wing of the grand amphitheatre which was spread out before us. They were also bold pinnacles, amongst which stood out clear and spotless that of Sarmiento, the most sublime of the Fuégian ranges. With so varied and magnificent a panorama before our eyes we arrived

without trouble on the banks of Port Pecket. Suddenly a dense column of smoke rose to our left, and soon after a second, then a third, and at length a horseman was seen emerging from a distant gorge, and galloping right in our way. To the columns of smoke we sent return columns, to produce which it was sufficient to throw a lighted match among the grass that our horses were tramping over. The ignition was instantaneous, tongues of fire wound about in every direction with surprising rapidity. Some Gauchos told me that after a long drought to light fires in the pampas is one of the greatest perils that can be created, and sometimes the fleetest horse cannot keep pace with the rapidly spreading flames. The little spark produced by a cigarette inadvertently thrown into a heap of dried grass, extends quick as lightning over hundreds of square yards; there is no power capable of arresting the fire, as it increases it augments in velocity. It overruns valleys, covers hills, crosses mountains, runs down into rivers, devouring everything it meets in its course. Innumerable flocks of animals, horses, oxen, guanacos, &c., fly insensate before the terrible wave; the beasts of prey forget their hostility in the common danger, and a thousand hawks and vultures pounce down on the poor fugitives, ready to devour those carcasses which are not entirely destroyed by fire. We hoped that the fires we saw were the signals of an Indian encampment, but Donato recognized in the horseman a "peon" (farmer) of the doctor of Sandy Point. For thirteen days he had been waiting on the eastern bank of the Cabecera del Mar, expecting a Falkland steamboat with about a thousand pigs. These were to form the nucleus of a large farm which the Chilean Government had granted to Dr. Fenton as a reward for his long services; nor is this the only estate conceded by the Chilean Government to private persons of Sandy Point.

*(To be continued.)*

### Proceedings in the Provinces.



SINCE we last addressed our readers on this subject a great many meetings have been held, and sermons preached in all parts of the country, and our desire is to see more system prevailing in the visits paid. This can only be effected by auxiliaries in the same county endeavouring to fix the same period of the year for their

anniversaries. The sermons at Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, Christ Church, Clifton, St. James's and St. Mary's, Brighton, St. Mark's, Broadwater, Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury, St. Matthew's, Holy Trinity, and St. John's, Cheltenham, St. John's, Sandown, Colgate and Harrow Weald, with meetings at Beckenham and Pentrebach, represent the chief work in the Southern District. In the Midlands we have to note sermons at Frodingham, Oakham, and Woodhouse, and meetings at Holy Trinity, Leicester, and Birmingham. The last of these was every way a success, and we would congratulate our local friends on obtaining Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester and Prolocutor of Convocation, as their chairman; Mr. Redknap was the deputation, and the collection was £7. 11s. 6d.

A magic lantern lecture was given by Mr. Ponder, at Alderley Edge in the Northern District, with excellent results, Mr. Heaton Smith and Miss Pope accepting respectively the posts of Treasurer and Secretary to the Association. We subjoin at the end of this article a short notice of a meeting at Birkenhead. The Scotch work is represented by sermons at Crieff, and sermons and meeting at Ardrossan. These, from the fact of our Organising Secretary being on the spot, entailed no special deputation.

Mr. Welby began the Irish campaign by taking eight sermons and eight meetings in counties Dublin and Wicklow. The proceeds of the tour amounted to £51. 15s. 10d., and the thirteen days' work bespeaks excellent organisation on the part of the Hon. Secretary, and continuous activity on the part of the deputation.

On Tuesday afternoon, 13th May, by the kindness of the headmaster and Mrs. Cecil Wood, an important meeting was held in support of this Society in the dining-hall of the schoolhouse, Birkenhead. There was a large attendance of ladies, and among others the following clergymen and laymen: Rev. Prebendary Macdonald, Canon Saumarez Smith, Canon Robson, Rev. J. T. Kingsmill, vice-principal of St. Aidan's College; Rev. Robert Linton, Rev. T. Stonex, Rev. P. Robin, Rev. F. Pigott, Rev. A. M. Halpin, Mr. E. Darbyshire, Mr. T. Eden, and Mr. T. Farmer, association secretary for the North of England. Prebendary Macdonald urged the claims of the society, and referred in feeling terms to the heroic self-sacrifice of the late Captain Allen Gardiner, and the marvellous results to which that self-sacrifice had led, in Christianising and civilising a wretched race, which had been pronounced by Mr. Darwin to be hopelessly sunken in the lowest barbarism. As an evidence of the great change in public opinion at home with reference to the work, and of the interest everywhere awakened, he mentioned the great meeting at the Mansion House in London, at which representatives of the Governments of France, Italy, Germany, the Argentine Republic, and Chili took part, and expressed sympathy and admiration for the achievements of Protestant missionaries in Tierra del Fuego. But beyond the secondary civilising results which evoked these favourable and laudatory

expressions, were the higher and spiritual results, the reality of which has been witnessed in the changed lives and by the deathbeds of many of the natives. In connection with this portion of the work Prebendary Macdonald dwelt on the noble efforts put forth by the late Rev. George Pakenham Despard, who had first enlisted his sympathies, Bishop Stirling (for whom he acts as commissary), Mr. Garland Phillips (martyred in Tierra del Fuego), and the Rev. Thomas Bridges, who superintends the mission, and who has translated the Gospels and other portions of the Holy Scriptures into the language of the natives. Turning to other branches of the work, the speaker, indicating the position of the several stations on the map, briefly mentioned the work on the Chupat (North Patagonia); at Patagones; Bahia Blanca (the South American Liverpool of the future); Rosario, where the late highly-esteemed Rev. F. N. Lett's labours have just been cut short by death; Cordova; Fray Bentos; Salto; the Gran Chaco; Rio Harbour; Santos and San Paulo; Pernambuco; Lota, where the Rev. J. A. Dodds, formerly of St. Aidan's College, successfully labours; Chanaral; and Panama, where the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, after less than one month of earnest work, has been cut off by yellow fever. The speaker brought his address to a conclusion by an earnest appeal for prayer and help. Canon Robson cordially moved "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Prebendary Macdonald for his interesting address, and to the Rev. Cecil and Mrs. Wood for kindly affording them the opportunity of meeting together." Canon Saumarez Smith, in seconding the resolution, said he was glad to hear of Mr. Dodds' good work, and to know that many of the students of the college were present. He hoped that their interest in the Society's work would be increased by the statements which had been made. The meeting was closed with prayer. Offerings to the amount of £5. 11s. 5d. were left in the alms-dish, and subscriptions were promised. After purchasing the Society's publications and examining some Fuegian curios the company adjourned to the dining-room, where tea and coffee had been provided. Miss Sparke, Graham Lodge, Cloughton Road, is the Hon. Secretary, and will be glad to receive any subscriptions or donations.

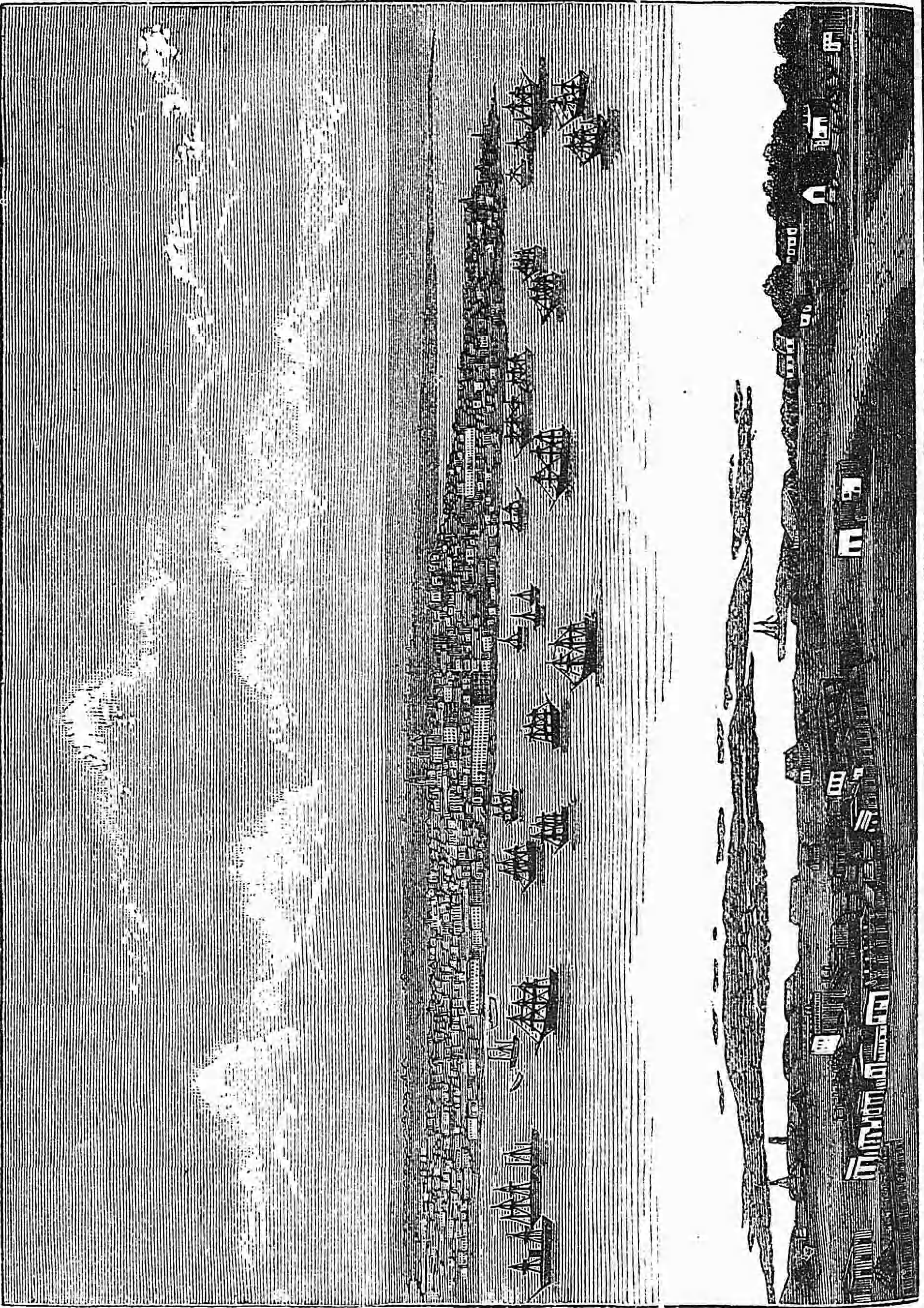
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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 14th inst.:—

1. That the hearts of our people at home may be inclined to aid liberally in supplying the further sums required for the New Mission Steamer.
2. That suitable men may be found to minister to the spiritual wants of seamen at Rio and Pernambuco.
3. That the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, the newly appointed Pastor of Rosario, may be abundantly blessed in carrying out the great and good work begun by Mr. Coombe and Mr. Lett.





# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*May 7, May 26, and June 6*); Rev. T. Bridges (*April 12, and 24*); Rev. S. Kerr (*June 3*); Rev. Dr. Conder (*June 2*); Rev. Hugh Davies (*April 2*); J. Diminguez (*June 2*); W. Barnett, Esq. (*May 14*); T. Chamberlaine, Esq. (*May 24*); C. Mallet, Esq. (*June 18*); Messrs. J. M. Dean & Sons (*April 10*); Mr. James Ferguson (*May 28*); Mr. J. Lawrence (*April 24*); Werhehahn & Co. (*June 3*); Mr. Bowring (*June 10*); Barnett (*June 21*).

### BUSINESS.

The usual Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 8th ult.

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

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of June was £311. 16s. 6d.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 7th and 21st inst.

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### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E would draw special attention to the account of the launch of the new Mission Ship "Allen Gardiner," on July 10th, and would at the same time express an earnest hope that the £700 still required to make good the deficit may be speedily forthcoming.

Mrs. Lockyer, the widow of the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, M.A., our late excellent Missionary Chaplain at Panama, has arrived in England with her two little children. She bears up as well as can be expected under her deep sorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh have also arrived in England from Keppel Island. Mr. Burleigh comes home for a short time (under medical order) to recruit his health, which has of late, we regret to say, been anything but satisfactory. We earnestly hope that he may soon be enabled to return to the work he has so well carried on for several years past.

The Rev. G. A. S. Adams, M.A., Curate of Weston-super-Mare, has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of Rosario, in the place of the late Rev. F. N. Lett. Mr. Adams is a son of the Rev. Prebendary Adams, M.A., Vicar of Taunton, who for many years held a spiritual charge in South America. Mr. and Mrs. Adams leave England for Rosario early in September.

We have received several very interesting accounts from the Bishop relative to his late tour of visitation; these we propose to insert in the September Magazine.

We desire to supply an omission in the last Report. In our list of Hon. Secretaries, on the cover, under the head of Lichfield, the name of W. F. Robinson, Esq., should have appeared as Hon. Secretary, which office he still kindly fills, although he has removed his residence to London.

The Rev. W. H. Shimield, formerly Chaplain at Fray Bentos and Salto, and now Rector of Wendy, near Royston, has been appointed Association Secretary for the Eastern District, comprising the dioceses of Norwich, Ely, and St. Albans. His excellent qualifications as a Deputation are known to many of our readers, and we shall be glad to see the Eastern District grow under his hands. His permanent address is Wendy Rectory, Royston, and he will be glad to arrange at once for sermons or meetings.

Mrs. Langworthy, of Victoria Park, Manchester, who has already given £1,250 to the New Mission Steamer Fund, has most generously contributed £750 more, thus making up her donation to £2,000. The Committee are deeply grateful for this bounty

## The Launch of the New Mission Steamer "Allen Gardiner."



THE new mission steamer was launched most successfully at Port Glasgow on the Clyde, on Thursday, July 10th. She was built by Messrs. Macgregor & Sons, in the building yard of Mr. J. Rodger.

As we have already given a description of the ship, as laid down in the specification, we need only add that her appearance fully justified the hope that the beauty of the noble little vessel would be equal to her strength.

The morning of the 10th was most promising, for the sun shone brightly, and everything bid fair for an auspicious day; but about 12.30 heavy dark clouds came up from behind the hills that overhang Port Glasgow, and presently large drops of rain fell. By this time several friends who were invited to the launch had arrived, and arrangements were made to hold the preliminary service of Prayer and Praise about twenty minutes before high water. The Clergy and Ministers who took part in this then put on their robes and commenced the service, which was then conducted in the following order, and heartily joined in by all present:—

HYMN. Given out by the Rev. J. W. MARSHALL.

ALL people that on earth do dwell,  
Sing to the LORD with cheerful voice;  
Him serve with fear, His praise forth tell,  
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

The LORD, ye know, is GOD indeed:  
Without our aid He did us make:  
We are His flock, He doth us feed,  
And for His sheep He doth us take.

O enter then His gates with praise,  
Approach with joy His courts unto;  
Praise, laud, and bless His Name always,  
For it is seemly so to do.

For why? the LORD our GOD is good,  
His mercy is for ever sure ;  
His truth at all times firmly stood,  
And shall from age to age endure.

To FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST,  
The GOD Whom heaven and earth adore,  
From men and from the angel-host  
Be praise and glory evermore. Amen.

Portion of HOLY SCRIPTURE, ST. MARK I. 14-18. Read by Rev.  
J. DOBIE, B.D.

Portion of HOLY SCRIPTURE, ST. LUKE V. 1-11. Read by Rev. W.  
STRACHAN.

PRAYER by Rev. J. REID, Parish Minister of Glasgow.

ALMIGHTY GOD, who by Thy Son Jesus Christ didst give commandment to the Apostles, that they should go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature ; grant to us whom Thou hast called into Thy Church a ready will to obey Thy Word, and fill us with a hearty desire to make Thy way known upon earth, Thy saving health unto all nations. We humbly beseech Thee for all sorts and conditions of men, but more especially at this time for those dwelling on the great Continent of South America. O Lord, look with compassion upon the Heathen there who have had no opportunity of knowing Thee, and also on the multitudes of our fellow-countrymen and other professing Christians who are scattered over that vast Continent as sheep having no shepherd.

O Heavenly Father, Lord of Harvest, have respect, we beseech Thee, to our prayer, and send forth more labourers into Thy Harvest. Fit and prepare them by Thy grace for the work of their ministry ; give them the Spirit of power and of love, and of a sound mind ; strengthen them to endure hardness ; fulfil Thy gracious promise to be present with those who are already gone forth in Thy Name to South America to preach the Gospel of Salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. Be with them in all perils by land or by water, in sickness or in distress ; in weariness and painfulness ; in disappointment and persecution.

O God, the Holy Ghost, we would implore Thy aid on behalf of all those who either direct or execute the business of this Society. May they look upon the cause as Thine, O God, and work for it as for Thee !

Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy's sake, and grant that we, surrounded by so many temporal blessings, favoured with so many spiritual privileges *at home*, may abound more and more in prayers and free-will offerings for the extension of Thy kingdom *abroad*. May we give ourselves to this Thy service, ever seeking to glorify Thy Holy Name, and to promote

peace and goodwill towards all men ! Hear and answer our prayer for the sake of the one Mediator, Jesus Christ Thy Son ! Amen.

HYMN.

THOU, Whose almighty Word,  
Chaos and darkness heard,  
And took their flight,  
Hear us, we humbly pray,  
And where the Gospel-day  
Sheds not its glorious ray  
Let there be light !

SPIRIT of truth and love,  
Life-giving, Holy Dove,  
Speed for Thy flight ;  
Move on the waters' face,  
Spreading the beams of grace,  
And in earth's darkest place  
Let there be light !

Thou, Who didst come to bring  
On Thy redeeming wing  
Healing and sight,  
Health to the sick in mind,  
Sight to the inly blind,  
Oh, now to all mankind  
Let there be light !

Blessèd and Holy THREE,  
Glorious TRINITY,  
Grace, Love, and Might :  
Boundless as ocean's tide,  
Rolling in fullest pride,  
Through the world, far and wide,  
Let there be light ! Amen.

PRAYER by the Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A.

O ALMIGHTY FATHER, we Thy servants, assembled on this solemn occasion, desire to thank Thee with all our hearts for the many mercies which Thou has graciously vouchsafed to us, not only as individuals but as supporters of the South American Missions ; and not least do we praise Thy Holy Name for that Thou hast so mercifully protected for eight-and-twenty years the two little Mission-ships and their crews who have been engaged in this sacred work. Oh ! be pleased in Thy divine compassion to extend Thy gracious protection to this vessel which we now desire to send forth in Thy Name, and for the spread of the glorious Gospel of Thy dear Son. Shield the precious lives of those who may be engaged in this work, and grant that this vessel may, like those which have preceded her, be not only instrumental in saving human souls, but in preserving human lives from the dangers of the deep.

O most powerful and glorious Lord God, at whose command the storms arise and lift up the waves of the sea, and who stillest the waves thereof so that there is a calm, guard this vessel and her crew on the voyage out as well as in future days of peril. May we all remember that, if Thou savest not, we perish. Above all, may we all learn to put our trust in Thee, and to work, and watch, and wait for Thy coming, so that, after having passed over the waves of this troublesome world, we may finally be brought unto the haven where we would be, safely landed on the heavenly shore, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

THE LORD'S PRAYER and BENEDICTION by the Rev. J. W. MARSHALL.

## PRONOUNCEMENT BY MRS. ALAN BUCHANAN ON NAMING THE SHIP.

In the name of the FATHER, the SON, and the HOLY GHOST, go forth for the glory of God, and peace and good will towards men ; go forth to save human life, to spread abroad the Gospel of Christ, and to carry His Divine message of mercy to those who are still sitting in darkness and the shadow of death. In storm or calm, God speed thee on thy way, and preserve and prosper thee and those with thee who shall seek to do the work handed down to the Church of Christ by that Christian hero and noble martyr, " Allen Gardiner," whose ever-honoured name henceforth bravely bear.

During the service an appalling storm came on. The thunderclaps were loud and frequent, the lightning flashed with terrible brilliancy, and the rain came down in torrents.

The gallant little craft then glided into the water amidst loud and hearty cheers.

" She walked the water like a thing of life,"

baptised with the " gracious rain " from on high, and saluted with the flash and roar of Heaven's loud artillery, typical of many a far heavier storm she would no doubt have to encounter at no distant day when doing dangerous duty off the Falklands and Cape Horn.

A few minutes after the launch, the water that had rolled down from the hills on Belhaven Road poured into the building shed and made for the river. Several ladies and others took refuge in an upper room, where luncheon was kindly prepared by Mr. Howard and Mr. Alley. The water in the road and shed was between two and three feet deep.

Mr. Alley presided at the luncheon, where the following toasts were duly honoured:—" Her Majesty the Queen," " The South American Missionary Society, and Success to the ' Allen Gardiner ' ;" " The Committee of the Society ;" " Mr. Josiah McGregor, the builder—represented by Messrs. Howard and Alley ;" " Mrs. Langworthy and the kind Donors."

A cab and other vehicles were procured, which, standing in the road up to the axles in water, received one by one the ladies and gentlemen, who were ferried up through the yard from the building shed in a dingy towed by eight lads duly tucked up for the work, who proved admirable volunteers to man this little lifeboat, and so all got safe to land and to the railway station.

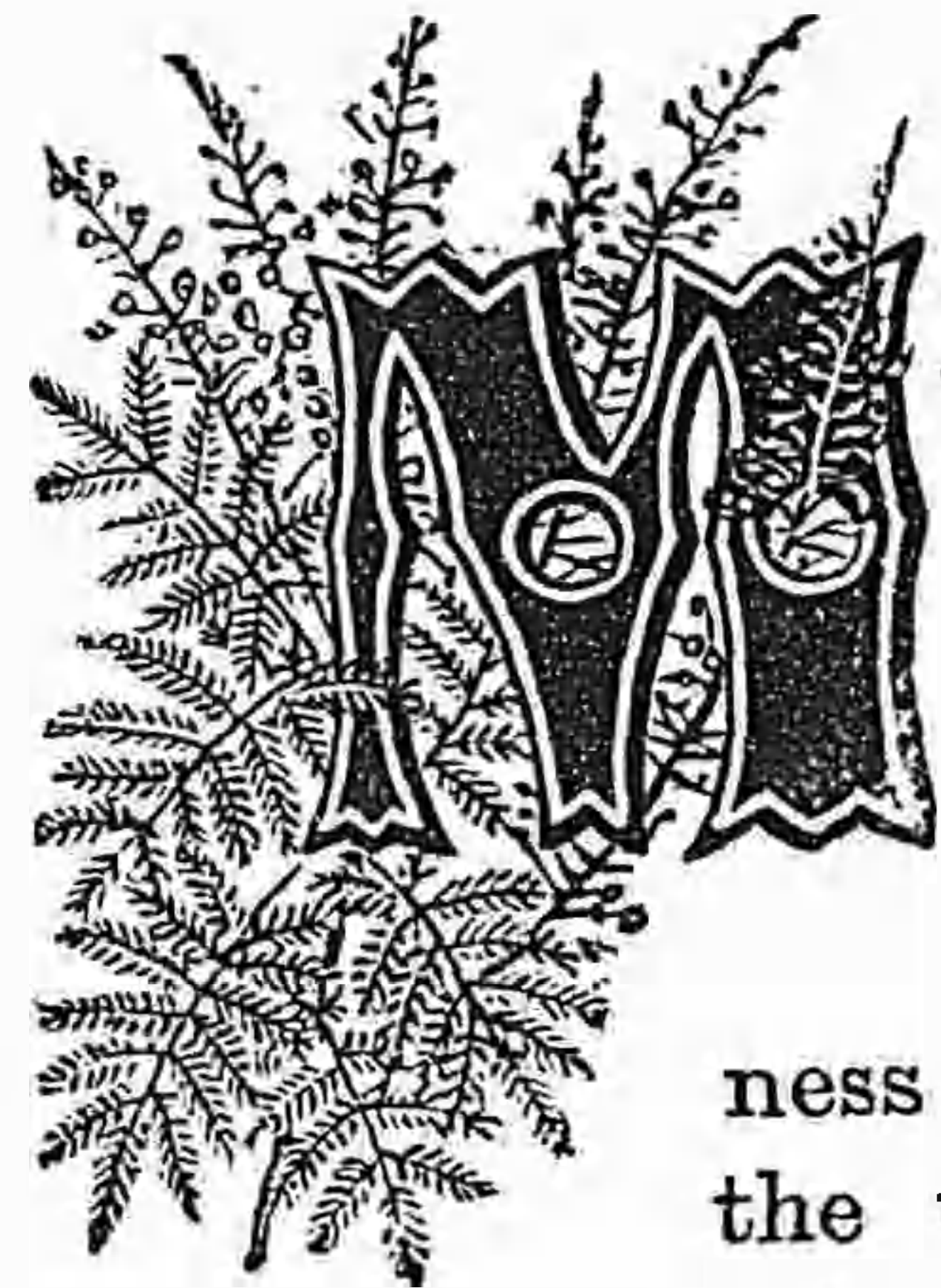
Among those present were the following: Mrs. P. A. Simpson, Mrs. MacClellan; Rev. Alexander Strachan, and Rev. John Reid, Port-Glasgow; Rev. J. Dobie, Glasgow; Rev. R. J. Simpson, Mayfair; Rev. J. W. Marshall, Blackheath; Rev. William Simpson; Captains Henderson, Brotchie, and M'Nair; Mr. D. J. Dunlop, Mr. Joseph Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Buchanan, Capt. and Mrs. Willis; Mr. Alley, Polmadie; and Mr. Robt. Pirrie.

## Chili.

### CHAÑARAL.

R. ROBERTSON writes:—

*“ Chanaral, Chili, January 1st, 1884.*



“ I enclose my return for the last quarter. Our congregations in the port have been on the whole very satisfactory, considering the amount of sickness prevalent in some families. Whilst other parts of the world have suffered from atmospheric disturbances, volcanic activity, and general disaster, we have only seen

strange appearances in the heavens; the winter has been a prolonged one.

‘ Since last February I have held service at Los Animas, and also at Chañaral on the same Sabbath. Only one English ship has been in the bay lately, the ‘ Inverness,’ Captain Hughes. I was very kindly welcomed on board for service upon two occasions. At Christmas we experienced some of the difficulties of church decoration in the desert; but through the kind assistance of Miss Chellew, and the inventive genius of Mr. Kennedy, we were enabled to give our church quite a homely and picturesque appearance. The text, ‘ Glory to God in the Highest,’ and the words ‘ Love’ and ‘ Peace,’ made of letters cut out of alerce wood, and covered with green found in the quebradas, lined the wall over the Communion rails; bunches of green were hung round the lamps, the reading-desk and pulpit, and the texts round the walls. We do not forget that we are away from home, and that we must do the best we can with what material we have. However, we have always plenty of willing hands to assist us in anything relating to the church. On Christmas morning we had a very fair attendance at worship. The cooking of the dinners was rather a drawback. On such an occasion as this one often wishes that the ducks, geese, and plum puddings would cook themselves.

“ I regret very much that no opportunity has offered for me to go to Taltal during the last three months. It is almost impossible for me to spend a week out of each month there. We hope, however, that the new itinerary of the steamers will permit me to renew these visits.”

## Sorrow on the Sea.

*Lines written by the late CAPT. HARE, of H.M.S. "Eurydice" (lost off Dunose, 24th March, 1878, with over 300 hands).*

*These lines were found in manuscript and kindly communicated by Lieutenant Englefield, H.M.S. "Minotaur."*

"THERE IS SORROW ON THE SEA; IT CANNOT BE QUIET."  
Jer. xlix. 23.

I STOOD on the shore of the beautiful sea,  
As the billows were roaming wild and free;  
Onward they came with unfailing force,  
Then backward turned in their restless course;  
Ever and ever sounded their roar,  
Foaming and dashing against the shore;  
Ever and ever they rose and fell,  
With heaving and sighing and mighty swell;  
And deep seemed calling aloud to deep,  
In summer and winter, by night and by day,  
Thro' cloud and sunshine holding their way:  
Oh! when shall the Ocean's troubled breast  
Calmly and quietly sink into rest?  
Oh! when shall the waves' wild murmuring cease,  
And the mighty waters lie hushed to peace?

It cannot be quiet—it cannot rest;  
There must be heaving in Ocean's breast;  
The tide must ebb, and the tide must flow,  
Whilst the changing seasons come and go.  
Still from the depths of that hidden store  
There are treasures tossed up along the shore;  
Tossed by the billows—then seized again,  
Carried away by the rushing main.  
Oh! strangely glorious and beautiful sea!  
Sounding for ever mysteriously;  
Why are thy billows still rolling on  
With their wild and sad and musical tone?  
Why is there never repose for thee?  
Why slumb'rest thou not, oh mighty sea?

\* \* \* \*

Then the Ocean's voice I seemed to hear,  
Mournfully, solemnly, sounding near,

Like a wail sent up from the caves below,  
 Fraught with dark memories of human woe,  
 Telling of loved ones buried there,  
 Of the dying shriek and dying prayer ;  
 Telling of hearts still watching in vain  
 For those who shall never come again ;  
 Of the widow's groan, the orphan's cry,  
 And the mother's speechless agony.—  
 Oh ! no, the Ocean can never rest  
 With such secrets hidden within its breast.  
 There is sorrow written upon the sea,  
 And dark and stormy its waves must be ;  
 It cannot be quiet, it cannot sleep—  
 That dark, relentless, and stormy deep.

\* \* \* \*

But a day will come, a blessed day,  
 When earthly sorrow shall pass away,  
 When the hour of anguish shall turn to peace,  
 And even the roar of the waves shall cease.  
 Then out from its darkest and deepest bed,  
 Old Ocean shall render up her dead,  
 And, freed from the weight of human woes,  
 Shall quietly sink in her last repose.  
 No sorrow shall ever be written then  
 On the depths of the sea or the hearts of men,  
 But heaven and earth renewed shall shine,  
 Still clothed in glory and light divine.—  
 Then where shall the billows of Ocean be?  
 Gone ! for in heaven shall be "no more sea."  
 'Tis a bright and beautiful thing of earth,  
 That cannot share in the soul's "new birth" ;  
 'Tis a life of murmur and tossing and spray,  
 And at resting time it must pass away.—

But oh ! thou glorious and beautiful sea !  
 There is health and joy and blessing in thee.  
 Solemnly, sweetly, I hear thy voice,  
 Bidding me weep and yet rejoice—  
 Weep for the loved ones buried beneath,  
 Rejoice in Him who has conquered death ;  
 Weep for the sorrowing and tempest-tossed,  
 Rejoice in Him who has saved the lost ;  
 Weep for the sin, the sorrow, and strife,  
 And rejoice in the hope of eternal life !

## Patagonia. CHUPUT COLONY.

(Continuation of the Rev. Hugh Davies' Extracts from Diary.)

“*November 2nd, Friday.*—Called at Bryn Antur ; the children repeated me a portion of the Catechism learnt at my request ; and then at Mr. Ellis Jones's. Called at several houses on the north side ; held a service at Mr. Jno. Williams's, Glandwrlwyd's House, 7 P.M., where also we stayed for the night. This family belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. Seventeen present in service. Distance eleven miles.

“*3rd, Saturday.*—Started about 10 A.M. for Geiman and Upper Valley ; called at many houses on my way, had a very cordial reception by the inhabitants ; reached Geiman about 7 P.M. on foot, a distance of 25 miles ; having again about six miles before reaching my destination, two-thirds of which I accomplished on horseback. Stayed the night at the farm of Captain Rodgers.

“*4th, Sunday.*—Went about a mile higher up the valley to hold a service at 10.40 A.M. ; 18 present. Now being a busy time for these colonists. Held a service in the Government schoolroom (kindly placed at my service by Mr. Olhson, schoolmaster), at 3.40 P.M. ; 100 or more present of most attentive worshippers. Stayed the night with Mr. Olhson, a native of Norway, I believe, and a Protestant.

“*5th, Monday.*—Started at 8 A.M. to call at some houses two miles in Upper Valley ; then crossed the river to the south side to call at Mr. Philip Jones's, from whence we cut across about four miles of bushy and uncultivated sandbanks for Bryn Gwyn. Called at almost every house on the camp side of this neighbourhood. From the reception I had, the people seem much inclined to receive my ministration ; they inquired pressingly when I could again come and give them a service. Continued to walk and visit until it was past 7 P.M. ; calling at a small farmhouse, quite isolated, who would not allow the clergyman to quit their house, as there was not another on my way nearer than about three hours' walk, at the same time informing me that their cart was going to town the next morning. Consequently I accepted their pressing hospitality and rested my weary limbs. This and the previous days were scorchingly hot and cloudless.

(To be continued.)



EXTRACT from a Sermon preached by the Right Rev. John McLean, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Saskatchewan, at the Consecration, by his Grace the Lord Bishop of Canterbury, of the Bishops of Assiniboia, North-west Canada, and Eastern Equatorial Africa, in Lambeth Parish Church, London, on Tuesday morning, June 24th, 1884 :—

“The history of the Christian Church is full of proof that the seed which is the Word of God has life. Take, for example, the case of the Indians of Tierra del Fuégo in South America. They were visited by the great philosopher, Charles Darwin, who pronounced them to be so degraded as to be incapable of being either Christianised or civilised. But the Gospel was sent to these degraded Indians by the South American Missionary Society. The result was most cheering. One of the Missionaries, speaking of the pleasure that he had in ministering to these people, says: ‘This arises chiefly because they have manifested an increasing desire for the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ. Though many of our most advanced and promising converts have in a short time been taken from us, we are comforted to know that they were prepared to be with Jesus Christ.’

“The practical results of this change were soon made manifest in the life of the people. For example: the English Admiralty issued a notice to all maritime nations to this effect, that whereas formerly it was not safe for mariners to venture near the islands of that part of the Continent, owing to the cruelty of the natives, now those Indians who had come under the teaching of the Missionaries might be regarded as friends by shipwrecked sailors.

“The crowning evidence remains to be told. Darwin, the great philosopher, who had pronounced these very Indians to be incapable of being either Christianized or civilized, was so impressed with the result of the Society’s efforts that he became a contributor to the Missionary funds.

“It is this Divine life of the Christian religion that is the explanation of its past progress, and the sure guarantee of its future triumph over all the elements combined against it.”

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## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### *Oshooia.*

#### TIERRA DEL FUEGO.



THE Rev. T. Bridges writes as follows:—

“*April, 1884.*”

“On February 21st, Capt. and Mrs. Bové arrived in the ‘Release’ from Sandy Point, accompanied by Mr. Noguera, a young Argentine Naval Officer. The object of this visit is to survey the tract of land between Gable Island and Yundaligia for the Argentine Government.

“In order to fulfil his purposes Capt. Bové and party had come for a residence of two months in these parts. He thought of occupying one of

the natives' cottages, but these being occupied and unfit we would not hear of it, but received him and his as our guests. Since their arrival they have made an excursion inland, and reached the north side of the chain of mountains running parallel with the Beagle Channel. The weather, however, was so cloudy they could see nothing, and gave little encouragement to go further. The land was pleasant and easily traversed, and declined at an even rate towards the interior. This journey occupied eight days. The return was accomplished in two and a half days. Before Capt. Bové's coming I had made an attempt to see the interior of this land. On Monday, January 21st, we started. My party comprised Mr. Bartlett, my son Despard, and five natives. We were provisioned for ten days. We ascended the large valley called Anawía, celebrated for its flints, as the source of supply of arrow and spear flint heads for all Yalya land. We searched in vain for the spot whence the large supplies in former times were obtained. We had hoped to find a pass into the interior at the head of this valley, which we reached on the third day, but found no pass. It ended in glacier-covered heights. We ascended a mountain on our right, and descended a deep valley on the other side, with the intention of ascending the mountain equally high on the other side. But the weather was so threatening we could not venture to ascend, especially as our baggage was left behind. So we reascended the mountain in another part, and when up among the crags near the summit we found our course so dangerous that we had to descend again to the valley and reascend it in a better part. This, with great fatigue, we accomplished, and descended the other side to the baggage and its minders, whence after refreshing ourselves we descended to our last night's lodging. After these disappointments, chiefly from adverse weather, we determined to return to the shore, as none of our company were inclined to persevere in the attempt to penetrate the interior. So by a long day's march we reached the shore the next day, and were home again by 7 P.M. I must bear witness to the great powers of endurance by the natives. They are very strong, and in spite of their tendency to lung disease they are not soon winded. I was very pleased with my men, and the excursion was a pleasant one. We saw some guanaco tracks, but evidently in this mass of mountain land these animals are scarce, and the hunting of them in snowy weather is most arduous.

“As regards the Orphanage, we have not yet thought it wise to add to its inmates, but if pressing cases of distress present themselves we will do so. Mr. Whaits went with the long boat and a company of six natives with Mr. Noguera to visit Wollaston Islands, hoping to bring many useful things back with him from a wreck there. But meeting with adverse weather they failed, and instead circumnavigated Navarin Island. In the neighbourhood of Scott Island, on its south coast, they met with about 60 natives, and another large party on the north-east, and again at Gable Island.

“On April 6th the ‘Allen Gardiner’ arrived from the Falklands, and brought us a large budget of letters and papers. I must acknowledge with many thanks the letters, papers, and packages from the offices. We were surprised to find Capt. Willis had gone home.

“I am much relieved to learn the happy issue of my poor canoe. It gave me great trouble, as it also did to you. I am of course well pleased with the manner you have disposed of it, and thankful I sent it.

“In conformity with your directions I will give Charles Gibbert, now acting as master of the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ power to do so, which also Capt. Willis has done. As regards the movements of the vessel till the steamer comes, or other orders direct, she will be employed first in going to Gable Island and neighbourhood, to take Capt. Bové there at his own request, that he may more conveniently do the work in your service he came here to do. My wife and I accompany him and Mrs. Bové. On our return she will go to Lupatia, taking there the ladies of our party and for a little change to see that lovely place. Thence returning she will proceed to Sandy Point for stores for Keppel Island and this place. On her return here she will take in post and rails for Cranmer, and thence return (after taking potatoes into Stanley) with potatoes, meat and fat here. I trust she may after be able to bring us a cargo of sheep and a few horses, of which we are much in need. The work done here since the ‘Allen Gardiner’ left on New Year’s Day has been principally in the gardens and getting of fuel. The School House is finished, and Mr. Whaits is now at work on George’s Cottage, No. 3 of the Model Cottages.

“You will be sorry to hear of Mr. Burleigh’s indisposition. I trust it may not prove serious, and that his going home may be for the best. We had prepared for his reception here, as we quite expected him. We have now a large supply of building materials, wood from Orange Bay, and galvanized corrugated iron roofing from Keppel and England, so that when the time comes for establishing another station you have the materials here for so doing.

“We have safely and very gratefully received bales of clothing through the office from the following kind friends: Mrs. Poulden, Mrs. Acworth of Bath, Rev. E. Evans, Mrs. Mandell, Mrs. A. W. Gardiner, Mrs. Teape, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Presswell, Miss Thing, Mrs. Membrough, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Couty, the Hollywood working party, also two anonymous parcels for the Orphanage, and three ditto for general distribution. We were almost out of supplies before, and so are now somewhat prepared to meet the approaching demand for winter. My dear wife speaks highly of the fitness of the clothing now sent, and its distribution will be a great blessing to many poor people, who otherwise would suffer great privation. We have also safely received all goods of which we have received notice, both private and for the Mission.

“We have returned from our trip to Gable Island and its vicinity in company with Capt. and Mrs. Bové. When he came here he stated his

intention of going Eastward along the North shore to and beyond Gable Island to survey the land you are in treaty with the Argentine Government. For this service he asked the use of our long boat. Then the 'Allen Gardiner' came, and on his proposal she was placed at his disposal, and we accompanied him. Owing to calms and very cold snowy weather our trip occupied from the 11th to the 21st inst. The first Sunday we spent at the settlement at Gable Island, having arrived there early the day before. Had much conversation with the natives, and had a very happy meeting with them on the shore, at which Capt. and Mrs. Bové were present. The weather greatly favoured us. The natives here have nothing from their gardens through idleness and lack of care. On Monday we went Eastward some 12 miles to Bloomfield Harbour, where we anchored. Weather was windy, cold and gloomy. The next two days it snowed and blew, and the land was thickly covered with snow. Wind South. The next day, Thursday, wind from the W.S.W., had a long walk ashore through the snow. Men took in water and wood. Only one native family here. On Friday, which was very fine but cold, the 'Allen Gardiner' moved up to the South-east coast of Gable Island, and could not go further because there was no wind. A party of us went by boat up the different sounds, and walked about land covered 18 inches deep with snow. We joined the 'Allen Gardiner' at 5.30. The next day, Saturday, was perfectly calm, and charmingly fine. Capt. Bové and I, with three natives, left the ship after morning prayers, and well surveyed the inner channels and coasts northward of Gable Island. The land is wonderfully broken up into islands and peninsulas, and there is scarcely an acre of level land fit for tillage. More irregular shaped land could scarcely be found. At Ooshooia, on the North shore, we found many natives encamped, and I landed to speak with them seriously. Here they have cultivations, but no crop from lack of care and industry. The ground is exhausted. Here I found the native John Willis, who killed his wife some two years ago. I had not seen him before. I spoke to him very seriously of his very dreadful sin, pressed upon him repentance and amendment, showed him the only way to peace and forgiveness. Re-embarked, pulled round the West end of Gable Island and down again to the settlement where we landed, to see it and Charley Quisenasan.

"We embarked again at 5.15 and reached the 'Allen Gardiner' shortly before six. It was then dark. Not a breath of wind all day. Had there been wind we had arranged to meet the 'Allen Gardiner' off the West end of the Island. Gable Island is certainly a first rate place for sheep, which it suits better than cattle. I should think it could support 2,000 sheep. It has no unproductive land. It requires to have its flat valleys drained, as they would prove fatal to numbers of sheep, but these are not extensive nor numerous. The next day we would go on, but the promise of wind failed us, and we did only about eight miles,

and we anchored off the Settlement at 6.30 P.M. The next day we beat all the way to Ooshooia and anchored at 7 P.M., and found all well. On the 19th a fine black fish (whale), 60 feet long, was driven ashore at Boat Point, and the natives have been hard at work ever since removing its substance, which will serve them for many months to come. Stephen told Capt. Bové it would last till November. However, this is a great boon to these natives, and they are very happy to get it. They cannot cease stealing, and parties on the eve of departure come into the gardens by night, and fill their sacks and depart, committing lesser thefts meanwhile. The temptation is great, and as they can do so, and suffer little, they hesitate not. The natives will not move to repress this and other evils, and without them we can do little beyond rebuking and exposing, and withholding employment from such evil doers. The ground is partially covered with snow, and as a result of alternating thaws and freezings the land is muddy.

“I will now conclude with assurances of confidence and love.

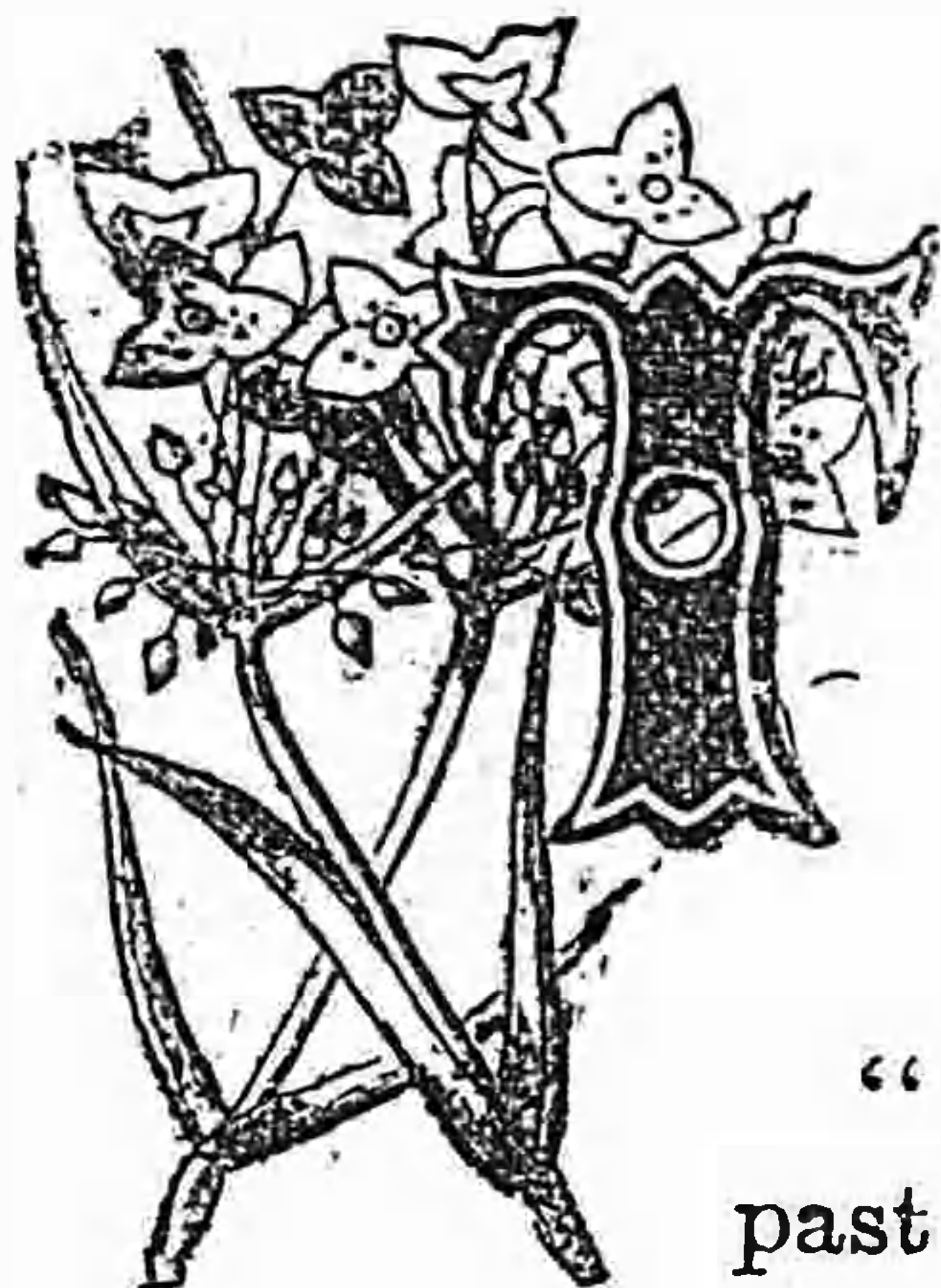
“Yours very faithfully,                      “THOMAS BRIDGES.”

Mr. J. Lawrence sends the following :—

“It is with pleasure I embrace the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter. Also a parcel containing papers, &c., from Capt. Poulden, and safe arrival of several cases, the contents of which again remind us of the many self-denying and prayerful efforts of our fellow-labourers at home to support and help forward the good work in which it is our privilege to be co-workers with you. It always gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to unpack the many parcels of good and suitable clothing so generously supplied by our kind friends, who continually manifest their sympathy by sending us the needful means of carrying on our Saviour's work. Our best thanks are due to all such, and we wish them to know that their labours of love are gratefully appreciated by the poor Fuegians, and we also are much encouraged by such tokens of interest and confidence in our work. We would gladly give you more varied information if our daily routine of duties had more change. We hope this will not be the case after our new vessel arrives ; the additional facilities we hope to have in the future of visiting the Indians who are scattered among the various islands, many of whom we have never seen, will no doubt prove beneficial to the natives in general. The intelligence just received by us of the speedy departure of the new ‘Allen Gardiner’ for the extension of the work of spreading the knowledge of Jesus among the inhabitants of Fireland was most welcome. We trust they will experience a safe and prosperous passage to the South. Whilst there are many encouraging facts in connection with our Society's work in general, we do not expect to be without some discouragements, but we desire to labour on, knowing that in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.”

## Brazil.

### THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.



THE following is the Report from the Local Committee:—

“The local committee at Rio report with thankfulness the continuance and growing importance of the Mission.

“The work has been carried on as usual through the past year. A religious service has been held every Sunday at the Mission Room, which has been fairly attended.

Visits have been paid by Mr. Curran to most of the British and American ships in port, and to the sailors' boarding houses, the hospitals, and the house of detention on shore. Religious and other papers have been freely distributed during these visits; and in some cases money, food, and articles of clothing have been given, where there was evident distress.

“The committee desire to thank the kind donors of clothing and of journals for the use of the Mission.

“Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Curran for four months, commencing December 1st, 1883, but he has preferred to remain in Rio and carry on a part of his work during this period.

“A committee meeting was held in the month of October last to consider, in view of the increased interest taken in the Mission by friends at home, the advisability of extending its scope, and three proposals were fully discussed, viz.: an additional missionary, a mission-ship to be moored near the shipping in the port, and a sailors' home on shore.

“The two first were deemed most needful and practicable; and it was decided, (1st) that steps should be taken to provide an additional worker in the Mission, and the secretary was requested to apply through the South American Missionary Society in London for a suitable man; (2nd) that the treasurer should be so empowered to apply a sum of two contos of reis to a special mission-ship fund; and the secretary was requested to communicate with friends of the Mission in England and elsewhere on the subject, and at the same time to draw up a special appeal to be printed and circulated in Rio and at home.

“The committee desire sincerely to thank the South American Missionary Society, Ed. Gotto, Esq., and other friends for the most generous help they continue to give.

“W. Ford, Esq., was chosen and has kindly consented to work on the committee for the ensuing year.

“TREASURER’S REPORT.

“*Receipts* :—Balance at credit, 31st Dec. 1882, 4,715\$670 ; Subscriptions and donations, 4,001\$140 ; Interest on deposit and in account-current, \$292,710 ; Total, 8,919\$520.

“*Payments* :—Missionary’s salary, 1,800\$000 ; Rent of Mission room, 540\$000 ; Boat hire, 420\$000 ; Petties, 190\$640 ; Balance at credit, 31st Dec. 1883, 5,968\$880 ; Total, 8,919\$520.

“Rio de Janeiro, 31st Dec. 1883. F. H. Harrison, Treasurer.

“COMMITTEE FOR 1884.

“The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, President ; The Rev. Fred. Young, M.A., Secretary ; Francis H. Harrison, Esq., Treasurer ; E. W. May, Esq. ; R. Norton, Esq. (abs.) ; E. A. E. Phipps, Esq. (abs.) ; W. A. Campbell, Esq. ; A. Tootal, Esq. ; L. Schwind, Esq. ; C. C. Andrews, Esq., Consul U.S. ; W. Ford, Esq.”

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## *Fuegia and the Fuegians.*

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from July Magazine.*)

The Alacalufs and the Jagans, although of common origin, form two different tribes, almost continually at war with each other. The former extend from Cape Rilar to Stewart Island, whilst the latter dwell on the banks of Beagle Channel and on the islands to the south of it. The Onas, on the contrary, inhabit only the eastern portion of the largest of the Fuegian Islands. According to Mr. Bridges the Alacalufs number about 3000, the Onas 2000, and the Jagans about 3000. The short time that I passed among the Alacalufs and the Onas does not admit of my speaking of the tribes in detail. The following remarks which I shall make about the Fuegians refer to the Jagans only. Amongst these are settled the missionaries to whom I am indebted for most of the information contained in these brief pages.

The Jagans obtain their name from the Jagan-asciaga, the channel which divides Valla Island (Navarino) from Usin, (Hoste,) and which serves as the central point of the neigh-

bouring lands inhabited by the Fuegians. The name they give themselves is Jamana, which signified to be human; they mean by this name to proclaim themselves as the only rational beings. Such, in fact, is the belief entertained by all savages of themselves.

The Jagans bear the impress of a mean race. The men are generally of medium stature, or a little above the medium, whilst among the women few attain to the ordinary height. Their faces are generally flat, wide, round, and full; the cheek bones are very prominent, and the forehead is low and wide on a line with the eyes. The nose is large and flat; the eyes, mostly very black, are small and bleared, restless, and full of sinister glances; the lips are very large, swollen and hanging. The Jagans have strong jaws furnished with very fine teeth. They have excellent sight and hearing, which is necessary for a people devoted to fishing and hunting. The hair of the Jagan is stiff, black and rough. In one locality only we saw two or three individuals with wavy chestnut hair, but these must be considered rather as the offspring of whalers frequenting the Southern seas than as special types of Fuegians.

Both sexes wear their hair very long, and falling upon their shoulders. Some of them bind it round their heads with a leathern fillet, but it is most usual to let it grow so independently that men and women look like furies rather than like human beings. Grey hair is seldom seen, and only the very oldest begin to get bald. The men have very little beard, and even that little they are accustomed to tear out or cut off with shells.

The disproportion between the head and the bust, and between the bust and the limbs, is so striking that a Fuegian's body looks almost as if it were composed of portions of different individuals. The legs and arms are of surprising slimness, and it is a marvel how the former can sustain such an enormous head, and such a prodigious chest. Both men and women have their legs strongly bowed on a line with the knees, and in walking they turn their feet backwards, giving to the body an undulatory movement like the rolling of a ship. The skin of the legs is stretched from the long habit of sitting on the heels, but when the person is standing it falls in wrinkles

and folds, especially at the knees. The Fuegians have very small hands and feet.

The craving for ornaments is perhaps stronger among the Fuegian men than it is among the women. Shell necklaces, sealskin bracelets, ribbons of guanaco sinews, &c., served until a little while ago as their ornaments.

Fortunately, tattooing has not yet made its appearance on these distant shores, but its place is supplied by the barbarous adornment of painting the person. This is generally done in parallel lines, traversing the face from the eyes to the chin, with flourishes over the nose and cheeks, and the most whimsical designs upon the arms and chest. Most of the Fuegians, however, to save the trouble of an elaborate toilet, daub themselves all over with one or more colours. These ornaments, with the addition of a small guanaco or sealskin cape thrown over the shoulders, and secured by a ribbon round the neck, form the entire garb of a Fuegian. With some the mantle even is wanting; and these, with naked chests and bare arms and legs, have to bear the brunt of the hurricanes of Tierra del Fuégo, the snow which falls during ten months of the year, and the torrents of rain which daily sweep over this Southern Archipelago. But slight shelter is afforded to the inhabitants by their wigwams, which are formed by a few branches of trees interlaced. These wigwams are mostly to be found at the head of the numerous little bays that indent Tierra del Fuégo; but though thus protected from the wind, this does not prevent the poor unfortunate inmates from finding themselves in the morning buried in snow or deluged with rain.

The wigwams are generally of a conical form, and two apertures exactly opposite to each other give access to them. In the centre is the hearth, and round it a few branches or a handful of grass serve as beds.

The flimsiness of these dwellings may be accounted for by the wandering life which the Fuegians are obliged to lead. Excepting those who are resident at Ooshooia, and grouped around the Mission Station, the natives seldom remain for more than two or three days consecutively in the same spot.

They cross the channels in their little canoes, wind about through all the intricacies of that indented Archipelago, and go out into the open sea, holding their own sometimes where a whaleboat no longer dared to venture.

The canoes are little skiffs made of the bark of trees, sewn together with thread made of hide, or with reeds. They are tarred with a mixture made from a species of sea-weed. The bark is procured from beech trees, and is peeled off between the months of October and February. The length of the canoes varies from four to six metres, and the width from seventy to ninety centimetres. The framework is composed of branches split in half, and bent to the required curvature. This is covered on the inside with long strips of bark, over which is laid a considerable thickness of earth; upon this a fire is kept burning when the canoe is in use. In spite of the most careful tarring the leakage is very considerable, the water has to be baled out continually, and this is done with buckets made of bark. These wretched skiffs are, as I have said, often to be met with out of sight of land, pursuing a school of dolphins, or following in the wake of a wounded whale.

The sea furnishes the principal food of the Fuegians. Fish, shell-fish, seals, aquatic birds, in fact, everything that the sea produces, forms part of their diet. Only those who have lived for some time among these poor aborigines can form an idea of the struggles they have to endure, and the cunning to which they are reduced to procure the most miserable subsistence. In summer time the woods furnish them with a few fungi and two or three edible grasses.

In this struggle the hardest share falls to the women; among the Fuegians they are considered more as slaves than as companions. To them is apportioned the hardest work, such as fishing, paddling the canoe, and keeping up the fire. I have many times seen the men sitting quietly round a good fire, whilst the poor wives were exposed to snow, wind, and rain, fishing for their idle and ill-tempered husbands.

Thus it may be easily understood how desirable it is to eradicate polygamy from among the Fuegians.

Among the Alacalufs, as also among the Yabgans and the Onas, a man may marry as many women as he likes; it is rare, however, to see men with more than four wives. With such a number of consorts, domestic felicity is a long way from being well secured; the wigwam and the canoe are frequently turned into scenes of strife, and it often happens that a young and beautiful wife has to pay with her life for the preference with which she is treated by the common husband.

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### Proceedings in the Provinces.



SINCE our last notice on this subject was written, the work in the provinces has been somewhat slack, not from any want of zeal on the part of our deputations, but from the inability of the clergy to accept their offers of visits. No one who has not tried would believe how difficult it is to arrange for sermons, and still more for meetings, at this time of the year. One energetic worker writes, "I am sorry not to be doing much except writing and being refused! It is too bad for excellent evangelical men thus to refuse the 'C. M. S. for South America.'" We cannot but sympathise with our friend's complaint. All C. M. S. supporters may well be expected to give some aid to the younger sister of the older Society.

Turning from wishes to facts, we note that in the Southern district Sunday Sermons have been preached at St. John's, Wimborne, and St. Stephen's, Walcot, and one on a week-day evening at Sandown Parish Church. Very successful meetings have also been held at St John's, Wimborne, and Southborough. Mr. Manley took the latter, as also the sermons at Walcot, while Mr. Redknap did the rest of the work in the South. In the Midland District the Derby Anniversary is the principal event we have to chronicle. Six sermons were preached in five different churches by the Revds. W. F. Handcock, H. S. Acworth, and W. H. Redknap, the two last remaining for the meeting on the following day.

The Society has many warm friends of long standing in Derby, and it is one of the few places which have a fixed and definite time for its Anniversary.

Sermons at Burton Latimer, Birchfield, and Doveridge, were taken by Mr. Welby, with excellent success, at the end of June and the beginning of July. Our Midland Secretary is at present residing at Redfields, Farnham, to which all letters should be addressed.

Mr. Farmer is on leave, and we have, therefore, had no meetings in the North.

In Scotland the Cathedral at Edinburgh was opened to the Society *without collection*, when the Organising Secretary pressed the claims of the Society on a vast congregation. Sometimes such appeals produce considerable after results, and we trust it may prove so in this case.

As we go to press the second Irish tour of the year is being arranged for the Rev. P. R. Mahony, of St. Silas', Haverstock Hill.

We append a short notice of the Sale of Work at Wendy, which is interesting from the fact of Mr. Shimield's long labours abroad, and his now being appointed on the Home Staff.

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On the 17th ult. Mrs. Shimield held a Sale of Work for the Society at Wendy, the first of the kind in this neighbourhood. The annual village Horticultural Show was held at the same time in the Rectory grove, and Mrs. Shimield's stall was arranged at the end of one of the tents. It attracted the attention of the villagers by its pretty display of articles of fancy needlework, pictures, &c. There were a good many purchasers of the small inexpensive articles, but most of the higher-priced things remained unsold. Though the pecuniary result of the Sale is not large, it is satisfactory when we remember that the population of the parish is only 250, and these chiefly of the labouring class. One good result will be that the Sale has been a means of introducing the work and objects of the Society to many who were before ignorant of it.

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## PRAYER UNION.

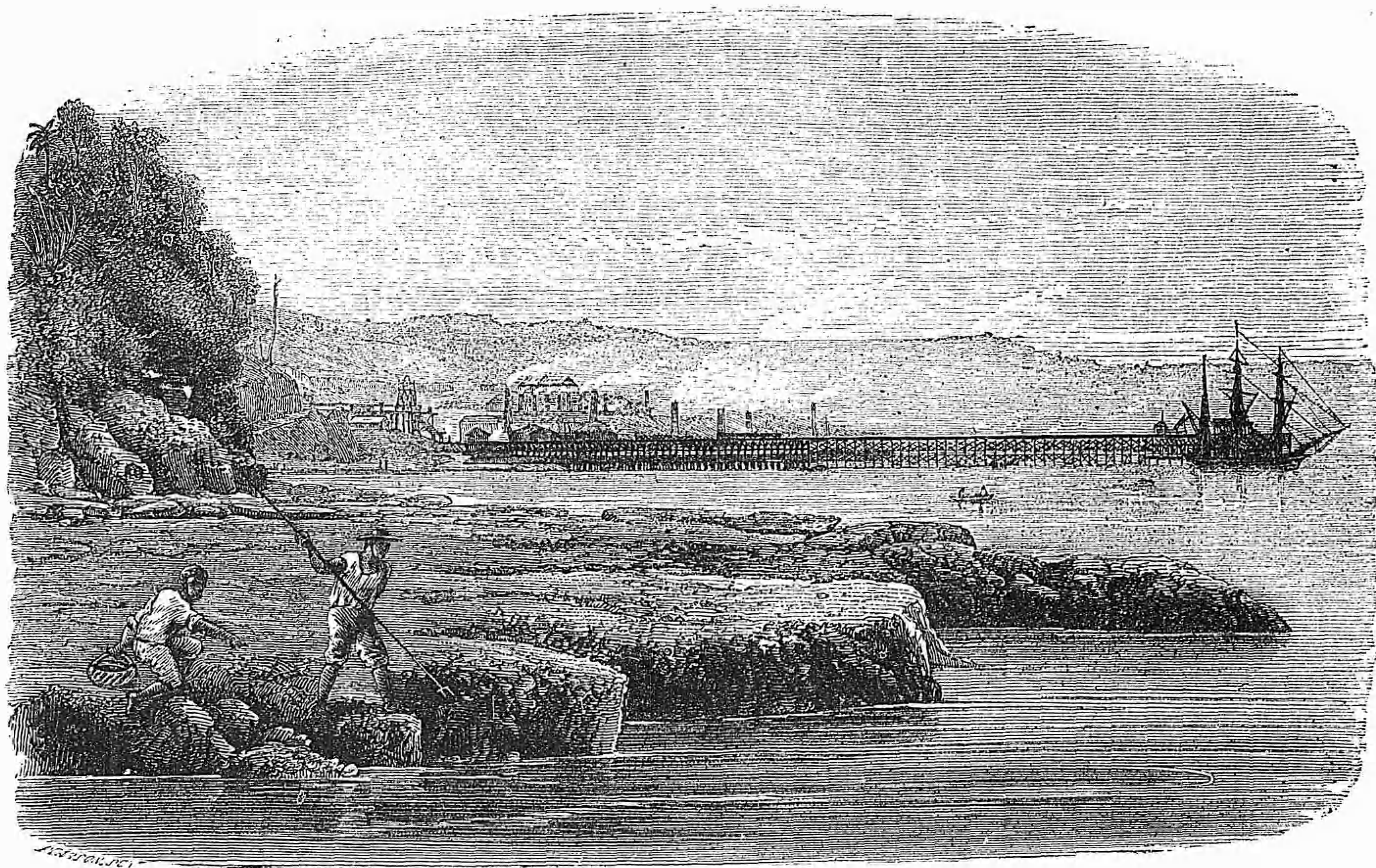
The following are the subjects selected for the 11th inst. :—

1. That we heartily thank God for the improved health of the natives at the Southern Mission.

2. That God may be pleased to make the New Mission Ship "Allen Gardiner" instrumental in saving human life, and, above all, in extending the blessings of Christian civilisation in Tierra del Fuégo.

3. That He may graciously protect her, and those who journey in her, on the outward bound voyage, and in the many future perils to which they may be exposed.





LOTA BAY CHILE.

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*June 14*); Revs. R. Allen (*July 15, 17*); Dr. Conder (*July 4*); Dr. Humble (*June 17*); J. A. Dodds (*June 13, July 5 and 7*); J. Dominguez (*July 14*); Dr. Cross (*June 7*); R. Blake, Esq. (*May 17*); W. Speers, Esq. (*July 7*); W. Barnett, Esq. (*July 5*); R. Lett, Esq. (*June 17*); H. Vardy, Esq. (*July 19*); T. Chamberlaine, Esq. (*June 21*); Messrs. H. Mahony (*June 20 and 21*); J. R. Tyerman (*June 20, July 5*); J. S. Robertson (*June 16*); Werhehahn & Co. (*June 30*).

### BUSINESS.

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

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

The Farewell Meeting of the Rev. G. A. S. Adams and Mr. James Walker took place on the 21st ult.

### FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The total amount received for the month of July was £1,579. 8s. (including £750 donation for Steamer from Mrs. Langworthy).

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E would draw special attention to the extracts from the Bishop's letters, giving us not only much interesting information, but a graphic idea of the nature of the districts he passed through, and the kind of visitation tour which a Bishop of the Falkland Islands must undertake.

We deeply regret to say that Mrs. Juxon Jones, the Bishop's sister, is again seriously ill.

We trust the fervent prayers offered up at our recent "Farewell" Meeting may be graciously heard and answered.

Mr. Conder's and Mr. Bowring's letters convey much cheering information, while Mr. Davis's is full of important suggestions in reference to the increasing needs of Rosario and Cordoba as great future centres of spiritual work.

The battle at the latter city between the Roman Ecclesiastics and the advocates of Reformation of Religion, and the education of the ignorant masses, may be fierce and long, but must end in one way—the triumph of truth.

We learn from the public journals that the same significant contest is going on in Chili between the Governmental and the Ecclesiastical powers there. All this is no doubt leading up to results in the future, similar to those for which we have reason to bless God in England for three centuries.

No one can read Mr. Mahony's letter from Keppel without much pleasure and thankfulness, and also an ardent hope that the young missionary may be sustained in that rather isolated position by Him who once said, "and yet I am not alone, for the Father is with me."

Mr. Dominguez has sent us the first number of "La Luz," a journal to be published monthly in the interests of the truth of Christ's gospel. We heartily wish it success.

In a letter received from a gentleman in a high and influential position in Uruguay, we have had the pleasure of hearing that he has sent to us asking us to forward Magazines to some of his friends in England. Owing to "the great

interest" he took in our Society, "after witnessing the great amount of good Dr. Conder is doing in this part of the world—desiring to write without the slightest desire to flatter him—but travelling considerably between Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Concordia, and into the interior of Brazil, I hear Dr. Conder spoken of most kindly by everyone—rich and poor alike. He is immensely and deservedly popular [everywhere, and I heartily congratulate you on being so fortunate as to obtain the services of Dr. Conder; a gentleman in every sense of the word, a thorough scholar, and a staunch Churchman, and one who I feel will do an enormous amount of good in this country."

The new Mission Steamer "Allen Gardiner" has made her two trial trips, and with great success. She is now on her way round the coast, and is expected in London Docks by the first or second week in this month, when we hope our friends in the metropolis, and in the suburbs, may have an opportunity of inspecting her before her start for South America, about the last week in September.

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## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### Cramer Station, Keppel Island.



R. H. Mahony sends the two following letters :

*"Keppel Island, May 20, 1884.*

"Doubtless you expect a long account of work done at Keppel. Therefore I give you an account of my work.

*"Sunday.*—Indians' service at 10 o'clock ; English service at 11 A.M. Indians' afternoon service at 2 P.M. ; English service at 3 P.M. Boys' prayer meeting at 7 P.M., conducted hitherto by Leonard Burleigh, but instituted since my arrival. It is also my duty to superintend Leonard's daily studies.

*"Monday.*—Prayers at 8.45 A.M. for all at Station. School at 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. ; afternoon school from 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.

“ *Tuesday* the same as on Monday.

“ *Wednesday*.—After prayers, repairing boys’ clothes ; during their needlework they learn a new hymn. Wednesday evening, night school, *two hours’ duration*.

“ *Thursday*.—School same as Monday. Thursday evening, Bible class and school.

“ *Friday*.—Same as Monday.

“ *Saturday*.—School, one hour. Prayer meeting in the evening. Object : To ask God’s blessing on the morrow’s service.

“ In addition to this it is my duty, as you probably know, to give out the stores. This is perhaps the most difficult part of my work. I purpose in a short time writing a long letter to the Committee on the subject, ‘ Stores at this Station.’

“ I have to thank the Committee for the very excellent supply of bats, balls, stumps, and an assortment of leggings, gloves, &c.

“ You will have heard with regret of the death of two Indians. The first poor fellow I called R. J. S., after you. I am quite certain that you will not be angry with me for using your name, but I felt sure the poor sufferer was leaving this world for a happier state in the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. The second death caused me much sorrow : that of ‘ John Turner.’ This poor fellow had for a long time followed Jesus. He spoke English fluently, and from the first showed much kindness to me. He was always ready to help me, and never so happy as when in my house in the evening, either reading to me or listening whilst I read his favourite chapter, John iii. As a rule the Fuegians are reticent, but John, I think, was an exception to the rule ; he gave me many accounts of life in his own country. For seven long weeks he suffered great anguish. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett did their utmost to save his valuable life, but in vain. Two days before his death he sang the hymn 33 in Bickersteth’s ‘ Hymnal Companion,’ ‘ Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty.’ (The Fuegians love this hymn ; I do not think they quite understand it, but they seem to enjoy it wonderfully well.) And just before he became unconscious he said in a very distinct voice the Lord’s Prayer, ‘ The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ,’ &c., and ‘ Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.’ I have reason to believe, therefore, that poor John Turner is now one among that countless throng who ‘ rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy.’

“ I need not refer to Mr. Burleigh’s illness. You will have seen him long before this reaches you. I regret also to say that Mr. Bartlett and his wife are at present afflicted with severe colds. I sincerely hope they may soon return to their wonted health and vigour.

“ As far as I am concerned I must say the cold weather tries me severely, the southerly winds find out the weak points in my constitution.

“ HENRY MAHONY.”

“ *Keppel Island, May 21st, 1884.*

“ As I have written to Mr. Simpson a reply to his last kind letter to me, I can say but little to you this time ; however, I hope to have plenty of information for you by my next.

“ The potato harvest is very good, and we are now expecting the ‘Allen Gardiner’ back from Ooshooia. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, I regret to say, are not well ; they have been suffering with severe colds for the last three weeks or more.

“ The Indians are all more or less suffering with coughs and colds, and I have only just recovered from a severe cold myself.

“ As Mr. Burleigh has returned to England so recently, you will have heard much of Keppel and of its present inhabitants.

“ If you can send me tracts, small books, prayer cards, and other cheap religious literature, I can dispose of such to many poor people on the West Falklands. A few temperance stories might do good.

“ HENRY MAHONY.”

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## Argentine Republic.

### ROSARIO.



THE following letter is from our esteemed friend, W. Barnett, Esq.:—

“ *Rosario, July 5, 1884.*

“ Your telegram received—‘Committee have appointed Mr. Adams, sails third week in August’—has now settled that point, and we look forward to that gentleman’s arrival in September next ; meantime Mr. Davis has kindly consented to remain with us until Mr. Adams comes.

“ Will you please convey the thanks of the congregation to the Committee, and also to the British and Foreign Bible Society, for their very liberal grant to the wife and family of our late Pastor. I have already notified the Treasurer of the ‘Lett Memorial Fund,’ and that Committee will doubtless communicate with you on the subject.

“ The passages home have been already granted by Messrs. Lamport and Holt’s Agent here (Capt. Ferguson).

“ Mrs. Lett and her two daughters leave for Buenos Ayres in the ‘Courier,’ already sailed from this port homeward bound, and no doubt her preparations for the voyage have prevented her replying immediately to my note conveying the kind act of the Societies.

“ Hoping that Mr. Adams will have a pleasant voyage out.

“ W. BARNETT.”



THE following letter has been received from the Rev. J. Henry Davis, who is kindly taking the Chaplain's duties :—

“Rosario, June 14, 1884.

“As I have been asked to occupy the place of the late Mr. Lett in this town temporarily, and as some five months have elapsed since his death, I thought you would be glad to receive a few lines from me to show what Church work is going on here, and how Church matters are prospering.

“It is now two months since I accompanied the Bishop of the Falklands to this town, and visited Cordoba with his Lordship ; and it is some six weeks since I became actually resident here. I am glad to be able, after careful consideration, to report very favourably indeed upon the state of Church affairs here ; and I am striving, as far as I can, to carry on the work so ably initiated by Mr. Coombe and Mr. Lett. I am glad to be able to say that I have officiated, here and in Cordoba, at baptisms in Spanish, German, French, and English. I have celebrated weddings in Spanish, German, and English. I have received two persons from the Roman Catholic Church into our Communion—and I have regularly held service in the church, the congregation being very good indeed, in spite of adverse weather. This little *résumé* of six weeks' work will show what capabilities there are in this place for a resident clergyman of energy.

“I have paid two visits to Cordoba, where I found matters progressing most favourably. On the second occasion I celebrated the Holy Communion, when there were twenty communicants. They have not had this service since Mr. Lett's visit to them in January last.

“There is at present a considerable degree of excitement at Cordoba in matters ecclesiastical, caused by a very ill-advised attempt on the part of the Acting Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church there to coerce the people into keeping their children away from schools in which the teachers are Protestant. The Acting Bishop of Cordoba published a Pastoral, which appeared in the newspapers, and was sold in the shops, and affixed to the doors of the churches, in which he quotes the authority of the Councils and Popes of the Roman Church for forbidding the people to send their children to the Normal Schools, on account of the engagement by the Government of two Protestant North American Mistresses as teachers in these schools. The result of this was that several children were removed from the Normal Schools, and Mr. J. R. Tyerman lost from his school some few children whose parents were Roman Catholic. The National Government has severely censured the Pastoral, its author, and its supporters ; and in consequence of strong opposition on the part of the Church authorities, and the violence of their sermons on the sub-

ject, it has expelled from the University at Cordoba all those professors who sanctioned and defended the Pastoral. The matter cannot rest here, for the action of the Government has been questioned, and it has now to be adjudicated upon, and will yet cause a great ferment and excitement. The far end of it all, in my opinion, will be to strengthen considerably our hands in Cordoba ; and I do hope and pray that the new Vicar of Rosario, and Mr. Tyerman, will have wisdom given to them, and guidance, to draw from the circumstance the greatest possible good for our Church in that place.

“ With regard to Rosario, I am of opinion that the work is too much for any one man, however energetic he may be, and for these reasons :— There are *three interests*—(i) the people resident in the towns and environs, (ii) the harbour, (iii) the camp. It is evident that one pair of hands cannot possibly accomplish the work of all. But then comes the question, Can the work here support two men? And I think it can. For at present the one complaint in the camp is, that they get no *Sunday service*; and for this reason they object to subscribe more than a very little. I believe that a service in the camp at various centres, alternating with service in the harbour, so as to give them each one service a fortnight, would produce a marked increase of subscription. And the Society for Missions to Seamen would, or should, give something, say £50 to £100. I believe that that Society, when it learns how much the harbour of Rosario has increased during the last few years, and is increasing (I counted 11 English ships in it only last week, and I am told that there were something like 165 ships here last year ; but I am getting statistics on this point to send you), would willingly give £100 per annum. And the South American Missionary Society ought to give something, and also divert a small portion of the present grant to the Chaplain here, for that purpose. I believe the people here are both able and willing to make up any small deficiency of that kind, if only they get a competent, hard-working, earnest Christian minister in this incumbency.

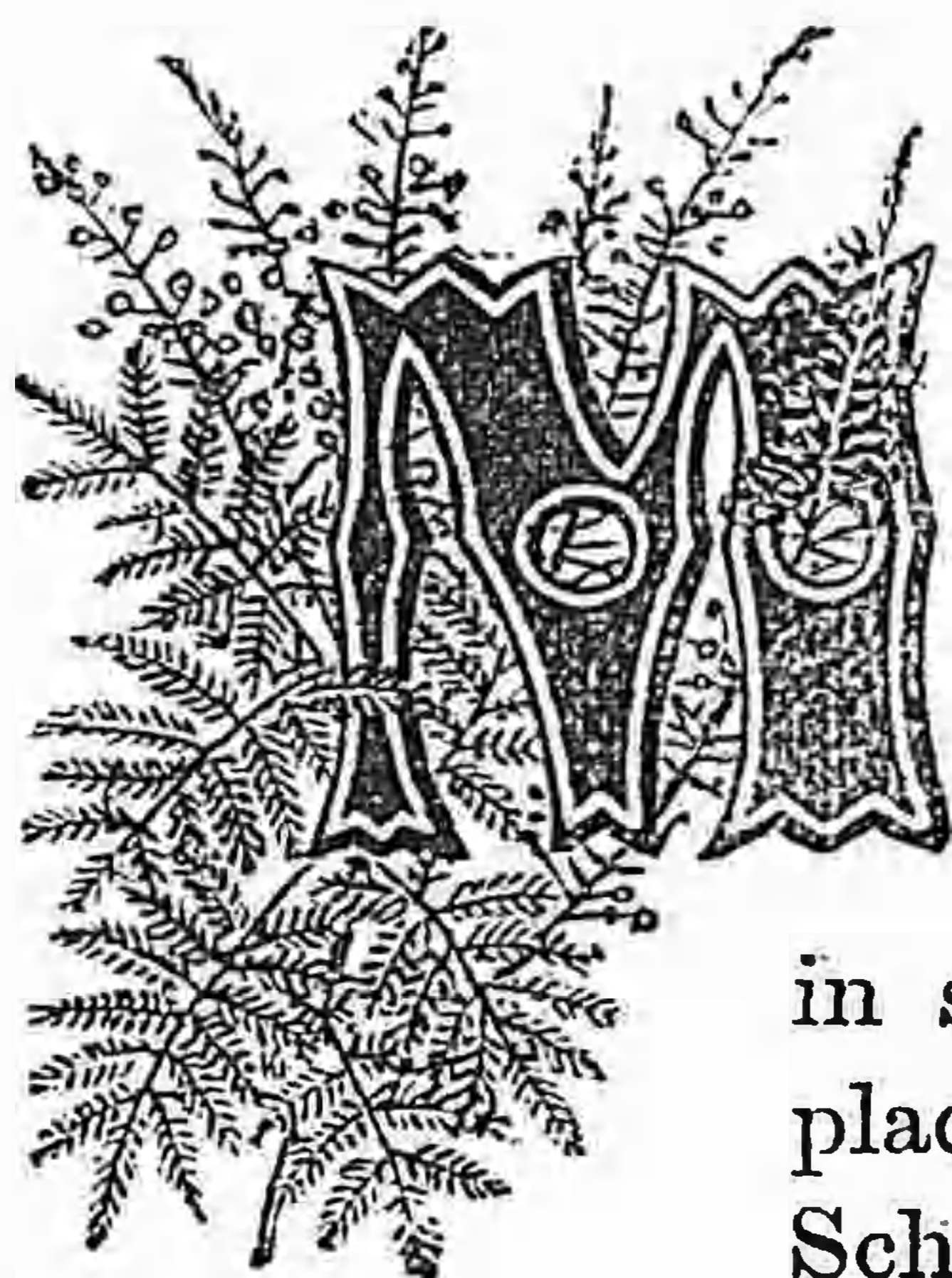
“ This is purely suggestion. You will know better than I about such matters ; at any rate the suggestion will do no harm, even if it cannot be satisfactorily worked out. And it must be remembered that Rosario is not a single mission station, but, ecclesiastically speaking, not to say commercially also, it is the key to this great continent ; and all along the line of railway towns are springing up, and becoming daily more and more important, and it is not very far in the future that both Carcaraña and Cañada de Gomez will be able to support a chaplain of their own.

“ But there is one important matter which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. There is a large proportion of the people here of various nationalities who are Protestant. These *must* be drawn in. Most of them speak Spanish, and therefore the Spanish language might be used as a basis from which to reach them. There is here an important Spanish Sunday School, which is very prosperous, and doing a great work in this

town. This is in addition to the English Sunday School. There should also be a Spanish service. But this is not enough. It is one thing to be able to make oneself understood readily in Spanish in shops, or at work, and quite another to be able to derive the profit from the Spanish service, with its abstract words and polished sentences. And the French and German Protestants should occasionally be invited to a service in their own tongue. It would recall vividly the first Pentecostal services, when the strangers at Jerusalem heard the first Apostles telling them 'in their own tongues the marvellous works of God.' I am not in favour of too much multiplication of organisation, and to attempt, for instance, a German, French, and Italian Sunday School, in addition to the Spanish and English Sunday Schools at present established, would be to court failure; but I shall never forget the delight with which an old Frenchman, who had come to attend the baptism of his grandson in Spanish a few days ago, received the welcome news that I was going to baptize his little grandchild in his own language, French.

"I feel I have written you a somewhat prolix letter, but I trust that it may be found not without interest. Should it be in store for me, as Bishop Stirling and myself were both hoping might be the case, to work in this Continent under your auspices, you will probably have more letters from me; but if not, I do most earnestly and gladly testify, from close personal knowledge, to the glorious work you are carrying on at Rosario and in this province. And I do most heartily pray that God may bless the work as fully in the future as He has in the past, and that the hearts of many more earnest workers may be stirred up to come and help you to labour for Him.

"J. HENRY DAVIS."



## CORDOBA.

R. J. R. Tyerman reports as follows:—

"Cordoba, July 5th, 1884.

"The free school for poor native children is an admirable idea, but, as I have already said, the obstacles which prevent its success are formidable in such a city and amongst such a people. In the first place the municipal schools are all free. The Normal School, taught by first-class North American professors, is also free. The National College here is also free. All these are open to pupils irrespective of nationality, rich or poor.

"Four of the scholars have left owing to influence having been brought to bear upon them. The priests have been trying to influence the parents of those who now attend, others are afraid to send their children, consequently there are only ten scholars attending now.

“The Bishop has instructed me to close the school in six months (from the spring) if there is no chance of its success. The furniture, &c., will, of course, be useful for our own regular school. If Señor Abeledo goes away I shall preach in Spanish myself.

“Everyone is still very excited over the ‘religious question’ between the priests and Government. The new Bishop of Cordoba, Tissera, is favoured by the Government. He is expected here from Buenos Ayres in a few days.

“The Rev. Mr. Langbridge called upon me to-day. He has come from Monte Video for his health’s sake ; he looks very ill.

“JOHN R. TYERMAN.

“P.S.—One of the Normal School teachers has just been here, and in conversation informed me that a free Normal School is shortly to be opened for boys also.”

## Uruguay.

### FRAY BENTOS AND SALTO.



THE following extracts from letters from the Right Rev. Bishop Stirling will be read with interest:—

“*Fray Bentos, May 15th, 1884.*”

“A camp Sunday School I went to visit some seven miles, or more, from the church which Mr. Ferguson has started. I found that Mr. Ferguson was not expected, and but few children were present. Those who were there, or some two or three of them, repeated very well those portions of St. John’s Gospel which they had been told to learn. As a possible means of good, this Sunday School deserves encouragement. The services on the Sunday I was in the colony were 7.30 A.M., Holy Communion ; 10 A.M. morning service ; 3 P.M., Sunday School ; 5 P.M., afternoon service.

“At 7 P.M. I said good-bye, and proceeded in a canoe fastened on wagon wheels to camp Borrado, or swamp, in order to embark on the Parana that night, and catch the steamer due to pass next day for Rosario. Five days would elapse before another steamer was due, and to wait for that would imperil, if not make impossible, the fulfilment of confirmation engagements in Buenos Ayres.

“Sometimes with the horses swimming, pulling the boating canoe on wheels, and sometimes moving over the rough dry track, we reached the so-called port about 11 P.M., and by midnight we had the canoe off the wheels and floating on a tributary of the Parana. The air was calm and balmy. The stars shone brightly. Our start was beautiful. Within an hour we were caught in a ‘tormenta,’ and not till next day at 4 P.M.

did we reach Esquima, where we had hoped to be at three in the morning. A night in a tiny canoe in a pampero of great violence on the broad Parana had some risks, but I preferred the wind and rain, and overlapping waves, though cold, to the lovely balmy evening in the Benado with the maddening mosquitoes."

"Salto, May 26, 1884.

"A fortnight to-morrow I left Buenos Ayres for Fray Bentos. And this reminds me that my last letter to you was written at Fray Bentos, and my last but one referred prospectively to my visit. I have told you of my arrival at the Conders', and of my satisfaction in finding the whole family in more than average health, and in comfortable quarters. The Parsonage, which looked very doleful with its broken panes of glass, and paintless walls, and ragged environs, had been by Dr. Conder's own hand touched up, repaired, and beautified, until it looked quite pretty and comfortable—a suitable residence for the English pastor and his family. Mr. Croker, of M. Liebig's Extract Works, had given the paint and the glass, and had otherwise rendered help.

"As a general remark I wish to say that Dr. Conder seems to have taken to his work kindly; to enjoy it; to carry into it the right spirit; to have made himself very acceptable to the people; to have impressed them by his ability and practical turn of mind, as well as by his kindliness of disposition.

"If the future confirms my present opinion respecting Dr. Conder, we may all be very thankful that he has come to South America.

"I have little to do at Fray Bentos. Visits to a few, and the reception at the Parsonage of all who could come to meet me; much letter writing. Conference about the work in general, and of the Uruguay in particular, occupied the days till Sunday brought its more public services. For these Dr. Conder left Fray Bentos on Saturday, in order to meet some of his scattered flock at Gualequaychu next day, while I remained to take service on the spot. That same night, about 12.30, we reunited our forces, and embarked in the up-river boat for Concordia and Salto. Owing to thick mist and other causes we did not reach Salto until early Tuesday morning, instead of Monday afternoon.

"As things now are a more suitable place must be sought; for the house to which the service-room belongs has been let entire, and we must move. Mr. Dominguez, therefore, is under necessity to seek for, or to erect, some building for the carrying on of his services, and hopes he may be successful. If he could speak of no fruit, or of little hope of his work in the town of Concordia, he could speak with pleasure, and hope, of a visit he had made to a place called Nazanjito, where the whole community of 300 turned out of their ranches, and came to attend his services. This has encouraged him. His visits to the camp are more or less acceptable among our countrymen.

“ I found Mr. Bowring suffering from the effects of an operation for the removal of a tumour over the right eye. He looked used up and very delicate; but he was busy with his school. During the preceding two months the number of scholars had increased, and there were 33 present on the morning of my arrival. We attended morning prayers, which included Bible-reading, certain collects, the Creed, and singing of some canticles. There are several boarders, so that if the school continues as at present it may be deemed successful, and if it expands it may be deemed prosperous. Up to lately it has been feeble.

“ On the Sunday which I passed at Salto there was a confirmation—the candidates being nine—and there were, by their own request, two persons admitted as members of the congregation who had previously been Roman Catholics. One was a gentleman, advanced in life, of good position and much influence; the other, a young woman of good character and intelligence, but of no social prominence.

“ The whole service was conducted in Spanish, Mr. Dominguez taking the fullest portions of it. The Lessons were read by Mr. Bowring, who, however, was very poorly, and almost voiceless from a cold, but the addresses were given by Mr. Dominguez in accordance with notes from me. I contented myself with reading the parts of the services—Confirmation and Communion—which fell to my proper share. The congregation was attentive, and the service-room quite full. In receiving the candidates for membership I said, through Mr. Dominguez, that we, as representatives of the Church of England, were not in South America to add to the number of sects, or to multiply the divisions of Christendom; that we had not come to manufacture a new Church, but to look after primarily our own people scattered throughout this continent. Our Church was founded on Christ, and we looked up to Him as her Head; it was Apostolic in order, catholic in spirit, Scriptural in doctrine; it had its orderly ministers, and its ancient service, books and laws; its root and base nationally were in England, but it had a mission to diffuse the light of the Gospel through the world; that in following its own members in their great colonising movements, and world-wide enterprises, our Church necessarily came into contact with and found itself surrounded by people of other tongues and of different faiths; and that in her love and catholicity of heart she offered hospitality to all who accepted her doctrine and discipline. In this spirit of hospitality we admitted to membership in the congregation the two persons present seeking admission. This was the substance of what I asked Mr. Dominguez to translate into Spanish; and in his own words faithfully, but rather circumlocutionally to suit the Spanish style, he followed out my wish. The candidates were then asked if they accepted the Book of Common Prayer, the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and on saying Yes, they afterwards knelt at the Communion rails and received the blessing with laying on of hands.

“ I mention this matter in detail, not for publication, for it is a small

matter, but to show you the lines on which Mr. Bowring is moving, and to indicate his activity.

“ I placed Salto under Mr. Conder, as well as Concordia.

“ I speak of Dr. Conder as ‘ Chaplain Superintendent ’ in Entre Rios and Uruguay, Monte Video excepted.

“ I leave for the Falkland Islands in a few days, and may remain on the islands two months.”

The Rev. Dr. Conder writes:—

“ *Fray Bentos, July 4th.*

“ By the kindness and liberality of Mr. Croker, of the Saladero Liebig, the little church at Fray Bentos has been repaired and improved, a new inner roof supplied, and seats oak-grained and varnished. Now I am enlisting the services of ladies for suitable needlework. During repairs I went off on an itinerary. I send a few details of my journey.

“ *Thursday, June 19th.*—Left Fray Bentos at 9 P.M. Boarded little steamer ‘ Yerba,’ and waited till midnight for large steamer ‘ Cosmos ’ to go up river. Some delay on account of fog. Reached Paysandu at 7 A.M.

“ *Friday, 20th.*—H.M. gunboat ‘ Rifleman ’ was anchored off Paysandu, but was getting up steam for starting. An officer came on the ‘ Cosmos ’ for letters, and I was disappointed at finding the gunboat was returning south, or otherwise I should have shifted my quarters. Later on, in passing, our steamer saluted the gunboat, and it was refreshing to see the compliment returned. I raised my hat as the dear old flags were unfurled, and so did four other Englishmen standing on deck in my company. Reached Concordia at 4 P.M., went to Hotel Nacional, next called upon Mr. Dominguez, who was out. Made some other calls, and in evening had a talk with Mr. Dominguez on Church matters.

“ *Saturday, 21st.*—Visited English people, of whom there are more than I thought in Concordia. Visited Mr. Budge, the General-Director of the East Argentine Railway; found him seriously ill with bronchitis.

“ *Sunday, 22nd.*—Visited Salto for morning service at 11. Mr. Dominguez took Prayers, Mr. Bowring Lessons. Preached from St. John ix. 35: ‘ Dost thou believe on the Son of God? ’ Returned to Concordia for afternoon service; preached on subject of Paul before Felix. Congregation numbered 27.

“ *Monday, 23rd.*—Made calls upon English people in Salto. Visited Mr. Budge, who kindly gave me a pass for railway.

“ *Tuesday, 24th.*—Took train at 7.30 A.M., in company with Mr. Dominguez, for Mandisovi camps. Train stopped between stations to put us down. A little walk brought us to house of Mr. Morley. Had hardly arrived before Peter Macdonald, from an estancia about a league off, rode up to say his little Maggie had had a fit, and they thought she was dead. Mounted a horse at hand, and galloped off at once; found

child hardly, but yet surely, dead. Comforted parents with prayer and sympathy. Arranged for funeral next morning at 8 A.M. at Federacion Cemetery, about two leagues distant, in which there is a plot of ground assigned for Protestants. Hoped to take the funeral and then catch train to go northwards—there is only one train each way per day. Spent rest of day in riding round to call upon colonists. All Scotch people. Rode nearly 50 miles. Near the end of the return, in evening, Mr. Dominguez had a fall from his horse. The animal stumbled, and pitched Mr. D. on his head, and he turned a complete somersault. I feared my companion was seriously hurt. I lifted him by the head, and applied arnica to his bruises, and we went on very steadily afterwards; and though Mr. D. was very stiff in his neck for some days he was not seriously hurt. It was remarked by some of the people that Mr. Shimield fell from his horse and dislocated his collar-bone on his way to baptise the child Maggie that had died.

“*Wednesday, 25th.*—Started early to take funeral. Very foggy morning, and very cold. The men with the coffin from Federacion lost their way in the fog; funeral delayed in consequence, and train lost for that day. Goodly number of neighbours met at house for the funeral. Had prayer and gave an address. Rode to cemetery. More Scottish friends. Took the service and gave another address. Visited town of Federacion—a small place, and no English residents. Suggested to friends met at funeral the formation of a little working party to make God’s Acre more becoming the resting-place of British folk. Suggestion readily taken up, and trees and shrubs offered at once. At this funeral there were two clergy of Church of England present, a very unusual circumstance in this country.

“*Thursday, 26th.*—By kindness of railway officials train stopped again between stations to take us up about 9 A.M. Went through some beautiful country—met in train a couple of Scotchmen and an Englishman. After a rest for breakfast I joined engine-driver on engine. The railway is not enclosed but runs through open country. In front of the engine there is the usual ‘cow catcher’ for throwing cattle off the line. At times I saw a cow stand facing the coming train, as if it challenged a combat, and then at the very last moment turn tail and make off. Now a herd, or a flock, or flight, or covey (which is the right word?) of more than one hundred ostriches would be feeding by the side of the line in no way disturbed, but in another party one bird would take fright and away the whole lot would scamper at a pace equal to that of the train. Reached at length Naranjito, where Mr. Dominguez has conducted some Spanish services—a quaint place, houses formed of wattles and mud and thatched with rushes. At the station there were nine huge bullock carts backed up to the railway to get supplies for the interior of the country. To each cart six bullocks are attached, and very heavy loads are taken. Everything about the place was very

primitive and interesting. I never wished more for a camera and plates. I might have obtained some picturesque views for your magic lantern—view of bullock carts, view of huts, quaint dresses of men, women, and children. Baby in a cradle formed of an old box suspended from roof of hut by cords fastened to corners of the box, the wooden bottom of box giving place to a piece of sacking—a splendid arrangement. Had no materials with me for sketching, and no time either, for after less than two hours' stay the train took us up and at 8 P.M. deposited us at Concordia.

“*Friday, 27th.*—Took steamer at 7.30 for Paysandu, or rather for Estancia Los Delicias; manager, Mr. Oyler. Boat came off from shore to take me from steamer.

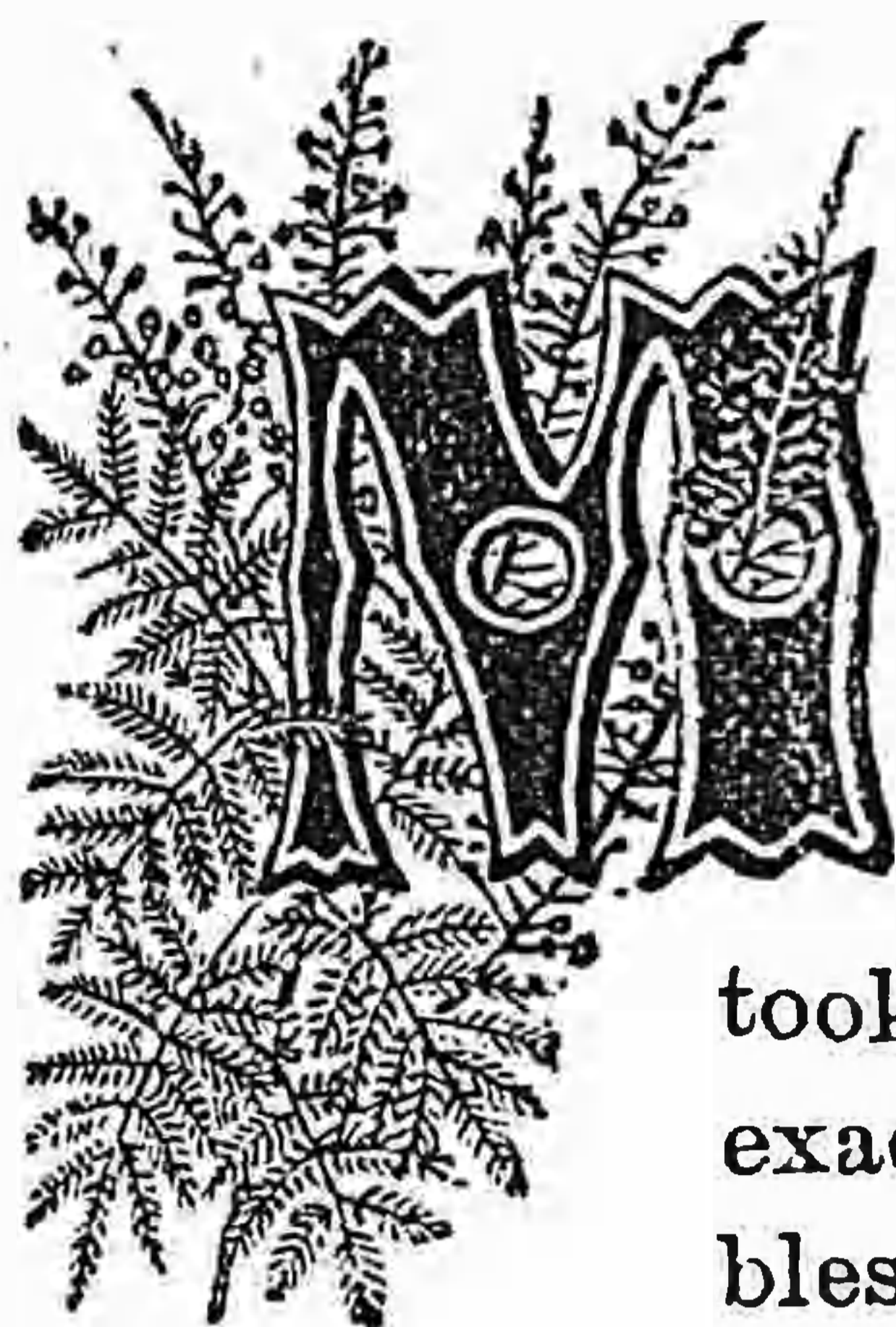
“*Saturday, 28th.*—Rode out to visit some charcoal burners. Los Delicias is the prettiest camp I have yet seen; beautiful river scenery, plenty of morte or wood, and superior cattle and sheep. Rode along a path cut by charcoal burners and skirting the river Uruguay. Beautiful evergreens on either side; oleanders fifteen to twenty feet high; fine shrubs called here Moya, something like huge box trees, fifteen feet high; large trees of the magnolia kind; creepers innumerable, and frosts had given the richest possible autumnal tints. There are huge cacti and many thorny shrubs that caused my clothes some damage; on my return to house I found a thorn had penetrated one of my boots (English ones), and I extracted it from my great toe—the part I took out measured three-eighths of an inch.

“*Sunday, 29th.*—Service at Los Delicias. Gardener at the estancia an Englishman, who for thirteen years was a parish clerk in Kent (name, French). Though only twelve in number, the service was very sympathetic; preached from text, St. John xxi. 17, ‘Lovest thou me?’ In afternoon took gardener’s granddaughter for reading and instruction.

“*Tuesday, July 1st.*—Took steamer for Paysandu, called upon friends. Was the guest of Mr. H. Vardy (local agent for Messrs. Perry, contractors for South Brazilian Railway), a gentleman very kindly disposed to our Society.

“*Wednesday, 2nd.*—Took a marriage at 11 A.M., Mr. Ritchie, jun., employed in the noted Messrs. McCaul’s tongue-preserving works. At 2 P.M. took steamer ‘Silea’ for Fray Bentos, and arrived at 8 P.M. Propose re-opening church on Sunday, and then off for another trip to break up some new ground. In this last trip I travelled nearly one thousand miles.

“JOHN CONDER.”



R. E. S. Bowring reports as follows:—

“*Salto, June 10th, 1884.*”

“We have been much gladdened by a visit from our beloved Bishop, who arrived on the 19th ultimo, accompanied by Dr. Conder. Although his arrival took us by surprise, as we had no notice beforehand of the exact date of his coming, still I was able, under God’s blessing, to present nine candidates for confirmation, and two who wished to be received publicly into our Church. Besides these, four others were brought, two youths (Brazilians) and two young ladies, but as they had had no preparation, they could not be received. A child also was brought to be baptised. This is the outcome of our work here.

“The Confirmation Service (the first, I believe, ever held here in Spanish) took place on the 25th ultimo. Our little church was crowded with natives and foreigners, there being over one hundred present, all being very attentive and apparently very much interested in the proceedings. In fact, several confessed to me afterwards how agreeably struck they were with the beauty and simplicity of the ceremony, and the seriousness displayed by the participators.

“The Bishop’s address, which was kindly delivered by Mr. Dominguez in my stead, as I was labouring under a severe cold, produced a good impression, and it is to be hoped will not be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it. At the Communion which followed there were twenty-six communicants; several are members of my camp missions, and have not had this blessed privilege for years; the rest are members of my town mission, including a few English residents. If our work has been slow, and not apparently prosperous, I think the outcome as shown above is a proof that the good seed is taking root. Let us hope God will in His mercy incline the hearts of many who are still groping in the dark unto righteousness, and show them the errors of their ways. It is with pleasure I hear occasionally the endeavours of the Society to provide a long-felt want, viz. ‘the teaching of the pure Gospel,’ acknowledged and gratefully appreciated. In one of my previous letters I mentioned the deplorable state in which poor people live here. I should be afraid, even if I knew, to say how many there are living in a state of open sin, but I do know that it is the rule and not the exception. This we are going to remedy as far as we can, Mr. Dominguez being able to do in Concordia what we cannot do here, viz. to marry without the need of, and incurring the expense of, civil marriage.

“Our school is beginning to increase now, owing probably to the reduction in the fees; and I trust to be able to secure a master to replace Mr. France, who is leaving, by adding to the grant which the Society allows me.

“The School Mission to which I referred in my previous letter I have not been able to establish yet, for motives which I explained to the Bishop, and which met his approval. I hope, however, to see that difficulty cleared away soon.

“The American Bible Society have sent another colporteur. This makes two in two months, so that the ground is being well ploughed.

“E. S. BOWRING.”

*Names of Candidates presented for Confirmation.*

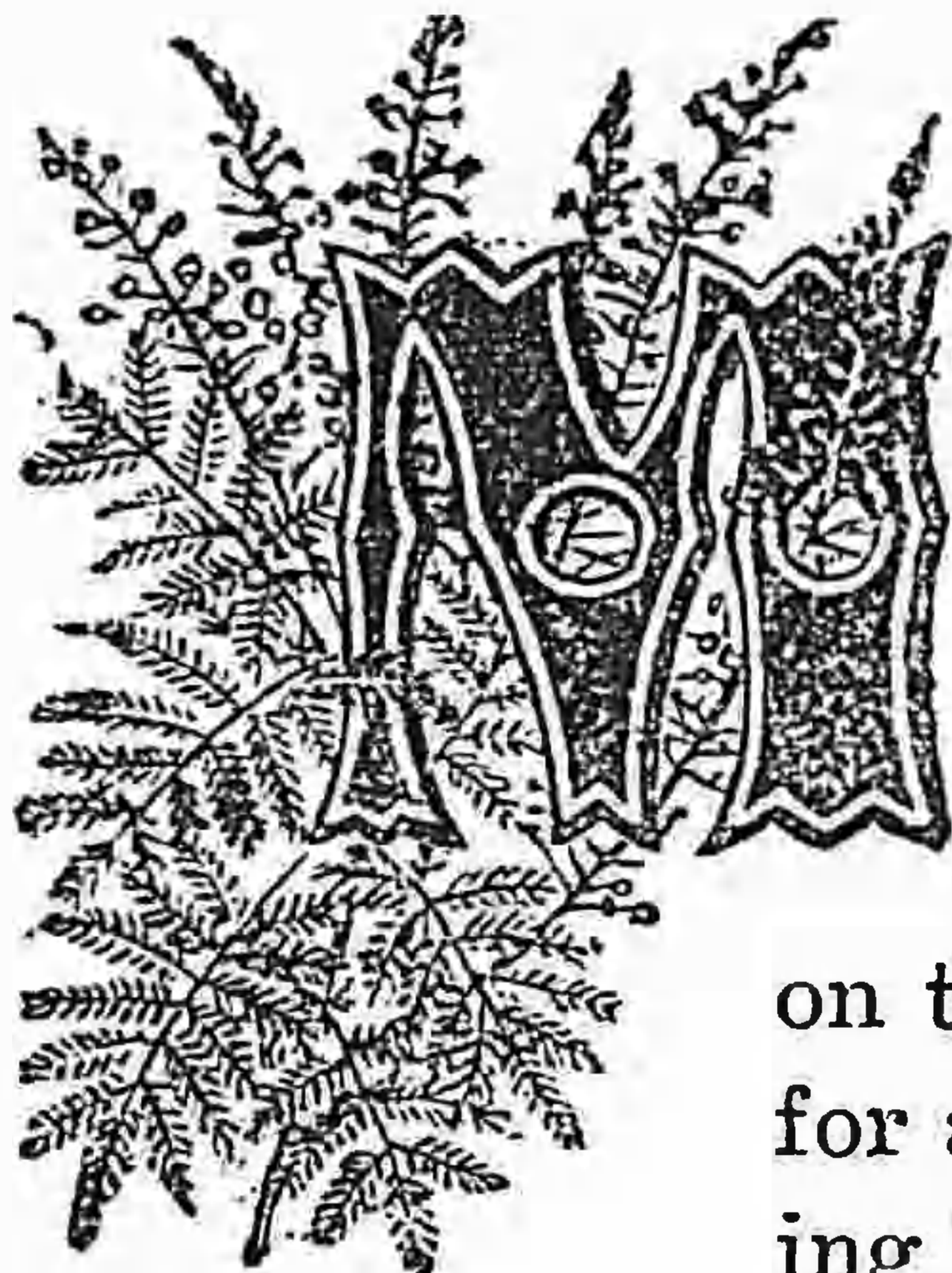
John Bird	age 15	} Church of England	{	Parents
Matilda Bird	„ 17			Protestants.
John Kelly	„ 15			„
Sofia Taedser	„ 15	.	.	Lutherans.
Mary Siemens	„ 14	.	.	Protestant.
Hilda Neilson	„ 15	.	.	„
Adeline Emmeniger	„ 14	.	.	Roman Catholic.
Marguerite Defaux	„ 22	.	.	Protestant.
Caroline Avondett	„ 16	.	.	Waldense.

*Received as Members.*

M. S. Martinez, age 72 ; Malvina Emmeniger, age 17, Lawyer. Profession

**Chili.**

**CHAÑARAL.**



R. ROBERTSON writes:—

“*Chañaral, June 16th, 1884.*”

“Nothing of moment has occurred here since I last wrote. Our services have been held as usual, except that I unfortunately missed my visit to Taltal on the 25th of last month. Everything had been arranged for a service, but the steamer did not arrive till the following Tuesday, two days behind time, and so we were left, as the Chilenos say, with our *crespos hechos*. I regretted the delay of the steamer very much, as the boats on this particular line—from Valparaiso to Caleta Buena—call here once a month only.

“Service was held on the barque ‘Foxhound’ of Swansea, Captain Beynon, on Whitsunday. I hope to be afloat again next Sunday. At times I am sadly disheartened about the work amongst the shipping, more especially as this branch of my office interests me very much. I have often to ask captains to allow me to preach on board *as a favour*. Some refuse peremptorily ; others beat about the bush and say they will let me know—that nearly all the crew is composed of Catholics—that they are too cosmopolitan, etc.

“Chañaral has lately developed into a Departamento. The newly-appointed governor, Señor Ruperto Alvarez, has already entered upon his duties, which are certainly not very onerous. He seems to be well-disposed towards foreigners.

“How sad it is to read of so many removals by death! May God in His infinite pity comfort the widows and orphans in their destitution.

“I trust Mr. Sheriff has paid you a visit ere this. He will be able to explain our position here in a more satisfactory way than innumerable letters could do.

“We are getting up a bazaar in aid of the Church, and if the interest displayed in all our districts is a sign of the success which may attend it, we can anticipate a good result.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

## Lota.



HE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

“Lota, June 13th, 1884.

“I would that I now had time to tell you the joy I feel, and the deep thankfulness of my heart for the many evidences God is beginning graciously to grant me, that my labour here is not in vain. We are, I believe, going to have a very hallowed season in our preparation for confirmation, and we are having at present overwhelming blessing in our temperance cause. Oh, to see my people sober and God-fearing! I believe it is coming. Oh, for more faith!

“Next mail I must give you some connected account of the work here. My work is accumulating so very rapidly that I have little time, and the blessing attached to the doing of it so great that my heart is almost too full for utterance.

“I have received nearly all the subscriptions from the churchwardens towards the chaplaincy fund. Mr. J. Jones, of Lota, is very generously buying some books and pamphlets to give to the Lota branch of the C. E. T. S., so I hope you will raise no objection to paying the account for me.

“I hope the Society have had a very successful Annual Meeting, and that the good people at home are awakening to the importance of the work of this Mission.

“Will you please thank Miss Cox, quite unknown to me, who has so generously made me a present of books, according to announcement in the magazine for February last? When you send them please do not forget to send one of Robinson’s ‘Holy Scriptures.’

“JAS. ALLAN DODDS.”

## Patagones.



EXTRACTS from the Rev. Dr. Humble's diary:—

“*Patagones, June 17th, 1884.*

“*February 10th, Sunday.*—Had Divine service. Preached on the ‘one thing needful.’ But few present, many of the congregation having gone, I was told, for an excursion up the river. Protestants in this country too often fall into a lax way of observing Sunday.

“*11th, Monday.*—I attended a meeting of the municipality. I went out riding before breakfast, and visited some sick persons. A ship arrived from Buenos Ayres, but she brought no mails.

“*12th, Tuesday.*—A Welshman named Soloman called and paid a small bill for medical attendance. I crossed the river to the dispensary on the north side. I met the Governor, General Winter, near the Mole, and conversed with him.

“*13th, Wednesday.*—Wrote out a certificate of lunacy for a woman living on the other side of the river. I called on the child of the justice of the peace of Patagones. A ship arrived from Buenos Ayres about sundown.

“*14th, Thursday.*—The ship which arrived yesterday brought no mails, to our disappointment. I met the wife of the governor at a house I was visiting. I was sent for to visit the wife of a military commander who is now engaged in an expedition against the Indians.

“*15th, Friday.*—A ship arrived from Buenos Ayres, bringing me a parcel of periodicals from England, consisting of the ‘Sunday at Home,’ ‘Leisure Hour,’ ‘Sunday Magazine,’ &c. I crossed the river and visited a child of the justice of the peace of Patagones.

*16th, Saturday.*—The wife of a German carpenter called to arrange about having two of her children baptised to-morrow. I have often urged them to have them christened, and the husband was not willing. Preparing for my sermon for to-morrow.

“*17th, Sunday.*—There were more present than usual in church; after service I baptised two children of a German carpenter. In the evening one of the priests came to consult me medically.

“*18th, Monday.*—Mrs. Humble received a visit from one of the natives of the place. A man brought his sick daughter here from up the river for advice and medicine; she came on horseback, and was so exhausted on her arrival as scarcely to be able to walk. I gave away a number of ‘Friendly Greetings’ to a young Danish woman.

“*19th, Tuesday.*—A ship for Buenos Ayres left the mouth of the

river. I was sent for to the police station to attend a soldier wounded in the foot. Weather intensely hot.

“20th, *Wednesday*.—A man came to the dispensary who had lived some time in the Falklands, and could speak English. I was sent for at night to visit the cook of the Governor.

“21st, *Thursday*.—I visited an Indian family living in the town. I called at the Government-house to see the cook, and went to the police station to dress a man’s wounded foot.

(*To be continued.*)

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## Valedictory Meeting.



SPECIAL Meeting of the friends of the Society was held on the 21st of August, at the Society’s Offices, Serjeants’ Inn, Fleet Street, for the purpose of bidding God-speed and farewell to the Rev. George A. S.

Adams, about to proceed with Mrs. Adams, on the 6th of this month, to Rosario as Missionary Chaplain; and to Mr. Philip J. Walker, who, with his wife and two children, sailed on the 1st instant for Pernambuco, to minister as a Missionary to Seamen in that port.

There was a full attendance of friends of the Society, notwithstanding the holiday season of the year, and the proceedings were of a deeply interesting and cheering character. They were opened by the Chairman, Mr. A. R. Pite, who invited those present to sing the South American Missionary Hymn. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. R. Forlong, of Christ Church, Mayfair; after which the Chairman gave a most interesting account of his first connection with South America many years ago, and of a Prayer Meeting held by him and several friends on the eve of his departure for that country. The memory of that meeting, he said, had ever been a source of comfort and support to him through the many trials and dangers he experienced in South America. He mentioned, also, the incident of

his meeting with the first "Allen Gardiner" mission vessel, at Rio Janeiro, with the Rev. G. P. Despard on board, which was his first introduction to the work of the South American Missionary Society. Portions of Holy Scripture, appropriate to the occasion, having been read by the Rev. W. Walker and the Rev. E. W. Matthews (Secretary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society), and the usual farewell letters, commending the Missionaries and their work to God, by the Clerical Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, a special address of a most valuable character, full of sound advice as well as of most cheering sympathy, was delivered by the Rev. W. J. Edmonds, Acting Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who illustrated it by his own missionary experience. Captain Poulden followed with a few more earnest words of counsel and advice, especially addressed to Mr. Walker for his guidance in dealing with the sailors with whom he would come into contact. The Rev. George Adams acknowledged in a few simple and earnest words the sympathy which had been expressed for him, and assured the Society of his appreciation of the responsibility of the work to which he had been called at Rosario, and of his determination, by the help of God, to justify the choice they had made for so important a post. Mr. Walker also responded in a similar strain, and expressed his joy at having at last found the kind of work which he had been seeking for years. Mr. D. Couty then offered up prayer in the most fervent and touching language, after which the hymn "Jesus shall reign," &c., was sung, and the gathering, which was one of the most cheerful and edifying ever held in the Society's rooms, was brought to a close, the Benediction having been said by the Rev. Prebendary Adams, the father of the Rev. George Adams.

Among friends present, in addition to those whose names have been already given, were the Revs. H. S. Acworth, J. J. Manley, Col. Channer, Messrs. Gordon, Garnett, Breary, Taylor, Frenchley, Aspinall, Cook, &c., Mrs. and Miss Poulden, the Misses Couty, Miss Gell, Mrs. Taylor, and several other ladies.

## In Memoriam.

**T**HE Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain-General of the Forces, fell asleep on August 11, after several months' illness. Peacefully he sank to his rest, after a long and useful life, full not only of years and honours, but of labours. He was an old and tried friend of our Society, one of its Vice-Presidents, and amongst its warmest advocates. At our recent meeting at the Mansion House he took a leading part. He was ever ready to aid with his good words, in church or drawing-room, or on platform.

The Committee, or the members, of the Society will not soon forget the late Bishop's good words, his genial disposition, or his pure and useful life.

## Proceedings in the Provinces.

**T**HERE is but little that calls for special remark in our last four weeks' proceedings in the provinces. A meeting on a lawn, or in a country house, is at present about the only kind we can obtain in England with any chance of success, and the friends thus disposed to help are few and far between. Sermons in large numbers have sometimes been obtained when the Society had in its employ several clergymen giving their *entire* time. But even then the financial results were small enough, the congregations being thinned by the summer holidays. And now, without such a staff, it is idle to canvass for country pulpits, which it may be difficult to get occupied by suitable preachers. The new Vicar of Monkton Combe, near Bath, kindly advocated our cause himself, and sent us £5. 13s. 3d., an admirable offertory for so small a place. Sermons at St. James's, Dover, were taken by our old friend, and late Association Secretary, the Rev. H. E. Windle, and the Rev. C. J. Hort, and produced £6. 11s. 10d. Mr. Redknap visited St. John's, Cardiff, and Penarth and Pendoylan on July 27th, and with the help of the local clergy succeeded in raising more than £25. The con-

tinuance of good results from the Cardiff Association is in no small degree due to the energy of Mr. G. F. Webb, our devoted Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Welby has taken in his own district sermons at Uppingham and Market Rasen, and has also preached for the Society at St. Thomas's, Edinburgh. This latter has vindicated for itself the character of the most missionary-hearted of the Episcopal congregations north of the Tweed. Even out of the season the collections amounted, as they did last year, to about £20 gross. We have also to thank our tried friend and helper Dr. Teape for giving his own church (St. Andrew's) the same Sunday, and preaching at St. Thomas's in the evening. He has also kindly consented to befriend the Society at Abbeyleix, in Ireland, where he is spending his annual holiday.

In the northern district our Association Secretary obtained the services of the Rev. W. H. Shimield for the sermons at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool. By the kindness of the clergy there he was also able to preach at St. Mark's, Birkenhead, in the evening, and commended the cause without a collection; this we are glad to hear is promised next year.

Of our Irish work we shall be able to speak more definitely next month, by which time Mr. Mahony's tour, now in progress, will be completed. At present all we can say is that he has been well received, and has been every way encouraged in his work.

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## PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 8th inst. :—

1. That God may be pleased to make the New Mission Ship "Allen Gardiner" instrumental in saving human life, and, above all, in extending the blessings of Christian civilisation in Tierra del Fuégo.

2. That He may graciously protect her, and those who journey in her, on the outward-bound voyage, and in the many future perils to which they may be exposed.

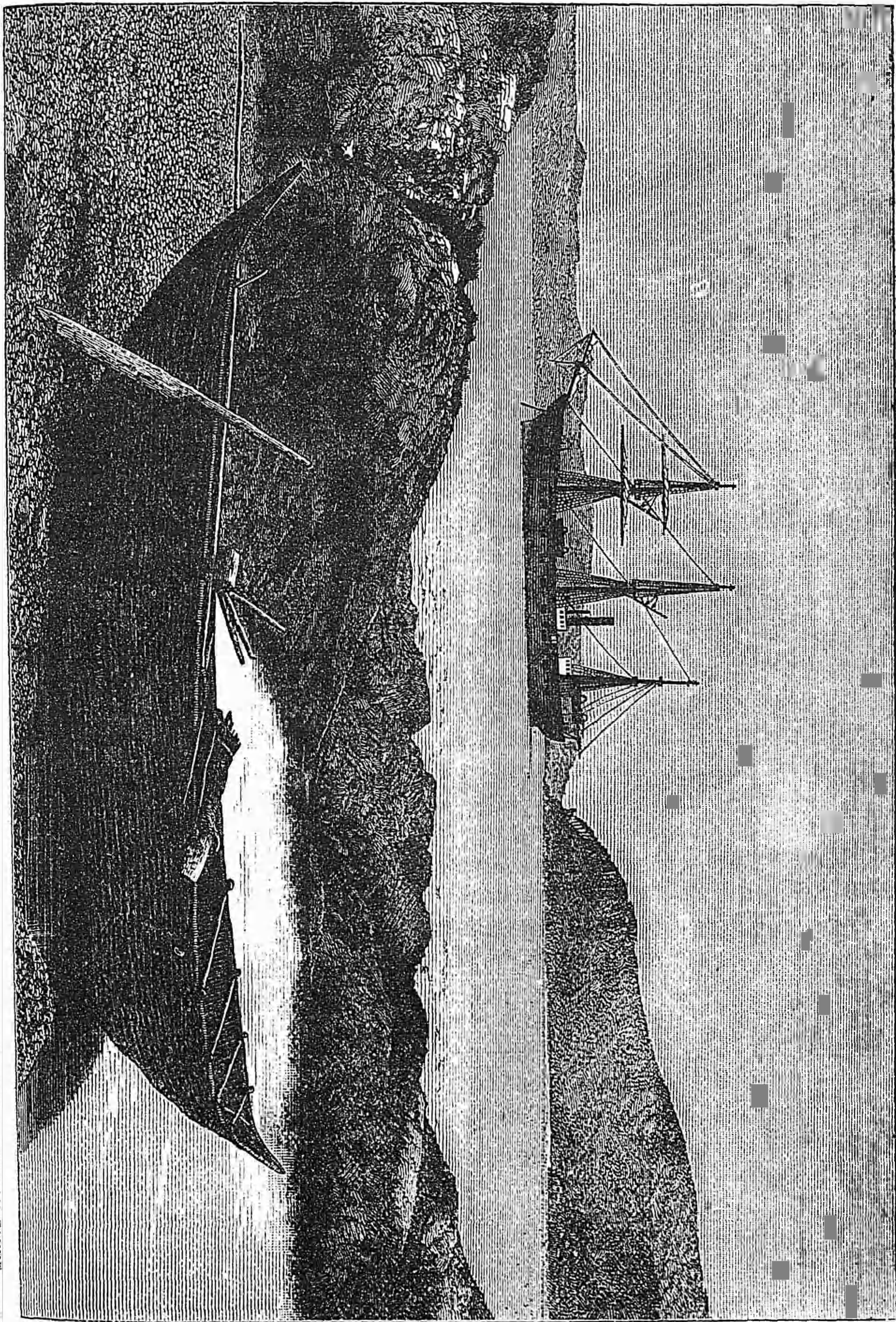
3. That suitable men may be found to minister to the spiritual wants of seamen at Rio and Pernambuco.

4. That the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, the newly appointed pastor of Rosario, may be abundantly blessed in carrying out the great and good work begun by Mr. Coombe and Mr. Lett.

5. That the Lord of the Harvest may graciously guide the Society, and its workers at the Southern Mission, to a right judgment in seeking to develop and extend that Mission amongst the Ona and Alaculoof, as well as the Yaghan, tribes of Tierra del Fuégo.



SCENE IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO, WITH THE PHENIX MAN-OF-WAR "HOMANSLEY," OF THE PHENIX ROYAL NAVY, AND A BURGIAN CANOE.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1884.

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## LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*June 29*); Revs. T. Bridges (*June 20 and 21*); Dr. Conder (*Aug. 1*); H. Davies (*July 15*); J. Dominguez (*Aug. 18*); Messrs. Dean & Sons (*July 12*); J. Ferguson (*Aug. 1*); J. Lawrence (*June 2*); J. Lewis (*July 14*); H. Mahony (*July 11*); J. S. Robertson (*July 15*); J. R. Tyerman (*July 31, Aug. 18*); R. Whaits (*June 21*).

## BUSINESS.

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

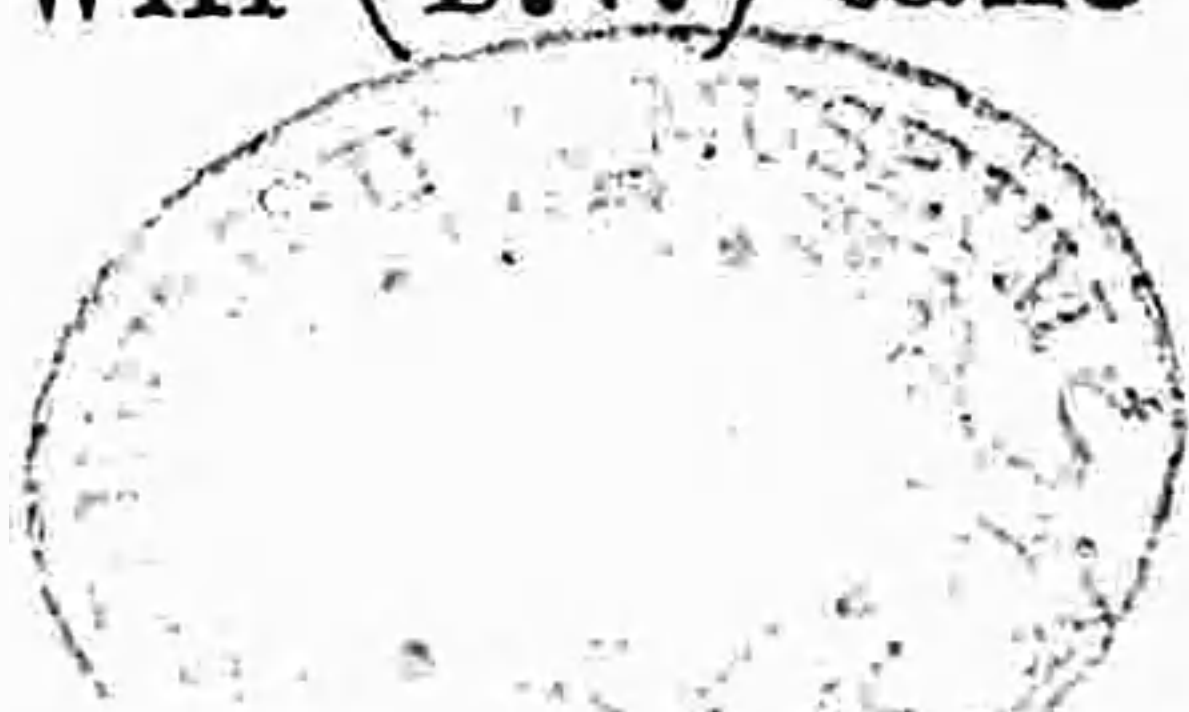
The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 14th inst.

## FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of August was £276. 16s.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 9th and 23rd inst.



## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**T**HE new Mission steamer "Allen Gardiner," left the Clyde on September 11th at 7 P.M., and arrived off Liverpool at 1 P.M. on the 13th, where she remained in George's Dock till Wednesday the 17th. During this interval some very interesting meetings were held on board. An account of one of them is given in this month's Magazine. Deep interest was excited in Liverpool by the presence of this gallant little craft, which is destined for such perilous but glorious service in the distant and tempest-tossed waters round the South American coast.

She started from Liverpool on Wednesday morning the 17th by the early tide, and arrived in Bristol Docks on Friday, September 19th, soon after dawn of day.

Here again much gratification was shown and expressed at this visit of the ship to what may be called the cradle of the Society. Appropriate services were held on board in accordance with arrangements kindly and ably made by E. W. Bird, Esq., our warm-hearted and indefatigable Local Treasurer of the Bristol and Clifton Auxiliary. (An account will appear in our next issue).

After a stay of four days the "Allen Gardiner" started on Tuesday morning, September 23rd, for Portsmouth, from which, after similar gatherings to those at Liverpool and Bristol, she started for London, and she is now lying in the London Dock, where she will remain for some days to receive her crew, to take on board many kind gifts of clothing, books, &c., together with other goods for the Southern Mission. A final and "Farewell Service" will be held on the deck of the "Allen Gardiner" on Monday, October 13th, commencing at three o'clock, when several old and warm friends of the Society are expected to be present to bid God-speed to Captain Willis, and his crew and ship, before starting for South America.

The London Docks are situated beyond Catherine's Dock, and not far from the Tower of London. It is approached by a good road, and through a cab entrance.

From what Mr. Bridges writes, the Committee find it is not necessary to send out a boat with the new "Allen Gardiner," as originally contemplated. Should there be, therefore, on this account or otherwise, any surplus subscriptions for the Fund, they will be devoted to the maintenance of the new ship, which will involve a much greater annual outlay than the old yawl.

It is most gratifying to find that subscriptions for the new ship have been sent home, through Mr. Bridges, from the Southern Mission, and through Mr. Dominguez from the districts of Salto and Concordia. This, in conjunction with some similar monies, indicates a very happy feeling of sympathy and co-operation on the part of our South American fellow-churchmen.

We call special attention to the letters of Mr. Jonathan and Mr. Roberts, as to Mr. Davies's work at Chuput. We rejoice to read of his "lay Curates," Mr. J. Davies and Mr. T. E. Jones, and heartily wish him and them God-speed in their work.

Mr. Conder's letter is very interesting, not least from the record of the feeling of sorrow consequent on the death of that beloved and godly young Prince, the Duke of Albany, evincing that loyalty to and sympathy for our Queen, and that admiration for true princely worth, which unites the hearts of all true Britons throughout the world.

We rejoice to find Lota prospering in its Church work, and helping its excellent Pastor to make it a bright spot in the West, worthy of its traditions as the first Mission Station of the Society under the late lamented Rev. Allen Gardiner.

We trust the recent meeting at the Sailors' Home, London Docks, interesting and successful as it was, may suggest several similar meetings during the coming winter.

We hope that the sale of work at Lee, in behalf of the "Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association," at the Large Hall of the Institute, may prove, as usual, a great success. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

## SOUTHERN MISSION.

## Tierra del Fuego.

## OOSHOOIA STATION.



WE have received the following letters from our dear friends in Fireland:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, June 20th, 1884.*

“The ‘Allen Gardiner,’ now ready for the Falklands, returned from Sandy Point on the 13th inst, filled up with cases from home and stores from Sandy Point. A considerable part of the latter is for Keppel Island, and for us *employés*. Therefore, I pray you be not troubled at the sum of them.

## THANKFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR LETTERS AND CLOTHING.

“I must now thank you for your kind letters, and papers, &c., and assure you and our many kind friends of our very grateful acceptance of the timely supplies of clothing now received from them. Before their arrival we were very short of supplies for the adults. To-day we gave the half-yearly distribution, when over 300 persons received much needed supplies. We make a difference between one and another, and some for misconduct received nothing, and did not even present themselves. I shall be able to write this time to few of these kind friends, but promise to do so by next opportunity. I have spent much time in letter writing lately, but am quite ready to resume it, and will write up all letters due with the best despatch. Now, however, through our Magazine, we desire our best thanks to our dear friends, and assure them of our appreciation, and urgent need of their supplies. We have a little left, but as there will be repeated calls upon us we shall be quite empty by December, unless fresh supplies come meanwhile. Could the need be seen it would certainly be willingly met, for it is very urgent. The good offices of this Christian Mission offer to these poor people the sole means of clothing themselves. Please then give our best thanks, with promise of letters to each of the following:—Mrs. Stirling of New Maldon, Mrs. Soames of Brighton, Mrs. Watson of Kilburn, Mrs. Shand of Edinburgh, Mrs. Longman of Bristol, Mrs. Hembrough of Louth, Mrs. Cotton of Malvern, Miss Parker of Derwen, Miss Clark, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Colclough Watson of Slough, Mrs. Gardiner and Miss Marsh, an aged Irish Lady, Miss Edwards of Clifton, Mrs. Bell of Islington, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Garrett, and Mrs. Poulden.

“Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence kindly assisted us, and also some of the natives came forward and greatly pleased me by their nice way of doing so. Much of late has encouraged me in the conduct of the people, and I have every satisfaction in some of them.

#### GOOD ATTENDANCES.

“The attendance at our daily meetings has been large of late, frequently over forty, and even reaching to seventy adults. Now for a while they will depart, and we shall have comparatively few residents. Mr. Lawrence has been working with much earnest interest in the school, and some of the more regular attendants are making good progress.

“We have spent much time of late over the Ona language, and have about 1,200 words properly arranged in a vocabulary. My son, Despard, is helping me to make a like orderly arrangement of about a like number of Alaculoof words.

#### CENSUS OF THE TRIBES.

“I have lately taken an almost perfect census of the Yahgan tribe, which numbers 273 men, all of whose names I have registered under their several clan names. Their wives and other adult females number 314 ; at least 60 of these are widows, and unmarried, and the actual number of children enumerated is 358, making a total of 945. Of orphan and young children I feel there are not a few oversights, say 55, which would bring up the Yahgan tribe to 1,000. The number of adults includes the youths over 17 years. The number of boys among the children as greatly exceeds the girls as the women do the men, making the sexes equal. This shows that the females reach maturity considerably earlier than the men, and this is certainly the case. Youths of 19 and 20 you would frequently mistake for 14 or 15. For instance, I am now sending Tymuran to Keppel Island; I had thought him to be 13 or 14, but on looking into my registration of births I find he will be twenty years old in August. He was born at Keppel Island, and is Allen Gardiner Pinoias's eldest son. He is a mere lad to look at, and as such I have treated him, for he was one of my working lads for many weeks. He will evidently not be of mature age for years to come. This and many similar cases tend to show that a hard life and short commons delay the growth. I send five healthy and strong lads to Keppel Island this time, with a full account of them to Mr. Mahoney. Robert Yunovia also I send, at his earnest request, to see the doctor. He is in very poor health, and is a truly worthy man. He is to return in the 'Allen Gardiner.'

“Of the Ona I have gathered the names of 85 Ona men from Aneiki, a young Ona now here. These belong to four divisions of the Ona tribe. From what I can learn the Ona cannot exceed 500 persons. Though so few there is, we hear, great diversity in their language; so much so, that the Western Ona can scarcely understand the Eastern Ona. One of the Ona men has quite a large family of grown-up sons,

no less than eight of them. This is quite unique. We shall follow up with all zeal the study of the Ona tongue. I find it much in common with the Tsonaca, or Southern Patagonian.

“The Alaculoof and other likely tribes between them and Chiloë do not, I believe, exceed 1,500 souls, which enumeration would make the Fuegians 3,000. The late mortality has been very widespread, and removed a large part of the people. They were some twelve years ago, I believe, more than double their present numbers. Perhaps you would like a few more details of the Yahgan population. The coasts of Wulla or Navarin Island, has 237 inhabitants, Hoste Island 258, Picton, Lennox, and New Islands, 55; the coast of Onaland, from Spaniard Harbour to Brecknock Peninsula, has 218, The Woollaston and Hermit's Islands, 65; Gordon Islands, 36; Cuqawulaf, 20; other western islands, 60.

“All these natives are known by the names of their several locations, and are very minutely divided into small clans.

“The term Ucurr, which primarily means a dwelling of any kind, secondarily family, kinsfolk, is the term used to denote clans or tribe. The Yahgan are much more drawn together than they used to be, and begin to realise that they are all one tribe, and to be kindly interested in each other, and to deplore loss of people in places remote from themselves. The taking of this census, and making known its results, has had a good effect in strengthening this public spirit. Since our coming here in 1871 we enumerated with the natives twenty-two murders, or deaths from violence amongst the Yahgans. I pointed out to them that this indicated them to be in a very bad state, and that if they were not greatly changed they would disappear altogether. I showed them that if they refused to obey the will of their God they would be left to be the slaves of their passions, to their shame and destruction, and that even now this was the case.

“It is very certain the natives feel much more effectually the influences of the Word of God than hitherto, and that they thus exercise increasing power over each other for good.

“Mr. Whaits is now at work finishing No. 3 Model Cottage for George Oococoo. He is using materials from Orange Bay for it, as we have no other. The weather has been exceptionally bad for outdoor work, and the present snow and frost quite puts an end to it. We shall not resume employment till October, when we will hope to finish our jetty and the lower part of the road. The health of the natives is good, and also of the Mission party.

“THOMAS BRIDGES.”

“Ooshooia, June 21st, 1884.

“Your valued letter of January 18th has received my best attention, and I have in a former letter replied to much of its contents. All the packages from many friends have now safely reached us, given us great

pleasure, and relieved us of a great care. I will write at once to dear Mrs. Wolf, and comfort her in her generous aid of our Mission. Her request shall be attended to. The natives are highly pleased with the picture of the steamer 'Allen Gardiner' in our Magazine, and are fully alive to your kind objects towards this land in extending your loving care towards the Ona and Alaculoof tribes. It is welcome news to them. The 'Allen Gardiner' leaves on the 23rd for the Falklands, and we are well provisioned for eight months. We have not much work in view for the natives, and consequently the expenditure of stores will not be large.

DONATIONS FROM FUEGLIA:

"It is with very great pleasure I send you the enclosed account of subscriptions raised here in aid of your brave effort to supply this Mission with the very necessary agency of a steamer. This is the first free-will offering by these people for any object beyond their private concerns, and it is very encouraging to see the pleasure they feel in making these small offerings; for them they are large.

"You are burdened with cares and sorrows in the conduct of this distant and difficult work, but be comforted. The dear Lord you thus faithfully serve sees all these trials, and will certainly reward your loving work, and crown it with success. I assure you, on behalf of at least 800 living natives in this country, that through this your care for them their happiness and best interests are very materially promoted, and the guilt, folly, and ignorance of their daily life greatly lessened, and that a good measure of Christian knowledge and the love of God is widely extended with the best results. Again, much valuable life has been spared of wrecked mariners and others; and not a few have entered the presence of the Lord they had learned to love. These are good and satisfactory results.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

*Ooshooia, Tierra Del Fuégo, June 17th, 1884.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE STEAMER "ALLEN GARDINER."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Mr. and Mrs Bridges ...	5	0	0		Yacalanjiz .....	0	1	3
Miss Varder .....	1	0	0		Edward Horner.....	0	0	6
R. Whaits .....	2	0	0		John Marsh(line, spear, {	0	1	6
Mrs. Whaits .....	2	0	0		&c.).....	0	1	6
W. T. Bartlett .....	1	0	0		John Longman .....	0	1	6
C. Gibbard .....	1	0	0		Stephen and Annie Lukia	0	1	6
Henry Lory (logs).....	0	2	0		Orphie and Edmund(work)	0	1	0
Mrs. Lory ,, .....	0	1	0		Voltolina Luiz (seaman)	1	0	0
Clary Lory ,, .....	0	0	6		David Mitchell (cook {	0	10	0
Samuel Mateen (swedes)	0	10	0		'Allen Gardiner')... }	0	10	0
Matthew (beef) .....	0	2	0					
David Couty (beef) .....	0	1	0					
George Ucocoo ,, .....	0	2	6					
Robert and his wife Hester	0	2	6					
						<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		
						£14	18	9
						<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>

*Children's Offerings.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Despard Bridges .....	0	2	6	Eddie Lloyd .....	0	0	6
Stephen Lucas Bridges...	0	2	6	Annie (from Dawson {	0	0	6
Willie Bridges .....	0	2	0	Island) .....	0	0	6
Bertha Bridges .....	0	1	0	Edward Wjèlin .....	0	1	0
Alice Couty Bridges.....	0	1	0	Clement Wjèlin.....	0	0	6
Mr. Lawrence's Children	2	0	0	Gqrunjir.....	0	1	0
Parry Williams .....	0	2	0				
Robert Whaits .....	0	2	0				
Ann Maria Lee .....	0	2	0				
Mary Wjèlin .....	0	2	0				
Louisa Undygd.....	0	2	0				
Charlotte Lincoln .....	0	1	0				
				Sum total ...	£18	2	3

“ Ooshooia, June 21st, 1884.

“ I thank you very much for forwarding the things I asked you to send me such a short time ago ; everything came in good condition, and just the things we wanted.

“ You will be glad to hear that we are all in better health ; the sickness has, I think, passed over (that is, in the Orphanage), although there are a few outside who will certainly not recover. As you may suppose, we are only a wreck of our former selves. Out of twenty-six children, there are only ten living, besides those who have died after a short residence in the house, all of which, I think, were ill before they came in. It would seem to be the general idea that the sickness had been mostly confined to the Orphanage, which is quite wrong. I know we have suffered most, simply because we were more in number, and the parents of our children had most of them died of the same complaint, but to say that it began with us, or was confined to us, would be wrong.

“ R. WHAITS.”

“ Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, June 2nd, 1884.

“ With pleasure I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of papers, &c. ; also gifts of suitable clothing from the Rev. C. Evans and other kind friends, which are always thankfully appreciated by the natives, the timely supply of which enables us in some measure to meet the necessities of our poor Fuegian people. We occasionally receive from Mrs. Hansen, and other friends at the Falklands, many useful garments, which, though not all new, are always very acceptable, as so much more is required than our means will supply. Among the natives whom we look upon as visitors, who are continually moving about in their canoes, we seldom see any covered with a skin, as formerly ; now most of them have some manufactured article of clothing (though it may be one only), and that having lost all its original appearance.

“ Though the natives of Fireland are not numerous, they have the same necessities : being equally poor, they all need the same help. Their manner of life, the very scanty supplies of fish—especially mussels—

which forms their chief article of diet, makes some of the difficulties we have always had likely to continue, and they are no more than we may expect.

“There are now some among us who are in better circumstances than formerly, having valued their privileges, and consequently improved their temporal condition by steady industry. The advantages they now have in the produce of their gardens—chiefly swedes and turnips—and the possession of cattle, they certainly appreciate, by which means, especially by the sale of beef, they purchase from us imported stores, principally hard bread, flour, and rice, utensils, and clothing, such as we may have, and consider most useful to them. But it often happens that we are unable to supply their individual wants—our circumstances have been such of late—and we cannot at all times give and dispose of for labour or barter, as many of the natives think we can. We have daily to remind them of our inability to comply with their numerous requests and expectations, though it may seem but little for each one to ask. We have much of this unpleasant work to do.”

“June 21st.

“We again rejoice in the safe return of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ from Sandy Point, from which place we have received a good supply of necessary stores. We have also received and unpacked parcels and bales of good and useful clothing, which will be duly and thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. T. Bridges. We again express our gratitude to all who continue to send us such needful aid, which is very encouraging to us. My sincere thanks are due to Mrs. Wolf and Miss Hoare, for parcels of illustrated papers. I am also in receipt of the books kindly purchased, as per order, by you. My private case has also safely arrived.

“The late intelligence from England is very encouraging to all with regard to our work, but on the other hand our trials at present seem greater than usual.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

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## Keppel Island, Cranmer Station.



R. H. Mahony writes :

“Keppel Island, Falklands, July 11th, 1884.

“The ‘Allen Gardiner’ arrived at Keppel Island on Monday evening last, and is now on the point of leaving this place with a cargo of potatoes for Stanley. I regret to say that I have not yet received April and May letters, but I hope soon to get them safely from Stanley, where they have been detained.

I postpone sending you the accounts until I have seen and examined

the last consignment of goods despatched to us from England in the beginning of the year, and now awaiting us in Stanley. I hope the 'Allen Gardiner' will bring them back to us in a few days, as I am wanting many little things for the natives. The 'Allen Gardiner' brought us five new boys; a description of the same I intend to send you after a short time has elapsed. The weather is bitterly cold, and snow has lain upon the ground since Tuesday. We are all well, with the exception of two natives, who are suffering with lung disease. Kindly accept my kindest wishes for your happiness and prosperity at home.

“HENRY MAHONY.”

## Patagonia.

### WELSH COLONY, CHUPUT.



EXTRACT of letter from Mr. Jonathan to Rev. D. W. Thomas, St. Ann's, Bangor, bearing date May 3rd, 1884, translated from the Welsh:—

“As one of those who has felt the warmest interest in the Welsh Church Mission in this remote part of the world, I feel it to be my duty to write you a few lines respecting the spiritual condition of the colony since the arrival of the clergyman. I trust you will pardon me for not doing so earlier. We are under great obligations to you as Churchmen for your exertions in sending out a clergyman to us, the first spiritual pastor of the Church on the banks of the Chuput, who has now been here for six months working faithfully. Welsh Churchmen cannot but feel saddened at the neglect and indifference of the Church towards her Welsh children outside Wales during the past. We are often taunted with the fact that while in the United States and other places there are hundreds of Welsh chapels, there is no Welsh Episcopal Church. God be praised, the Church is waking up in these days to her high and holy mission, in spite of the attacks of her enemies.

“The South American Missionary Society deserves our warmest gratitude for taking up our cause so thoroughly, and our prayer is that God's countenance may be lifted up on its noble aims, and that the dew of His blessing may rest upon its faithful missionaries now labouring to extend the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in this great continent.

“The general opinion here, in the colony, is that the Committee has been wise in its selection of Mr. Davies, and that it would have been impossible to have found one more suitable for the situation and the work. Though the colony has a population of no more than 1,500, still the field is a large one for one clergyman, as the population is so scattered, and

that along two valleys 35 miles in length. This makes it impossible for a large congregation to assemble regularly at one spot for common worship. It is necessary therefore to hold services at several places, or to let a large portion of the inhabitants be out of reach of the means of grace. Services are held now in 6 or 7 places with congregations varying from 20 to 40 persons. The spiritual condition of the colony was low before the arrival of Mr. Davies, but the efforts to hold services in so many places, and to visit everywhere is doing much good, and will I am sure be crowned with further success. He is assisted by two laymen, without whom it would be impossible to provide for so scattered a population. We suffer much from want of a Church, as dwelling-houses are neither convenient nor do they draw people together, but one large Church would be of no use to us. Three small Churches to hold a congregation of 60 or 70 each would best meet our immediate requirements, and if we had £80 given us, wherewith to buy timber, the four churchmen in the colony would do the remainder of the work necessary themselves. It is of great importance that we should do all we can in furthering the Church Mission here. This little branch established here, may be the means under God of promoting that religious union among our fellow-countrymen, which angels might desire to look upon."

From Mr. Edwin C. Roberts, farmer, of Bryn Antur, Chuput.

"All our wishes are now fulfilled, and we have a Welsh clergyman among us! Many and earnest have been our prayers for this, and you have seen your efforts crowned with success. This will be a comfort to you as you draw near the end of your journey, that you have been instrumental in God's hands in planting the pure Church of the New Testament in Patagonia. That God may strengthen you, and give you many days, is the prayer of many a Welshman to-day in this colony. We would also express our thanks to the Committee for their zealous work. It now remains for us to do what we can, and we shall not be found wanting.

"I am glad to say our clergyman is exceedingly active and gaining ground in the affections of the people. He employs two 'lay curates,' Jonathan Davies, and John Evan Jones, of Dolwry Salan. (John E. Jones went out three years ago, and had been brought up as a pupil-teacher of excellent character.)

"The river is rising. We expect a good year. There is much talk about gold, but coal and iron have been discovered, and fresh land of great fertility; also some slates. Three of the colonists were killed by the Indians, but others are preparing to go out prospecting again. I have been myself out on a 20 days' journey, and found copper and gold, but it is capital which is wanted here to open up the resources of the country. I hope to come to England soon. Kindest remembrances."

## Uruguay.

## FRAY BENTOS AND SALTO.



OURS, dated March 18, just received, and though I am waiting to start with the post-cart for the camp, I hasten to reply. I have posted outline of work since I set sail from Liverpool, reply concerning my enquiries at Salto and Concordia, and notice of Mr. Letts' death, with some lines in memoriam, and several newspapers, which I thought would interest you. If accounts do not reach you pray make allowance for delays: the postal arrangements up country are frightful, and I do not wonder if many letters are lost—indeed most business letters are sent in duplicate.

“You will be pleased to learn I have arranged my districts appropriately for visiting tours at fixed times. 1st and 3rd Sundays in Fray Bentos, last Sunday in each month at Paysandu or district, 2nd Sunday every three months in Entre Rios, at Gualazuaychn Gualiquay, &c., 2nd Sunday in three months in Corralito and the same in Bechadera and district. These are Sunday arrangements, and week-days are worked in. I hope, in course of time, to pay a visit to every English family in my enormous parish. I am sure no member of the Society can realise what this means in such a country as this. Fray Bentos gets alternate Sunday Service; the people would like more, but what can I do more than I have arranged for? I find the people very appreciative wherever I go, and there is an intelligence and intellectuality in the congregation that would surprise many people at home, and it is this force and independence of character that bars the approach of the English and Scotch people out here towards Romanism. Our people may, and indeed do, lapse into indifference and neglect of religion, but I have found no single case of turning to Rome. At the services the responses are given very heartily, and I find an alloquial style of preaching takes possession of one, standing in a simple room and telling the old, old story, and the good news to an earnest listening little party. I have preached in England to congregations of over a thousand people; perhaps then there was more thought of the man than of the message: now in our little family gathering it is the message one thinks of. Here is an incident showing the interest of the people:—In a house the other day, where there had been no service for the district for a year and a half, I asked a lady to play over a chant for the Venite, and other music, on the Sunday morning before the service. The lady sat down at the piano, and, after a touch or two, burst into tears. She said, ‘Pray, pardon me, I cannot help it; it is thankfulness and joy because we are going to have a service.’

“The English here much regret the death of Prince Leopold; I

forwarded Her Majesty an address of condolence, signed by her loyal subjects at Fray Bentos. I preached on the subject from Jer. li. 59—‘And this Seraiah was a quiet prince.’ The sermon was extempore, but at wish of the congregation, I wrote it out subsequently, and it is now in printer’s hands at Buenos Aires.

“I am sorry I cannot get a pass for the river steamers. Travelling is very expensive; more so than ever, as horses are decreasing—traffic increasing. Travelling will daily become more costly till railways intersect the country.

“I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“JOHN CONDER.”

## Chili.

### CHAÑARAL.

R. J. S. ROBERTSON reports as follows:—

“*Chañaral, Chili.*

“An average number of worshippers has been maintained at the outlying districts, with the exception of Taltal, as the only feasible opportunity offered me of going there was lost on account of the delay of the steamer.

“Four English ships have been in the bay during the quarter. I was allowed to preach on one only, the ‘Foxhound,’ Captain Beynon, of Swansea.

“School work has gone on as usual, and I hope satisfactorily. In my visits to the hospital I found as an indoor patient, Mr. Joseph Carrick, of Swansea, who is travelling for the benefit of his health in the ‘Henry Bath,’ of that port. Mr. Carrick has been a Methodist local preacher at home, and as he expressed a great desire to give an address here, I gave him an opportunity of preaching on June 29th. He brought a goodly number of sailors from his ship, who swelled our congregation to forty.

“You will be glad to hear that Mr. Schjolberg has been appointed manager of the *Compânia Minerá de Chañaral*, a new name for the *Compânia de Minas*. This will strengthen our position at Les Animas, as the most important mines in that mineral belong to this Company.

“Don Anibal Pinto, President of Chili during 1875–1881, died on the 9th of June. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time, and was premeditating a journey to some warmer climate when death rather suddenly cut short his hopes at Valparaiso. The newspapers speak in the highest terms of the late ex-President’s qualities and public services. He ably followed the *rôle* Errazuriz initiated, and made a resolute stand



against the claims of Rome to nominate an archbishop for Santiago. During his illness Don Anibal Pinto refused to confess to a priest, and after his death the clergy, in return, would not allow any funeral obsequies to be performed in the cathedral. This conduct must open the eyes of the Chilian nation to Romish oppression, and it is to be hoped that instead of frightening the people into slavish subjection it may have an opposite effect, and alienate them from it. Public opinion, for the time being, is unanimous in condemning the clerical party. The Liberal press made good use of the opportunity afforded it of giving the clericals what Cousin Jack calls 'banes.'

"The address of President Santa Maria, delivered to both Houses of Congress on June 1st, was full of promise. After referring to weighty matters of State, he spoke of the introduction of European colonists in the south, and the opening of several new lines of railways and the extension of others in different parts of the Republic, and concluded by congratulating the nation 'on the completion of the law of Civil Registration, making it easy to carry into effect that of Civil Marriage, and thus, without injuring or deriding religious marriage for those who wished it, the forming of the family tie will no longer encounter obstacles.'

"We have had two rather heavy showers of rain this winter.

"News has just arrived of the loss of the *Compânia Sub-Americana's* beautiful steamer 'Mapocho' off the lighthouse at Caldera, early on Saturday morning. No lives were lost. At present we have no more particulars at hand.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."



## Lota.

OUR friends will rejoice with us at the progress reported by the Rev. J. A. Dodds:—

"*The Parsonage, Lota, Chili, July 5th, 1884.*

"You will be glad to hear that the affairs and work of this chaplaincy have been progressing very favourably of late. The congregations are, I think, decidedly better, considering that this is the worst time of the year, and the services are certainly more hearty. We have also of late seen several new faces in church. On Sunday last one was in church who, on his own admission, had never been inside the church till he attended the Temperance Meeting on the previous Thursday evening, though he had lived in the neighbourhood of Lota many years. Others who have been to Church but seldom have commenced to attend very regularly, and all this I may at once state is the fruit of the Temperance work.

We have, as I told you in a previous letter, succeeded in fairly establishing a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, which has of late been making great strides. All last year I had to content myself with the juveniles, and received but two or three adult pledges ; but, as the result of a Juvenile Temperance Entertainment held last December, a sufficient number of adult pledges were received to enable me to establish a branch. I now have 38 juvenile and 42 adult pledges. These are all sound pledges, but, of course, two or three went well for a while, but soon fell away. We have, therefore, now a grand total of 80 pledged teetotallers, which is a very fair proportion of the community. The adults, you will observe, now far outnumber the juveniles. I feel that the Lord is indeed blessing this Temperance work. I sincerely hope and pray that the cause may continue to progress, and may also be permanent ; for if there is any good in teetotalism (and who can deny that there is ?), if it is beneficial at all, its beneficent influence must be increased and enhanced by permanency. To put it plainly and clearly—if a man finds he is benefited physically and pecuniarily, socially and domestically, morally and mentally, by being an abstainer for six months or a year, surely he must be benefited in a proportionate degree the longer he adheres to his pledge. And the Temperance work gives me great cause for thankfulness, not only for the sake of saving men from the slavery of strong drink, and from the committal of a soul-destroying sin, and all the horrors that follow in the train of the abuse of strong drink, but also, as I have above mentioned, for the fact that it is—what its exponents maintain it to be—the handmaid to religion. Those who seldom or never came to church come with regularity since they have signed the pledge.

“ And this is as it should be. It paves the way for the entrance of the Gospel ; for by means of this Society you are brought into close connection with those whom you would otherwise very rarely see. May God bless our branch Society and enable every member to keep his pledge !

“ We are expecting a visit from the Bishop in about eight or ten weeks hence, when I hope to have a large number of candidates for confirmation. We have already commenced our classes some three weeks past. I look forward to the visit of our good Bishop with much pleasure, as I hope and believe he will stimulate and give strength to the work here, and be made the instrument of much blessing to our community. I trust the Committee at home will not fail to send up the petition to the God of all grace that the Bishop may come to us in ‘ the fulness of the blessing of the Gospel of peace ’ ; that the Temperance Society here may have the abiding presence of the Almighty ; that this confirmation season may be one of great blessing to the candidates, both past and present ; and that my work as a whole may be productive of much good—good which, though it may not be seen here, may be manifest in eternity. Pray that the Word so constantly read and preached, though it be in much weak-

ness, may not return void, but may have free course and be glorified, and thus accomplish that which God pleases, and prosper in the thing whereunto He has sent it.

“We observe with pleasure the increased popularity of the South American Missionary Society at home, and trust that the Lord will stir up more hearts like those of the venerable, as well as noble, Earl of Shaftesbury, and the truly Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, to further the work according to their power; whether that be by influence or money – or by both.

“JAMES ALLAN DODDS.”

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## The S.S. “Allen Gardiner” in the Port of Liverpool.

**O**N Saturday afternoon, September 13th, it was our happy privilege to welcome to Liverpool the “Allen Gardiner.” After an anxious day, spent in the busy haunts of commerce, and amid the turmoil of streets through which hurrying crowds told of the race for wealth, or competence, or daily bread, it was a refreshing change to see, sitting swan-like on the broad bosom of the Mersey, a graceful ship asking no freight save the prayers of God’s people in the port of Liverpool. Small as the vessel is, there was no lack of dignity in the manner in which it glided, with its colours flying, into the dock. It almost seemed conscious of the lofty purposes for which it was designed. What manner of reception would be accorded it in the great seaport we could not foresee, but the prayer of our hearts was that it would be such as would honour Him to whose service the ship is being dedicated; and this prayer we gratefully record has been abundantly answered. The Liverpool press of all shades gave the widest circulation to the letter announcing the presence of the missionary ship, while the dock authorities placed it in the most prominent and accessible position, and throughout the day a constant stream of visitors thronged the quay. Some boarded the ship to inspect and invoke a blessing on it, its crew, and the work in which it is to be engaged; and many have been the heartfelt prayers to God for His gracious favour. On Monday

evening an excellent Christian brother, Mr. Thomas Williams, of the Sailors' Institute, accompanied by a choir, conducted a bright and joyous service from the ship's bridge, in which many on the quay earnestly joined. While supplicating the Divine blessing in language the warmth of which carried fresh cheer to our hearts, he faithfully pressed upon his hearers the need of a personal interest in Christ. Thus the servant, imitating the Master's example, proclaimed the Gospel from the ship to those gathered upon the shore. It was most fitting that the Sailors' Home should give a welcome to the ship that not only bears a gallant sailor's name, but is destined, please God, like its predecessor, to bring help and succour to those "who go down to the sea in ships;" but those who cluster round the Home did more—they gave the love of brethren to those whom they found on board. Tuesday was the great day. From stem to stern the vessel was gaily dressed with flags which floated in the bright sunshine, and, before the time announced, besides the numerous spectators on the quay, friends began to assemble on the deck from North Wales, Mid-Yorkshire, Cheshire, Birkenhead, and Liverpool, until it was thronged. Amongst those who afterwards came was the mother of a young sailor belonging to the "Erwin," whose life the Mission had been the means of saving last year, and who came to express her gratitude. Mrs. Langworthy, whose munificent donations, amounting to £2,000, covered half the entire cost of the "Allen Gardiner," had written regretting her inability to be present, and "trusting that the little vessel may be safely guided on its voyage, and that an abundant blessing may be poured on the Mission and all its branches." Another friend was sorry that many infirmities would not permit her to be present, but hoped in spirit to join in prayer, adding: "In storm or calm may God speed, preserve, and prosper her, and those who journey in her, sent forth to spread the glorious gospel of the blessed God." The Rev. Canon McNeile wrote: "I trust that the invocation of God's blessing upon the Mission vessel may be no mere form, but being done in faith, may indeed bring the answer of true prosperity."

Precisely at half-past two o'clock the Rev. W. W. Kirby, M.A., R.D., Rector of Barnsley, who thirty years ago assisted at the launch of the first "Allen Gardiner," gave out the hymn:

"Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim,"

which was heartily led by Mr. Williams's choir, assisted by a harmonium played by a lady, and taken up as heartily by the assembled friends. Mr. Herbert W. Rowe, having read from the ship's Bible one of Capt. Gardiner's favourite psalms, the 62nd, and portions of the 107th, the Rev. E. Sinnett-Jones, of Penmaenmawr, offered prayer. The Chairman, Rev. W. W. Kirby, then gave an admirable and stirring address. After referring to the launch of the first "Allen Gardiner," and giving an account of the objects of the Society, he mentioned his first visit to Liverpool twenty years ago, when the merchants, in conjunction with Rev. Canon Hume, whom severe indisposition now kept away, had responded so generously, and thrown themselves into the movement so heartily, that the Patagonian Mission had become the Missionary Society for South America. He was glad to see in the Treasurer, Mr. H. W. Rowe, the son of one of those merchants who was a munificent benefactor. Speaking of the deaths of the Founders of the Society, he said that recent lamentable events had proved that it is not every man that can endure to die of starvation; but here were seven men, every one of whom had been enabled to say, "Thy will be done," and to die without a murmur, proving the marvellous power of Divine grace. After earnestly exhorting those who were present not to neglect the Gospel, for the furtherance of which the new vessel had been built, he said he was now glad to be on the third "Allen Gardiner," and to congratulate the Society upon having so far progressed as to be in possession of a steamer, combined with arrangements for sailing, which would be a great advantage in the operations of the Society in connection with Terra del Fuégo and the Falkland Islands. The hymn, "Sow in the morn thy seed," was then sung, and the Rev. Robert Linton, Vicar of St. Paul's, Birkenhead, offered a Dedicatory Prayer, after which Rev. H. C. Lory, Vicar of St. Mark's, Liverpool, delivered an

address in which he gave interesting accounts of what he had seen of the work amongst the Fuegian natives. Mr. Thomas Hanmer, President of the Sailors' Home, spoke of the necessity of working in faith.

Mr. Thos. Farmer, Association Secretary, invited those who were present to join in the work by becoming subscribers or collectors; and Mr. W. H. Rowe, Treasurer, expressed his gratification at seeing so many present, and hoped that there would be responses to the invitation to take up the work which had a claim upon them all.

The proceedings were then brought to a close by singing

"All hail the power of Jesu's name,"

and the Benediction.

No one seeming to be disposed to break up what had been one of the happiest meetings ever brought together, an enthusiastic friend carried a collecting box round, and, besides the amounts put into it, two friends gave donations to the Steamer Fund, and many purchased books and some took collecting cards. It was long before the last visitor left the little vessel, and it will be very long indeed before the recollection of the Dedication Service will have passed away.

While the vessel was lying in the dock a friendly artist made a life-like oil painting of the ship and its surroundings, and proposes giving one-third of the price of any copies sold to the Society.

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## The Sailors' Home,

### LONDON DOCKS.

**A**T the invitation of the manager (T. Balding, Esq.), and the directors of this noble Institution, a lecture was delivered by Mr. F. M. Ponder on the 11th ult., illustrating the efforts of our Society to benefit sailors around the Coast of South America, special reference being made to the wonderful work in Tierra del Fuégo, with its indirect results in the rescue of the shipwrecked, and the saving of human life.

The chair was occupied by Admiral J. C. Prevost—so well known both as the sailors' friend and as one of the oldest supporters of the Society, being a member of its Committee. The audience consisted of a number of sailors of all ranks staying in the Home, who, for the most part, were personally familiar with Cape Horn and its dangers. The cheers which greeted the little "Allen Gardiner" and her labours, and the hearty applause which followed on a recital of our brave Bishop's latest fearless undertaking in the "Messenger," were evidences of appreciation not often elicited from our ordinary audiences. At the close of the lecture, which was listened to with the greatest attention, and which was as usual beautifully illustrated by our dissolving views, Captain Holdsworth, a well-known philanthropist and sailors' friend, and one of the directors of the Home, proposed a vote of thanks to the gallant Admiral for so kindly presiding, eulogising his many-sided labours in the cause of the Gospel. The Admiral, in his response, touchingly alluded to his personal acquaintance with Captain Allen Gardiner, and to the fact that he had taken Mrs. Despard and family out to Keppel Island—then nothing but a bare spot of land with a shed on it—in 1856. It was remarked during the evening that the interest of the occasion was increased by the presence of at least three who have volunteered in different capacities to serve in the New Ship. A collection of about 30s. was made at the door, and the audience were informed that further contributions to the Society would be received at the Bank of the Home.

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### A Few Words as to My Tour in Ireland.



IN place of the usual sketch of "Proceedings in the Provinces," we this month insert a short account of his late Irish tour, by the pen of our friend, the Rev. P. R. Mahony :---

Stripped of her endowments and glebe lands, and sent out into the wilderness to struggle for existence, the Church of Ireland has had a hard time of it during the last fourteen years. But, under the

divine blessing, she has been enabled in the face of the most adverse circumstances, to demonstrate her marvellous vitality and self-reliance. Her sons—the very salt of the earth in Ireland, the upholders of law and order, the peaceful conservators of “truth and justice, religion and piety”—have nobly rallied round her, and out of their limited means supplied *the sinews of war*.

To have done this at a time when the incomes of many were greatly reduced by recent legislation; when trade was well-nigh paralysed, and numbers of loyal citizens with private means were quietly leaving their native land and settling down for ever in safer and less disturbed countries, surely reflects infinite credit upon Irish Churchmen. When it is borne in mind also that the Church of Ireland has been forced to provide her own endowments, to purchase all the glebe lands now in her possession, to make annual payments for the future sustenance of the clergy and bishops to “the representative body,” and to meet the local claims of all educational and charitable institutions, one would imagine that external objects, such as the South American Missionary Society, would appeal to her in vain for support.

My tour, however, in behalf of the Society would demonstrate the reverse.

With one or two exceptions the meetings and sermons were, in proportion to the number in attendance, most liberally responded to.

For example, at Ballymascanlan, a very small village near Dundalk, I held a meeting attended by 35 or 36 persons, and the collection amounted to £2 12s. 6d. In a day or two afterwards a gentleman in the same place forwarded £5, and while Lieut. Sullivan and I were at breakfast a letter arrived enclosing sixpence, with these words—“South American Missionary Society. It is very little, but it is given for Christ’s sake.”

This very touching incident encouraged me much.

At two small Churches in Co. Louth, ably and faithfully served by one Rector, the offertory amounted to £5, although the number of worshippers in both places was less than 100.

At Killybegs, a remote little town in Donegal, the offertory was £5 11s. 5d.; at Christ Church, Londonderry, after deductions for church expenses, £8; and at Balbriggan, a small place in Co. Dublin, £6. I add no more cases to prove the liberality of Irish Churchmen, and the very deep interest they take in the glorious work carried on by the Society, but I shall never forget the cordiality and hospitality with which I was received in every house. All without exception showed me great kindness. I felt throughout my tour as though I were an *old friend on a visit to friends*.

At Foyle College, I was the guest of Dr. Hime, the distinguished principal of that well-known establishment; and it was my privilege, at his request, to deliver a lecture illustrated by diagrams to all his pupils and masters. Such hearty cheers as those noble boys greeted me with

at the close I have rarely heard. This was the pleasing finish to my visit to the famous and historic city—the maiden city of Londonderry.

I cannot conclude this brief sketch without saying that the Irish Church is deeply interested in, and has great sympathy with, the South American Missionary Society, nor without acknowledging, with sincere thanks, the great kindness and help rendered to me during my tour by two of the most zealous and energetic friends of the Society, namely, Mrs. Gahan and Lieut. Sullivan.

Had the Society the earnest support of a large number of such indefatigable workers in England, where there is so much wealth and influence, I cannot but think that its annual income would soon be doubled.

The story of the Southern Mission, in Tierra del Fuégo, to my mind, is one of the noblest chapters in the annals of modern missions, and when simply and plainly told invariably produces deep impressions; for it shows that the Gospel is now what it was in primitive days, the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Let this blessed story be told throughout England, and the result will be that the South American Missionary Society will ere long be able to extend the work throughout the great continent of South America.

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## PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 13th inst.:—

1. That God may be pleased to make the New Mission Ship “Allen Gardiner” the blessed instrument of saving life, and, above all, of extending Christian civilisation in Tierra del Fuégo, in the shape of that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, which Christ’s Gospel and Church alone can produce.

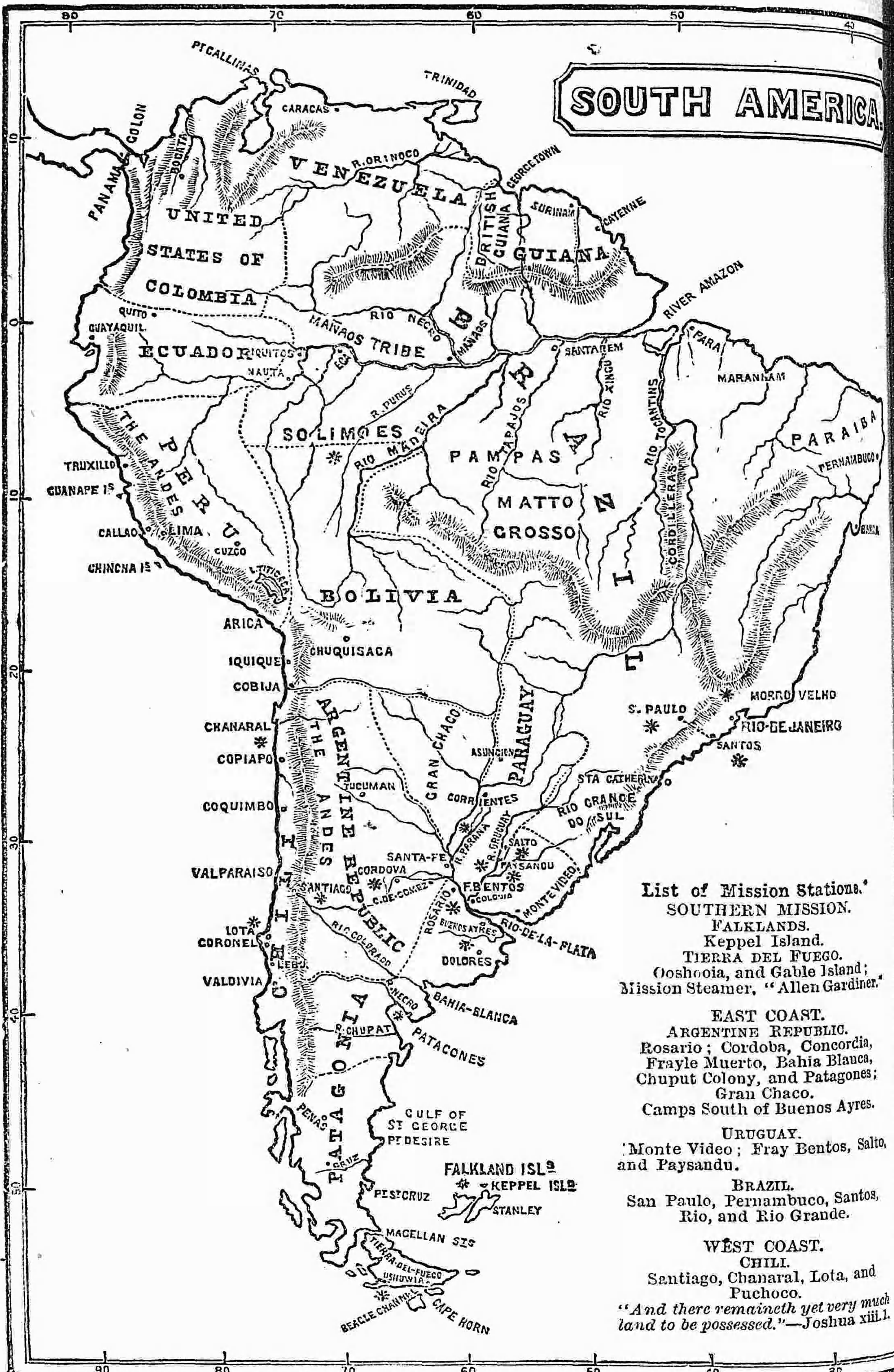
2. That He may graciously protect her, and those who journey in her, on the outward-bound voyage, and in the many future perils to which they may be exposed.

3. That the Lord of the Harvest may graciously guide the Society, and its workers at the Southern Mission, to a right judgment in seeking to develop and extend that Mission amongst the Ona and Alaculoof, as well as the Yaghan, tribes of Tierra del Fuégo.

4. That the divine blessing may further the efforts of Mr. Walker at Pernambuco, and Mr. Hooper, in conjunction with Mr. Curran, at Rio Janeiro, in their Christian labours amongst the seamen afloat and ashore, at those important ports.



# SOUTH AMERICA



- List of Mission Stations.**
- SOUTHERN MISSION.**  
 FALKLANDS.  
 Keppel Island.  
 TIERRA DEL FUEGO.  
 Ooshooia, and Gable Island;  
 Mission Steamer, "Allen Gardiner."
- EAST COAST.**  
**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**  
 Rosario; Cordoba, Concordia,  
 Frayle Muerto, Bahia Blanca,  
 Chuput Colony, and Patagones;  
 Gran Chaco.  
 Camps South of Buenos Ayres.
- URUGUAY.**  
 Monte Video; Fray Bentos, Salto,  
 and Paysandu.
- BRAZIL.**  
 San Paulo, Pernambuco, Santos,  
 Rio, and Rio Grande.
- WEST COAST.**  
**CHILL.**  
 Santiago, Chanaral, Lota, and  
 Puchoco.
- "And there remaineth yet very much  
 land to be possessed."—Joshua xiii.1.*

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Sept.* 13); Rev. Thos. Bridges (*Aug.* 12 and 25); Rev. Dr. Conder (*Aug.* 12); Rev. J. A. Dodds (*Aug.* 18, *Sept.* 1); Rev. J. Midgley (*Sep* 18 and 25); Rev. R. Allen (*Sept.* 5); Rev. Dr. Humble (*Sept.* 8); W. Barnett, Esq. (*Sept.* 4 and 6); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Aug.* 12 and 27); Jas. Ferguson (*Aug.* 21); Jas. Lewis (*Aug.* 11); P. J. R. Walker (*Sept.* 18 and 24); H. Mahony (*Aug.* 12, 19, and *Sept.* 12); W. Bartlett (*Aug.* 14).

### BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 11th inst.

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of September was £354. 14s. 5d.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 6th and 20th inst.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**T**HE two prominent events that mark the last month in our missionary history are the triumphal progress of our new mission steamer round the coast, with her departure for South America, and the safe return of our Bishop from his perilous voyage from Stanley to Ooshooia in his ten-ton boat the "Messenger," extending over twenty-six days in mid-winter.

We thank God for this gracious mercy, and we hope to give in our next magazine some most interesting extracts from the Bishop's last long letter.

The Pure Literature Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have both kindly made grants of books to the ship's library of the "Allen Gardiner," for which our best thanks have been given. We have also to acknowledge a generous grant of their most useful specialities from the "Pioneer Luminous Paint Company," through Mr. W. C. Horne, for the "Allen Gardiner" and the Southern Mission, where we are sure these scientific novelties will be appreciated.

A good and suitable library, and many excellent prints, will help to light up the wooden walls and the hearts of oaks on board our little craft, while a handsome present of Bickersteth's Hymn Books from the Vicar of Hampstead, the kind and able Author, will aid in making melody in many hearts, lifting the sailor's soul to the hills from whence cometh his help.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson held a morning service on board the ship on Sunday morning at 9.30, Mr. F. Ponder and Mr. Carroll from the Sailors' Home reading the special lessons.

Mr. Simpson gave an address on 1 Cor. xvi. 13. He subsequently administered the Holy Communion to the captain, crew, and friends assembled. It was a most happy and hearty gathering, and may hope for God's blessing upon it.

We are rejoiced to find that the Annual Sale of Work at Lee has been, as usual, a great success.

## The Mission Steamer "Allen Gardiner."



THE new "Allen Gardiner" came into the Port of London on the 4th ult. She was built at Port Glasgow, and is destined to proceed to the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, starting on or about Oct. 27th, for the purpose of continuing that wonderful work of Christian civilisation which has been so singularly successful amongst the inhabitants of the Fuegian Archipelago. She is a wooden built auxiliary screw, with engines of 60 h.p., 80 feet long, 16 feet beam, 87 tons B.M., fore-and-aft schooner-rigged, and commanded by Captain J. C. T. Willis.

She is the third ship bearing the same name and commission. The first, a 100-ton square rigged schooner, was launched in 1854, and named in memory of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N., whose unselfish and heroic efforts to benefit the Fuegians ended in his death from starvation, with six companions, in September, 1851. After nearly twenty years of rough and eventful service it was deemed advisable, for various reasons, to replace this first venture, and accordingly a 50-ton yawl was built in 1874, and despatched for that purpose. For the last ten years this second Mission Ship has served, amidst innumerable dangers, not only to carry the Society's agents, with cattle, provisions, and despatches to and fro between the Beagle Channel, Sandy Point, and the Falkland Islands, but she has also rendered most important international and humane services, which have been publicly recognised by the Italian, the French, and the British Governments. Owing, however, to the natural expansion of the work, and to the ever-present dangers attending the long passages of the little yawl from station to station—at one time taking forty days to cover a distance of 280 miles—it became necessary for the Committee of the South American Missionary Society to face the situation, and last year an appeal was accordingly made for funds to build a steamship. The liberality of one lady, Mrs. Langworthy, of Manchester, in

contributing £2,000 for the purpose, lightened the burden imposed by growing responsibilities, and in the end the present steamer was designed, built, launched, and dedicated to continue the work of her two predecessors. She lay at the jetty in the Western Basin of the London Docks, where every facility was offered for her inspection. By comparison with the mammoths around her she appears altogether unequal to the task before her, both in her outward passage and in her subsequent battles with the elements near Cape Horn, and everyone who sees her must be impressed with the feeling that this is indeed a 'venture of faith,' and they at the same time cannot fail to wish her and her brave captain and crew 'God-speed.'

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It was decided by the Committee to hold a Farewell Service and Meeting on board the ship, on Monday, October the 13th.

As the launching day was suggestive of the terrible storms that beat about Cape Horn, so the farewell day represented the calms often met with in those southern seas. Monday was a calm, cold, bright, and beautiful day, the sun never retiring behind a cloud till he sank in the west, while the little steamer, gaily dressed out in bunting from stem to stern, and sitting gracefully on the glassy surface of the western basin, basking in the sunshine, and we trust also in the light of God's countenance, looked liked a child of the Ocean bent on taking a holiday.

Soon after two o'clock friends of the South American Missionary Society began to arrive in the dock and made for the jetty where the "Allen Gardiner" lay. Several members of the Committee, with the chairman at their head, together with the secretaries and Captain Willis, received the visitors and welcomed them on deck. For an hour bands of old and young friends were arriving, who scrutinised with the liveliest interest every nook and corner of the beautiful little craft.

At three o'clock the service commenced. It was almost identical with that used on the occasion of the launch of the vessel on the Clyde, consisting of two hymns, two prayers, two portions of Holy Scripture, a pronouncement by the chairman, and the Benediction. The religious service was led by the Rev. W. Windle, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair (both duly vested in surplice, hood, and stole), assisted by the Rev. Charles Stirling, Vicar of New Malden, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, of Cheltenham, the Rev. H. S. Acworth, the Rev. A. A. Welby, Rector of Tollerton, and the Rev. P. R. Mahoney, of the Diocesan Home Mission. Occasion was taken in the service to commend to God's blessing, guidance, and protection Mr. Armstrong, who goes out by the "Allen

Gardiner," as a Lay Missionary to Ooshooia. This special prayer was offered up by the Rev. H. S. Acworth, Vicar of Chobham, under whom Mr. Armstrong has been reading and training in parish work for many months.

There were several other clergy present, amongst whom we noticed the Rev. E. Smith, the Rev. J. J. Manley, the Rev. C. Mortlock, &c. &c.

The musical portion of the service was conducted by Miss Leach, organist of Curzon Chapel, who kindly and ably presided at the harmonium (generously lent by the Sailors' Home Committee), and by Mrs. and Miss Simpson, who led the singing, and admirably the "Old Hundredth," as well as "From Chili's rugged mountains," sounded as they were wafted over the waters and penetrated every quarter of the surrounding dockyard. Many a charm-bound docksman paused to listen while a congregation of 400, with hearts and voices, made the sound of His praises to be heard.

The Society has much reason to be gratified by the very courteous and kind attention with which they were met by the Superintendent and by Mr. Lawrence. The latter gentleman most considerately extemporised a chapel in one of the sheds, which, in the event of rain or greater cold, would have been of great value.

Mr. Small, of the firm of Boning and Small, photographers to H.M. the Queen, of 22 Baker Street, Portman Square, were in attendance and took some beautiful photos, both of the ship itself and of the gathering for service. After the service a meeting was held, at which Admiral Prevost presided. After a few hearty words of welcome and good cheer from the Admiral, A. R. Pite, Esq., chairman of the committee, proposed, and the Rev. C. H. Turner, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London, seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :—

"That in faithful dependence on Almighty God, this Meeting of the friends and supporters of the South American Missionary Society devoutly commends this ship with its captain, crew, and missionary to the Divine protection of Him who has so graciously watched over our two preceding ships for thirty years and so mercifully guarded them from all the perils of the sea."

J. Macandrew, Esq., J.P., then proposed and the Rev. R. J. Simpson seconded the second resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was as follows :—

"That the best thanks of the Society are due and are hereby given to the Sub-Committee who have conducted the various arrangements for the building and completion of the mission ship."

The seconder mentioned the indefatigable aid given by Captain Poulden, R.N., in this work.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman of the meeting, and hearty cheers for Captain Willis and his crew, and for Mrs. Langworthy, the munificent donor of £2,000.

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### THE "ALLEN GARDINER" AT BRISTOL.

The mission steamer "Allen Gardiner," recently built for service in Tierra-del-Fuégó in connection with the South American Missionary Society, was on September 22 the scene of a sacred service. The vessel was lying at the Drawbridge, Bristol, for several days, and was visited by a large number of persons interested in the missionary cause. The service commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the vessel, the quays, and drawbridge were crowded during the service. Among the many clergymen and friends of the Mission present were the Revs. C. Griffiths (Seamen's Mission), W. S. Bruce, A. Medland, W. B. Doherty, and W. Hazeldine; General Grove, Col. Newbolt, and Mr. Lavington. After the singing of the hymn "From Chili's rugged mountains," E. W. Bird, Esq., one of the hon. secretaries of the Society, stated a few facts in connection with the Mission and the vessel they had met to dedicate. The steamer they were on board was called the "Allen Gardiner," after the great Christian hero of that name. Thirty-three years ago that very month Allen Gardiner lost his life from starvation on the shores of Tierra-del-Fuégó in his fruitless endeavour to Christianise the natives of that part of America. Previous to the present "Allen Gardiner" there had been two other vessels engaged in the mission work on the South American coast, the first being a schooner, which was despatched from that port thirty-two years ago. That vessel was engaged in the work until 1874, when a yawl was sent out to take her place, and she had been at work in the region referred to until now. Being unsuited for the requirements of the Society, a new steamer had been built, and would proceed to South America next month, the vessel belonging not to the Church Missionary Society, but to the South American Missionary Society, and had cost £4,000. All but £600 of that sum had been raised, and he hoped that amount would be obtained before she left their shores, and that Bristol would liberally help towards that end (hear hear). The "Allen Gardiner" would be better able to navigate the dangerous and intricate channels on the Tierra-del-Fuégó coast, and, indeed, throughout the coast of South America, with its thirty millions of inhabitants. She was destined to carry the Gospel of Christ in the region referred to, and all their hopes were that the efforts of the agents of the Society would be crowned with success. But why, it might be asked, were they holding the dedication service in Bristol? For the reason that the Mission Society was cradled in Bristol, that over thirty years ago the first ship called the "Allen Gardiner" left that port for the South American mission, therefore it was most natural the new vessel should visit Bristol

prior to her departure to carry on similar work. Capt. Willis, the commander of the yawl "Allen Gardiner," was on board that day, and would take out his new charge—a better fitted instrument for the growing work. The work, then, was begun in Bristol—the first ship was a Bristol vessel. It was sent out by the energy of a Bristol (Redland) man, the Rev. G. Pakenham Despard, who took out a Bristol boy, twelve years old, with him, an adopted son, and he was now an ordained minister of the Church of England. The Rev. Thomas Bridges stood out yonder in Tierra-del-Fuégó as the foremost figure of a gallant missionary band, mostly Bristol men and Bristol women, to fight the Lord's battle against sin and Satan, against the savage cruel ways of races of uncivilised men and women. He stood there having made the straits and channels of that dangerous navigation near Tierra-del-Fuégó safe for the navies of all the world, and instead of murder and wreckage they had now shipwrecked mariners saved, and lost ships and cargoes safeguarded by the Christian influence of that Bristol man who had planted a Christian village and Christian district in the midst of a waste howling wilderness of savagedom. They had met to praise God, to listen to His Word, and further to solemnly dedicate this ship, her mariners, her engineer and his assistants, her captain, and her work to the care of the Lord. He hoped his friends would allow their zeal for the cause to show itself not only by their prayers and praises that day, but by action to prove their sincerity. Would they allow him to telegraph to the society in London before the ship reached there that £100 at least of the £600 had been paid down by Bristolians? He would give £5 towards it, and he hoped 19 more might be found who would give the same sum each (applause). A portion of Scripture was next read and prayer offered by Colonel G. Newbolt (Clifton). The Rev. C. Griffiths (chaplain to the Bristol Seamen's Mission) next addressed the assembly, and spoke of the valuable work the agents of the Society had accomplished on the Patagonian coast, and he hoped the mission would continue to bear increased fruit. Through the agency of the Society natives had been evangelised, and the inhabitants of the coast were now good and kind to British seamen who met with the misfortune of being wrecked on the coast. The Society had erected harbours of refuge along the South American coast, which were proving a great boon to ships engaged in that part. Another portion of Scripture was read by General Grove (Clifton), and this was followed by the dedication of the vessel. A collection on behalf of the debt on the new steamer was then taken.

In the evening a meeting was held in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church, Clifton, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Frank M. Ponder on "The Origin and Progress of Civilisation in Tierra del Fuégó," which is considered one of the most remarkable evidences of the powers of Christianity in modern times. The lecture, which was exceedingly interesting and instructive, was made more so by a number of descriptive views, shown by means of a lantern.

## THE "ALLEN GARDINER" AT PORTSMOUTH.

The mission steamer, "Allen Gardiner," belonging to the South American Missionary Society, arrived here on the 1st October. She is now in charge of Captain John Henry Kamprath, till her arrival in London, when she will be commanded by Captain Willis, and proceed in about three weeks' time to Tierra del Fuégo. This vessel is named after Captain A. F. Gardiner, late R.N., who was starved to death on the coast of Tierra del Fuégo, on September 5th, 1851. This vessel supersedes a yawl, which was at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, when H.M.S. Doterel was blown up, and her boats saved four officers and men, and she also rescued the officers and crew of the "Golden West," belonging to the Italian and the Argentine Antarctic expedition, when wrecked in Slogget Bay, and brought them safely to the head mission station, Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, and lodged and fed twenty-two Germans, who had abandoned their vessel, the "Erwin," off Cape Horn, when on fire, and had been eight days in their boats. The steamer left Glasgow on Sept. 10, visiting Liverpool and Bristol *en route*. On Thursday, Oct. 2nd, a dedication service was held at the John Pounds Institute, Portsmouth. It was at first intended to hold the service on board, but as the accommodation below was scarcely sufficient it was at the last moment decided to hold it at the Institute. Commander Key conducted the proceedings, and after prayer and the singing of a hymn, Admiral Sir B. J. Sullivan, K.C.B., said he took a deep interest in the work. For some time he was employed in the survey of those very shores in which they were interested. The last time he was in the Falkland Islands he met Captain Allen Gardiner's wife and children, Captain Gardiner having left them there whilst he communicated with the Patagonians with the view of establishing a mission, which, however, he failed entirely in doing, owing to the influence which the Roman Catholic priesthood exerted against them, and the conduct of the traders, who gave in exchange for the valuable skins of the Patagonians very bad Brazilian rum. Finding that this was hopeless, Captain Gardiner returned to England and established a society for the purpose of promoting missionary work in Tierra del Fuégo. Four Indians were brought to England, and they showed great capabilities in many ways, besides being of a very amiable character. One died of small pox, and the others were sent back to their homes, and it was hoped that their influence would make it safe for them to go among the natives. Instead of taking out a small vessel, Captain Gardiner proceeded there in two boats which he had built. He took a party with him, consisting of a catechist, a medical missionary, and four Cornish fishermen. At that time he (the speaker) was living with his family in the Falkland Islands, whence he had arranged to supply Captain Gardiner with provisions. But he received no tidings of him, and at the time when he was perishing of hunger he had a schooner before his very door, which afterwards found his remains, and

which could have been sent to his succour. Captain Gardiner, it afterwards appeared, had instructed his wife to write to him, informing him of the work of the mission, and telling him when he should want provisions. He got that letter fourteen years later, when his London agent, who was about to effect some structural alterations in his premises, came across it. That letter would have saved Captain Gardiner's life, but he believed that nothing short of his death would have excited the necessary interest in the work of the mission. When he (the speaker) arrived home he heard that it was intended to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to Captain Gardiner and his party, but he told them that they would perpetuate his memory more effectually by having another mission vessel built. (Hear hear.) They fell in with his idea and invited him to Clifton, where he sketched out the plans upon which the mission had since been conducted. Captain Gardiner's journal was subsequently found, and in it he detailed the mistakes under which he had laboured, and their views entirely coincided. Young Gardiner went out with the next mission to Tierra del Fuégo, and by the advice of Bishop Stirling, who was then their missionary, they commenced work in the mainland, and that work had since prospered. He trusted God's blessing would rest on the mission, and pointed out that for thirty years various craft belonging to the Society had not met with a single accident in those wild and stormy regions.—Commander Key designated Admiral Sullivan as the nurse of the mission, and reminded them that Miss Mould, of 2 Eastern Villas, Southsea, was the local secretary, who would be glad to receive subscriptions.—The Rev. H. L. Young hoped that the meeting would not end merely in a little emotion, but that they would be stirred to assist in the work.—The proceedings closed with prayer by the Rev. D. L. Johnson.—*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1884.

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[The following lines were suggested by the arrival at and departure from Portsmouth of the mission ship "Allen Gardiner"] :—

Portsmouth—thy name rich in historic fame  
 Is dear to England, as the train'ng spot  
 From whence she sends her lion spirits forth  
 To give the world assurance of a race  
 That can and *will* achieve her mighty mission.  
 The heart of England in thine harbour throbs,  
 Whence flows the blood that ministers strong life  
 Unto an Empire whereon never sets  
 The Sun. All this thou see'st with honest pride.  
 Such were my thoughts, when but a few days since  
 I looked upon thee, and I felt as one  
 Who gloried in the name of Englishman.  
 War-freighted troop ships, laden gunwale deep,  
 Were hast'ning outward bound, whilst lusty cheers,

Gave them a "God speed!" from the crowd-lined shore,  
 The full-manned yards and bulwark crowded decks,  
 Whilst strains of spirit-stirring melody  
 Proudly proclaimed "Britannia rules the waves!"  
 'Midst all this "pomp and circumstance" of war  
 A humble-looking vessel rode at rest  
 Wearing no warlike token—still she bore  
 The flag of England. "What is she?" I asked  
 Of a bystander. "Goes she to the war?"  
 "No," the reply, "'tis but a mission ship,  
 "Bound for the isles that stud the southern seas."  
 Then felt I prouder still of England,  
 To know that 'mongst her lion-hearted sons,  
 Many there were prepared to "do or die"  
 Without the fierce excitement war supplied.  
 Men whose bold hearts would the thick perils dare  
 Of the wild seas that lash the stormy Horn,  
 To save and not to slaughter; to hold up  
 The cross of Christ, without a wish to gain  
 The world's applause. Go bravely forth, good ship,  
 The work thou hast in hand is nobler far  
 Than those huge vessels passing outward bound  
 To do their fearful mission in the East.  
 They go to do a duty—so do you;  
 And though those duties be as far apart  
 As light from dark there is a Power above  
 That has apportioned both your tasks, and will  
 Award and recompense, as each fulfil  
 Their duty to their country and their God.

Sandown, Oct. 6th.

T. MATON.

## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### STANLEY.

WE have received the following letter from Mr. James Lewis:—

*Port Stanley, Falklands, August 11th, 1884.*

"I regret to have to inform you that up to the present time we have had no news of the 'Messenger' since she left the Falklands. We have within the last few days heard that on the 4th of July they ran into Port Albemarle, at which place the house in which they were



drying their clothes accidentally caught fire, and was burnt down, so

destroying their clothes that they were reduced to the necessity of converting their blankets into garments. But the Bishop was not to be deterred, and we understand the next day proceeded on his voyage. His lordship hoped to get back to the Falklands from Ooshooia in time to catch the mail by which I send this; but he himself said that the delay in getting away from here would make that very doubtful. We hope soon to hear of his safe arrival. Everyone here have been anxious since their leaving, which anxiety seems increasing. On the 2nd of this month a large ship, outward bound, came in here, having met with a heavy gale to the westward of Cape Horn, and had to run back and make for the Falklands. All on board except the mate, the captain and his daughter, were more or less disabled through the tempestuous weather they endured. The captain informed me that of nearly every sea that broke over the vessel the water that could not immediately escape almost instantaneously became ice; ropes, blocks, &c., became immovable, being shrouded with ice. He says he should not be surprised to hear that many persons have been frozen to death in these latitudes this season. The weather has been more severe since the Bishop left than we have experienced for many years. However, we trust that the Almighty Overruler of all will bring them back in safety to us, and that though the visit has been made at such exceedingly great hazard and discomfort, that the result of his lordship's journey may be to the honour and glory of God, and to the extension of His Kingdom. We will have seen Tierra del Fuégo under its worst prospects, and will probably thereby be enabled to avoid establishing stations in places which, if seen at another season of the year, might prove to be tempting spots, but to have very many disadvantages in winter time.

“Possibly his lordship might be struck with the eligibility of Thetis Bay, on the east coast of Tierra del Fuégo. With the Mission yawl<sup>l</sup> in the bay as a temporary floating home, operations could be commenced at once among the Ona. The auxiliary steam power of the new vessel would remove former objections as regards difficulty of entrance or exit.

“The yawl should be on her way to Ooshooia, and nearly, if not there. They will keep a good look-out for the ‘Messenger,’ and should they on reaching Ooshooia find that she has not been there, will immediately go in search of her in the neighbourhood of east and south-east coasts of Tierra del Fuégo, Statenland, &c. Meanwhile I hope and pray that we may soon see her glide into the harbour, her mission accomplished, his lordship's loved face radiant with satisfaction, and not even a twinge of his rheumatism to remind him of the wet and cold, exposure, discomfort, and danger which he has undergone in order to do his utmost to advance the Master's work.

“The mail closes within an hour. I conclude with kindest wishes to all who control the Mission Society's movements, and pray that God may bless their efforts to his own glory.

“JAMES LEWIS.”

## Argentine Republic.

### ROSARIO.



OUR esteemed friend, Mr. W. Barnett, sends the following:—

*“Rosario, 4th Sept. 1884.*

“Mr. Davis has shown me your last letter to him, with which, I may add, he is well satisfied; and I have only to say that I heartily join you in hoping that Mr. Adams will prove a kind teacher of the ‘good news;’ and that, relying on Him through whom he works, he may be used to bring about a desire on the part of the people to ‘seek,’ so that they may ‘find.’

“I may mention that several have made the appointment a subject for special prayer, and feel sure the hand of God is directing matters for His glory and our good.

“Mr. Davis has prayed in the services for our new clergyman since his appointment.

“Mr. Hendriksen has returned, after a visit to Paraguay, and is now preparing a report, which I shall enclose with this.

*“Rosario, 6th Sept., 1884.*

“Referring to your letter of January 28, and to mine in answer, *i.e.* Paraguay as a mission field, including Dr. Stewart’s answers to the Committee’s queries, I have now to inform you that Mr. Henriksen (the British and Foreign Bible agent) has now returned after a visit to that country, and has written us an interesting account of the Indians of the Chaco opposite Concepcion (or Villa Real), 225 miles north of Asuncion. At my request he is copying it out to inclose with this.

“It would appear from the report that the way is open to approach the Lengua Indians in the Chaco, while he thinks opposition would come from the Paraguayan Roman Catholic church if the Caimguas on the eastern side of the country were missionised.

“Mr. Henriksen, who is a man of much experience, and whose advice in such matters is most valuable, tells me that if a mission was decided on he would be willing to go up for a few months by way of helping to start it. He thinks that the tradesmen mentioned should, if possible, be Christian men from England who would take an interest in the work.

“I may add that the communication is by the Brazilian steamers to Matto Grosso, calling at Concepcion twice a month each way.

“With the above additions I think all the information asked for has been given ; and with the prayer that all may—I feel sure will—be ordered for the good of those we seek to benefit, and for the glory of God.”

## Should we send a Mission to Paraguay?



WE are favoured with the following notes by Mr. Henriksen, the respected agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society :

“Rosario, Sept. 5th, 1884.

“A clergyman in full orders, whose wife would undertake a girls’ school, and he himself one for boys, together with services on Sundays, would be highly welcome ; a congregation, of say forty people, could be gathered among the English and German English-speaking residents. School hours in Asuncion : summer, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. ; winter, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Constitution warrants full religious liberty, and civil registers are kept. Good school fees are paid. A small family can live, I suppose, for £300 per annum (minimum). As soon as the clergyman can manage the Spanish language, he will find an excellent opening for establishing Church services in this language. I do not consider a knowledge in Spanish absolutely necessary (however desirable) for a start, while a regular knowledge in German would at once extend a minister’s usefulness. The minister would also be backed by the few Protestants, and some of the money to his support raised on the spot. With the exception of a few evangelical conferences, held with long intervals by a Methodist preacher (in Spanish), accompanied by a Bible colporteur, to my knowledge no Protestant services have ever been held in Paraguay, and the Roman Church, with an ignorant and neglectful priesthood, has full sway concerning the spiritual welfare of the masses. The climate is healthy, average heat, with short winters.

“The ‘Caimguas’ Indians inhabit the woods of the Eastern Paraguay on the borders of the Upper Paraná to the boundary of Brazil ; they number some 4,000 to 5,000 souls, living in groups of 25 to 30 families. They retain some notions of Christianity, the corrupted traditions from the times of the Jesuits brought down from generation to generation, which is turned into a sort of worship. They believe in one Supreme Being, as well as in reward and punishment after death. A Tâta cura, a sort of priest, administers rites of baptism and marriage, and also performs burial ceremonies. Baptism is conferred only on male children, and I could get no other information about the ceremony but that the

child's underlip is perforated and a piece of Indian rubber, two inches long by half an inch thick, is introduced and called 'barbote.' The child, as a rule, is given a name. They worship the cross, their representative of the Supreme Being; are seen to engage in prayer sitting on the ground before a cupboard, the shelves of which are filled with sticks covered with gilt-paper, pieces of pottery, and a multitude of small crosses. They are sometimes seen to call on a Roman Catholic priest applying for baptism, and then they take names of some Christian friend. They also sometimes apply to the church for marriage, and also they bring images to be blessed, and carry the same to the woods. These Indians take work, specially in tilling the ground or clearing a piece of the forest. They all cultivate a piece of land, and grow sweet potatoes, maize, mandioca, and sugar-cane, of which their food chiefly consists. They are seldom seen drunk, and when married, even after their own rite, the husband takes great care of his family. This tribe are said to be the only people who speak the Guarani language purely. They live without any spiritual means, as the Paraguayan priesthood have not done anything in the way of drawing them to their church. I seriously fear, however, that any attempt to bring the gospel of Christ to them, as well as to the other lower orders in Paraguay (considering them as heathen), will meet with hindrances on the part of the Roman Church. Therefore I hesitate to advocate a Christian mission to this most interesting and neglected people, indeed they are but little beyond the lower classes of the Paraguayans.

"Lenguas Indians live in the Gran Chaco, on Paraguayan territory; seem to be on friendly terms with the 'Tobas,' a very warlike tribe, inhabiting the Chaco on and near the Bolivian boundary. Their chief place is said to be at a distance of some 200 miles from the borders of the River Paraguay, in a straight line west of Villa Concepcion, a small town situated some 220 miles north of Asuncion on the Paraguay side. These Indians come frequently to Villa Concepcion bringing sheep, which they exchange for mares, and selling ostrich feathers. They are of middle stature, muscular, and quite peaceable, and have that character. They now and then engage in cutting timber, but are very lazy, and given to intoxicating drinks. Their creed is unknown, so is their language. A boy went with me who was able to speak a few words with them, by whom I tried to ascertain their number. The question put to an Indian was answered by comparing the multitude of palm-trees within sight. They are frequently seen at Villa Concepcion, and walk about in quite a timid manner, as people make fun of them.

"To my judgment there is an opening for the establishment of a mission to these Indians, which seems to promise success. I therefore beg to offer the following thoughts:—

"1. A piece of land should be secured in the Chaco some six miles above Villa Concepcion. Price of land £80 per square league of 5,000 acres.

“2. A farm erected. Three or four men engaged—a smith, a carpenter, a farmer, and a superintending missionary. These men should be Christian men from home, and better unmarried.

“3. The Indians should be taught trades and agriculture. Each man should be able to work and teach.

“4. When the mission is started, an expedition should be made to the Indian head-quarter, and others invited with their families.

“5. A children’s school and asylum.

“6. The missionary must possess some medical knowledge.

“The climate is hot, but healthy; no fevers, good water. The soil very good, and gives in return coffee, sugar-cane, mandioca, mani, sweet potatoes. Good pasture and valuable timber.

“Dr. William Stewart, residing in Asuncion, and for many years in Paraguay, has authorised me to offer his assistance and influence regarding a mission to these Indians.

“Dear Mr. Barnett, you may make any use of these notes, and should they lead to awake the interest of Christian friends towards Paraguay and its Indians a good work will be begun to His honour and glory, whose children we all are.

TEMPERATURE AT ASUNCION.

NOVEMBER 26 TO DECEMBER 10, 1852. INDOORS, IN THE SHADE, WHEN NOT OTHERWISE MARKED.\*

	Deg. Fahr.		Deg. Fahr.
Nov. 26, 8 A.M.	82	Dec. 6, 10 A.M.	84
„ 1.30 P.M.	88	(In-doors).	
„ 4 P.M.	90	Dec. 6, Noon	87
Nov. 29, 1.30 P.M.	80	„ 2 P.M.	89
(After a storm, cloudy during rain).		„ 5 P.M.	90
Nov. 30, 8.30 A.M.	80	„ 6.15 P.M.	90
Dec. 1, 3.30 P.M.	84	Dec. 7, Noon	89
(After a storm).		„ 1.30 P.M.	92
Dec. 2, 11 A.M.	84	„ 6 P.M.	91
Dec. 3, 10 A.M.	82	Dec. 8, 7 A.M.	86
„ 3 P.M.	88	„ 8 A.M.	88
(116° in sun).		„ 10.30 A.M.	92
Dec. 4, 7 A.M.	82	„ 6.30 P.M.	93
(Cloudy day).		„ 10 P.M.	86
„ 10 A.M.	82	(After storm).	
Dec. 5, 8 A.M.	82	Dec. 9, 8 A.M.	79
„ 3.15 P.M.	88	„ 11 A.M.	77
Dec. 6, 8 A.M.	78	„ 2 P.M.	77
(Rain in night, out-of-doors cloudy).		Dec. 10, 6 A.M.	84
		(Out-of-doors).	

“From Nov. 26 to Dec. 15 the temperature out-of-doors in the shade, in the morning at 7 A.M., is usually about 78° and about 5 P.M. about 90°; gradually increasing, except during S. wind after storm, when at 7 A.M. it is about 64°, and at 5 P.M. about 80°.”

\* From Mansfield’s *Brazil, Buenos Aires, and Paraguay*, p. 363 (Macmillan & Co.)

## Argentine Republic.

### CONCORDIA.



THE Rev. J. DOMINQUEZ writes:—

“ *Concordia-Entre-Rios, Republica Argentine,*  
July 14th, 1884.

“With perhaps more than the usual pleasure I commence writing my monthly report, for the budget I have to offer you on this occasion will prove, I trust, of more than ordinary interest; comprising scraps of all kinds—quite a heterogeneous *mélange*, which ‘*multum in parvo*’ style I must endeavour to make as clear and comprehensive as possible. We have already held three Sabbath services in our new little church, which, although somewhat smaller than the former one, has a more comfortable and church-like appearance. We have had the place very well cleaned, whitewashed, and painted, and the aisles carpeted, and lamps put up, which are a great improvement; but the deepest joy is afforded us by the certainty that our little congregation is slowly increasing. I do not hesitate to declare that a quiet interest in church affairs is being gradually awakened, and that the clouds are gently lifting under God’s blessing. The present foreshadowing is one of a decidedly cheering and more encouraging nature, and is one of positive progress I am thankful to say.

“We have bought an American organ of Mr. Williamson (who is now *en route* for England with his poor, little, motherless child). It is a great attraction, for of course it is a help to the singing, and we have established a small choir, and meet once a week for practising. The old harmonium we reserve for the Spanish Church (for I still anticipate opening one in Concordia), meanwhile, it will serve for the Sunday School class, which, for the present, we take at home, and have quite nice little gatherings of children (Chinos), mixed Indian and white race. It is astonishing how quickly they learn the hymns and the verses, and indeed they are generally very intelligent.

“Here is an immense field for labour presented to the missionary, to teach these poor neglected creatures better ways, and I consider that in commencing with the children we are going to the root of the evil, for through them we may teach the parents, with the aid of tact and patience, and under our Heavenly Father’s will. I consider this ought to be the most important business of the missions in the provinces.

“My ‘Naranjito’ visits afford me great satisfaction; I feel sure a certain reverence for the services is already established. I will try to give you a brief description of our last meeting, which to me was highly interesting.

“I have already stated that ‘Naranjito’ is a very wild locality, and the inhabitants are almost entirely natives scattered about, who are said

to be even of a fiercer and more lawless character than those of Entre Rios. A large mud hut serves as meeting-house, and the big bell of the station calls the people together, the women quietly entering, the men congregating and waiting at the door. After the service begun, and during the singing of the first hymn, the benches were quickly filled, for the unusual music of a harmonium (although of the most wretched and worn-out class) seemed to be strangely inviting, and many joined in the singing, reading the verses easily out of the Spanish hymn-book which we had previously distributed.

“Whilst reading the lessons out of the New and Old Testaments, which I explained in simple language, the most respectful attention was lent, and, to use the well-known expression, during the little pauses ‘the fall of a pin might have been distinctly heard,’ the silence was so unbroken. I preached the Cross of Christ as the only means of salvation for us all, and that God is no respecter of persons, but gives to all His people of every class and nation an equal right to call upon His holy name; He, ever being mercifully forgiving and good to all who fear Him, judging according to the several opportunities and capabilities of His creatures, who can hide nothing from Him! The service terminated with another hymn and prayer, and then I personally distributed tracts, and said a few words to many, but no one seemed inclined to leave the place, although an hour and a-half had quickly passed away in our worship.

“The next day it was amusing to hear the remarks that had been afterwards made by these poor ignorant people, and they were most curious to learn who was the ‘Señora’ who was with me, and on being told that it was my wife, some of them said that they ‘had never heard of a priest who brought his wife anywhere with him, for they always left them hidden away at home.’

“On Friday next I have arranged to give another service, and the Head ‘Comisario’ is desirous that I should baptise his child in the Protestant faith.

“I had to devote one whole day to a series of baptisms (eight) in the German Colony at ‘Chajarí.’ They are very solicitous that I will pay them regular visits in their far-away camp, and I shall strive to do so to the full limits of my power.

“We are deeply gratified to hand over to you the sum of £52 sterling, in aid of the new ‘Allen Gardiner’ funds. I and my wife are intensely interested in this new enterprise, the success of which we so earnestly pray for. We have endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of our friends in Concordia, Salto, and camp districts, and with what success remains for you to judge. We should like the sum to be devoted to furnishing the ‘Allen Gardiner’ with one requisite in her equipment department; but of course this must be entirely left to your judgment and opinion, as we do not know what articles from the printed catalogue may have already been presented. It is only right to state that my wife has been the chief

mover in this little enterprise, and has been indefatigable in her exertions. She is also gathering yearly subscriptions for the 'South American Missionary Magazine.' This plan will establish the circulation on a fairer footing, and even enhance the value of the paper in the public opinion, besides yielding a just return to the Magazine's funds, and—'every little adds.'

"Permit me, gentlemen, to salute you individually with due reverence and best Christian wishes, and in the prayerful hope that God may graciously bless your labours and the good cause everywhere.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."



## Cordoba.

R. TYERMAN sends the following lines:—

"Cordoba, August 18, 1884.

"I am sure you will deeply sympathise with us when I tell you of the severe trials we have lately been called upon to endure. On Sunday afternoon, July 27, our dear little Edgar was called away from us after a very short illness. On the Monday previous measles made its appearance in a very mild form; we had no fear, as he was progressing favourably, but on Saturday bronchitis set in, and although we did all we could, it was of no avail, for he died at five o'clock on the Sunday. He was a fine strong little fellow, and though not quite three years old could speak Spanish very well, and translate many words into English; he was more like a child of five years than three.

"Shortly before he died he gave me his last kiss, and soon afterwards gently fell asleep in Jesus, his head resting in my hands. At about half-past three I repeated his little hymn, 'Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,' and when I came to the lines, 'In the kingdom of Thy Grace, give dear little Edgar a place' (his mamma had taught him to say it thus), he repeated after me, as well as he was able, 'Give dear Edgar place.' I cannot tell you how much we miss those little feet, that fair curly head, and that merry happy voice. Now that we have a little lamb in the heavenly fold, I trust our hearts may be drawn thither more and more.

"But this is only a part of our trouble. James Miller, son of the respected station master of Cañada De Gomez, was one of our scholars; he lived with us, and was at school on Wednesday, August 8th. On the Thursday he was unwell and remained at home; and on Friday, to our great grief and astonishment, he died. He was talking to me most cheerfully only a few minutes before, and said he would go to school on the next day. I had returned from morning school, and was chatting with him; I left him for less than ten minutes, and on returning to his room found him dead. I thought he had fallen asleep. He was a nice, well-behaved boy, and was very fond of his Sunday School and Church.

"The doctor says he must have had an affection of the heart, poor boy. We buried him the next day, near to our dear Edgar, in the

Cordoba Protestant cemetery. These two deaths happening in our house in less than a fortnight, and both so very unexpectedly, have been a great shock to us, and, for my wife's sake, I deemed it expedient to remove to another house at once. Accordingly we made arrangements to live in the Mission House, where we now are.

"I have written the sad part of my letter, and now turn to the work. I have the happiness to tell you that on Sunday evening, July 20th, I preached my first Spanish sermon. There was a fair attendance, including some natives who came for the first time. I have no doubt but that there would have been a full attendance only that the weather was unfavourable. The morning was hot, but in the afternoon we had a dust storm, which darkened the heavens and completely hid the sun. The weather suddenly became very cold, with strong cutting winds, so that few ventured out.

"Viewing our mission here from all points, I am thankful to say there is much cause for encouragement and future hope. There have lately been at our Spanish services medical students, tradesmen, &c., and I am becoming personally acquainted with several well-to-do Cordobeses; and now that I am better able to converse with them, I do not fail to have friendly conversations upon religious topics, so that I think, in time, many more will come to hear that Word which is able to save their souls. The Free School is again receiving additions to its numbers, notwithstanding adverse influences being brought to bear against it.

"I am in constant fear that as our Spanish Mission expands influences will be used with the owners of the mission and school-house, and we may be turned out; I only hope we may yet have a place of our own, and thus be independent. I am glad to say that the Normal School is still flourishing, the mistresses of which very kindly assist me, one by playing the harmonium, the other by singing in the choir.

"As I have before pointed out, it is a difficult thing for any other schools to make much headway where the Normal Schools exist. These are Government schools, the education is free, there is a large staff of experienced teachers, and they are supplied with the most costly school apparatus. Nevertheless our school more than pays its way, and, what is more important, the scholars receive from me regular Bible instruction."

### Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.



THE annual sale of work took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of October, at the Institute, Old Road, Lee.

After the hymn "Jesus shall reign," prayer was offered by the Venerable Archdeacon Whately for the Divine blessing.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson then gave an impressive address on the threefold attributes—the Will, the Power, and the Love of God ; illustrating his remarks by the illuminated Scripture texts with which the walls of the sale room were everywhere hung.

On Thursday, the day's proceedings opened with the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesu's Name." Prayer was then offered by Mr. Couty ; and the Rev. Herbert Sumner Acworth spoke "of the reality" of the work in the Southern Mission of the Society ; encouraged the workers to perseverance ; pointed to the sympathy of friends, both local and at a distance, as shown by the crowd of work on the tables, and by their attendance at the "sale," although the weather was very unfavourable each day.

At the close the results were announced, viz., £115 nett ; and after a few words of congratulation and thanksgiving to God by Mr. Couty, Capt. Poulden offered up prayer, and the Doxology was sung.

The Hon. Secretary takes this opportunity to thank several anonymous donors, having, she hopes, done so in every case where addresses were given. D. C.

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The Quarterly Prayer Meeting of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association was held October 3, at the house of Mrs. Witherby, The Glebe, Lee. Archdeacon Whateley presided. The meeting was well attended. The subjects for prayer and thanksgiving were those which we have selected for the "Prayer Union" of the present month.

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#### A VALUABLE GIFT BOOK FOR THE YOUNG.

"What book can I buy for my boy?" is a question often asked but not so easily answered, and yet we can promptly and heartily name the *Memoir of our former secretary, the late Captain P. W. Stevens, R.N., by Mr. B. A. Heywood*, as just the book for boys. And we are not alone in our recommendation, as is proved by the following extracts from reviews of the volume :—

"The adventures of Captain Stephens in striving to put down the slave trade will arouse the enthusiasm of the reader, and this book can be put into the hands of a boy as one that he will enjoy reading, and which must do him good."—*Ecclesiastical Gazette*.

“The subject of this memoir was a ‘worthy’ indeed. Mr. Heywood has fulfilled his task admirably.”—*Spectator*.

“Open the book where one may some passage of bright manly affectionate enterprise is sure to catch the eye. The volume is printed in delightfully clear type, and has illustrations and good maps.”—*Churchman*.

“A fine spirit breathes through the book, and we congratulate Mr. Heywood upon having done his work so well.”—*Sword and Trowel*.

“A very interesting record of Christian life. The accounts of his travels and adventures will be read with enjoyment by old and young.”—*Christian*.

“Captain Stevens had his share of exciting and interesting experiences.”—*United Service Gazette*.

“This memoir may safely be said to possess general interest. All sorts of adventures and hairbreadth escapes are recorded.”—*Northern Whig*.

“As a gift book, or for a school prize, it will be found most excellent.”—*Leamington Advertiser*.

We will close with an extract from our own review in a recent number of this magazine. “The volume is full of interest from first to last. We warmly recommend it to all friends of our Mission, and to the public generally.”

The volume is published by Messrs. Nisbett & Co., 21 Berners Street, W., and can be obtained at the Society’s Office, 11 Sergeants’ Inn, Fleet Street.

### Proceedings in the Provinces.

**W**E gave in our last number a sketch from the pen of one of our deputations in Ireland, and hope in our next to summarise the tours which have concluded the Association work there for the year.

The new Mission Ship, in her voyage from the Clyde to the Thames, visited three ports in the provinces, viz: Liverpool, Bristol, and Portsmouth, and all of these places evinced considerable interest in her and her mission, as is notified elsewhere in our Magazine.

But apart from the “Allen Gardiner,” the English provincial work has been characterised by its usual autumnal feature, viz: *slackness*. The holiday season has a tendency to get later and later, and our Hon. Secretaries very naturally discourage the holding of meetings till our supporters return to their own homes for the winter. The most important Association which has had its anniversary is Weston-super-Mare. Here Mr. Welby preached at Holy Trinity, and St. John’s, and in addition to the ordinary meeting, delivered a lecture with magic lantern; the proceeds of sermons and meetings being over £42. He also preached Sunday sermons at Wokingham, Wellington Heath, Winster, and New Malden; and week-

day ones at Ryde, Chichester, and St. John's, St. Peter's, and Christ Church, Lowestoft. These appeals from the pulpit at week-day services, though so much information may not be given as from the platform, have an advantage over meetings in that the expenses are *nil*, and a certain audience of the best kind is assured. Mr. Welby also lectured at Chichester, Ryde, and New Malden. The annual meeting at Lichfield, which is an Association that has rapidly grown in importance, was addressed by our Clerical Secretary and Mr. Shimield. Highly successful magic lantern lectures were delivered by Mr. Ponder at Bristol, and Penmaenmawr. The Rev. J. W. Rundall kindly, as last year, pleaded our cause on October 19th, at the Episcopal Church, Moffat, and the Rev. A. D. Pringle, who is as we write at work for the Society in Ireland, devoted his Harvest Thanksgiving collection to the Society.

In conclusion, we would ask any places that may desire a deputation ere the year closes, and with whom we are not already in communication, to lose no time in making their wants known to the Association Secretaries.

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for praise and prayer on the 10th inst. :—

1. We return thanks for our Bishop's safe arrival at the Falkland Islands, after his perilous voyage to Ooshooia.

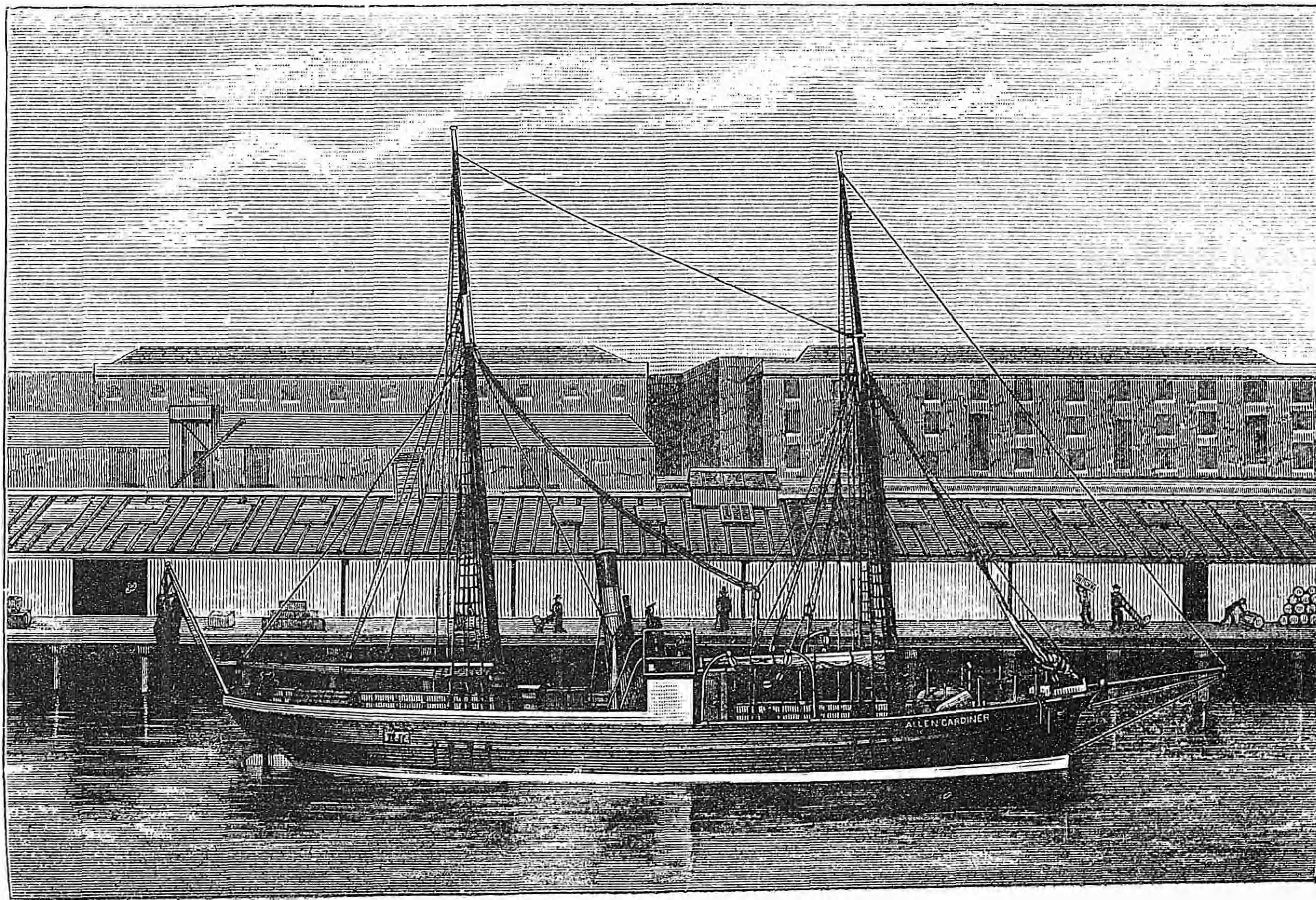
2. We return thanks to God for answers to our prayers for suitable men for the Seamen's Missions at Rio and at Pernambuco ; both missionaries have sailed for their respective stations ; and for both we now devoutly ask the Divine protection and blessing on their voyage and in their work.

3. We also return thanks to God for the generous contributions of our friends, from all directions, to the fund for the new mission ship "Allen Gardiner" ; the fund needs but a few hundreds more to complete it.

4. We pray that the Lord will graciously protect the new vessel and all the souls on board, and speed her course over the waters to Ooshooia, and that He will be pleased to preserve her whilst navigating the dangerous seas of Tierra del Fuégo, and prosper her presence there for extending the Society's Christian work amongst the Indians of those islands.

5. Prayer is very earnestly offered for the health of the orphans and the residents at Ooshooia, and for the general prosperity of the Southern Mission ; especially for Mr. Bridges the Chaplain, and for the Bishop, that the spirit of wisdom and grace may guide their deliberations for such rearrangements of the work as may be called for and may best promote the welfare and growth of the Mission.





THE MISSION STEAMER "ALLEN GARDINER" IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1884.

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### LETTERS.

**S**INCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling, Rev. Thos. Bridges (*Aug.* 4, 25, and *Oct.* 4); Rev. Dr. Conder (*Oct.* 1); Rev. Dr. Cross (*Oct.* 7); Rev. J. Midgley (*Oct.* 13 and 27); Rev. J. Dominguez (*Sept.* 15 and 24); Rev. J. H. Davis (*Sept.* 9); Rev. R. Allen (*Oct.* 17); Rev. G. A. S. Adams (*Oct.* 13 and 15); Rev. Hugh Davies (*Aug.* 3 and *Oct.* 1); E. Harry Woods, Esq. (*Oct.* 18); Messrs. H. Martin (*Sept.* 15); J. R. Tyerman (*Sept.* 17); W. Bartlett (*Aug.* 14); P. J. R. Walker (*Sept.* 24); J. S. Robertson (*Sept.* 16 and 24); E. S. Bowring (*Sept.* 20); H. Mahony (*Aug.* 12, 18, 19, and *Sept.* 12).

### BUSINESS.

The General Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 11th ult.

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

### FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of October was £706. 3s. 5d.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Q**UR brave little Mission Steamer, "Allen Gardiner," started for Tierra del Fuégo from Plymouth on Wednesday, November 19, after many visits from troops of friends and a very interesting and hearty service and meeting on board, a report of which we give in the present number of the Magazine.

The Society is much indebted to Mr. Rooney, and the Great Western Railway and Dock authorities, also to Captain Inskip and Captain Usborne, and many others, for the facilities and assistance they so kindly afforded to Captain Willis, the ship, and the Society's friends, during the stay of the "Allen Gardiner" at Plymouth.

Our thanks are also due to Prebendary Wilkinson, Sir Houston Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Morshead, and not least to Mrs. Edlin, our esteemed Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, for the interest and sympathy they have thrown into the cause of the Society at Plymouth on the same occasion.

The extracts from the Bishop's letter will be read with deep interest—not least, that portion in which he gives a graphic description of the hair-breadth escape of himself and companions from death after brief supplication to Him who holds the waters in the hollow of His hand.

Mrs. Hemmings has been appointed to the office of Matron of the Orphanage at Ooshooia, highly recommended to the Committee as well fitted, from her Christian and motherly kindness, to watch over little children, as from her skill as a trained nurse to attend upon and minister to them in case of sickness. She starts for Tierra del Fuégo (D.V.) on December 17.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1884 paid in at once, in view of meeting the liabilities accumulating at the close of the year.

Our new Mission Steamer has cost about £4,100 to send forth to Tierra del Fuégo. Towards this outlay we have received approximately £3,500. There has consequently been a corresponding demand and drain on the ordinary income. We shall therefore be very pleased to receive any further collections for the ship which can be provided without disadvantage to the general subscriptions.

If any of our collectors have not yet received the printed form for making up their annual statement, we shall be happy to forward one on application.

### In Memoriam.

We greatly regret to record the death of Canon Hume, L.L.D., Vicar of All Souls', Liverpool. He was one of the Association Secretaries for many years in that city, and was a member of our Committee.

We have also to announce with similar regret the death of J. R. Balfour, Esq., of Valparaiso, who was a warm and liberal supporter of the Society.

## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### Tierra del Fuego.



#### OOSHOOIA STATION.

THE Bishop of the Falkland Islands sends the following interesting details of his visit to Ooshooia, Keppel Island, and his perilous voyage in the "Messenger":—

"The natives want natural, not artificial, opportunities of labour. Those who have any good in them will accept them and survive. The others will perish.

"It has come to pass from the successful action of the Mission that natives of Tierra del Fuégo are sought for on board sealers; that they proved of service to the Italian and French Expeditions; that they go even to Sandy Point, and further, in search of employment. These are the few, but their action indicates a tendency. Now then is the time when, if any salvation as a people remains for them, they must be beneficially provided with the means of industrial occupation.

"For the good of the natives I should like to see Lewis and Whaits and Bridges set up as proprietors in Tierra del Fuégo, under the eyes of the Mission. Help for periods of probation might be accorded to them in the shape of subsidies for natives under instruction, and freight privileges in the new 'Allen Gardiner.' I write suggestively only.

"Hostile proprietors will simply exterminate the Indians. The Ona tribe is already subject to the process of extinction under the immigrant

influence. If the Mission can plant friendly agencies among the tribes scattered about there is a chance of prosperity for the settler, and of safety to the natives.

“Ooshooia would still be the Mission head-quarters, but whoever directs the work must be on the alert, must itinerate, visit the natives, induce them to settle, encourage them by his frequent presence, reward genuine industry, and protect the weak and deserving.

“The School-Church pleased me. I noticed that the day-school had but a small average of scholars, about eighteen, and that the daily service had but about the same number of adults in attendance. On Sunday the attendance was larger, especially in the afternoon, when more than sixty natives were present. The Indian community were, on the Sunday in question, only nine. The deep snow, and great severity of the weather, will account for the diminutive congregations.

#### CRANMER STATION, KEPPEL ISLAND.

“Outwardly all had a neat and orderly appearance.

“A pleasant feature was the flock of sheep grazing peacefully in the neighbourhood of the Station. In times past the sheep were only to be found at a distance, and were wild and difficult of approach.

“The winter has been terrible, and many sheep, cattle, and horses have perished in the camps. On Keppel Island the loss has been considerable. The sheep have been frozen into the ground. Many were lying dead about the camp, others, standing with their feet frozen into the ground, could not be pulled away although dead.

“Lambs have perished numerously.

“Bartlett has been using tussac largely for the milch cows, calves, and horses. The tussac had to be cut and fetched from an island three or four miles off by the Indians, who went to and fro in a boat belonging to the Mission.

“On Keppel Island there are now twenty natives of Tierra del Fuégo. One of these is a youth from the Ona tribe.

“Leonard Burleigh has returned to his own country. I received from him a letter, written in a hand much superior to that which you are now reading, without a false spelling, although not without grammatical faults. The production shows ability, and good feeling, beyond anything I ever expected in a native of Tierra del Fuégo. I hope Mr. Bridges will find some useful work as a teacher for so promising an assistant as Leonard Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh deserves great credit for having taken such loving pains with his namesake.

“Mr. Mahony appears to be in fairly good health. Certainly he looks better than he did in England. He spoke, moreover, in a contented, and I may say cheerful tone, respecting his position and duties, and seemed to contemplate with satisfaction the prospects of work in Tierra del Fuégo.”

## VOYAGE IN THE "MESSENGER."

"I left Stanley for Ooshooia on July 2nd, hoping to visit Keppel Island *en voyage*, but dependent on the wind for the actual course. As a matter of fact we went South about, and did not go near the island.

"On July 5th we put into Port Albemarle, and remained there six days waiting for a start of wind. On the 24th we had a furious gale, which the 'Messenger' rode out beautifully. Confidence in her sea-going qualities was established. The wind, which had been blowing strong from the N.W., with thick weather, flung itself round to the S.W. and blew tempestuously. Captain Campbell hove the little vessel to under double-reefed mainsail—(a new sail made for the voyage, and smaller than his ordinary mainsail, owing to some mistake of measurement)—and through the afternoon of July 4, and the following long winter's night, she bore us safely through the storm, shielded by the very mercy of God.

"At Albemarle our men took their clothes and bedding ashore to dry them in a wooden house then unoccupied, hard by our anchorage. We woke up one morning to find only the chimney standing. It is conjectured that at night a piece of peat which had been piled up to secure a good fire till morning got dislodged, and rolled off upon the floor, thereby causing the disaster.

"The house belonged to Mr. Dean.

"Our men's clothes and bedding were burnt; and it seemed as if we could not under such circumstances continue the voyage at such a season; but having spare blankets on board I had them put at the service of the men to cut up for clothing, or to use as bedding, and accordingly the fore-castle of the 'Messenger' was converted into a tailor's shop for the production of required garments. No one wished to let any needless difficulty stand in the way of our voyage to Ooshooia. Two captains after engaging to go with me had backed out of their engagement. Others had tried to dissuade me from going in the 'Messenger.' Friends had kindly suggested that I was tempting Providence, and when I did secure the services of Captain Campbell, who, with a twinkle in his eye of genuine delight, said he regarded it as 'a pleasure trip,' I was solemnly condoled with for engaging a man who always lost his ships. A good many people expected us to return to Stanley with some decent excuse for not proceeding on the voyage. We felt, therefore, we were on our trial, and even without clothes I believe the crew of the 'Messenger' would have attempted to accomplish their mission. The blankets, however, and contributions of garments from the reserve on board, helped us through the difficulty caused by the fire, and we started on July 11th for Ooshooia from Port Albemarle. The wind was fair and light to begin with, then ahead and strong, then fair once more, until on the third day we found ourselves under the lee of Tierra-del-Fuégó an almost flat calm prevailing.

“Next day we anchored in Good Success Bay, and remained there forty-eight hours, hurricane-squalls rushing incessantly over us. Making for Picton Island after this delay we had to put back, and found shelter in Spaniard Harbour off Earnest Cove. This retrograde movement caused us a week’s loss of time. The weather was extremely bad for navigation owing to snow-squalls and gales of considerable violence. It was not till July 26 that we reached Ooshooia.

“Here we found refreshments, and defects in the ‘Messenger’ were made good by Mr. Whaits’ careful efforts.

“The return voyage was less protracted. After detention at the Narrows, some thirty miles from the station, we started on our voyage, and reached an anchorage in the Falklands Islands in three days. An anxious night and half a day were passed off Staten Island, where we were troubled by the St. Bartholomew’s Tip, and much snow. But once in the Straits we got a fair wind, and within thirty hours were running along the Falkland coast for Stanley. Met, however, by a headwind we put into Owen Road, and anchored in a sheltered nook. Next day there was to begin with scarcely a breath of wind, but the captain got under weigh, and we made for Stanley. The sea rolled in from ahead, and the light breeze was of little avail against it. Our progress was slow, yet we hoped to reach Bull Cove before dark. Meanwhile the sea-birds were hurrying in flocks towards the land, or seeking the protection of pacific creeks or guardian rocks. The barometer, too, was low, and falling; so the captain, in despair of reaching Bull Cove, put back, hoping to find refuge behind Blind Island. It was too late. Before we could get into the sought-for basin a south-west gale sprung up, and darkening snow made night of the afternoon. We missed the passage into the harbour at the back of Blind Island, and dropped anchor hastily in what proved a dangerous trap, with reefs on all sides, except to windward, which was exposed to the south pole. The ‘Messenger’ could not back out, for the free space was insufficient, and the sea and wind broke in pitilessly upon her. Stronger and stronger the wind blew, until it swelled into a full gale, and the sea came home in all its majesty and impetuous grandeur. A spring on the cable was used to lessen the strain, and, as if wearing a charmed life, the little craft rode for forty-four hours at single anchor in a sea such as no seaman on board had ever ridden through. Fortunately the cable was exceptionally strong, and the anchor heavy. But at last the captain said we were dragging—that at any moment we might be dashed to pieces on the reefs in our rear, and that our only hope was in slipping the anchor and attempting to pass through an open space between the reefs, over which the huge breakers were rolling in foaming masses astern. A few earnest words of prayer were offered as we stood in the cockpit prior to making the critical attempt, for in such a sea it seemed like courting destruction to expose the tiny vessel broadside to

the waves. But all was made ready ; and a hawser attached to the cable of the anchor was brought aft outside through the stern, so that, directly the cable was slipped in front, a strain might be felt aft, and draw the vessel's head rapidly round. The arrangements were perfect and admirably executed. In a few seconds after the order to let slip was given, the 'Messenger' flew like a stone from a sling on the crest of a mighty wave, then fell into the moving valley of waters to rise in a moment upon the next wave, all the while obedient to her helm, until in less than five minutes the danger was passed, and through the Divine mercy we were in safe quarters, and relieved from anxiety.

"The danger was extreme and imminent. Our gratitude for deliverance was genuine. It is noticeable that this crisis occurred not on the voyage, properly speaking, to or from Ooshooia, but while coasting on these islands.

"We returned to Stanley ; but, as I had not visited Keppel Island, I started again in the 'Messenger,' and was away nearly three weeks, visiting Lively and Speedwell Islands, Fore Bay, and Port Howard, as well as Keppel Island. I recovered likewise on this occasion the anchor and cable we had let slip.

"I missed the last homeward mail by forty-eight hours.

"I go on by the October steamer to Chili, if all is well.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' crossed to the Falkland Islands as we started for Ooshooia. She has since visited Ooshooia, and has this 14th of September arrived again in Stanley."

## Cramer Station, Keppel Island.



"Keppel Island, Aug. 19th, 1884.

HAVE to record the death of the following boys :—

1. Tymuran, born at Keppel Island, August 6, 1865, died at Keppel, August 5. Had he lived a few hours longer he would have been 19 years old. Parents, Allen Gardiner, Pinaujaujiz ; father lives, mother died last year. Mr. Bridges describes this boy as in good health ; he took to his bed immediately upon his arrival at Keppel—he was a very patient boy, small and wasted in appearance. He was baptized. 2. Multqliunjir. Came to Keppel, January 1884—a good little boy. Made fair progress at school, and Mr. Bartlett found him very willing at out-door work, fell ill when Tymuran arrived, and I believe he caught the complaint from him. He died at 1:30 this morning. He went by the name of Peter Duncan. Shortly before his death, or before he became unconscious, I baptized him Peter Duncan. Aged 11 years.

‘There is no flock, however watched and tended,  
But one dead lamb is there !  
There is no fireside, howsoe’er defended,  
But has one vacant chair.

‘The air is full of farewells to the dying,  
And mourning for the dead,  
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,  
Will not be comforted.’

“It is as natural to die as to be born ! I loved little Peter Duncan ; he was obedient, he was kind. I shall sorely miss him ; as I look round the school-room I shall not meet with his bright smile, nor remark the beauty of his eyes again. Poor little Peter ! he was accustomed to say—

‘I want to be like Jesus.’

“He is now folded in Jesus’ bosom, free from sickness—free from death.

“Four boys are still very unwell, Charlie Bartlett (native) has a shocking cough ; unless the weather soon changes he must depart also.

“I enclose a letter from Leonard. He is now on his way to Ooshooia. I cannot tell whether he will return to this place or not, it all depends upon his conduct at Ooshooia. In many ways he acts up to his profession, but in some few points he fails. I prefer, however, noticing his good points. I have written to Mr. Bridges begging him to watch over him. Leonard may write to you from thence.

“The Bishop is expected here daily, he accomplished his journey to Ooshooia, and God has brought him back in safety. Our minds are greatly relieved—we expect his Lordship here very soon. I hold Leonard’s letter back for the Bishop’s perusal. The code of health is about the same. The weather has slightly improved. Neighbouring sheep farmers have lost heavily this winter, and we too have our losses ; at present I cannot say to what extent. Please accept my very good wishes. We are hoping to hear soon about our little steamer ; we shall be quite proud of her.

“H. MAHONEY.”

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Leonard Burleigh, a Fuégian convert, sends the following:—

“Keppel Island, July 30th, 1884.

“Dear Christian Friends and beloved in the Lord Jesus Christ,—I often remember of you all in my poor prayers, and do trust the Lord will be with you for His name sake, and giving you all needful grace and wisdom, and above all precious faith, from whom cometh all our help.

“I know that you will be sorry to hear for my leaving the Keppel

Island for Tierra del Fuégo, to see my poor parents who both are sick; for they want me to come there, and sent me the message of every time, and therefore I must go and see them and my countrymen. Of course for every other persons who lived far and near, they can long to see their dear parents. Nevertheless, my dear friends, Mr. Mahony and Mr. Bartlett, spared me to go there for a short time. But I am so sorry for it. I shall remember you all, and for all your kindness for which you have sent the useful things and money to buy the clothes for to cover our bodies. And you have also sent lots of Ministers of God to tell the Heavenly news of great joy, and about the great God of Heaven who reigneth over all nations, and Jesus Christ the Son of Most High God who came down upon this sinful world to save sinners for all the people, and to die for our sins, so that all nations may not go to hell, because Jesus Christ saved from the power of death.

“But this I know, if we live in sin without repenting of our sins, and without praying to God, and instead of coming unto Jesus. And if we say thus: ‘Oh, I must live in sin, we must do our own way because Jesus Christ died for our sins.’ But that will be quite wrong. And the Lord Jesus Christ will not take us into Heaven if we die without repenting our sins, or without receiving the Holy Spirit of God.

“Dear Christian Friend.—If you receive it this letter you must corrected, because I have many mistakes in this letter. For Mr. Mahony said that if he help me to write it that would be his letter.

“I have some more to say as this. Remember me by in your lonely prayers; and mind remember my Christian name, also Leonard Burleigh. Pray for my name might belong to Christ, and that I might be one of His true followers of Christ.

“I will repeat some part of it, or some verses, the tenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, begin at the 3rd to the 5th verses. ‘To Him the porter openeth, and the sheep hear his voice, and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him, for they know not the voice of strangers.’ And then Jesus Himself called as a door in at 9th verse. ‘I am the door, by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and go in and out and find pasture.’

“And 11th verse shows us as the good shepherd of the sheep. For He saith ‘I am the good shepherd, the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep.’ And again 14th verse it mentioned as the good shepherd knoweth all his own sheep, for He said, ‘I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.’ The 27th verse shows us, as the sheep hear the voice of the shepherd. I shall repeat to the 29th verse. ‘My sheep hear my voice, and I know them and they follow me.

And I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand. My Father, which gave them me, is greater than all, and no man is able to pluck them out of my Father's hand.'

"All these lovely words I have written down which our lovely friend, His name Jesus Christ, He shows us that Jesus Himself is able to do all things.

"I must say to you all, just a few lines more as this, sirs, remember me by sending good kindly wishes, or by in your lovely prayer. Oh, do pray for me that God may bless me always. God bless you all, and give you 'the peace which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God.'

"Sirs, I remain,

"Your most and affectionate friend,

"LEONARD BURLEIGH.'

## Departure of the Mission Steamer

"Allen Gardiner."



OUR friends who are unacquainted with the immense amount of detail involved in the equipment and final despatch of our new mission ship, will doubtless wonder at the delay which has been occasioned. It is well, therefore, to explain that on her arrival in London a committee of inspection recommended several important alterations and additions to her outfit and fittings, in order to insure greater security and comfort. No pains were spared, and no time was lost in executing the work in question, and it was at last felt that the little ship was as complete as practical experience and generous expenditure could make her. It was arranged that she should leave the London Docks on Wednesday, the 29th Oct., at 10 o'clock, and invitations were accordingly issued to the Committee and a limited number of friends to accompany the vessel to Gravesend. The morning was frosty and foggy, but, notwithstanding this fact, a considerable number of those invited assembled at the Shad-

well Basin. Amongst these were the Chairman, A. R. Pite, Esq., Captain Poulden, R.N., Secretary, Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, Dr. Kirby, Hon. Physician, H. Chaplain, Esq., Hon. Solicitor, Rev. H. S. Acworth, Organising Secretary, Archdeacon Whately, Mr. Carroll, Missionary Sailors' Home, Messrs. Atkinson, Garnett, Wright, W. Hughes-Hughes, Rev. Dan. Greatorex, Dr. Simpson, late surgeon of H.M.S "Mino-teur," Miss Couty, Miss Chandler, Miss E. Dixon, the Misses Poulden, and the office staff. It was at first feared that the fog prevailing on the river would prevent the ship from leaving the Basin, but at eleven it cleared, and the "Allen Gardiner," with her party on board, passed through the outer dock gates into the river, and literally commenced her voyage to South America at 11.15. Greenwich Hospital was passed at 11.45; Woolwich at 12.15; and Erith at 1 P.M. At Northfleet a few moments' pause was made to enable the Secretaries to communicate with the "Arethusa" and "Chichester" training ships, and at 2.15 the anchor was dropped off Tilbury Fort. Previous to separating, the Chairman invited all on board to join in a short service to commit the ship, her captain, crew, and work into the hands of Almighty God. After singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesu's name!" a portion of the 107th Psalm was read by Captain Poulden, and the service was concluded by a prayer offered by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, with the Benediction.

The brief impressive commendatory service will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of being present; and the company dispersed with the kindest wishes for the captain and crew of the little vessel, which, from her smart and seaworthy appearance, seemed most suitable to meet the exigencies of the voyage to Tierra del Fuégo, and her future work in the mission there.

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"Fanned by the breath of a favouring breeze,  
 Adown the river's tide  
 A vessel, bound for the Southern seas,  
 Is gently seen to glide.

“ Hushed are the storms of yesterday,  
 The morn is bright and fair,  
 As joyfully she wends her way,  
 Borne on the wings of prayer.

“ And ere for the open sea she steers  
 We bless her as we part,  
 And with trembling hopes and anxious fears  
 Beats every throbbing heart.

“ For the weight of a mighty enterprise  
 Now on the ocean rolls :  
 In that small and slender pinnace lies  
 The weal of human souls.

“ No message, then, of ruthless war  
 She bears to the stormy South,  
 No challenge comes with a deafening roar  
 From her cannon's iron mouth.

“ No gold she bears, no merchandise  
 To barter for the *store*  
 Of glittering gems that buried *lies*  
 In the hills of that distant shore.

“ *One* gem she brings of a price untold,  
 Of life the talisman,  
 But not for *barter*, not for *gold* :  
 'Tis the gift of God to man.

“ O Thou, whose voice on Galilee  
 Once bid the tempest cease,  
 Bear safely now through each stormy sea  
 Thy messengers of peace.

“ And when they speak in accents kind  
 Of *Thee* who can'st to save,  
 To give lost eyesight to the blind,  
 And pardon to the slave,

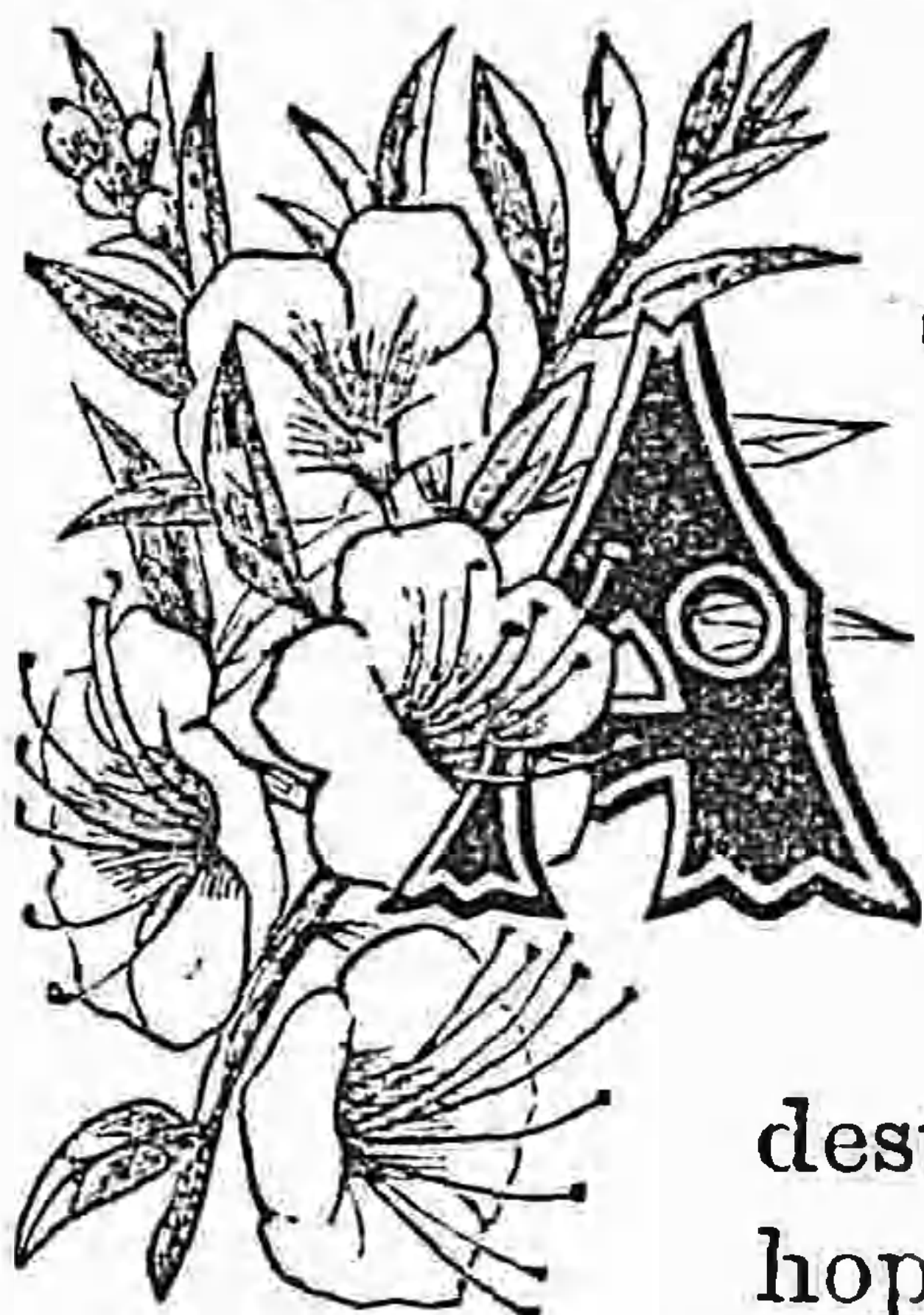
“ Do Thou in tones *more* soft, *more* mild,  
 Say to each slave of sin,  
 am the door of life, My child,  
 Knock, and I'll let thee in.

“ Oh ! oh ! ye spirits of the blest,  
 Look, if ye can, awhile,  
 Down from the mansions where ye rest  
 In God’s eternal smile.

“ Rejoice, for now your Lord will bless  
 What ye have sown in sorrow,  
 And on the night of weariness  
 Shall dawn a bright to-morrow.”

EDWARD WHATELY.

## The Mission Vessel in Millbay Docks, Plymouth.



TOUCHING and impressive service was held on board the steamship “ Allen Gardiner ” in Millbay Docks, Plymouth, on November 14. The “ Allen Gardiner ” is a fine staunch little vessel of 50 tons gross, built by Messrs. Rogers, of Port Glasgow, for the South American Missionary Society, and is

destined to carry the Gospel, with education and, it is hoped, civilisation in its train among the benighted inhabitants of the bleak and barren territory of Tierra del Fuégo. The vessel takes her name from Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., a missionary who, in 1850, with six companions, was starved to death on one of the islands of the Fuégian archipelago, whither he and his companions had proceeded in the hope, as Captain Gardiner expressed it in his dying record, of sowing missionary seed that the Gospel message might follow.

In the afternoon the friends and supporters of the Mission assembled in large numbers on the deck of the “ Allen Gardiner,” and on the dock was a large number of labourers and others. Among those present were Prebendary Wilkinson, D.D. (vicar of St. Andrew’s), and the Revs. G. F. Head (vicar of Charles Church), E. Risk (St. Andrew’s Chapel), S. Blackburne (organising secretary of the S.P.G.), W. Marle, J. A. Harris (Charles Church), W. E. Roome (Christ Church), B. Liptrott (St. Andrew’s), Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart (Commander-in-Chief at Devonport), Admiral Morshead, Colonel Anderson, R.A., Colonel Warren, R.E., Capt. Inskip, Capt. Usborne, Capt. Morshead, and Messrs. W. F. Moore, A. Hingston, Carkeet, Norrie, Burleigh (missionary), Armstrong (missionary), J. Besley, J. Shephard, and a large number of ladies.

The meeting having been opened with singing and prayer,

Prebendary WILKINSON said that many of them, probably, would remember that ten years ago another little ship, bearing the same name as

the vessel on board which they were assembled, was launched upon their waters, having been built in that neighbourhood. They were gratified then at seeing the Bishop of the Falklands with them, and of knowing from his presence the interest he took in the undertaking. Dr. Stirling, as bishop of that territory, superintended the work carried on in Tierra del Fuégo, and many times had he crossed the dangerous and troubled waves in that little vessel. But experience had taught him and others that she was insufficient in size for the work for which she was set apart. Thank God, friends had come forward, and the result of their liberality was that they were met together on the deck of that fine ship just as she was about to leave these shores to go to that distant country in connection with the work of the South American Missionary Society. She went forth to aid Christian men in making known amongst the heathen that Gospel which was preached so fully and so clearly in our own country, and to preach that religion which, thank God, was the religion of this great and mighty nation. He dared say there was not one standing round there that afternoon who had not been taught something out of God's Word in his childhood, and he took it for granted that many of them were members of the Christian Church. But those to whom that ship would carry the missionaries were poor creatures brought up in heathenism and idolatry. They had at hand there several who knew the condition of that country and the people who dwelt there. They welcomed that afternoon, with gratitude and thankfulness, the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of that port, Sir Houston Stewart—(applause)—who had been in those waters; Captain Inskip, who knew something of the work of that Society; and one of their own townsmen, who had taken a member of his (Dr. Wilkinson's) congregation to be his partner for life, and who had settled in Keppel Island, where they had been working for God and setting forth His truth. Some of those present might ask who and what are these men, and when taught Christianity what are their feelings and what do they know about religion? Now, he held in his hand the diary of one who was born a heathen, and who had been brought under the influence of Mr. Burleigh. He was twenty years of age, and he (the Prebendary) would ask them to look at that book and say if either of those present could write better than that young man who was born a heathen. But what had been the influence of religion upon that young man's heart? Opening the journal at random he found the following passage:—"My hope is in Jesus Christ, because the Bible tells me He came from glory bright and fair to die, a sacrifice for us, and went up again to His throne that He might open the gates of heaven wide that the people of all nations may enter in." (Applause.) He (the speaker) asked his friends who attended their places of worship last Sunday whether they heard better or more important truth from any minister of the gospel than they had just heard from the pen of this heathen young man of twenty years of age. (Applause.) Prebendary

Wilkinson read further extracts from the same journal, and asserted that if the South American Missionary Society had done nothing else but teach that young man the way to heaven, its work and its labour had not been in vain. (Applause.) The South American Missionary Society was the only society carrying on spiritual work in that part of the world, and they had to thank God that the labourers had been found for it. Having briefly alluded to Captain Allen Gardiner's noble death, Captain Gardiner's blood was not shed in vain, and his life was not lost without a purpose. God permitted him to die, but his name would be always held in reverence in the Church of Christ. (Applause.)

Mr. BURLEIGH, who had been for seven years labouring as a missionary on Keppel Island, said with deep humility that he thought that they were now beginning to see a little of the fruits of their labours in Tierra del Fuégo. After relating some of the perils encountered by the old "Allen Gardiner," Mr. Burleigh explained that the natives were brought to Keppel Island, and there they endeavoured to instil into their minds the truths of God's holy Word. The natives came to them quite dark, quite ignorant, quite heathen. They knew not of the Saviour's love; they knew not that God came down from heaven in the person of Jesus Christ. But they received the message of Christ's love with the greatest happiness. They came in such a state of destitution and misery, and they had in their ordinary life to endure so many privations, that to hear of One who loved them, of a Saviour who died for them, and of a life of happiness in their future home took hold of their hearts, and they became the ready recipients of the grace of God. He believed that many of these natives had left the mission station conscious of God's love for them and desirous of their eternal salvation. This new steamer would enable them to commence work among two new tribes who had not yet been reached, and he trusted that they would so support the Society financially that they would be enabled to send more labourers into this vast and interesting field of missionary enterprise.

Prebendary WILKINSON observed that though Admiral Stewart had not come there intending to speak, he trusted Sir Houston would say a few words.

Admiral Sir HOUSTON STEWART remarked that it was a great many years since he visited Tierra del Fuégo, and he was sorry to say he was quite ignorant of the proceedings and the history of this South American Mission, except in a general way. But if one was now able to land on Tierra del Fuégo without being knocked on the head with a club, or shot at with arrows, he thought the Mission had achieved a great success. The first ship he commanded paid a visit to the Chilian Settlements. The settlers were in a state of mutiny, and had made prisoners of the governor and the principal authorities. They succeeded, however, in escaping in the night in a boat and made for Tierra del Fuégo, hoping that at least they might be allowed to land there and have their lives spared

until they were taken off by some passing vessel. But instead of any such consideration they were received with a flight of arrows—one of which wounded the governor—and they were compelled to put off again in their boat. They drifted to the opposite shore, and after going through many miseries and sufferings they were at last reduced to such a state of despair that they returned to the natives, with prayers that their lives might be spared. However, the governor, the priest, and two or three others were shot and their bodies burnt. That was the state of things at Tierra del Fuégo at the time he spoke of, but he supposed that now, under God's blessing, the Christian religion had been extended by the missionaries to that desert and desolate shore. At any rate assistance would be rendered to those whom misfortune might cast there. He had in the course of his service frequently met with missionaries, and he had the deepest respect for them, and felt the greatest interest in their labours. He thought that they had been the pioneers of civilisation. They heard a great deal about the old oak tree of England spreading its roots far and wide, but he thought that they would find that wherever they had taken firm and lasting root it had been owing to the seed, under the blessing of God, sowed by our missionaries. (Applause.) Sir Houston concluded by referring to the death of Captain Allen Gardiner.

Admiral MORSHEAD said that thirty-three years ago he discovered the body of Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions. He had made a thorough inspection of the steamer that had been named after that noble man, and he was so well satisfied with the boat and her fittings that he should not mind spending the rest of his days in her. (Applause.)

The Rev. S. BLACKBURN said there was an important branch of the work of this Society in South America, and spoke of its value in ministering to the spiritual comfort of the English people there, who would be otherwise entirely without such consolation.

The meeting concluded with the Benediction.

In the evening Mr. E. Mantle, of the Church Missionary Society, gave a lecture upon missionary work in general in the Boys' Schoolroom, Princess Street, illustrated with beautiful limelight photographic views. The Rev. C. T. WILKINSON, D.D., presided, and spoke on missionary enterprise. Mr. Mantle's lecture was an especially interesting one, dealing with the work of the Church Missionary Association in various parts of the world, and also of the South American Missionary Society, to which work the "Allen Gardiner" is about to proceed.

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## Gran Charo.



## ALEXANDRA COLONY.

FROM Mr. J. Fergusson we have received the following letter :—

*“ The Vicarage, Colonia Alejandra de Santa Fé,  
21st August, 1884.*

“ I have now to write and state, as I promised a few weeks ago, that the Rev. Mr. Richards and Mrs Richards have left for England ; they will in all probability reach London about the 15th of next month. His going away will necessitate some changes in the work, and as I have been left alone to do what I can do as a privileged lay reader, I continue the services without any important changes. I have undertaken the Wednesday and Friday services. I intend, D.V., to visit the out-stations once every month ; and since Mr. Richards left I preached at the West Colony, Reconquista. I left on Monday last, at 7 o'clock A.M., with one horse, and had a pleasant journey as far as Mala Bridge, where I called to leave a baptismal certificate, and to let the people know I had passed through, so that if there were any baptisms I could attend to them on my return. We then proceeded on our journey, and got very near the town before sunset, but it became very cold and dark almost immediately ; the camp fires were very numerous, in fact, in every direction, and I was unable to see the lights of the town from the other lights, and the consequence was we wandered six miles west, and at last were obliged to sleep out all night. Next morning early we found the town and, after resting our horses, we left for the Welsh Colony. I arranged for a meeting the same evening, but it rained the whole time. We went on foot about a mile to the school-house, nineteen were present, and were very attentive indeed ; they sang three Welsh hymns with their usual heartiness, and did not seem to mind much the wetting. Other difficulties awaited us, however, as the night grew darker and the rain heavier ; we could not see each other, and wandered for an hour in all directions. Fortunately, I had a good oilcoat, and did not suffer from the weather in any way. I returned yesterday evening about 6.30, after a journey of 126 miles ; my poor little horse seemed to keep quite fresh all the way. Last year I kept five ; but the Indians were stealing horses everywhere, and I was obliged to sell two ; one has gone lame, and I have only two left ; of course, it will be impossible to visit all the families from here to Reconquista, and to Lauthavier, with less than six good saddle horses. There are hundreds of people to visit living far apart. I will have to travel in visiting the out-stations alone

240 miles every month, besides visiting the settlers in the colony, preaching every Sunday, attending two Sunday schools, and also to the day school, which is now opened by request only on Saturday, instead of three days a week, as the boys are wanted to work in the Camp at this season of the year. In conclusion, I may add that Mr. Richards presented me with about seventeen volumes to continue my studies. The church is pretty well attended. I have had one baptism in the church, and one burial.

“We are both very happy and contented in our work, and we like the place and people.

“JAMES FERGUSSON.”

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### Proceedings in the Provinces.

**W**E noted in our last that three tours in Ireland were being undertaken by the Revs. A. D. Pringle and W. H. Redknapp, and Mr. Farmer, and now we are able to speak of their results. Mr. Farmer gave no fewer than twenty-three magic-lantern lectures in the North of Ireland, and, including publications sold, added some £36 to the funds of the Society. It is gratifying to find that his tour comprises seven new places, and that the interest of the old Associations is well maintained. We must here thank our Holywood friends for their “Sale of Work,” which brought in £42. Mr. Redknapp’s efforts, from October 1st to 15th, were spread over a vast area, taking in places as widely apart as Monaghan, Galway, Kilkenny, and Cahir. The Sermons at Rockcorry and Ardrahan were pecuniarily the best openings, producing between them over £10. Meanwhile Mr. Pringle was hard at work in County Cork, visiting also Limerick, and being greatly encouraged by the reception he met with. Indeed, the universal testimony of our deputations to Ireland is this, “Received everywhere quite like an old friend !” Irish hospitality is no doubt proverbial, but we fancy the good cause has something to do with the welcome accorded to the advocate.

The Society is much indebted to its old friend, the Bishop of Kilmore, for preaching for it in his cathedral ; and to an equally warm friend, the Rev. G. R. Wynne, vicar of Killarney, for speaking at Mallow, and other places.

The work in England has not stood still of late. Mr. Ponder had no little encouragement in his visit to the Isle of Man. It is not without interest that Captain Fell, who fell a victim to Fuegian savagery in 1859, was a Manxman, and that Richard Williams’ mother and sister are buried, at Douglas. Mr. Ponder also obtained for us a new opening at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and gave a magic lantern lecture there. Our old friend

the Reverend S. Adams kindly preached for the Society at Chobham, the magic lantern lectures there being taken by Mr. Welby. The proceeds somewhat exceeded £6. The annual sermons at St. John's, Weymouth, were also taken by Mr. Welby; and the annual meeting at Hastings, with one for juveniles, by Mr. Redknap. The two latter produced £12, and the former £15.

Mr. Shimield paid a visit to our former Secretary, the Reverend W. W. Kirby, now Rector of Barnsley, and evidently did good work there in sustaining an interest in our Society. As we write he is engaged in the West of England, and of his tour there we hope to speak in our next. This is but a brief sketch of the past few weeks' work, and is not intended to be exhaustive.

We cannot conclude without wishing all our provincial supporters a very happy Christmas, and much success in their self-denying efforts on behalf of our Mission.

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for praise and prayer on the 8th inst. :—

1. We pray that the Lord will graciously protect the new vessel and all the souls on board, and speed her course over the waters to Ooshooia, and that He will be pleased to preserve her whilst navigating the dangerous seas of Tierra del Fuégo, and prosper her presence there for extending the Society's Christian work amongst the Indians of those islands.

2. Prayer is very earnestly offered for the health of the orphans and the residents at Ooshooia, and for the general prosperity of the Southern Mission; especially for Mr. Bridges the Chaplain, and for the Bishop, that the spirit of wisdom and grace may guide their deliberations for such rearrangements of the work as may be called for and may best promote the welfare and growth of the Mission.

3. That God may bless the labours of Mr. Thos. Armstrong, now sent out in the "Allen Gardiner" to assist Mr. Bridges in the work of the Southern Mission.

4. That the work carried on by the Rev. Dr. Humble, at Patagonia, and by the Rev. H. Davies, at Chuput, may be blessed by God to the salvation of souls and the spread of Christ's Gospel.

# South American Missionary Society.

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