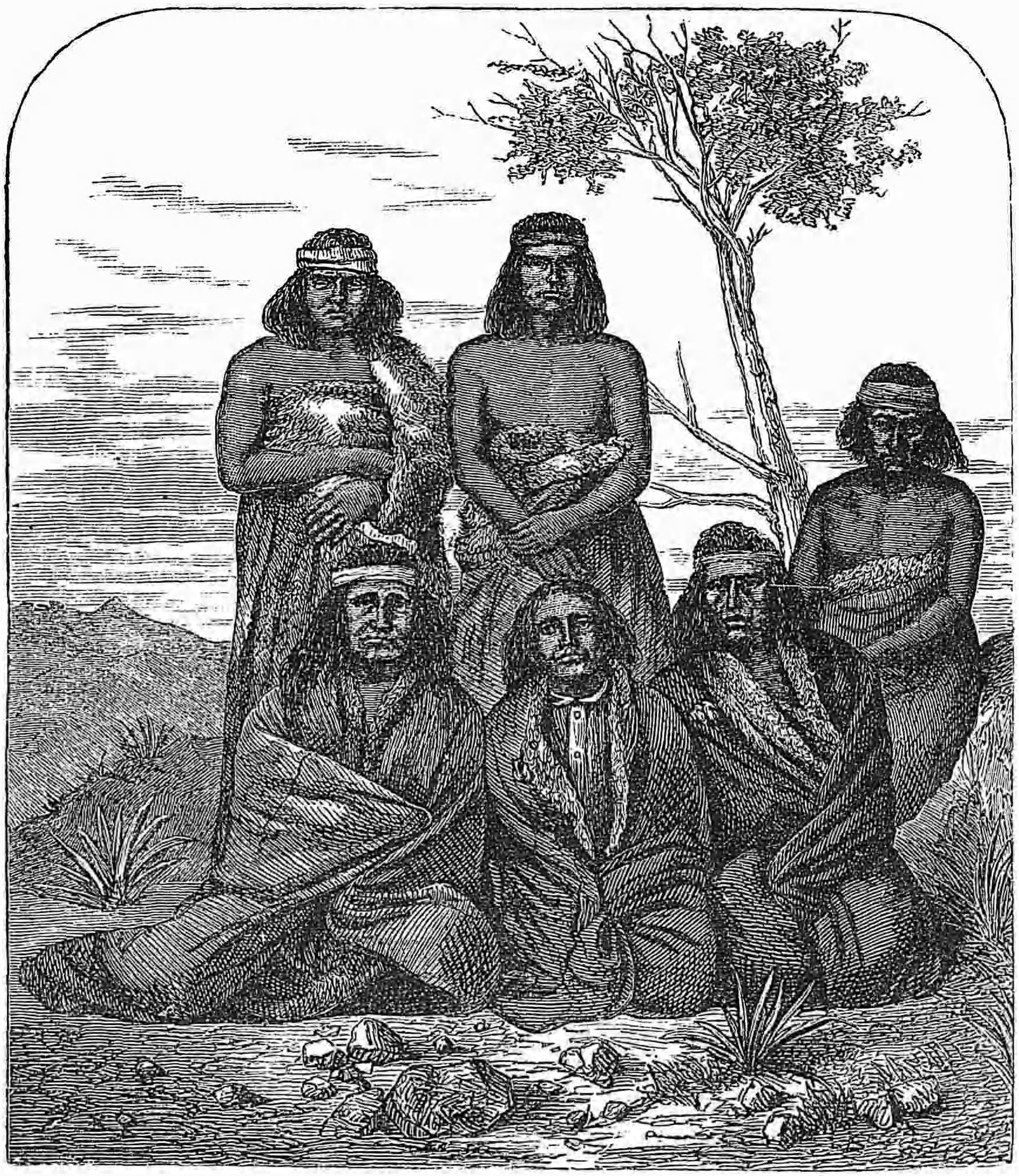


PATAGONIAN INDIANS, NEAR CHUPAT.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1883.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

ALL THINGS WORKING TOGETHER FOR GOOD.

IN looking back on a year just past, or in reviewing the bygone years of his life, nothing can be more comforting to the child of God than to know that every event has been ordered by his Heavenly Father, and has been one of all the things that have been working together for his eternal welfare. Apparently adverse circumstances as well as prosperous days, sorrowful hours as well as moments of joy, the darkness and the light, the tempest and the calm, the golden harvest and the withering blight, the upward struggle against besetting sins and the walking in green pastures and beside the waters of quietness,—all have been fore-ordained and pre-arranged by the hand of infinite wisdom and love. This is the most unspeakable consolation. Every little trivial event, as well as every great and stirring event, has been fitted into the entire texture of his life, and beautifully adjusted by a master hand, and directed by an unerring will which sees the end from the beginning, and knows exactly how to regulate and balance the minutest part of the complicated machinery of his life. How frequently a Christian man, in his ignorance and blindness, would have gone some other road or followed some other employment than that which he eventually pursued; but, on looking back, how plainly

and clearly he has seen that the way he would have gone was wrong, and the path which had evidently been indicated to him, even contrary to his natural inclinations, was most undoubtedly right.

At a season of retrospect and prospect like the commencement of a new year, few passages of the Word of God come more warmly home to the believer's heart than these reassuring words, "All things work together for good to them that love God." Every word tells. The very first shows the universality and far-seeing range of Him with whom we have to deal. Nothing is slight or trivial to Him, as He regulates the lives of His people. "The darkness and the light are both alike" to Him. The small and the great are in His sight the same; each acts and reacts on the other, and all combined make up the whole—the man's completed life. This comprehensive word excludes nothing. Exactly the same word is used in Col. iii. 11, to designate the fulness of the Saviour—*τὰ πάντα Χριστός*, Christ is "all things" to His faithful friends and followers. Nothing is excluded. He is their "wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption," everything and all things are concentrated in Him. So here nothing is omitted. Every little stone fits into its right place in the great fabric; and throughout the countless ages of a happy eternity we shall be able to contemplate the admirable manner in which "all things" were made to "work together" and harmonize in the story of our individual lives.

The next word is equally important. All things "work together." Nothing acts entirely alone, but each event works in unison with the other events that cluster around it, the smaller being just as necessary as the larger, like some minute cog-wheel, or regulating balance, which is just as essential to the smooth working of the delicate machine as the more imposing and pretentious portions that are exposed to the view of the spectator.

The next words in this delightful sentence put the crowning glory on the promise. All things work together "for good." How completely and effectually this puts a stop to every murmur and unbelieving doubt. How often we have antici-

pated evil, but "the good hand of our God" upon us has turned it into good. Even now, it may be, we cannot see that some course of action can have been exactly the right one, but we may be quite certain that, in the vertical light of eternity, we shall see it has indeed been very good. Sadness, or sorrow, or disappointment may have been permitted to alight upon us, but it has been for some good purpose, and will eventually issue in unmitigated good. Even our mistakes, and errors of judgment, and infirmities of purpose are mercifully overruled by the infinite wisdom and sagacity of our gracious Master. Looking back on a past year, we are constrained to exclaim with the Apostle, when we remember the way we have been led, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" His mercy has led us. His hand has guided us throughout. We just look upwards and adore.

The next words clinch the whole matter. All things work together for good "to them that love God." May we not put the converse? All things work together for ill to them that love not God. The promise is clear and definite, but only to certain persons who are most clearly and definitely indicated. The test is just that which goes to the very root of true Christianity. Shall we not put it to ourselves on this New Year's Day—Is this priceless grace of heavenly love our own?

At this thoughtful season, however, we have to deal with the future as well as with the past. "Not backwards are our glances bent, but forwards to our Father's home." "All things" will "work together" for our eternal welfare. Let these brave words of Holy Writ cheer and animate our hearts as with the spirit-stirring tones of a clarion-call. Onward we go in our blessed Master's name, and He will be sure to be with us. Do our hearts respond loyally to that searching appeal, "Lovest thou me?" Then let us respond cheerily to that equally loving command, "Follow thou me." Forward we step into the unknown future. Our hand placed confidingly in His, our heart thrilling with the joy of His love, our eye fixed on the spiritual city of Zion, we begin the New Year in His name and strength, and move steadily on, being thoroughly assured that all things shall work together for our good, because we

love God, and are therefore called according to His purposes of grace.

The life of a Society is like the life of an individual man. If the animating principle of the Society is the same as that of the Christian man—the love of God and the desire to please Him—then we may be quite certain that all the past events in its history have worked together for its good, and all that is likely to happen to it in the future will do the same. In looking back over the work of the past year, there have been some things to give encouragement, and others to cause much anxiety and trouble; but all have, we are persuaded, been intended for ultimate good. Deep anxiety about certain places and plans, terrible disappointment in those who had promised well, the intense difficulty in obtaining suitable agents, failures in health and strength, are just as much among the "all things" which are working together for the Society's good as the bestowal of means, and the approval of scientific explorers, and their appreciation of Bishop Stirling and Mr. Bridges' evangelistic labours, and the steady and continuous efforts of those who are patiently plodding on amidst various and depressing discouragements. Everything, small or great, trivial or momentous, the most high-sounding and that which is won by patient drudgery, works together for the welfare of such a Society as ours, and for the advancement of our Divine Patron's cause and kingdom. The wearing routine of office work at home, the dispiriting labour of superintendence abroad, the indifference of those for whose welfare the labour is undertaken, find their fitting place among the "all things." Ere long every doubt and cloud and discouragement will be rolled away, the sun will shine out, and the light of heaven will flood the whole landscape with its soft and balmy splendour. "The LORD is our light and our salvation; whom shall we fear? The LORD is the strength of our life; of whom shall we be afraid?" As for the blessings granted during the past year, let all praise and honour be given unto Him also. "The LORD hath been mindful of us," and He will continue to bless.

Forgetting the past, let us turn cheerfully to the future. "Forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching for-

ward to the things which are before, let us press on towards the goal, unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." We can fully trust Him. He can make the dark places light. He can make the rugged places smooth. He will make all things to work together for the good of the Society; and in His skilful and loving hands we can safely leave the adjustment of all the various circumstances and events which seem to be evil and adverse, and He will see that they shall work easily and smoothly towards the end of the great purposes which He has at heart much more deeply than we can possibly have. In concluding, we would again take up the Psalmist's words: "I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the LORD in the land of the living." Let us apply this to the work of our Society. South America seems to be indeed a very stronghold of spiritual death. That numbness and lethargy in Divine things which paralyze and enthral poor human souls only too easily, appear to be settled, like some terribly pestilential miasma, over the whole face of the continent. But the breath of the living God can penetrate even this darkness that can be felt. Faith and prayer and heavenly labour and self-forgetting zeal will bear fruit. Souls will be saved and Christ honoured; but it must be in His own good time and way. Impatience never ripens fruit. "Wait on the LORD: be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the LORD." Individually and as a corporate body, let us take as our New Year's motto and encouragement the noble words on which we have been dwelling:—

"*All things work together for good to them that love God.*"

HENRY MORRIS.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Nov.* 7); Revs. W. H. Lloyd (*Oct.* 10); F. N. Lett (*Oct.* 23, 30); Dr. Cross (*Nov.* 7); W. H. Shimield (*Oct.* 31); J. A. Dodds (*Sept.* 30, *Oct.* 25); Captain Willis (*Oct.* 10); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Oct.* 10); J. R. Tyerman (*Oct.* 31).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of November (including donation of £1,000 towards Fund for New Mission Vessel) was £1,656 10*s.* 6*d.*

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are sure every friend of our Society, as well as the Committee, will learn with deep regret that the Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, has gone to his rest—after only four days' illness—at the age of sixty. We shall hope in our next magazine to refer more fully to some interesting facts which link the life of this excellent man to the history of our Society.

Our readers will be glad to find that our good friend Mr. Shimield has arrived safely in South America to resume his charge, we trust with continued blessing and success.

We would direct special attention to some extracts taken from Messrs. Jones and Rees's letters on Chupat, the result of careful observations during their recent residence there.

These accounts are of peculiar interest to our Society, inasmuch as we are now making arrangements, in conjunction with the Church in Wales, to send out a good Welsh-speaking Missionary, in Presbyter's orders, to supply the spiritual wants of many of the Colonists.

Everyone interested in such a subject must feel indebted to Mr. Jones and Mr. Rees for their lucid and instructive statements as to the real condition of Chupat.

Mr. Robertson, in his letter, relates a fact which is very noteworthy, namely, that Mr. M'Auliffe, who has succeeded Mr. Innes as Manager of the "Compagnia de Minas," though a Roman Catholic, has given Mr. Robertson every facility for holding his services. This is catholic indeed, and might serve as an excellent study for more professedly civilized lands.

Pastor Zink's letter will be read with much satisfaction and thankfulness, as a simple unadorned tale of work done for Christ and the souls of men, and of instruction and consolation given in those outlying districts where men soon learn to "forget God," if the Christian watchman does not go his rounds, and make the wilderness blossom as the rose by sowing the seed of eternal life in the hearts of men for whom, as for us, the Lord died and rose again.

Our New Year's Meeting for Prayer will take place (D.V.) on Thursday, January 4th, at twelve o'clock, at the Offices of the Society, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street. All the friends of the Society are earnestly invited.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1882 paid in at once, in view of closing the accounts at the earliest date possible in January.

CHUPAT COLONY.

THE following is an extract from some interesting letters addressed to a Welsh newspaper by Mr. Jones and Mr. Rees, who have only returned from Patagonia a short time ago :—

INSTRUCTION.

"There are four schools in the Colony :—One in Trerawson, one in Mr. Abraham Matthew's Chapel, one in the Drofa Fawr, and one in the Gaiman. We visited the one at Trerawson, where the children looked clean and tidy. We heard the multiplication table said in Welsh by them

for the first time in our lives. We heard the children read and spell, and looked at their copybooks. With regard to the subjects taught there, this school would certainly compare favourably in teaching and discipline with Welsh schools. We believed before in Welsh-speaking schooling, we now believe in it much more firmly. If instruction were imparted to children through the medium of Welsh, the language of their homes, they would learn both more accurately and more quickly. The great difficulty in teaching in the colony is scarcity of books. The want of books on branches of science, and of maps is much felt. We should be glad to call the attention of some of our learned and able compatriots to this point.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE COLONY.

"We had not sufficient time to inquire minutely into the spiritual condition of the Colony, so that we can only draw our conclusions from what we saw.

"There are different religious denominations as there are here. There was once an idea of doing entirely away with sectarianism, and forming a sort of Christian Union, with no distinction whatever of sect. Indeed, for many years, while the numbers was small, this plan was quite successful. But as the number increased, and as the newcomers brought the old world opinions with them, the difficulty of carrying this on increased. Some of the colonists might, perhaps, have somewhat failed in wisdom and cautiousness under various circumstances, and soon sectarianism was established in the Colony as it is here.

"To begin with the Independents, not because we are Independents, but because they are most numerous there. They have a chapel in Trerawson, of which David Lloyd Jones is the minister. The chapel is not large, but convenient and handsome. The walls are baked brick, the roof is wooden, with a layer of mud on the top, and the benches, with backs, across the building. It is all that can be wished for, as far as comfort is concerned. Then there is Capel y Glyndu, of which Abraham Matthews is the pastor. It is built of the same material as the one at Trerawson, and quite as handsome, if not more so. There is a school at the back, and a burying-ground near. We noticed some graves in the latter, and saw that some of the congregation, after coming out of the chapel, went to the burying-ground to the mounds which marked the graves of their dear ones, and watered them with their tears.

"It is probable that some day, and before very long, a large town will arise on this spot.

CAPEL Y GAIMAN.

"J. C. Evans is the elder here. This is larger than the others, with walls of sandstone obtained from the neighbourhood, but the woodwork is very poor. This chapel is not nearly good enough for the number and strength of the congregation. Some confessed that the chapel was unworthy of them, and said it was immediately going to be improved. By this chapel

also there is a burying- round consecrated by the dust of the Cymry who lie there till the trumpet's sound at the last great day.

CAPEL Y DYFFRYN UCHA'.

"William Morris ministers here. It is but small in comparison with the others, and is also behind them in goodness of material and in appearance.

SCHOOLROOM OF THE DRAFA FAWR.

"Here occasional services are held.

"Our old friend, R. R. Jones, late of Newborough, is with them, and ministers faithfully to them in spiritual things. In the same way William Hughes, schoolmaster at Glyndu, ministers faithfully and acceptably as a preacher, so that the Independents are at present well supplied with religious teachers.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

"These have a chapel in Trerawson, not large, but handsome, and very comfortable. It is built of the same materials as the other chapels—bricks, &c. A Society has also been begun by them in the Upper Valley, and they hold services in the houses here and there through the valley. Ellis Walter Jones was with them when we first went there, but he started for the old country long before us. Much regret was expressed at this, and his loss was greatly felt. Richard Jones, late of Llanuwchllyn, is also with them. He is an able and acceptable young man, but he does not preach much.

"We feel that among our brethren, the Calvinistic Methodists, the cause is not supported as it should be ; a fact to be attributed to the scarcity of those who can minister publicly. There are some young brethren among them who are very zealous in good works, and they read a chapter and expound it in public in the absence of the regular preacher. We can but praise the zeal and activity of these young brethren. We trust that they will not only fill up gaps, but that they will, themselves, have much pleasure in the work, and become means of doing great things for the advancement of the Gospel.

THE BAPTISTS

Have a chapel in Frondey, one of the finest in the place. William C. Rhys is their minister. He preaches not only in the chapel, but also in dwelling-houses in different districts. Sunday-schools are also kept in private houses.

EPISCOPALIANS.

"There is no building set apart for congregational purposes for them ; and there is no ordained preacher among them. They meet at the present in Brynantur, the house of Mr. Edwin Roberts ; they hold a Sunday-school and read the Church of England Service. One of us preached to

them on Sunday. From these remarks it will be seen that they labour under great disadvantages. Their number is small; yet it is very possible that were they to succeed in getting a good man to labour among them, he might do very much good.

"There are seven ministers in the Colony, besides those who assist them. Though they are farmers, and work very hard with their hands, yet they labour industriously and faithfully in the work of the Lord in their several spheres.

"We preached among several denominations in one or other of their chapels both on the Sabbath and also in their great meetings. The congregations were large and very attentive; there were many signs that the Gospel was not losing its influence over them; the cares and toils of a new country had not dried up the feelings within them. Many times during our ministerings we saw the tears flowing from their eyes.

"Before a true opinion of their faithfulness can be arrived at, it must be remembered that the Colonists are much scattered in the different districts, and that some of them live a great distance from the chapel. No proper roads have been as yet made, and there are no bridges to cross the river. It is hard for most of us to form any idea of the difficulties which beset them.

"We saw them coming to the chapel from different directions; some on foot, some on horseback, some in carriages, some in carts, some in waggons, a pleasant sight to behold. Taking all into consideration, the size of the congregations is wonderful.

"Nevertheless, we must confess that there is much carelessness and negligence about spiritual things, as there always is, especially in a new country. The worst of all is, that the habit of drinking intoxicants has reached the Colony, and we are grieved to be compelled to say that, more than once, we saw signs of this.

"It is easy, without taking everything into consideration, to colour an account too strongly either on one side or the other.

"We know, however, that many Colonists are total abstainers, and work hard in the cause of temperance. Much is preached on this subject in the preaching meetings. We trust that the churches will be able to raise the standard of sobriety so high that there will be a strong public feeling against intoxicating liquors, and that the man who drinks will be looked down upon as disreputable.

"We trust that the churches in Wales will remember the churches in the Colony in their prayers."

(To be continued.)

Uruguay.

SALTO AND FRAY BENTOS.

MR. SHIMIELD writes :—

"*S.S. Ecuador, October* 31*st*, 1882.

"As we are nearing Monte Video, and I may not have time on shore, before embarking on the river steamer for Fray Bentos, I am writing now to advise you of my safe arrival after an unusually favourable voyage. Truly I have reason to thank God for his goodness!

"On each of the four Sundays I have been on board we have had Divine Service, and these meetings for worship have been very pleasant, and I hope profitable.

"The river steamer calls at Buenos Ayres, and remains there a few hours, during which I hope to see the Bishop.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

Brazil.

SAÕ PAULO PROVINCES.

PASTOR ZINK writes as follows :—

"*Rio Claro, July* 27*th*, 1882.

"My last Report, which I transmitted through the Rev. T. J. Scott, carried the details of my work to the 30th November of last year; and as you wish to have reports from me quarterly, I prepare this for you to send it through the Rev. J. Cross. As in former years, so in this last year, I have experienced the gracious help of the Lord in my labours in His vineyard. In December I had eighteen opportunities of preaching, fourteen times in German and four times in Portuguese, of which eight of the German opportunities, and all the Portuguese, were at Rio Claro, with an average attendance of forty-one persons. At Sta Barbara I had a gathering of twenty-four souls; twice at Friedburg with seventy-five present, and once at Rocinha with forty present. I was invited to visit two families near the Caldas Station to baptize the children and celebrate a wedding; and there I preached twice to twenty-seven persons. In that month eight children were baptized by me, one couple married, and a person buried at Campinas, but who was of the Rocinha congregation. Twenty were confirmed. The number of communicants were forty at Rio Claro and sixty at Friedburg, thus 100 in all. The collections, twelve dollars

at Campinas, forty-one at Rio Claro, 135 at Friedburg, five at Rocinha, and eighty at Caldas. During the month I was principally occupied at Friedburg, which lies at about twelve English miles from Campinas. There nineteen persons offered themselves for confirmation. I instructed them in evangelical learning, and confirmed them on the 18th of December.

"I regret that owing to the inclemency of the weather, and owing to indisposition from severe toothache, I was unable to pay all the visits there which I had intended. Yet I have been much encouraged in my work. In spite of the continuous rain, and of the long distance and very bad roads, on that Sunday about 100 persons were present. Since then several have joined the congregation; many of them live in different directions in a circuit of about ten English miles, and the congregation since then continues to increase. They begin to express the wish to build a chapel for themselves; I hope that this wish will be accomplished. These people have already done much; they have built a school, and they pay a teacher. At first only a few families joined in this. The Apostle says to Timothy, 'Preach the Word.' I rejoice to perceive how the appetite for hearing the Word of God continually increases among them. Several of those I confirmed were deeply impressed. I trust the seed sown will bear fruit unto eternal life. In closing, I beg to commend to your especial prayers this new field of my labours.

"J. J. ZINK."

"*Rio Claro, July* 31*st*, 1882.

"The Lord has granted me to begin this period with fresh courage and with much joy; so that hitherto, to the praise of His name, I have been able to carry on uninterruptedly my work of evangelization. From the 1st of January to the 30th of March I have held thirty-eight German and twenty-one Portuguese services (distributed over the various stations), the average attendance in January and February was thirty-one, in March thirty-three. In a small settlement, distant three miles from the Station of Louie, and called 'Boa Visto,' I preached twice, and had audiences of thirty and thirty-five persons. Pirursunga and Coercimual have been handed over to Pastor Müller, but at his wish and at that of his people, I visited them, and preached in both places. At Pirursunga twenty-two were present, and sixty-five at Coercimual. Pastor Müller had to preach for me twice at Friedburg, and I was there myself in March.

"Besides thus preaching at the accustomed places, I was again asked to undertake a journey of about seventy-five English miles to St. José dos Campos, on the way to Rio di Janeiro from Sao Paulo, going by railway to baptize a child. Only two German families reside there, so that I had not opportunity to preach; but I held a prayer-meeting. A new cemetery had been made, and I was asked to dedicate it. I spoke to eight persons in German from Rev. xiv. 13. The baptism I conducted in Portuguese,

that all might understand it. Besides preaching in the usual places in Portuguese, I also preached in their tongue for the first time at Belam des Calvado, a small town, the terminal station of the railway, about eighteen English miles from Piraranunga. Very few Germans reside there; so one can only preach there in Portuguese. I have to work there from time to time as assistant to the Presbyterian missionary.

"During these three months I have baptized thirteen children, married two couples, and I have had one funeral, in February, here in Rio Claro. The collections during the quarter have reached 238 dollars (detailed in various stations).

"In conclusion, let me tell you how, during this last quarter, the Lord has comforted and refreshed me in an unusual circumstance, connected with my office. In February, the head of a family which, owing to some unkindly reported words, has for the last two years been most bitterly opposed to me. The poor man was latterly a great sufferer. A physician at Campinas treated him, but did him no good, and he died a few days after my return to Rio Claro. In the evening, about two hours before his death, I was called to his sick bed. As I was then on the point of going to conduct a service, I was unable to visit him till half an hour later, after the service was concluded. On my arrival I was received by the wife with reproaches about the former dispute, and then she proposed mutual forgiveness. I declared that I had no trace of enmity towards her or hers' in my heart. She then said she had sent for me to pray, that her husband might die in peace, his misery was too great. I was taken into the sick room, full of relatives and attendants, and found, to my sorrow, that I could do nothing there but pray, for the dying man had been speechless for ten hours, moaning and groaning all the time. I cried inwardly to the Lord for His help, and prayed for mercy for the undying soul of the dying man, and commended also the family to the grace of God. He died about half an hour after I left. I was asked to give an address at the grave. I gave myself to this with much prayer and sighing, for I felt that the family must now be brought to a decision for or against the Lord. Full of love and with much earnestness I sought, whilst still in the house, to direct these people to the only Comforter, praying with and for them. The case was very sad for the widow. He left eight children, one an infant of eight days. At the grave I urged all present not to go away in cold indifference, but that each would consider his soul's welfare. How terrible for anyone to be eternally lost through his own negligence and unbelief! I urged them to confess their sins and to accept Jesus Christ as their Redeemer and Saviour, and to seek to live in communion with Him. The result has been encouraging. The widow has since that day been a constant attendant at service along with her daughters, two of whom have asked for instruction with a view to confirmation, and they seem impressed. Two others come to my school. Besides members of the

family some have determined to regularly attend the services, and they are persons who for years have absented themselves. Thus the Lord knows how to win souls for His kingdom, though trouble. I close by again commending my fields of labour to your prayers. A further report will soon follow.

"J. J. ZINK."

Chili.

CHÃNARAL.

FROM Mr. Robertson we have received the following:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, October* 10*th*, 1882.

"I enclose my return for the quarter ending September. A change in the administration of the 'Compania de Minas' here has been made. Mr. Innes is succeeded by Mr. McAnliffe, a Roman Catholic. He, however, is willing to assist us, and has allowed us to continue to hold our monthly meetings in the school-room belonging to the 'Compañia' at Las Animas. More help has latterly come from outside, so that, notwithstanding the fact that our community has become smaller, desires are expressed, and strenuous efforts are being made to keep up God's service here.

"I have received pressing invitations from Taltal to hold a service there; and it is proposed that, as the railway into the interior is now open for traffic, that a monthly service be established at that port.

"With sorrow we heard of the death of our good friend Captain Stephens. The report reached us by telegraph some time ago, but only recently we saw the confirmation of the sad news in the Chilian newspapers, which commented in high terms on our late Secretary's character, and dwelt especially upon his services in connection with our Society. As Secretary his letters showed a sincere Christian spirit. To me they were always encouraging and cheering, and his kind advice often made my way plain when I was at a loss how to act.

"Trusting that 'all things are working together for our good' under God.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Lee and Blackheath Association.

THE Quarterly Prayer-meeting for Lee and Blackheath Association was held at the house of the Treasurer, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, on Wednesday, 6th of December, at three o'clock.

Archdeacon WHATELY presided.

The 54th chapter of Isaiah was read. Four appropriate hymns were selected from the printed sheet, and the three following subjects for prayer were suggested :—

1. That the Lord of the Harvest will be graciously pleased to send us Men ; and especially a Medical Missionary for Ooshooia.

2. That the Divine guidance may be over the deliberations and counsels of the Committee in respect of several important subjects soon to engage their attention.

3. Our thanksgiving and praise are due to God, that during the prevalence of great sickness and death amongst the Indians and the children of the Orphanage, so many of the dying natives left a happy Christian testimony behind them. Also that the health of Mr. Bridges and that of all the missionary party has not suffered.

Also for the sustained health of Bishop Stirling, and for the restored health of Mr. Lett, the Chaplain at Rosario.

Also that the Society, by its Mission vessel, has in the last year been privileged to rescue from their boats the crews of no less than three wrecked vessels.

Also that the prayers for funds, put up at these Quarterly Meetings during the year, have been graciously answered by valuable donations and legacies, and by increased local support.

Gleanings.

(Continued from last Magazine.)

THE two young seamen, Smale and Rayner, died, one on the day before the Commodore, the other on the following day. The "Pearl" arrived at Sydney on the 23rd, and the public funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th, in the cemetery of St. Leonard's at the North Shore.

"The whole community of Sydney heard the sad news with feelings of sorrow and profound regret. Thousands of people assembled to pay their last mark of

respect. At 2 p.m. the first minute-gun was heard from the 'Pearl,' and the procession started. It consisted of the seamen and marines of the 'Pearl' and 'Sappho,' followed by a gun-carriage bearing the coffin of the Commodore, and another with those of the two young seamen. Immediately following were Goodenough's two children, Leonard and William, accompanied by Commander Hastings of the 'Pearl,' and the Hon. Algernon Stanley. Then followed Mrs. Goodenough, in Lady Robinson's carriage, and other carriages containing Sir Hercules Robinson the Governor, the Bishop of Sydney, the Ministers and Colonial Secretary, and the Chief Justice; the officers of the ships in harbour, Mr. Anthony Trollope, and many others. The three graves lay side by side, that of the Commodore being in the centre. Goodenough's grave is near that of Captain Owen Stanley, the eminent surveyor and Arctic explorer, who died in 1850, when in command of H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake.' The service was read by the chaplain of the 'Pearl,' the Rev. James Payton, the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Sydney, and three volleys were fired by a company of men from the 'Pearl' and 'Sappho.' Several thousand persons accompanied the procession; for the loss was deeply felt throughout the colony. Some of that feeling has been expressed in various ways; and the following lines show how truly the life that has been taken from us was valued and understood, in the last scene of its labours:—

"'Slowly the long procession moves, with solemn muffled sound,
Ere one of England's noblest men is laid in New World ground.
Yea, bear him to the sailor's grave with every honouring rite,
Perished he yet more bravely than hero in the fight.
For when the utmost has been done that public grief can show,
Not half expressed the deep respect that in each heart must flow.
Ah, truly by such holy dead our virgin earth is blest,
We pray our sons may worthy be one day by him to rest.
Another martyr added to the heathen's cruel score;
One who, within the sailor's heart, Christ's healing mission bore,
A man of whom, nor yet *from* whom, ne'er one unloving word
Throughout his pure peace-breathing life by human ears was heard.
Not long he dwelt among us; but noble natures spread
Their influence quickly, and on all their hollowing radiance shed.
Of those who loved him, who can tell the burden of their cross?
And those who knew not still must mourn the country's deep-felt loss.
God of the world, thy ways are strange! Thou takest thus the man
Whose noble life would seem the most to help in thy great plan
Of good for all thine erring children—one whose very face
Spoke of strong Godward aim, with calm soul-winning grace—

A chief who held as holy charge all those within his power,
Who judged them souls—not mere machines—with the immortal dower
Of choice 'twixt good and ill, and led straight onward for the right,
Sparing not self, so he might guide by pure example's light.'

"When the news arrived in England, the feelings of sorrow and regret at so great a loss were not confined to the navy, but spread throughout the community. Her Majesty the Queen telegraphed kind words of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Goodenough; and the same feeling found expression from many of her subjects. One of Commodore Goodenough's captains on the Australian station, who had recently returned, after executing an important survey on the coast of New Guinea in which the Commodore took a deep interest, was the first to make the feeling heard which was so universally felt.

"Captain Moresby thus writes:—

"'I will not speak of the loss his friends sustain in him, of his generous, genial, gallant nature, his almost womanly power of sympathy, his sound judgment, always at the service of a friend; I should but multiply words where they are not needed, for every man who called him "friend" knows that he was strong, gentle, true, incapable of the least littleness, able and willing for all good work.

"'It will be no part of our sorrow that he has died obscurely—a man can do nothing nobler than his duty, and he is sure to have been found doing that—nor that his call has been, perhaps, sudden, for that pure and devout spirit was ever ready to enter the presence of its Maker; but we shall all lament that the future greatness—a greatness in which he would have been beloved—for which his fine sailor-like and scientific qualities, his grasp of mind, his promptness in action, seemed to destine him, has not been achieved. In this feeling I am sure we, lately his officers, shall be joined by the whole of our profession—nay, by the nation at large, for already he has been recognised as no common man, and the loss is a *national* one.'"—*Memoir of Commodore Goodenough.*

Metropolitan Proceedings.

THE reception accorded to this Society's Deputation upon a recent occasion in the parish of St. Andrew's, Islington, deserves more than the slight notice which was all we had room for in our last issue. That so many as 500 people—mostly adults—can be got together, upon an ordinary occasion, to listen to a South American Missionary Lecture, and that in a district where competitive entertainers hold out the greatest inducements to every class

of the community, is of itself a fact highly encouraging, not only to those whose sole occupation and duty it is to promote the spiritual welfare of the heathen and the exile in South America, but to those also whose loving interest in so good a cause induces them to labour with willing heads and hands, and often with open pockets among our noble army of honorary helpers. In this category we may now gratefully class the Rev. A. J. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, to whose personal interest the success of the meeting in Gifford Street was entirely due. We could often wish that our other friends in the metropolis would exhibit a similiar interest in our meetings.

On November 9th an address was delivered in the Hampden Gurney Schools by the Clerical Secretary on the work of the Society, illustrated by the dissolving views. The chair was taken by the Rev. E. W. Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Brunswick Chapel, who eloquently commended the Society to the large meeting of his parishioners assembled. Much interest in the Society was evinced, and 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* was collected in aid of its Funds.

A very successful meeting was also held at St. Andrews' Schools, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, for the same purpose. It was presided over by the Vicar, the Rev. H. J. Carter-Smith, who addressed the large and enthusiastic meeting in a few well-chosen and warm words of welcome to the Society. The success of the meeting was not a little owing to the zeal and energy thrown into the cause by the Rev. George Robbins, one of the curates of the parish; while a very kind and forcible speech from the Rev. P. Swatman, M.A., his colleague, as well as one from himself gave much life and interest to the meeting. The sum of 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was collected at the close.

A meeting was held in St. Matthew's Schoolroom, Church Road, Brixton, on the 15th ult., under the presidency of the Vicar, the Rev. N. A. Garland, M.A., to whom we are indebted for much help in the past. In introducing the Deputation the Rev. Chairman pressed the varied claims of the Society in a few sympathetic words, making special allusion to the thoughtfulness and generosity of his neighbour, Dr. Wm. Ponder. The address, being illustrated by our beautiful dissolving views, was listened to with the greatest interest, and no doubt the charges for admission, together with the collection made at the doors and Dr. Ponder's donation, will yield a substantial result.

The Rev. C. H. Turner, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, has most kindly given our Society an opportunity of making known the Society and its work in his large and important parish. With this view the Clerical Secretary preached a sermon at the afternoon service on Sunday, Dec. 17, to a large congregation of children, teachers, and others, after which a collection was made in aid of the Society's funds. The same followed on a large and enthusiastic Meeting held on the evening of the following day (Monday), and most kindly and ably presided over by the Rev. C. H.

Turner, the Rector. The Rev. J. J. Manley delivered an admirable address on the Society's work, illustrated by the dissolving views.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN place of the usual general sketch of the work in the Provinces we insert an article by our excellent Northern Secretary, which shows both the difficulties and encouragements of his labours in the North.

"The series of meetings just brought to a close, numbering thirty, less one postponement, owing to exceptionally bad weather, when the Vicar said, 'It would be useless attempting to fight the elements,' has, on the whole, proved most encouraging. Numerous new openings have been obtained, and places visited in 1880 and 1881 have been revisited, and I think I may truthfully assert that in many of them there are few Societies that rank higher than the S.A.M.S.

"Commencing at Normanton on the 14th of October, the meetings were carried on, with very brief intermissions, down to this evening, Dec. 19th, when they were brought to a close at Barnsley.

"At the first mentioned place our old friend, Rev. W. M. Lane, gave a hearty welcome. but a wet evening spoilt the attendance. To make up for this, however, seven cards were taken, which the Vicar kindly promised to look after.

"At Christ Church, Wakefield, the same cause militated against a successful evening; but the Rev. H. Lunn abated nothing of the kindness shown by our old friend Rev. A. Scott, and for the first time cards were taken here also.

"In Manchester first meetings were held at Christ Church, and St. Matthias, Salford. At the former six cards were taken, and R. Baxendale, Esq., who very kindly received the Deputation, besides undertaking to look after the collectors, became an annual subscriber of a guinea; while at the latter eight cards were taken, which the Vicar kindly promised to have looked after,

"At Bretton West the meeeting was the first of a missionary character that had been held for several years, and the fallow ground had to be broken up. Two meetings were held in Bolton; being the third visit which I have paid to each place.

"At St. Luke's the Rev. J. H. Gibbon again welcomed the Deputation, and our kind friend and Hon. Sec., Mr. Wm. Smith, the Sunday-school Superintendent, handed over 2*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*., the first-fruits of card collections for our work. He has now seventeen collectors at work, and hopes next year to hand in a larger sum. At St. Paul's the Rev. E. Jump again extended a cordial welcome to the Society, and, though the evening was most unfavourable, new subscribers and collectors were obtained, and the

meeting pronounced by the Vicar to be 'increasingly interesting;' while our Hon. Sec., Miss Jump, was greatly encouraged to persevere in the work to which she has put her hands.

"At Douglas in the Isle of Man, which was reached through a very heavy gale, St. James's Hall was again crowded, though the meeting followed hard upon that of the C.M.S. Rev. B. George again most kindly presided, and the other clergy upon whom I called expressed themselves in the most friendly manner towards the Society. Our energetic young Hon. Sec., Mr. J. J. Cowin, since the death of our old and tried friend Mrs. Elliott, has laboured with praiseworthy energy to advance the interests of our work in Douglas. After the meeting, our good friend, Dr. Elliott, enclosed in a touching letter the sums of 5*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.*; the former as a donation in memory of his late wife, and the latter to pay for the Hall. At King William's College a lecture was given to the students, who come from almost all parts of the globe, including South America, at the kind invitation of the Principal, Dr. Hughes-Games, who promised a substantial contribution in return. In the name of the Society I presented a copy of the story of Commander Allen Gardiner to the College Library.

"In Preston, where our former Chaplain at San Paulo and Santos, Mr. Huntly, is Honorary Secretary, meetings were held at St. Paul's, St. Luke's, and St. Thomas's. At the former the Society was admitted for the first time. Besides a more than average collection, 12*s.* worth of books were purchased, and six cards taken. Cards were also taken at St. Luke's, which our friend Mrs. Price will look after. At St. Thomas's the chair was taken by John Allsop, Esq., who resided for some time in the south of Brazil, and was able to speak of the need there of such work as our. Mr. Allsop also took a card. At Bretherton, Tarleton, and Hoole, meetings were also obtained by Mr. Huntly. The two latter places were new openings. At the two former fifteen cards were taken.

"The next meeting was held at Brathay, where the Rev. H. S. Callender will endeavour, if possible, to afford the more substantial help of sermons in 1883. After a day of heavy rain the evening cleared, and a very good attendance resulted in a more than average collection. At Thursby, where, on the following evening, the Rev. W. Golling welcomed the Society for the first time, rain fell almost in torrents, but the evening was far from being a lost one. At Carlisle it was still raining, but our kind friend Mrs. Pennell hopes for better things in the future as the result of persevering efforts. Hexham followed Carlisle, and it will be long before the Deputation forgets the kindly welcome he received there. New subscriptions and donations, including 2*l.* 10*s.* from Miss Barker, brought the total help obtained here up to 5*l.* At St. Paul's, Newcastle, the collection was small, but eleven cards were taken, which will doubtless make up for the smallness of the collection. A promise of help for 1883 was also given by our old friend the Rev. S. E. Pennefather. Five meetings were

held in Sunderland, where Mr. and Mrs. Watts kindly received the Deputation. The Church of England Temperance Society, and numerous parochial gatherings, unfortunately interfered with the success of our meetings, except that held on the Saturday afternoon in Christ Church Vestry Hall, where the Rev. Canon Scott Moncrieff presided; and Major Sweny, formerly resident at Stanley, in the Falkland Islands, very heartily testified to the good wrought by the Society's agents among the degraded natives of Tierra del Fuégo. Some interesting curiosities which that gentleman exhibited added greatly to the interest of the meeting. Miss Parker, who so kindly collected the subscriptions after the departure of our warm friend Mrs. W. E. Boxer, having expressed a desire to be relieved, Mrs. Frank Ritson very kindly consented to act with Mrs. Watts and Major Sweny in furthering the interests of the Society in Sunderland.

"Taking advantage of the inevitable postponement of the Corbridge meeting, I visited Durham and obtained the promise of a Drawing-room and a Parochial Meeting, and of the help of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Northumberland. At Wakefield I next tried a meeting in the Church Institute, but the Vicar was unable to be present, and the night being very wet, the attendance was poor. Perseverance may yet, however, bring success. On the following evening our energetic Hon. Sec. at Waterloo, Miss Fryer, arranged a meeting, which, after paying expenses, added over 6*l.* to the funds. In Liverpool, where two meetings were next held, the snowstorm and an election combined to render the efforts made all but fruitless. Eleven cards were taken, and the openings being new may yet lead to good results. In deep snow, and an exceptionally severe frost, meetings were held at Wilshaw and Meltham Mills, which had been arranged by our good friend Mrs. C. J. Brook. At both these places there were good attendances, and much interest was expressed in the work. At the latter the first-class of boys in the Sunday-school had collected 27*s.* in the first collecting-box, and the Senior Bible-class consented to take charge of a box to render similar help. Then in Purston, lying deep in still falling snow, friends turned out in fairly good numbers, and from this mining village a larger amount of help than in previous years was forthcoming for the good work. At the request of Miss F. Arnold-Forster, the author of the 'Heralds of the Cross,' a magic lantern lecture was given to the young people under her care at Burley. On the 18th the Rev. H. G. Parrish gave a cordial welcome to the Deputation for a meeting at St. Mary's, Wakefield, and, on the following evening, the meetings were brought to a temporary close at Barnsley, where the Rev. W. W. Kirby, who for many years laboured so unweariedly to promote the preaching of the Gospel in South America, presided."

Died.—At Downside, Winchester, on Thursday, Dec. 14, after four days' illness, the Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester. Aged 60.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 1st of January, 1883 :—

1. That God would be pleased to accept our devout thanksgiving for having on the most dangerous coast in the world, graciously preserved eight and twenty years the "Allen Gardiner," mission vessel from shipwreck, as well as the lives of her captain and crew.

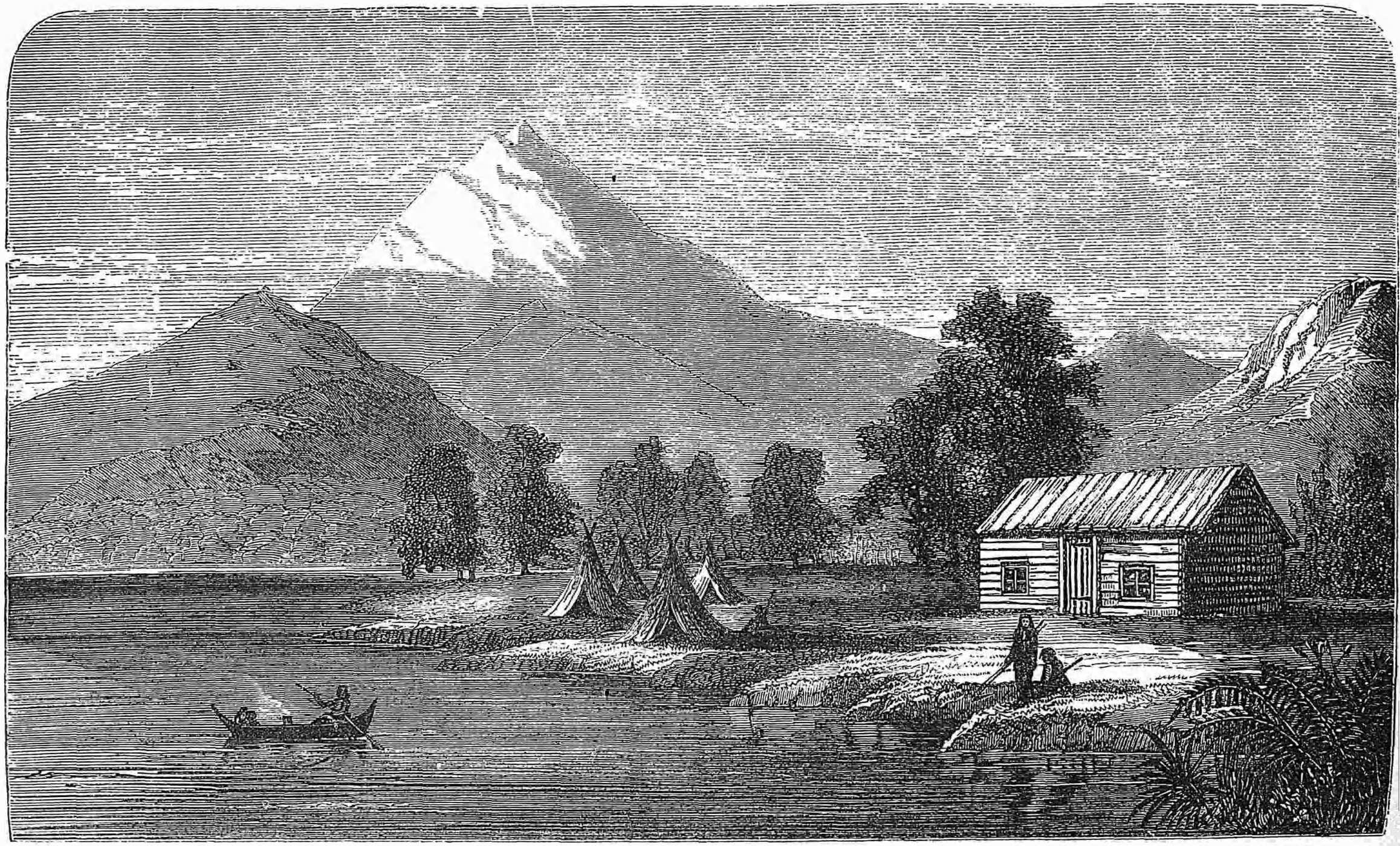
2. We would also render thanks for our yawl having been permitted to rescue from imminent peril the crews of three wrecked vessels—and amongst them the members of the Antarctic Expedition under Lieutenant Bove.

3. That God may be pleased to guide the deliberations of the Committee on the subject of the Amazon Mission and the new Mission ship.

4. That the New Year may be blessed in regard to the work and support of our Society.

Lines of Captain Allen Gardiner's.

"All that I have, O Lord is Thine
"All that I am, Thy Spirit wrought ;
"What would I not, for Thee, resign,
"Whose precious blood my ransom bought !
"Lord, here I am—*my life*—my all,
"I hold obedient to Thy call."



THE RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AT OOSHOOIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO, DURING FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1869.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Nov.* 21, *Dec.* 14); Revs. Dr. Cross (*Nov.* 13, 22); J. A. Dodds (*Nov.* 7); R. Langridge (*Nov.* 18); F. N. Lett (*Nov.* 17, 30); W. H. Lloyd (*Oct.* 26, *Nov.* 11); W. H. Shimield (*Nov.* 20); Pastor Zink (*Aug.* 30); Messrs. E. S. Bowring (*Nov.* 9); J. S. Robertson (*Nov.* 14); Singlehurst and Co. (*Nov.* 27); W. Speers, Esq. (*Nov.* 18).

BUSINESS.

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

The loss to the Committee by the death of the Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A., was recorded, and the nomination of Thos. Garnett, Esq., was confirmed.

The embarkation of Mr. Jas. Ferguson, appointed as Lay Missionary under the Rev. F. N. Lett, was recorded.

The Rev. Joachim Dominguez was appointed as Missionary Chaplain and Evangelist, under the Rev. W. H. Shimield, and took farewell.

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

FINANCE.

The Finance and Candidature Committees held Meetings on the 29th December, 4th and 18th ult.

The total amount received from December 1st to January 23rd, for the year 1882, was £2,652 7*s.* 11*d.*

It was arranged to close the accounts for the year 1882 on the 23rd inst. It is requested that all collections, &c., shall be sent to the Society's Office by that date.

The next Meetings will take place on the 8th and 22nd inst.

MUSE

Meeting for Prayer and Praise.

THE Annual Meeting at the opening of the New Year for Thanksgiving and Prayer was held at Serjeants' Inn, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at noon. There was an excellent attendance, the room being quite full.

A. R. Pite, Esq., Chairman of Committee, presided, and delivered the address, which was listened to with deep attention. Mr. Pite passed in review several of the events of the past year in the Society's history, and glanced at the present and future work; exhorting all members of the Society to pray earnestly to the Lord of the Harvest to bless the work, and to enable us to send forth faithful and suitable men to carry it on.

The thanksgiving was offered up by D. Couty, Esq., and the prayer by the Rev. H. S. Acworth, Vicar of Chobham.

Portions of Holy Scripture were read by the Rev. R. Allen and the Rev. J. J. Manley.

"Jesus Shall Reign" and the South American Hymn were sung, and the Meeting was closed with the Benediction.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Society, in common with other Societies of the English Church, and, indeed, of many bodies and individuals outside of its pale, heard with deep regret of the death of the late Primate; and our Committee, at its first meeting after the sad event, passed a Resolution embodying this feeling, a copy of which was forwarded to the members of the family, with an expression of sincere sympathy.

The late Archbishop had always shown himself a warm friend of the Society. He was to have presided over our Annual Meeting last year at Lambeth Palace, and was only prevented doing so by his Grace being engaged at the marriage of the

Duke of Albany. We have great pleasure in announcing that the Archbishop-Designate has most graciously and readily accepted the office of Patron of the Society.

The facts recorded in Senor Negri's letter to Colonel Yule, and referred to in the Clerical Secretary's letter to the "Times" of January 11th, point to an era in the history of our Society of the deepest interest. If the saintly spirit of our gallant leader who perished on the shores of Tierra del Fuégo could now be conscious of what is going on in this lower world, how would he rejoice at the many answers to his earnest dying prayers; and, amongst the rest, to find that the Mission of the English Church founded on that very shore to spread the Gospel in "poor Fuégia," was visited by an Italian and Roman Catholic expedition, was lauded by them, not only for its humanity, but for its Christianity, and that this sound had so far gone out to all lands as to reach the King of Italy on his Roman throne, and to call forth his admiration and regard as well as his special honours.

Our readers will be pleased to observe in what high estimation our good and old friend, Dr. Humble, is held by his people. The extract is found in some passing observations in a South American newspaper, and was apparently never intended to meet our eyes in England.

We are thankful to find Mr. Shimield has arrived safely at his South American home, and doubtless amongst the glad welcome of his affectionate and attached flock. His hands will soon be strengthened by the arrival and aid of the Rev. J. Dominguez and Mrs. Dominguez, who have just started for Concordia, where Mr. Dominguez will take his position as Missionary Chaplain and Evangelist. Mr. Dominguez is thoroughly master of the Spanish language, and has done good work at Malaga, Seville, and elsewhere.

For the future, *the Second Monday in the Month* will be the day appointed for United Prayer instead of the first. This has been strongly suggested as more generally convenient.

The Society is about to issue a series of "Occasional Papers," of the size of a eight-page tract; each Paper illustrating some portion of the history or work of the Society.

The first three will soon be published, under the titles, "Other Sheep" (No. 1); "How a Brave Soldier of Jesus Christ Died" (No. 2); and "Lota" (No. 3).

The Antarctic Expedition and Tierra del Fuego.

THE following letter was written on behalf of the Society, and kindly inserted by the Editor of the *Times*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—Permit me to mention through the *Times* what I am sure will deeply interest many of your readers. On a recent occasion the Antarctic Expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Bove of the Italian army, was wrecked in Sloggett Bay, off the coast of Tierra del Fuégo.

"The officers and crew were not drowned, neither were they robbed and cruelly massacred by the natives as the crew of the 'Roseneath' were on the West Coast a few months ago. They were happily rescued by the gallant efforts of Captain Willis and the crew of the 'Allen Gardiner' and mission yawl, and by the Rev. Thomas Bridges and his Christian natives. They were most hospitably received at our Mission station, and departed astonished and delighted to find such a Christian city of refuge for the wrecked mariner and a body of tender-hearted Christian natives who had abandoned their savage habits and learnt to seek and to save the lost on that storm-beaten and dangerous coast.

"Lieutenant Bove, in his recently published narrative thus speaks:—'The presence of English missionaries in Tierra del Fuégo has undoubtedly modified the character of a great part of the inhabitants of the Beagle Channel. So rapid is the improvement, so great are the sacrifices which the good missionaries impose on themselves, that I believe we shall in a few years be able to say of all the Fuegians what is now said of Pallalaia; he was one of the most quarrelsome, the most dishonest, the most superstitious of the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuégo, and now he lives under the shadow of the Cross, a model of virtue, and a pattern of industry.'

"His Majesty the King of Italy and his Government, anxious to express their grateful sense of the noble services performed by our Mission party in the rescue and kind treatment of the shipwrecked expedition, have decided to present to the South American Missionary Society a gold medal and an official letter of special thanks. The medal will contain a likeness of the King and a record of the occasion. Such an honourable distinction

has been rarely conferred, under all the circumstances, on an English religious Society, unless it was when the late Professor Darwin acknowledged he was in error as to the incapacity of the Fuegians to receive Christianity or civilization, and became a subscriber to the Society. I will only add that while the action of Italy is a most grateful tribute to the Christian heroes who have through God's strength and untold self-sacrifice brought about such practical and blessed results, it is a signal instance of that true Catholicity, which like a 'touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"R. J. SIMPSON, *Clerical Secretary.*

"South American Missionary Society, 11, Serjeants' Inn."

EXTRACT of a letter from H.E. the Commendatore Cristoforo Negri to Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., R.E., dated Turin, 12th December, 1882:—

"In sending you my affectionate respects for the year that is ending, and my hearty good wishes for many to come, I am also going to ask you to favour me with some information.

"When Lieutenant Giacomo Bove and his comrades, the naturalists Lovisate and Spegazzioni, were shipwrecked some months since on Tierra del Fuego, the English missionaries settled there both saved their lives and treated them with the most delicate and generous attention.

"Having suggested to the Government that they should send to these missionaries, and to the great Society under which they act, a gold medal, with the King's head and a suitable inscription on it, accompanied by a letter. The suggestion was adopted, and I was charged to carry it into effect. That I may make no mistakes in doing this, I beg you and those honourable colleagues of yours in the Geographical Society of London, whom I have the good fortune to know, to furnish me with the following particulars, very legibly written:—

"'The name of the English Mission in Tierra del Fuégo.

"'The name of the place where it is established.

"'The general name of the Society in London on which the said Mission depends.

"'The name and title of the President who is the head of the Society.'

"My idea would be then to send the medal and the official letter direct to the President; and that the medal should accordingly be assigned to the Society as a body, and so be preserved in honour of all.

"(Signed) CRISTOFORO NEGRI."

"*Turin*, 12 *de Octubre de* 1882.

"ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR,

"En tanto que le dirijo el mas reverente saludo por el año proximo á expirar, y la cordial esperanza de que disfrute muchos mas, voy á pedirle me obsequie con el informe siguiente: Los Misioneros Ingleses establecidos en Tierra del Fuégo han salvado y socorrido de la manera mas delicada y noble cuidado al Teniente Giacomo Bové y á los Naturalistas Lovisate y Spegazzioni, sus compañeros, quienes naufragaron hace algunos meses.

"Habiendoseme invitado por el Gobierno á enviarles, tanto á ellos como al Presidente de la gran Sociedad cuya Mision depende, una medalla de oro con la efigie del Rey y una inscripcion adaptada al caso y carta: la idea fué acojida y dioseme el cargo de llevarlo á efecto.

"Para evitar equivocaciones ruego á su Illma. y a sus honorables Colégas de la Sociedad Geográfica de Londres, á la cual tengo la honra de conocer, se digne redactar y mandarme en caracteres muy claros:

"El nombre de la Mision Inglesa en Tierra del Fuégo.

"Nombre del sitio donde se halla establecida.

"El nombre completo de la Sociedad en Londres de la cual esta Mision depende, y

"Nombre y título del Presidente á la cabeza de esta Sociedad, y solo me quedará remitir Oficio y Medalla directamente al Presidente.

"Descaria, sin embargo, que la Medalla se fundiese para la Sociedad en general y fuese conservada en honor de todos."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. F. N. Lett thus writes:—

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, November* 17*th*, 1882.

"I notice that you have received a grant of books in Spanish from the Church of England Book Society, and I write this to solicit that a full share of these may be sent to me. There is no place in South America where they can be more usefully distributed or where constant supplies of religious publications are more needed.

"I take the opportunity to enclose a report of religious publications circulated here in the three years ending December 31, 1881.

"F. N. LETT."

"Religious or Church Serials taken in at Rosario in the year—1879—taken 2, total 104; 1880—taken 4, total, 276; 1881—taken, 4, total, 428. Total taken in, 808.

"English books imported, in hand, circulated:—Common Prayer—imported, 500; in hand, 300; circulated, 200. Hymn-books—imported, 10; circulated, 10. Church Catechisms—imported, 168; in hand, 70; circulated, 98. Catechism, Bloomfield—imported, 300; in hand, 200; circulated, 100. S.S. Books for C.E.S.S.I.—imported, 817; in hand, 150; circulated, 767.

"Spanish Books:—'Himnos Evangelicos'—imported, 450; in hand, 200; circulated, 250. Books and Tracts—imported, 6,233; in hand, 500; circulated, 5,733. English Tracts circulated, 3,200. Total, 10,358.

"Local Publications:—Sunday-school Centenary Memorial—in hand, 250; Sunday-school Programme, 1881—in hand, 200; 'Oracion Común.'—in hand, 1,000; 'Canticio'—in hand, 500; 'Catecismo'—in hand, 350—2,300. Total, 13,466.

"South American Missionary Society's Almanac—imported, 74; do. Magazine—imported, 72; do. Report—imported, 24—170. Total, 13,636."

"*Rosario, November* 30*th*, 1882.

"I have to acknowledge your letter of October 16th, and to thank you for kind attentions to my commission. The German Missionary will be a most valuable auxiliary, as he could take up work of great importance, which Mr. Tyerman cannot touch till he acquires Spanish.

"He is actively engaged in the Port Mission, and holds services regularly on board some one or other of the ocean-going vessels lying in port.

"I have also committed to him for the present the charge of a service on alternative Sundays at Carcaraûá, which is one of the out-stations of this church.

"Mr. A. Henrikson, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, having fixed his centre of operations for the present in the city of Cordoba, he has also been actively assisting in ministering to the congregation there, and conducts a Sunday-school. Mr. Henrikson is not, it will be remembered, connected with the South American Missionary Society, but he has for a long time worked as a voluntary assistant to me at Rosario as he now does in Cordoba, while carrying on the important work of the Bible Society, with which he has been connected for almost six years, and is a most valuable fellow-worker.

"The Bishop passed this on his way to Alexandra Colony last week.

"F. N. LETT."

PATAGONES.

We take the following extract from the *Buenos Ayres Standard*:—

"On the opposite bank of the Rio Negro is the beautiful quinta of Dr.

Humble, missionary clergyman, one of the sweetest places on this part of the river. Here this worthy gentleman has anchored for life; he is esteemed and respected by all and has a wide practice as a physician; everyone knows him, and it strikes me that the chief attraction his distant South American home has for him is that each day he learns afresh amidst these simple unpretending people 'the luxury of doing good.'"

Uruguay.

SALTO.

THE following letter comes to us from the the Rev. W. H. Shimield:—

"*Salto, Uruguay, November 20th*, 1882.

"Herewith I enclose my returns and balance-sheet for the quarter ending November 20th. I am now very busy making the round of my districts, and find plenty to do, and a hearty welcome on all sides from my people. I am going out to the Mandisovi Settlement this week, and next week I return southward to the other extreme of my Fray Bentos district. I will send a detailed Report when I have accomplished the whole of my visitation.

"I was sorry to miss seeing the Bishop in Buenos Ayres. He had left for Monte Video the evening before my arrival. I have had, however, a very warm letter of welcome from him.

"The heat here is terrific. Address all letters to Fray Bentos.

"W. H. SHIMIELD, *Chaplain*."

MONTE VIDEO.

THE Rev. R. Langbridge writes:—

"*H.B.M. Legation, Monte Video, Nov.* 18, 1882.

"I have lately received my appointment from the Foreign Office as British Consular Chaplain in this city, *vice* Mr. Sloan, resigned.

"I had arranged for collections to be made on behalf of your Society on the 5th inst., but in consequence of a change in the steamer service from Buenos Ayres, the Bishop (who was to have preached) telegraphed to me that it was uncertain whether he could arrive in time. So the matter stands postponed now until the

Bishop's next visit here, which he expects will be about the end of December or early in January, when I hope we shall realize a substantial offering towards your cause.

"I intend the collections to be annual while I remain here. I shall also try to enlist the sympathy of the Sunday-school teachers in the formation of a Juvenile Association. Have you a Code of Rules or other forms that would be of service to me for this purpose? Please send me in future a larger supply of the "JUVENILE GIFT." I could distribute fifty copies to advantage every month.

"I am thankful to say that Church affairs are prospering very encouragingly here, so far as one may judge by external evidences. The congregations, number of communicants, offertories, and Sunday-school attendance all show a very marked improvement on the state of things which existed a year ago.

"I am anxiously awaiting the next number of the Magazine for further information respecting poor Captain Stephens, for whom I entertained quite an affectionate regard, as well as the highest respect. His death must have been matter of deep regret to many communities on the coast who had made his acquaintance. I shall never forget the nice kindly way in which he addressed our Sunday-school one day at Callao. He is 'far better' with the Saviour he loved so faithfully—but the poor widow and children! God support and comfort them!

"R. LANGBRIDGE."

Brazil.

SAÔ PAULO.

WE have received the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Cross enclosing the accompanying Report from Pastor Zink:—

"*Chacara Fox, Pary, Sxô Paulo, Brazil, December* 13, 1882.

"In my last letter of the 7th ult. I said I would write to you more at length about my visit to Rio Claro and Pastor Zink's work.

"The journey was unpleasant and uncomfortable on account of the excessive heat and fine red dust. Mrs. Cross kindly accompanied me in my excursion. We started on the 15th of August, a holyday in this country, being the Feast of the Assumption. From Saô Paulo to Jundiahy we went by the English line. At Jundiahy we broke the journey, accepting the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond. We witnessed a cricket match between the Saô Paulo Railway Company and the

Companhia Paulista, which resulted in the victory on the Saô Paulo side. Our host, Mr. Hammond, Inspector of the Companhia Paulista, took a very active part, being an enthusiastic and skilful cricketer himself, and spared no pains to make his guests comfortable and render the day cheerful and pleasant.

"On the next day we resumed our journey. We left Jundiahy at 10 a.m. Not far from it, at Roncinha, Pastor Zink joined us, and we reached Rio Claro at 3 p.m. Nothing very interesting strikes the traveller; here and there are to be seen some sugar or coffee plantations and orange groves. On the whole the part of the country crossed by the railway is barren. The only important place we passed was Campinas, one of the flourishing towns of this province. It is from Campinas to Rio Claro that we felt the greatest heat, and were smothered with fine red dust. At Rio Claro we were kindly received and heartily welcomed by Pastor and Mrs. Zink. We also received a friendly welcome from the Presbyterian minister, Rev. Mr. Lennington and Mrs. Lennington. At the evening weekly service I preached in Portuguese to a very attentive congregation numbering about fifty.

"Now as regards Pastor Zink's work. He is an earnest Christian, and indefatigable in his ministry. He has a small room in his house, where he holds services for Germans only, and he preaches in Portuguese both at Rio Claro and in other places, where he goes on missionary work, in the capacity of a fellow-labourer to the Presbyterian minister of Rio Claro, and receives a remuneration for his labours from that community as well.

"J. CROSS."

RIO CLARO.

"*Saô Joaô de Rio Claro, Province Sao Paulo, 30th August*, 1882.

"Unfortunately, pressure of work has made it impossible for me to despatch the present Report earlier, I therefore beg that the delay may be excused. I am happy to be able again to testify to the Lord's goodness in having strengthened and sustained me during the past quarter, *i.e.*, from 1st April to 30th June, and has given me opportunities for preaching His Gospel abundantly. My prayer is that the scattered seed may bring forth abundant fruit for a blessed eternity. Divine service was, during the three months under consideration, held thirty-nine times in German and twenty-five in Portuguese, or sixty-four times in all; or, on an average, I have preached five times a week, namely, at Rio Claro twenty-eight times in German and seventeen in Portuguese, with an average attendance of sixty-three in April, thirty-three in May, and thirty-five in June. At Sta Barbara I preached twice to an average of twenty-two persons, as many families do not live there. At Rocinha I preached thrice to some forty persons. At Friedburg I preached twice,

the attendance reaching to seventy-seven persons. I visited Avaros twice, and had on each occasion an auditory of twenty-one persons. I preached once at Rivaisanuga, at special request, to twenty-five hearers; and also twice at Sao Paolo, and on each occasion the attendance averaged fully one hundred. All this in German. But in Portuguese, and besides Rio Clara, I preached four times at Lèmeèra, once at Avaros, once at Perassamuga, once at Baben des Calvados, and once at Sao Paolo. Altogether during the quarter I baptized twenty-three infants at the various places. Besides which Pastor Müller, at my request, preached at Rocinha, and baptized two infants. I united in marriage nine pairs at the different stations, and I confirmed twenty-nine persons of ages varying from thirteen to twenty, who then for the first time partook of the Holy Supper (as usual he distributes them to the stations). So far as I can state it, for all are not always present, the total of communicants is one hundred at Rio Claro, seven at Campinas, twenty at Rocinha, fifty at Sao Paulo, altogether one hundred and seventy-seven. I was twice called upon for burial services here in Rio Claro. I have received contributions during the quarter of 687 dollars altogether in the various places. The collection at Sta Barbara, 80 dollars, being for the whole year, as they have the habit there of handing it over to me once a year.

"I have at present nothing extraordinary to report concerning my field of labour, unless it be that I have resolved to open a Christian German school here, at Rio Claro, where it is much needed, and owing to my frequent absences I cannot teach regularly myself, neither have I the strength to undertake it all myself, so I have requested the Basil Missionary Society to send out a suitable man to my help, but I know not yet whether they can meet my request. The Roman Catholics had an elementary school for the Germans, but it is altogether undesirable. The teacher of it keeps a venda, or shop, where he sells drink, &c., &c. The schoolroom is often used for dances, or card parties, the whole night through, and just now the teacher has resigned, or rather has been dismissed, so that just now there is no German school of any kind, but I am informed that the above school is to be undertaken by another teacher. But all this shows the great need of a properly appointed school, and it would very greatly help forward my own work in the place. I am prepared to do all I can myself, so far as strength goes, and the teacher could be boarded and lodged in my house, and I see my way, I hope, for the necessary means for carrying on such a school. It is a fresh work of faith, and I have determined to begin it in dependence upon the Lord, and if it be possible for the honoured Committee to do so, I would beg that they would not withhold a helping hand in the matter. The withdrawal of their support would make it impossible to me to carry on in peace the Lord's work where there is so much need. I have a collection here for the future building of a church, to be sure the amount is as yet very small, yet I have already 45 dollars to credit. I close with earnest

request for your continued intercessions for myself and for my work, and remain gratefully yours,

(Signed) "JOHN JAMES ZINK, Pastor."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

FROM Mr. Robertson we have received the following:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, November* 14*th*, 1882.

"Many thanks for your words of sympathy and cheer in your letter of September 20th, which awaited my return from Las Animas on Sunday evening last.

"I notice an addition of four adults and two children to our number of residents in the port since I wrote last. Changes have also taken place at Carriyalillo and Las Animas, but without materially affecting the census of the community. I am told that the different works in our district can scarcely be carried on with less foreigners than are here now.

"I enclose with this a list of the pages of your Telegraph Code which have already reached me, thinking that some may have been lost in transit.

"You will be glad to hear that on Sunday, the 5th, I held service on board the British ship 'Aikshaw,' of Maryport, Captain Tate. I found a very attentive and appreciating crew on board.

"Last week Mr. McAuliffe (although a Catholic, yet a supporter of our church), the new manager of the 'Compañia de Minas,' proposed to me that I should apply for the post of Vice-Consul, vacated by Mr. Peters. After considering the matter over, and being actuated by the conviction that such a post would not at all interfere with my work here, but considerably further it, especially amongst the shipping, I wrote to Mr. Drummond-Hay on the subject, and also to Mr. Lloyd. The former gentleman writes me that he has sent my application to the Foreign Office for consideration. If your Committee approve of the action I have taken in the matter, no doubt a few lines to that effect may have influence at headquarters. The work is almost nothing. The good that might possibly result from the appointment being made is incalculable, as I should be brought into close contact with shipmasters, and greater facilities would doubtless be offered for holding service on board. Up to the present time more than twenty English vessels have discharged cargo here, and I have been allowed to preach on board but six!

"I note your remarks about work amongst the natives. This shall receive my attention, and I will address you further on this point in my next.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Farewell Meeting for Mr. James Ferguson.

ON Thursday, Dec. 21st, a Farewell Meeting was held at Serjeants' Inn to take leave of Mr. James Ferguson before his departure for Rosario as a Lay Missionary. W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., presided, and was supported by D. Couty, Esq., Rev. J. Statham, and many other friends of the Society. Prayer was offered by Mr. Couty and by the Rev. H. S. Acworth, and a portion of Holy Scripture was read by Mr. Statham.

The Rev. A. Godson delivered an admirable address, of which the following is a brief summary :—

"Mr. Godson observed that the previous experience gained by Mr. Ferguson as a City Missionary might be very useful to him in his new sphere of work ; especially, perhaps, as having taught him to be patient and forbearing in dealing with various classes of people.

"Wherever a missionary for Christ may be sent, whether to people at home or abroad, he must carry with him the same disposition and earnest resolve. The Latin poet had said that a traveller changes the climate when he goes from one to another country, but does not change in any way his own characteristics. If these be such as befit a servant of Christ, it is well that they should be maintained in all places and in all circumstances unchanged and unchangeable.

"Two attributes might be mentioned as indispensable to a man charged with such a mission as is now undertaken by Mr. Ferguson, viz., the spirit of Christ and the mind of Christ. By the former the whole life must be animated as by a pervading influence to sanctify and direct every thought and action. By the latter, perhaps more specifically, the thoughts and movements of the mind would be regulated ; for St. Paul is speaking about thought when he refers to 'the mind' which was in Christ Jesus.

"1. A conscientious minister of Christ, whether clergyman or layman, will make himself 'of no reputation;' thus, by the grace of God, may the highest kind of reputation come, for it is a gift which they most surely attain who, for its own sake, seek least carefully to win it.

"2. A thoughtful Christian will store his mind with materials for thinking. This is always important ; but peculiarly so in the case of one who is going to a distant country, leaving friends and home associations, to be (in the words of the address just read) 'a stranger in a strange

land.' The mind should be fortified, not only by diligent study of Holy Scripture which stands first as essential, but by reading publications of a secular kind, that there may be no lack of information on current topics of the day; a religious teacher, whose lot may be cast among educated people, should not be behindhand in such matters, but able to speak and think of them with readiness and intelligence.

"3. Nor will he fail to notice that in a deep and pathetic sense our blessed Lord was a 'stranger in a strange land;" He had not 'where to lay His head.' He was pleased so to adapt Himself in His ministry among various classes of people as to gain their attention and secure their sympathy. The same capacity of adaptation belongs to the Gospel of Christ; it meets and supplies every human need. Not by considering the differences which separate men, but by recognising and endeavouring to strengthen the bond of union which is thus provided, will the faithful minister most efficiently fulfil his duties.

"Mr. Godson, in conclusion, offered his best wishes to Mr. Ferguson on his approaching marriage, and expressed a hope that the blessing of God might be largely vouchsafed to him and his wife in the work upon which they are now together about to enter."

The Meeting was closed by singing the South American Missionary Hymn, and the Benediction given by the Rev. W. F. Satchell.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE REV. J. W. MARSH, M.A.

WE briefly recorded in our January Magazine the lamented death of the Rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, and for many years the valued, esteemed, and warm friend of our Society, whose heart and head and pen were ever at its service. We now desire to add a few facts which will be of interest to his friends and ours.

On the Saturday previous to his sudden and fatal illness, Mr. Marsh took a part in the proceedings at the annual gathering at the Training College for Masters in this city, and it was in the evening of that day that he experienced an internal attack of a very painful character, which terminated his life of usefulness at the age of sixty years. Mr. Marsh was a man of genial disposition, and took a deep and active interest in many institutions and charities, especially those connected with the city of Winchester. Amongst the local offices he held was that of Treasurer of the Hampshire Diocesan Association, and Secretary of the Winchester Training College. He

was a zealous advocate of the education of the poor, and a staunch advocate of the temperance movement; and, having a great taste for music, he was a devoted promoter and supporter of Dr. Arnold's choir. Not the least notable of his persevering and successful efforts were those made by him with the view to enlarge and improve, we may almost say, to rebuild his parish church. St. Michael's has only been reopened, after many improvements, within the past three months. Mr. Marsh became Rector of St. Michael's in 1874, on exchange of livings with the Rev. N. Midwinter, who became Vicar of Bleasby, Notts, and the following sketch exhibits in brief his past career. He took his B.A. degree at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1844, proceeding to M.A. in 1856. He was ordained by the Bishop of Rochester in 1845, and became presbyter in the following year. He was curate of Aylesford, near Maidstone, from 1845 to 1848, and Vicar of Bleasby with Morton and Hallough-ton from 1848 to 1874. He was the author of "The Story of Allen F. Gardiner, R.N.," and of "The First Fruits of the South American Mission," a second edition of which he had kindly, at the request of the Committee of the Society, actually prepared for the press.

The mortal remains of our dear and old friend were laid to rest in the cemetery; the first portion of the service being held in St. Michael's Church. The funeral was attended by many sorrowing friends, amongst whom were observed the following:—The Mayor of Winchester, Lieut.-Gen. Forrest, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Dickins, the Archdeacon of Winchester, R. Moss, Esq., M.P., Dr. Ridding, Rev. G. Richardson, the Warden of Winchester College, Dr. Arnold, Canons G. H. Sumner, Haigh, Lee (Botley); Alderman Morshead, Precentor Crowdy, the Revs. G. W. Heathcote, Du Boulay, A. Baring-Gould, H. M. Richards, R. P. Hutchison, J. T. Bramston, E. W. Seargent, H. E. Legh, G. A. Seymour, W. Menzies, the Master of St. Cross, L. M. Humbert, W. A. C. Chevalier, A. J. Lowth, C. H. Hawkins, S. E. Lyon (Stratton), R. F. Bigg-Wither (Worting), H. Martin, B. Whitefoord, F. T. Madge, J. H. Hodgson, H. S. King, C. S. Bird; Dr. Richards, Messrs. C. Wooldridge, F. I. Warner, A. J. Toye, R. G. K. Wrench, A. K. Cook, Helby, and Phillips.

The coffin, which was of polished oak, with brass furniture, bore the following inscription:—"John William Marsh, died Dec. 14, 1882. Aged 60 years." It was covered with lovely flowers—immortelles, composed principally of azaleas, lilies, and other white flowers, and they were numerous, covering not only the top, but some were also placed at the sides of the coffin. The inhabitants

of Kingsgate Street were unanimous in showing outward marks of respect by either wholly or partially closing their premises, or by lowering the blinds of their houses.

Thus full of years and full of work and followed by the sincere esteem and regard of all to whom he was known, John William Marsh has gone, as we trust and believe, to join not only the faithful dead but the blissful living in that Paradise of God where, in the words of the beautiful hymn sung over his grave "There is no night."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

AS our article under this heading last month had exclusively to do with the Northern District we will confine our attention this month to the Southern and Midland Districts. But we would not on that account have our readers suppose that Mr. Farmer's work has not been actively carried on during the past four weeks. On the contrary, he writes most hopefully of the progress made, and believes that after a long period of sowing the harvest is beginning to appear. We can hardly speak of the Southern and Midland provinces without emphasizing what has already been said of the late Mr. Marsh. We may claim him for the Provinces more than most of our helpers, for though a member of our London Committee and helping once or twice at our Annual Meeting, and always ready to serve our cause by his pen, he did most for the Society in the Provinces. Not only did he evoke a wonderful interest in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, and afterwards Winchester, but he will long be missed as possibly the most telling Deputation the Society ever had. Stourport, Birmingham, Leamington, Malvern, Wimborne, Bournemouth, and Hastings are some of the places outside his own neighbourhood where he advocated our cause. To show how near his heart was in our work the writer may add that five days before his death Mr. Marsh wrote to invite him to address his Juvenile Association at Winchester. Our earnest prayer must be that God will raise up others to do for us what our departed friend did so long and so well.

The fortnights on either side of New Year's Day are difficult to fill with Missionary Sermons and Meetings, as parochial engagements are then somewhat numerous. But we notice that Mr. Allen during December preached and lectured, sometimes both, at Goring, Bentley, East Bergholt Aldham, Great Tey, Abinger, and Letherhead, while Mr. Keer kindly again visited Coleford in his immediate vicinity. Of these Aldham and Great Tey are Essex villages to which we have obtained access by the kind

offices of our old friend the Rev. R. T. Burton. The New Year has brought us sermons at Shanklin and Stroud parish churches, and St. Nicholas', Rochester; and meetings at South Stoke, Combe Down, and Wealdstone. From the first of these comes nearly 20*l.*, though the population is only 300, and we much regret to find that our invaluable Hon. Secretary there, Miss H. Bright, is about to leave. We trust her work may pass into equally energetic hands, and that her own energy may be *transferred*, not *lost*. Wealdstone is a new opening, and Mr. Ponder's dissolving view lecture excited much interest, and led to the promise of sermons and the enlistment of eight collectors. Mr. Welby has, since we last alluded to his work, visited Woodhouse, Woodhouse Eaves, Silverdale, Bucknall, Fritchley, Harby Campden, St. Peter's Worcester, Edwinstowe, and Redbourne. Mr. Manley preached the annual sermons at Newark, while the Vicar kindly took the Walmley sermons for the Society. At St. Peter's Nottingham, Heage, and Stanton the respective Incumbents rendered a double service by preaching their own sermons.

At the beginning of the New Year several places were visited. A sermon was preached at Hickley on Jan. 7th; on the 8th All Saints', Darlaston, had its first meeting; on the 10th our old friend Mr. Quick was our deputation at Mansfield; on the 15th new ground was most successfully broken at Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire; and while we are going to press a series of meetings are being taken in Shropshire and Montgomery, amongst which are two new openings, viz., Guilsfield and Ford.

In our next number we hope to give a summary of the provincia sermons and meetings for the year 1882.

Linguistic Notes.

EDITED BY ALB. S. GATSCHET, WASHINGTON, D.C.

YAHGAN.

THIS unknown tongue, spoken at the southern extremity of America, has been made accessible to students by a translation of St. Luke, issued under the following title: "Gospl Luc Ecamanāci. The Gospel of St. Luke, translated into the Yahgan language. London: Printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society, Queen Victoria Street, 1881." 12mo. 120 pages. The name of the author* is not stated, but his work leaves the impression of being done carefully and conscientiously. As a true linguist he has endeavoured to render every distinct sound of the language by a separate sign, and has not even forgotten to mark the "arrested sound," so common in American languages. If we count the accented vowels and the vowels marked long (ā)

* The Rev. Thomas Bridges.—Ed.

as separate sounds, we find that the author has used forty-two distinct characters, eighteen of which differ from those of the Roman alphabet. As a rule, the words are not accented. Our f and z do not occur in this language, but of trills there are two kinds of r alongside of l. The large majority of syllables end in vowels, and gemination of consonants seldom occurs; ch. xv. 7. We regret that the signs used for peculiar sounds of this language are not explained in an appendix. This remark applies as well to the Bible translations of many other missionaries, who provide too little for enlightenment to be drawn from their work by the men of science. In translations of the New Testament we seldom find a statement to show whether they were made from an English version or from the Greek original, and if the latter, which one of the modern critical editions has been used. Indications of this character would save many perplexities to the earnest student of linguistics.

KECHUA.

The Gospel of St. John has lately been translated into the Kechua language spoken in various portions of the interior and the West of Peru, under the following title: "Apunchis Yesus-Kiristup Santu Yoancama ehuangeliun, Quichua cayri Ynca siminpi quillkcasca. Buenos Ayres: publicado por la Sociedad Biblica, Britanica y Estrangera." 8vo. 1880. 85 pages. The name of the translator, Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury. is given on the back of the title-page (contents of the title also added in Spanish). The above title shows clearly that the author has not availed himself of the new Kechua orthography proposed by a Peruvian, Mr. Pacheco-Zegarra, but follows the old Spanish system of transcribing the language, which is more popular in Peru. In rendering the term God, he uses the old pagan name of Pacha-camac: "*World-Animator*," as others did before him, and for *king* the term Inca, cf. ch. xix. 19.

Gleanings.

BUT let us turn from positive crimes, which the law can reach and punish, to the consideration of any of those habits of evil which debase and degrade our nature; there is not one of them which will not afford a counterpart to the example of Hazael. Look at the drunkard, worn out by continued excesses; he passes his time in a wretched alternation of langour and excitement; this hour weighed down by weakness of body and anxiety of mind; the next roused to a feverish strength, and to frenzy, which he would call enjoyment. He has lost all

self-respect; he has unfitted himself for all the duties of society; and too probably he has plunged all who have the misfortune to depend upon him in misery and ruin. But let us not suppose that he has suddenly become the wretched thing we now behold. No; years were wanting—long years of habitual wrongdoing—to effect the ruin of mind and body which we now deplore. He started, perhaps, in the buoyancy of youthful spirits, and was tempted into his first excesses by circumstances of accidental hilarity, or merely by a desire of avoiding the imputation of churlishness. Could he then have seen, or seeing could he have believed, to what depths of misery such excesses would plunge him, how eagerly would he have guarded himself against their blandishments. But that which was at first hilarity soon became habit; occasional indulgence assumed the form of necessary want; and gradually everything was lost sight of for the sake of this favourite gratification; health, friends, and fortune; all comfort here, all hopes of an hereafter, were sacrificed in succession, and the drunkard drags on his wretched existence, loathsome in his own eyes, and an object of contemptuous pity to all around him.

Do we ask why the over-confident Syrian failed so grossly, notwithstanding his indignant rejection of the prophet's warning? To the Christian the answer is obvious: he failed because he was *over-confident*, and because that confidence had its foundation only in the arrogant estimate he had formed of his own virtue. And we may rest assured that anyone who resembles Hazael in this point of his character will resemble him also in his fate. Pride, especially spiritual pride, is the sure forerunner of destruction. Had Hazael listened with submission to the prophet, and sought out the means of avoiding those temptations to crime which lay in his way, he might have retained the character for virtue on which he so indiscreetly valued himself; but his presumption was his ruin. And let no one for a moment suppose that he can by his own strength contend against the progress of evil habits; it is their essential nature to increase in strength as long as they are permitted to exist: one by one they entwine their bonds around us, each so light and trifling in itself that we fondly persuade ourselves we may safely disregard them; but their united effect is to reduce us to the most degraded slavery. The wise man, therefore, will not be confident in his own strength, but earnestly seek to obtain by prayer that strength which will alone be available for his wants; he will not delude himself with a belief that he alone, among all men, is exempt from the influence of evil habits, but will keep his heart diligently, lest any such habits should imperceptibly obtain dominion over him; nor will he ever lose sight of the Apostle's caution,—"Let him that thinketh he stands take heed lest he fall."—*M. J. T.*

THE following are extracts from the late Captain Allen Gardiner's Journal:—

"*Saturday, May 3rd,* 1851.—Yesterday we dined on the remnant of a partly-devoured shag which was found by Mr. Maidment on the beach; and to day we had a fine fish for dinner, a kind of mullet, which was excellent. Four of these fish were caught yesterday morning by the net at the entrance of Cook's River, the largest was eighteen inches long to the end of the tail. It is remarkable that as soon as we commenced the pork brought from Bent Cove no more fish were caught, and now we have nearly come to the end of it a supply has been provided. This is very seasonable for the sick, and we have reason to be thankful to the God of all our mercies.

"*Monday.*—A guanaco was seen this afternoon on March's Plain, not far distant from the boat. Mr. Williams and Badcock are weaker than they have been hitherto, feeling the loss of the spirits, which was a useful stimulant. The tide was so high last night that we were obliged to leave the cavern; and, finding our sleeping-boat was unsafe, one log and all the stones which supported her on the sea side having been washed away, we were obliged, in the rain and dark, to secure her with a hawser to a tree before we could venture to retire for the night.

"*Tuesday.*—Three fish caught in Cook's River. As the biscuits were getting low, and we may not altogether have supplies for more than three weeks longer, those who were in health were to-day put upon short allowance.

"*Wednesday.*—This afternoon the highest tide which we have experienced; had not the sleeping-boat been well secured to the trees with hawsers she would have been thrown on her side or upset, as all the stones on the seaside of her were washed away. I was writing at the time, and found the spray dashing in under the cover on my bed. Providentially Mr. Maidment remained in the cavern, or our provisions would have been swept away, but by great exertion he secured them in time, and removed them to the upper end of the cavern. A breakwater of large stones has for some time been raised at the entrance—the work of Mr. Maidment—which has proved a valuable protection, and prevented the water from dashing up, as it otherwise would have done. Some of these stones, however, were moved, and the water put our fire out completely. The tides I have observed are always higher with northerly winds.

"*Friday and Saturday, May 16th and 17th.*—Our sleeping-boat has been very insecure. as the high tides, which still continue, have washed away the stones which had been placed under her in the seaside by way of support. We have been obliged to replace them on two successive

nights, before we could venture to retire to rest, and yesterday and this morning to leave the boat for the cavern before five o'clock, fearing that should the props be swept away the boat would fall over. This evening we have removed the chests in which our beds were placed, and lightened the boat considerably by throwing out the stones which filled in the sides between the chests. Our beds are now laid on a layer of stones in the bottom of the boat, so that we trust she is now secure, and that the hawsers will prop her up even should the stones be washed away at any time.

"*Monday*, 19*th*.—Mr. Williams has been very ill since Saturday. On that night and also last night he has suffered from a difficulty of breathing and was obliged to have the door of the cabin left half open, although the night was cold, for the sake of aiding his respiration. He told me that he felt great peace when I was on board on Sunday, and was able to attend to the sermon, which he greatly enjoyed. The preserved meat was finished yerterday, but providentially a fish has been caught this morning. Badcock continues much the same as he has been for some time; but both are extremely weak, and Mr. Williams appears to be failing.

"*Tuesday*, *May* 20*th*.—When I was at Cook's River this afternoon I found Mr. Williams engaged in prayer with the two men who were left on board, Irwin being in Earnest Cove making a support for our sleeping boat. He was so much exhausted at the conclusion that he was attacked with another convulsive seizure, similar to those he had had during a portion of the three previous nights. He has, whenever strong enough, engaged in prayer with the crew of the boat in the evening for a short time. Lately these occasions have been about three times a week; the last evening prayer was to be held in the evening on Friday last. It is delightful to see him so heavenly-minded, and so anxious to draw all around him to the fountain of grace, from whence he derives such inward comfort in the midst of his afflictions; but I fear this last trial of his strength has been too exhausting for him."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

ON December 22nd a very interesting Lecture was given by Mr. F. M. Ponder to the school children of Vere Street School, Clare Market, on the work of the Society. It was illustrated by beautiful dissolving views, and appeared to interest greatly the 400 children present. This pleasant evening, which concluded with a distribution of cake, was set on foot and provided by G. P. Reneau, Esq., and Mrs. Reneau, of 22, Arundel Street, whose kindness in this as well as on other occasions is well known. Mr. Reneau presided on the occasion, and was loudly cheered as he and Mrs. Reneau and family took their departure.

The Clerical Secretary delivered an address, January 17, at St. Mark's School, Holloway, to a very large meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society, on the History and Work of the Society with regard to the Southern Mission. Canon Hurst, Vicar of St. Mark's, presided, and in thanking the lecturer spoke very warmly of the Society's work, and of his intention of commending it to the sympathy of his parishioners.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 12th of February, 1883 :—

I. We praise God for having, through the signal acts of His Providence, drawn the deep interest and attention of the King, the Government, and the people of Italy to our Society, and especially to the Mission-work and its results in Tierra del Fuégo.

II. We thank God that Mr. Gybbon-Spilsbury's valuable life has been spared through a serious illness, and we pray that his health and strength may be completely restored.

III. We still pray God to raise up for our Southern Mission a faithful and skilful Medical Missionary.

IV. That God would vouchsafe a prosperous voyage to the Rev. J Dominguez and Mrs. Dominguez, who have gone out to Concordia, and that a blessing may rest upon the work of Mr. Dominguez, and also of Mr. Jas. Ferguson, who has lately been appointed a Lay Missionary to Rosario.

Wanted, immediately, Three Missionary Chaplains (if possible) in full Orders. They must be men of high character and sound in the Faith, of undoubted piety, and ready to "endure hardness," and to work patiently.

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

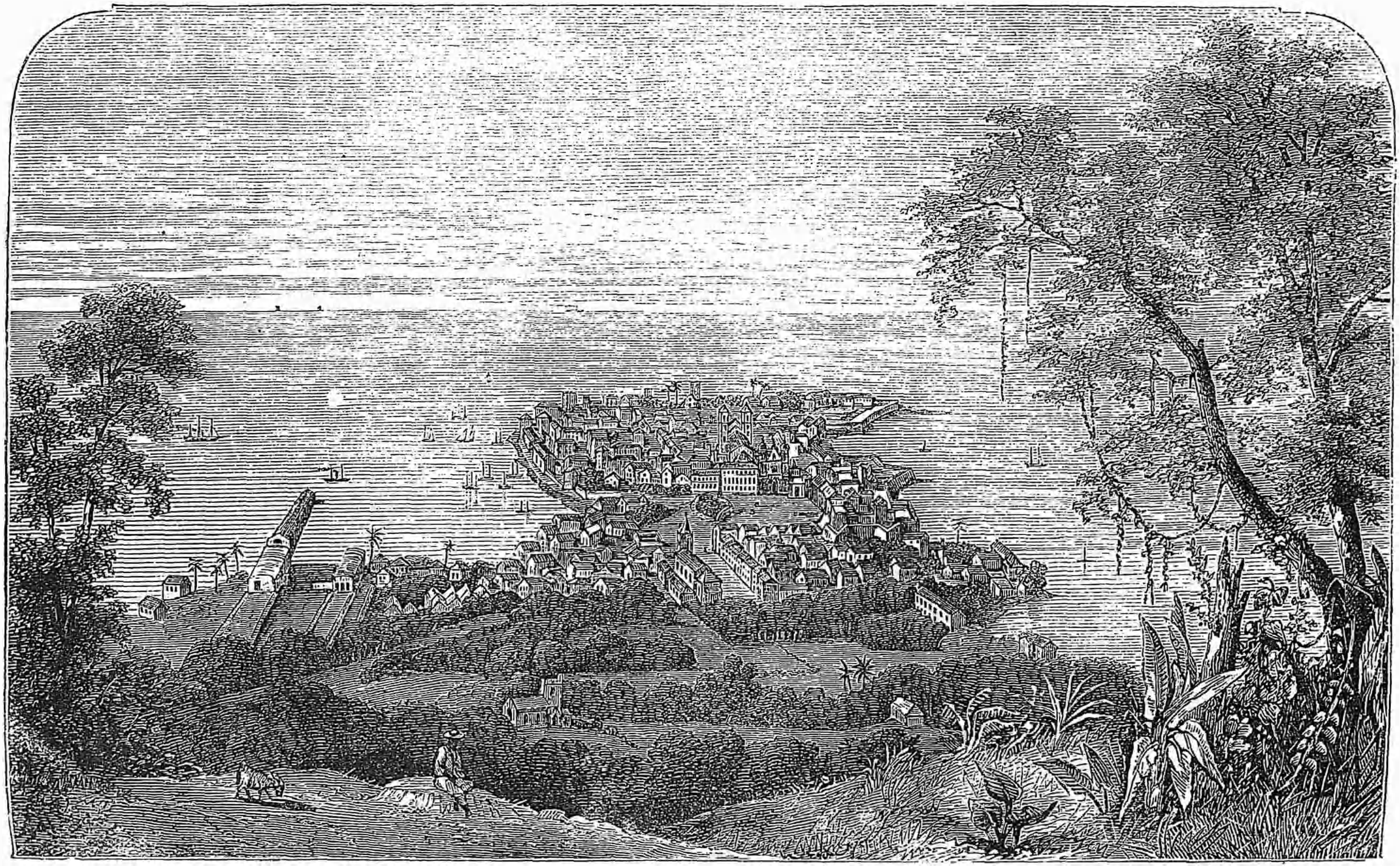
II. For the Alexandra Colony, Gran Chaco.

III. For the Buenos Ayres Camps.

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

ACTS xvi. 9.





VIEW OF PANAMA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling; Revs. W. H. Shimield (*Dec.* 14); Thomas Bridges (*Nov.* 18, 20, and 28); J. A. Dodds (*Dec.* 6, 20); Dr. Humble (*Dec.* 1); J. Dominguez (*Jan.* 31); F. N. Lett (*Jan.* 13); Captain Willis (*Dec.* 18); Messrs. W. Bartlett (Nov. 10); J. S. Robertson (*Dec.* 12); H. Burleigh (*Nov.* 8); J. R. Tyerman (*Jan.* 8).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received from January 23rd to February 24th, for the year 1882, was £693 13*s.* 5*d.*

The total amount received during the month of January for 1883 was £145 3*s.* 10*d.*

The next Meetings will take place on the 8th and 22nd inst.

MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the most interesting communications that can come to us from the Mission-field is a letter from Mr. Bridges, but we are sure the letters found in our Magazine of this month will be regarded with peculiar interest, but, in one point, an interest of a painful nature. The mortality that had set in amongst the natives, and, not least, in the Orphanage, was alarming in amount, and apparently of the nature of an epidemic.

As, however, God's providence would have it, we are thankful to find that while the visit of the French man-of-war the "Romanche" to these waters had drawn the attention of another great European nation to our Christian work and brave workers in that desolate land. Dr. Hyades, the surgeon of this vessel, has most kindly given his advice and skill to cure the diseases of the sick and relieve the sufferings of the dying. How happy this not undesigned coincidence of the helpless and afflicted and the good Samaritan at hand to succour them!

We still continue to search and pray for a good medical missionary for Ooshooia, so much needed; and, from what Dr. Humble says, it would be well if we could find a similar help for Chuput.

Captain Willis still presses the idea of a steamship, and we trust in a very short time the Committee will be able to decide upon the matter.

Mr. Shimield's letter is important, as pointing out with continued emphasis the desirability of our meeting the urgent demand for evangelistic work amongst the Spanish-speaking people.

We deeply regret to announce that urgent circumstances of a private character will compel Mr. Shimield shortly to return to England and resign the post he has so well and worthily held at Fray Bentos and the adjoining districts. We earnestly trust a good successor may soon offer himself for the work.

Mr. Tyerman's letter will be read with much satisfaction, as

conveying a plain unvarnished tale of work in progress, and of the natural aspirations of a young and ardent Christian heart to do the work of an evangelist and make full proof of the lay ministry to which he has been called.

It has been arranged to hold the Annual Meeting (D.V.) this year on Tuesday, April 24th, at three o'clock, p.m., in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. The names of the Chairman and speakers will appear in our next Magazine; as also the very interesting reports which have arrived from Mr. Lett as to the school work at Rosario and Cordova.

Thomas Garnett, Esq., of College Park, Lee, has been elected a member of the Committee in the place of C. P. Higgs, Esq., resigned.

The Society is about to issue a Series of "Occasional Papers" of the size of an eight page tract, each paper illustrating some portion of the history or work of the Society. The first three are in course of publication, under the titles of "Other Sheep," "How a Brave Soldier of Jesus Christ Died," and "Lota." "Other Sheep" is now ready, price one penny, and can be had from the Society's office, or of Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, Fleet Street, and all booksellers.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. Thos. Bridges forwards the following despatches:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, November* 18*th*, 1882.

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' which left this for the Falklands on August 1st, returned on the 9th inst., an interval of fourteen weeks and four days. We had been daily expecting her eight weeks before she appeared. Our supplies for employing labour were nearly spent, though we had food for the catering of the Orphan Home. The 'Allen Gardiner' brought us a very acceptable addition to our supplies in the form of four tons of fine potatoes and a barrel of suet. Had she not come before Monday, the 13th inst., I had resolved to go by boat to Orange Bay in quest of medical assistance and some stores, but we were happily saved from carrying out this project by her arrival. However, having landed and stored her

cargo on the 9th inst., I left in the 'Allen Gardiner,' on the 10th at noon, for Orange Bay, solely to obtain medical advice for the natives and also for the English community.

VISIT TO ORANGE BAY.

"We reached Orange Bay on the 11th at 8 a.m., and landed and spent a very happy day there, giving and receiving information. The man-of-war, 'Romanche,' which tends the scientific Mission established at Orange Bay, was absent, having recently gone for supplies to Sandy Point. We found the five gentlemen in charge very kind, and they readily agreed to let their doctor, Dr. Hyades, come to Ooshooia for a few days. He accordingly returned with us after dinner to the 'Allen Gardiner,' and we started the same evening (the 11th) at nine o'clock for Ooshooia. The next day, being calm, we could get no further than the north outlet of the Murray Narrows, where we towed into anchorage for the night into a cove called Liwia. The next day, Monday, we reached Ooshooia shortly after breakfast, and were busy with the doctor till midnight, visiting sick natives and treating them. The whole of the next two days, and part of the 3rd till 2 p.m., were similarly spent. During this time the doctor performed four surgical operations, one of which was a post-mortem examination; another was an eye operation, necessary not only to save a little sight, but even for the life of the poor sufferer, who is William Hughes, who lost, after very protracted and severe suffering, his left eye last summer. The other two cases were of less importance.

"The result of the post-mortem examination was to prove the nature of the prevailing sickness, which is congestion and ulceration of the lungs and pancreas, with adjoining system of nerves, which in the case examined were all full of tubercular deposit; the lungs were glued to the chest and ribs, and were so disorganized as to be scarcely recognizable. The spleen also was equally affected. Among the 54 cases examined, 33 were consumptive, of which 15 are bad cases. Of the rest 1 is a case of glaucoma, 1 of rheumatism, 1 of periostis, 1 of hysteria, 3 of anœmia, 1 bad case of pneumonia, 1 of puerperal accidents. As regards myself, the doctor, having thoroughly examined me, said I am free from disease, and he has no doubt of effecting a perfect cure in two or three months by the prescribed treatment. The only two grave cases are Misses Martin and Whaits.

"In August the sealing schooner, 'Thomas Hunt' (Eldred, captain), arrived fresh from the United States. She took aboard two natives from here and then left for the Diego Ramirez Islands.

SHIPWRECKED CREW.

"A week or so later she returned bringing eight men from those islands, being part of the crew of the sealing schooner 'Surprise,' which we doubt not is lost. These men, who had long been short of stores and other necessaries, were on the point of leaving for this station in their

whaleboat, when Eldred arrived and gave them a passage. They have since remained here and behaved exceedingly well, and been useful in many ways. They will now be able to get to Sandy Point in the 'Allen Gardiner,' which must go there for provisions. It will probably be accomplished in half the time, as the men will tow when it is calm. They have purchased with the seal skins they brought, clothing and stores to the sum of about 42*l*., and the residue of their skins I have purchased for the Mission, deducting from their cost for the passage, &c., of the men, according to particulars sent herewith.

"Mr. Smith, mate of the 'Surprise,' and Mr. Smith, second mate and carpenter, both deserve our praise for their helpfulness and uniform good conduct. Many of the natives to whom they have been very kind will be sorry to see them go.

PRESENT OF A WHALE BOAT.

"They make us a present of their fine whaleboat with all its equipment, and it is a very good boat. They have also well repaired the 'Leeloom,' and made me a new set of sails for it.

"Mr. Smith, the carpenter, greatly prefering a passage to Stanley rather than to Punta Arenas I readily assented, as the Lawrences' have offered to receive him as their guest till he leaves. Meantime he will be very useful I am sure in doing a variety of skilled work, he is a specially clever man.

"On Thursday the 16th, at 2 p.m., the 'Allen Gardiner' left for Orange Bay, to take back Dr. Hyades. Mr. Lawrence and family, with Mrs. and Miss Whaits, went there also for the benefit of their health and spirits. A kind invitation was given us all to pay a short visit to Orange Bay. The party there comprises twenty-five persons in all, and they will leave in September next, and will probably offer us as a gift all their buildings and material. It will be well worth our while to accept this kind offer when made, and to remove these buildings to a place where we shall require them. When at Orange Bay I visited the natives in their wigwams, and spent a good hour with them, and gave them such counsel as I thought needful. They very wisely are living in their usual way, and apart from the station. Dr. Hyades will, I feel sure, prove a good friend to them. Whilst with us he read much in our Church Prayer-book and Bible, and asked many questions on Church matters and on the Communion Service, and on leaving gladly accepted a Bible and some magazines, &c.

SUPERIORITY OF CHRISTIAN NATIVES.

"He found the natives here far superior to his expectations, and remarked that, whilst at Orange Bay the natives were persistent beggars, here no one had asked him for anything.

"Five of the sealers went in the 'Allen Gardiner' to tow her when calm, and we expect her back to-morrow. She will then without delay proceed to Punta Arenas and return with stores.

THE ALACULOOF INDIANS.

"I then purpose paying a day's visit to Orange Bay with my family and Messrs. Whaits and Bartlett, and afterwards take in the Alaculoof family, and return them to their home in Dawson Island (not Hermite Island) and bring some lads back in their stead, and thus continue our intercourse with the Alaculoof race. I purpose keeping the two little Alaculoof girls, who are complete orphans, and placing them in the Orphanage when the health of the children there permits. Also there are many other orphan children in distress whom I would have admitted ere this, but for the bad state of health of its inmates. When we take the Alaculoofs to Dawson Island we shall also visit Sandy Point, in order to bring thence stores required for Keppel Island. On the return from the Falklands I shall direct Captain Willis to bring us some heifers from Keppel Island, for our herd needs increasing as we have been drawing too heavily upon it.

PREVAILING SICKNESS.

"On account of the prevailing sickness and consequent distress we have had a heavy drain upon the store, which was consequently exhausted much earlier than anticipated, and this need still continues almost unabated. The fish caught by the women in the kelp, which forms the chief diet of the natives through the summer and autumn, are only now becoming plentiful, and our natives are not provided with canoes to fish for them, and protected waters suitable for fishing in are scarce here, and the prevailing windy weather makes fishing in our open waters very precarious and brief. The chief summer fungus called Anachik is plentiful, though still but half grown, and the men gather large quantities of it. Concerning the disease now rampant here, I say confidently it is not new, but one which has always prevailed, and more than any, or even all others, kept the population low. They called it by various names, which are all indicatives either of the seat of disease, the chest, or of its lacerating pains. In the orphanage there are now four bad cases of consumption, and there have been eleven deaths. This is a very distressing state of things, and Mr. and Mrs. Whaits have had a very trying time. Happily the poor children are very patient, and their sufferings are for the most part dull and not acute. Mr. and Mrs. Whaits have shown all kindness and watchfulness over their charge, and done all they could to save their lives and health, as well as cheer them under their sufferings.

DEATHS OF NATIVES.

"Of the boys the two grandsons of Jemmy Button died shortly after each other, their names were Willie Beckenham and James Fitzroy. Nathaniel, the eldest boy, died after a very long illness, and John Strickland, who was a particularly stout child, was carried off after a brief illness of a few weeks. Little Lizzie died after a very protracted illness,

whereas Fanny succumbed after a brief but sharp illness. Much fever accompanies the disease, especially in the quick cases.

THE ONLY HOPE.

"Our only hope is, that, as in former times, so now, the present great fatality will prove but temporary, to be followed by a period of fresh health and increase. Concerning special cases I have nothing particular to relate, yet of all Mr. and Mrs. Whaits say good things, and, in response to questions, they all assent to have comfort in God as their Father, and in Jesus as their Saviour. At present the sick in the Home are the following:—Annie, Julia Hansen, Susan Townsend, and Eleanor Welby. These are confined to their beds. Half of the rest appear but in half health, and the result of Dr. Hyade's examinations were, that most of them were affected more or less with tubercular deposit.

AGRICULTURE.

"As regards agriculture, I have to say that six native proprietors have their gardens well forward through their own efforts, and some others have made less progress. As regards the mission-ground, we must all now set to work and get it done, and then do what we can in assisting the sick natives in getting their gardens sown. We have already turfed and dug up a half of John Longman's ground, as he was unable, through sickness, to do it himself, and have also given assistance to Lory, George, Stephen, David, and others towards their gardens. I must now order a good supply of stores from Punta Arenas, and clothing, blankets, &c., from home *viâ* Punta Arenas.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, November 20th*, 1882.

TRANSLATION OF THE GOSPEL.

"I am very greatly comforted by your kind letters now received, variously dated from January to July. In one of them you mention the receiving of the Acts translated into Yahgan with much contentmen . I suppose the proofsheets are now on the way to me. Next month I wil advertise you and the Bible Society of particulars concerning the Gospel of St. Luke it so very kindly printed for our people.

"And now, whilst there is so much to depress us in the great mortality still prevailing here, I must assure you that the Word of the Lord comes with power to the hearts of some of our people. I often feel my heart warm when addressing the natives, and they know full well that the important message I declare is a message of God to them. This evening one of our most intelligent natives told me that my instructions were very comforting to himself, and exerted a strong restraining influence on all the people, for which he and they were thankful. Among our young people there is, I deeply regret to have to mention it, much disinclination to what

is good, and a great readiness for profanity and evil living. The attendance at our daily meetings is fair, but not good, and the conduct of all who come is reverent and attentive.

SCHOOLROOM CHAPEL GREATLY VALUED.

"We greatly value our schoolroom chapel; it is everything we could desire. Its walls are suitably bedecked with maps, texts, and pictures. As yet the only harm done to it has been the fracture of a pane of glass, done accidentally by a boy. Mr. Lawrence, assisted generally by Mr. Bartlett, has been diligent and regular in conducting school, and the children have made much progress in reading and writing. The children also have greatly improved in sewing, and some have learned to knit. The attendance of children at school, morning and afternoon, averages about twenty-five.

"We find it almost impossible to give these people any intelligent knowledge of arithmetic. It seems they cannot take in the ideas of regular divisions of things such as halves, quarters, &c. Geography and history are more appreciated, and anything of a mechanical nature, as drawing, writing, painting, they have a liking for. Two afternoons a week all the children spend in sewing, knitting, and kindred kinds of work, and they have made many bags, hemmed towels, handkerchiefs, &c., and made some shirts, frocks, and jackets, &., &c.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

"I am very glad to say that the help given to the children has resulted in saving many lives, and this has been given in the form of a good meal of cooked food each afternoon to each child attending school. This food has been prepared alternate weeks here and at Mrs. Lawrence's. The preparation of food for other sick persons, of whom we have had on hand for the last eight months, seldom less than eight persons, also occupies much time in preparing and distributing. The going round to these and others, advising, giving of medicine, and other service, occupies us much. Sickness is certainly far more general here than at other places, yet for what reason I have no idea. The orphanage occupies a healthy, open site, is well drained, well lighted and ventilated, the preparation of food and the clothing is good and suitable, and Dr. Hyades and the sealers now here all bear witness to the good sanitary state of all arrangements. The children when taken ill are in good plump condition. Much fever and copious perspirations are invariable accompaniments of the prevailing disorder, and also some measure of jaundice. We are right thankful to hear that we may soon expect the arrival of a medical fellow-worker, or rather workers; we look forward to their coming and service with unmixed satisfaction. This season has (as regards weather) been remarkably favourable for garden work; and we will hope for a good return for the labour expended on the soil. We are now getting the

Mission ground dug up, and have over twenty hands employed on this great work. I hope to get this work finished in two weeks.

"I acknowledge with much pleasure a gift of clothing for the natives from the Stanley working party ; as also of 25*l*. and a parcel of clothing from Mrs. Hansen (the money being specially for the native children) ; and also of 1*l*. 14s. 4½d. collected by Mrs. Bartlett, of Keppel Island, for relief of the aged and sick.

"Since winter many natives have been occupied cutting fuel, framing, and board, in the wood across the water. With the latter Mr. Whaits has put up (in part, at least) a cow and calf house, which was urgently required, and as he can find time he will finish it, and complete fences, &c., round the schoolroom and catechist's house. For the latter we have shut off a portion of garden, and are also putting up other needful fences.

SPRINGS OF WATER DISCOVERED.

"We have discovered a great treasure in the shape of several springs of very good water at the base of the higher land on which our settlement is placed, the steep bank of which faces the inlet. This is as great a boon to the natives as to ourselves. The sealers, who have been with us about two months, have behaved well, and been very pleasant and helpful. There are eight of them. Two of them are Americans, two negroes, and the others are Portuguese creoles from the Azores. These have made us some drains, repaired boats, made sails, and fitted the boats with masts, &c., &c.

"I would much like to see the natives provide themselves more generally with canoes, specially with durable ones of wood, formed from trees cut to shape and then hollowed out. I hope whilst Mr. Smith, jun., second mate of the 'Surprise,' one of the eight sealers mentioned above, is with us, he will make one of these, assisted by some natives, to serve as a pattern to the rest. This Mr. Smith has asked permission for a passage to Stanley rather than to Sandy Point ; and as the 'Allen Gardiner' will make two trips to Sandy Point before crossing to the Falklands, he will have time to do this and other works.

THREE EXCURSIONS OF THE CHILDREN.

"I must further mention that previous to the coming of the 'Allen Gardiner' we had three outings, when all the children from the Home accompanied us, and evidently much enjoyed themselves. Each time we went in two whaleboats to the appointed place, where tent and booths had been previously erected ; and as the weather was on all occasions very pleasant, these outings were highly agreeable, and promotive of good health. The sealers went with us on each occasion, erected the tent and arbours, managed the boats, &c.

THE ALACULOOFS.

"The Alaculoofs continue in good health, and are evidently very happy

here. We do not suffer them to idle away their time, but they are variously and usefully occupied. When the 'Allen Gardiner' goes the second time to Sandy Point, I purpose taking them to their home, and bring back others in their place.

"Their habitat is south side of Dawson Island and neighbourhood. We have from the store given them an ample supply of stores day by day, and they are lodged and boarded in 'Chila Yeca' cottage by Mr. and Mrs. Lory, the happy tenants of it. With them I have also placed Joseph's little orphan girls, and also blind Wm. Hughes *pro tem.*

"I fear the latter is hopelessly blind, but this is not yet certain. Dr. Hyades, when he performed on him an operation, to save, if possible, a little sight, said, 'That man bore it as few men could such sharp pain.' The distress and inflammation in it has much lessened, and he is doing very well. To help him over this great trial he is supplied fully with food, and his garden will be dug and sown at the Mission expense. Robert Yunoowa has already had his dug by the Mission *employés*, and also John Longman, both of whom, through sickness, could not do this arduous work for themselves.

"When the 'Allen Gardiner' arrived, we were on the point of making a boat journey to Orange Bay, chiefly for medical advice, and also for some stores. The arrival of our vessel on the 9th inst. removed the second inducement. On the 10th, at noon, we started for Orange Bay in the 'Allen Gardiner,' and the party there received us most kindly, and readily assented to my request to spare their doctor for a few days.

KINDNESS OF DR. HYADES.

"Dr. Hyades was untiring in his efforts of investigation and relief, and was so very pleasant in all his ways. He greatly interested the natives in his attempts to speak to them in Yahgan, of which he had gathered at Orange Bay a considerable vocabulary. He gives us reason to hope for the recovery, under arsenic, of many of the natives, and of putting them and us into a better state of health. He spent well nigh three days till far into the night in treating the natives and sounding them, and inquiring into their several cases. Having a kind invitation from Dr. Hyades and his companions, Mr. Lawrence and family, with Mrs. Whaits and Miss Whaits, have gone to Orange Bay in the 'Allen Gardiner' with the doctor, and we expect them back to-day. Under present circumstances of health we are all agreed in thinking it wise not to take in more orphans, and therefore I cannot now accede to Mrs. C. J. Brook's, of Harwood Lodge, Meltham, of taking up a child for her. But as soon as circumstances make the filling of the Home desirable, we will, without delay, accept her kind helpful offer. I have no time now to write to her, but will do so when I can to comfort her over this disappointment. One further service Dr. Hyades did us was to vaccinate all the *employés* children not vaccinated before; these were the four little Lawrences and my youngest.

"*Monday*, 5 *a.m.*, *Nov.* 27*th*, 1882.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' is still here. The cause of the delay was the arrival on Friday of the French ship 'Romanche,' which was descried at 3 p.m. and anchored at nine. Captain Willis and I went out by boat to meet her in the offing, in order to bring them in and offer our services. Were very kindly received, and on Saturday and Sunday I spent much time with Dr. Hahn visiting and examining the sick natives. Gerty Stirling died on Friday, and Gerty Wocimoon yesterday. We have still thirteen bad cases of consumption and pneumonia, besides many lighter cases. Dr. Hahn strongly advises the extensive use of cod liver oil, specially in spring, and for the young. I therefore send now for some to Sandy Point and for a larger supply to you. Also we need a good supply of iodide of bromide of potassium, laudanum, chloral, quinine.

KINDNESS OF CAPTAIN MARTIAL.

"Her captain, 'Martial' by name, is decidedly favourable to our Mission, and allows neither tobacco nor liquor to be given to any natives, even though they apply for them. Our Bishop by letter to me through Captain Martial recommended me to do them every possible service. As information is the chief object of pursuit I am much in demand, and willingly at their service, but always in the interest of the people and our Christian objects. I shall soon be able to send you some Fuegian photographs.

"And now earnestly desiring for you and us the Divine blessing and guidance which above all things are most needful, I conclude in much haste, as the 'Allen Gardiner' must shortly leave.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"P.S.—On Saturday morning at prayers with the natives, Captain Martial was present. There was a good attendance. He yesterday spoke to his officers very favourably of the natives, and I am assured that many errors now abroad arising from the profane exhibition of the Alaculoofs in Paris, will be corrected by him and them in print."

"*Ooshooia*, *November* 28*th*, 1882.

"Dr. Hahn has kindly left me some useful medicines, and I trust God may bless their use.

VISIT TO THE MAN-OF-WAR "ROMANCHE."

"Yesterday some forty-four natives went aboard the 'Romanche,' the first man-of-war which ever entered these waters, for the 'Beagle' was never in the Beagle Channel. Under the leadership of us, their teachers, four in number, who each took a troop of eleven round to inspect the ship. Each troop was further accompanied by a ship'sman, who showed all things of importance. Captain Martial very kindly accompanied me. The natives asked questions freely, and passed remarks, and were greatly interested. Afterwards Captain Martial, with his

Doctor and Purser, landed and had dinner with us, with Captain and Mrs. Willis.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN.

"In the afternoon the first officer came and took seven different photographs, first, of a large company of men, women, and children in the schools; second, of women and children out in the school ground; third and fourth, of the same; fifth, of two Yahgans and two Alaculoofs; sixth, of the orphan children, with Mr. Whaits and myself with them; and seventh, a view of the whole settlement, and mountains and woods in the background. By next opportunity I hope to send you copies of all these for our 'MAGAZINE.'

"We have all greatly enjoyed this visit of the 'Romanche,' and I am sure that the natives have much risen in the estimation of the officers.

"Of our sick I have as yet nothing good to relate of progress. Fresh cases occur as death removes one after another. During last week two little girls died, Gerty Stirling and Gerty Wocimoon. The night preceding the death of the latter, I spoke gratefully to an old native woman who was tenderly nursing the sufferer, and asked whether the latter were unconscious, to which she replied, 'She is.' On hearing this the little one was much excited, as she knew it to be an acknowledgment that she was dying, so she lifted her head and cried out that she was conscious, not liking to give up hope. I shall send to Doctor Fenton of Sandy Point for medicines meantime, but will ask you to send out to me, without delay, the medicine now requested.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"P.S.—The 'Allen Gardiner' sails this morning at seven. Yesterday and to-day the wind was and is strong and contrary. During the night there was a raging storm. It is well both vessels were safe in this noble harbour. It is now snowing, and the outside thermometer is at the freezing point."

The "Allen Gardiner" Mission Yawl.

CAPTAIN WILLIS sends the following account of his work:—

"*Allen Gardiner*,' *Sandy Point*, *December* 18*th*, 1882.

"Your letters of September and October have arrived here, also mails for Ooshooia. We arrived here on the evening of the 13th with part of crew of the 'Surprise,' of which doubtless you were informed by Mr. Bridges.

"I find that the 'Roseneath' was abandoned in 53° or 54° S. and 74° W. so that it is very likely the mate fell in with the natives at Charles Island or neighbourhood. It was there that the 'Surprise' landed a boat's

crew to kill seal on the Kennel rocks in May or June. I spoke the latter vessel July 20th in Brecknock Passage, and the captain said he had been to Charles Island, but could not find his men. The mate, in his narrative, says that a whaleboat loaded with sealskins was also taken by the same people and the crew killed, with the exception of a Portuguese boy, and that after taking the hair from the skins they ate them. There was a Portuguese boy in the 'Surprise' boat, and they had perhaps just returned from the Kennel rocks to Isabella Islands with the skins just flayed, with a great quantity of blubber remaining on them, and this the natives would take off and eat. It seems in their travels they fell in with other natives who were more cute, for they stole the 'Roseneath' boat and beckoned the mate to come with them. These latter were kind to him, and perhaps belonged to Port Tom, and had had more intercourse with steamers, and perhaps our vessel; or it may be nearer Cape Froward for one woman, when she saw the ss. 'Aconcagua,' called the mate's attention, and called out 'English steamer.' We cannot doubt the mate's statement, as we know the captain's boat was picked up by the 'Uarda,' and we know that these natives are continually being killed or shot at by lawless sealers, also their wives and daughters taken by force, so that it is no wonder that they kill white men whenever they have the opportunity. I am surprised they left one alive in each boat; I suppose they have some idea of a supernatural character. Having seen the captain's report, you will have a good idea of the channels he passed through previous to being picked up by the 'Uarda.' The mate must have passed through Barbara. The 'Surprise' was at anchor in Basket Island in July, and dragged ashore. I saw a report that these men were murdered by the natives of Basket Island, which of course is a mistake. The captain is gone to the Diego Rz. (to look for the men that came to Ooshooia) in the 'Rescue,' and has been away seven weeks. I received the goods per 'Brittania'—one box of soap carried to Valparaiso—also the Magazines. I had begun to despair, but rejoiced to read the paragraph concerning a new steam-vessel. We shall then be able to visit every smoke signal we see, and perhaps rescue some of our countrymen or other shipwrecked mariners from their perilous position, bondage, and perhaps death. It is curious the 'Surprise's' boat offered no resistance; I expect their ammunition was consumed shooting seals; they doubtless had two guns or repeating rifles, or one of each kind.

"I read with sorrow, yet with pleasure, the account of dear Captain Stephens' last few days on earth. May we all be incited to more diligence on the heavenly road, so that we shall, like him, be ready whenever we are called by our Father and our God. As we return here with Mr. Bridges, I have written for the mail, Feb. 4th, from Stanley.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

WE have received with much pleasure the following Report from Mr. Tyerman :—

"*Rosario de Santa Fé, January 8th*, 1883.

"I am sure you will be anxiously wondering how we are faring in Rosario now that we are having our first experience of really hot weather. We thought it hot when passing through the tropics and at St. Vincent, but a few days ago my thermometer registered 129 degrees in the sun, or 105 in the shade. This, of course, is excessive heat, and one is kept in a perfect bath of perspiration. Yet notwithstanding this I am thankful to report that our health is exceptionally good, and now that our dear little one is better we are in better spirits. On two occasions his life was despaired of, but by the mercy of God he was spared to us, and is now as lively and well as ever.

"Now as to my work. First, in the camp. I am pleased to report that I hold regular services every alternate Sunday evening at Carcaraña. Twice I have been to Mr. Ryder's house, once to Mr. Hill, and once to Mr. Thomas. I am well received. We hope by-and-by to have a church in this place as the population increases.

"Secondly, on the river. This branch of my work I regard with special interest. I have held service on board the 'Lion' British barque, also the 'Fusilier' British barque, and also the 'Antarctic,' a splendid iron barque, owned in Swansea. I try to visit every British and American vessel in port. I have visited the following (and many others also):—'Lion,' 'Ryderdale,' 'Ephratah,' ss. 'Handel,'' ss. 'Lascelles,' 'Fusilier,' 'Zingra,' 'Zanoe,' 'Queen of the Fleet,' 'Ada,' 'Ellen Holt,' 'Ethel,' 'County of Argyle,' 'H. H. Wright,' 'Chadwick,' 'Screamer,' 'Blanche Howe,' &c., &c.

"Through the kindness of my good friend Mr. Barnett (one of our churchwardens) we are having a flag made, so that it may be hoisted on the vessel where we have arranged for service to be held.

"One of our Sunday-school teachers kindly allowed me the use of his boat for the purpose of visiting the vessels, but now it is sold, and I intend to buy one for this purpose as soon as possible.

"Thirdly, the hospital. This I visit regularly. Most of the English-speaking inmates are sailors. Thus I exercise a kindly interest over them ashore as well as afloat. We very much need a sailors' reading-room, especially as the shipping is rapidly increasing. Even now the shore is lined, with vessels for the space of a mile or more from below the gas-works to above Mr. Jewell's yard.

"Fourthly, the church. I take part in the services and assist the choir. Now that we have an organ the praises are rendered in a more efficient manner; in fact, we have a bright, hearty service.

"The superintendence of the Sunday-school also falls to my share. This is in a very flourishing condition, and is a credit to the Mission. On Friday afternoons I have a Sunday-school singing-class, and hope to arrange to hold a school concert shortly.

"Thus I have briefly given you an outline of my work at the present time, but my heart's desire is for the Spanish work. That will be a happy day for me when I hold my first Spanish service. God helping me, I trust that that day is not far distant.

"The Bishop visited us a few weeks ago, but he was compelled to leave on account of the severe illness of Mr. Spilsbury at Buenos Ayres. He hopes to be here again shortly.

"Our summer festival of the Sunday-schools was held on New Year's-day, and was a great success.

"I trust that the winter work of the Society at home is making satisfactory progress.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

PATAGONES.

THE Rev. Dr. Humble sends the following:—

"*Patagones, Dec.* 1*st*, 1882.

"As there is a ship about to sail to-morrow, I take this opportunity of writing and sending my usual quarterly financial statement. Things here are much as usual; the place itself is progressing, but I cannot as yet report an increase in the number of English families; however, we live in hope.

"The Welsh Colony at Chuput is said to be full, that is to say that all the good land within a moderate distance is occupied. I observe an advertisement for a chaplain for the colony in the 'MAGAZINE;' it has occurred to me that if you could find a *medical* chaplain a considerable saving might be effected, for there is no doctor in the colony, and the want of one is felt. I think in this way the chaplaincy might be made almost, if not quite, self-supporting. If he spoke Welsh it would be so much the better, but I do not think this absolutely necessary, as they can mostly speak English.

"There is a scientific Commission now in Patagones for observing the passage of Venus on December 6. I believe there are others stationed at Chuput, Santa Cruz, and Tierra del Fuégo.

"Things here are much as usual; the two towns of Patagones and V—— are progressing, but I am not able to report fresh arrivals of English or Welsh. We live in hope.

"GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS AND SALTO.



E have received the following Report of Mr. Shimield's visitation of his large sphere of labour:—

"*Fray Bentos, Uruguay, December 14th*, 1882.

"As I intimated in my last communication, I deferred sending in my Report until I had finished the visitation of my principal stations. This I have now completed, and I have much pleasure in giving you an account of my impressions.

"Of Fray Bentos itself I have already written. When I sent in my Quarterly Returns, on the 20th of last month, I was in Salto. There I found that the day-school had increased, and promises to be still further augmented in numbers. There had been, however, a slight falling-off in the Sunday-school, and in the attendance at the Sunday evening Spanish services. I hope this is only temporary. I consider that a good work is going on in the day-school, inasmuch as there is daily reading of the Scriptures, and religious instruction is regularly imparted. It is a good sign, I think, that the school holds its own in a town where free schools are numerous, and where a good deal of pressure is being put on parents by the Roman clergy to prevent them from sending their children to our school. These gentlemen now begin to realize that this small spark of light is likely to send its rays through the darkness they create and foster, and they have been stirred up to use their influence against us. I see more than ever the wisdom of abstaining from public controversy and aggressive denunciations. Quiet, unobtrusive, earnest work, insures tolerance; or, at any rate, renders organized attack difficult. In a mission of this sort we need to give the impression that we are actuated by a desire to do good, and to work for Christ according to our convictions. This insures respect and promotes inquiry.

*"In Concordia the English community is larger than when I left, and the temporary church was well filled at the service I held there. The people are anxious to have more frequent services, and are glad I proposed to the Committee that a chaplain should be sent there to take up the Spanish work and to minister also to them. If such a one were sent, increased pecuniary support would be forthcoming, I am sure. A school is also badly wanted here. More emphatically still do I repeat all that is

* The Rev. J. Dominguez *en route*.—ED.

embodied in the aforesaid letter. A good work could also be done in the colony at Chajari, which is accessible by rail from Concordia, and on the way to the Mandisori district.

"I had great pleasure in visiting my old friends there, though, unfortunately, the weather was wet and stormy, and I could not get about much Here, again, there is a desire for more frequent services. Mr. Bowring paid them two visits during my absence; the services he held were well attended, and his ministrations seem to have been welcome and acceptable to the people.

"I have just returned from a week's visit to the district south of Mercedes, and held service, with Holy Communion, at the Estancia Corralito on Sunday last. Here, as in all my districts, I have received a very warm welcome from my people, and my proposed enforced withdrawal from my ministrations to them is a subject of mutual regret. I do hope that the Society will use every endeavour to send out more clergy and labourers, especially for the Spanish work. Both in town and camp there is a desire for scriptural instruction, and there is no one to give it. Only the other day I met a colporteur of the American Bible Society, and he confirmed this. He told me he had travelled throughout the country districts, visiting almost every estancia, house, and rancho, and though he found great ignorance of the Scriptures, and, indeed, of Christianity, yet there was a craving on all sides for instruction. There is a splendid harvest to be reaped by some one, and why not by the South American Missionary Society? It would be essentially missionary work to go from estancia to estancia, from rancho to rancho, throughout the camp, reading God's Word to the people, teaching and expounding the saving truths of Christianity; above all, pointing the way to Christ as the one Mediator, the one hope of glory. What a glorious work! Is there no one who will engage in it?

"Those who could do this with success must be able to converse freely in Spanish. They need not be in holy orders, but they must be full of zeal and physically strong to bear the hard life they must lead, for it needs a very strong constitution to bear constant travel, and the absence of comforts, in this hot climate.

"W. H. SHIMIELD."

CONCORDIA.

THE Rev. J. Dominguez sends the following letter *en route* to Concordia:—

"*S.S. Galileo, Jan.* 31*st, Lat.* 22 *degs.* 21 *mins.*,
Long. 22 *degs.* 13 *mins.*

"We have safely arrived in this latitude after experiencing every variety of weather, commencing with the stormiest as soon as we got out of the Mersy, which we did not accomplish until Monday, 22nd inst., one o'clock, p.m.

on account of coaling and fogs. For three successive days we have paid sufficient tribute to 'Neptune' and the 'Finny Tribes' and then we rejoiced in the restoration of a calm which allowed us once again to pace the deck and inhale the pure sea-breeze, so inspiring to the mind and refreshing to the body. There has been no particular incident to break the monotony of the voyage so far.

"We have since enjoyed very favourable weather and to-morrow night we hope to reach the Island of San Vincent for coaling again, where we hope to post home letters. I hope to write to you again on our arrival at Monte Video, when I perhaps shall be able to give you more interesting details.

"February 1st. Within the Tropical Regions, and hoping to see land to-night, I salute yon again before closing this epistle. We have to-day a rough sea, one huge wave swept over the deck and put out the fires in the kitchen; but, however, we do not now feel the motion of the ship so much, perhaps on account of all sails being set. The 'Galileo' lies very low in the water, and every now and then we have a spray-shower.

"I am continually thinking about my future work and praying the Lord will be with me and help my endeavours.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

PATAGONIA.

ACCOUNT of a visit to the Welsh Colony, by Messrs. M. D. Jones and David Rees:—

(Continued from December Magazine.)

LETTER IV.—THE INDIANS.

"The Indians were used by some as a scarecrow to frighten people about the colony. We do not doubt that they are a cause for disquietude in other situations as Bahia, Blanca, and the settlements above the Rio Negro, &c. We have indicated the reasons for this above; namely, the cruelties practised on the Indians; but the colonists have on all occasions from the very first, behaved gently and kindly to them. By this conduct they have obtained the confidence of the natives, and we trust that nothing will arise to disturb this.

"Although the Spanish tremble at the thought of the Indians, the colonists are not at all afraid of them. A large number of them come to the colony nearly every week to trade, and in the course of our wanderings we came upon several troops of them, some going towards the colony and some coming from it, but all on their journey. We saw nothing in their conduct towards us that called for the least fear on our part.

"The Indian tribe called the Tehuelches are tall and shapely men, with a pleasant expression of face; the Chilenos are a smaller sized tribe, and not so pleasing in appearance. An extensive trade is carried on between them and the colony in feathers, skins, ponchos, &c., &c. It is said that they are passionately fond of spirituous liquors, and it is a grievous thing that colonists should sell liquor to them. Some of the Tehuelches are said to be total abstainers, never touching spirits of any kind; it would be an excellent thing if all the Indians were like them.

"We were assured that the number of the Indians altogether in Patagonia was very small, and yearly on the decrease. We fear that there is nothing but total extinction before them, unless they can be persuaded to forsake their wandering life, and settle in some one place, to lead a civilized life and apply themselves to raising cattle and cultivating the ground. This is their only chance of existence, and it will be well if the colonists can persuade them to have recourse to it.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY.

"Every one who has taken any interest in the colony knows that the first companies of settlers went thither in pursuance of an agreement previously made with the Government of Buenos Ayres. The Government gave them a grant of animals, a year's food, wheat for sowing, &c. This showed that Buenos Ayres kept her rights in Patagonia; and that the leaders of the colonist movement recognised them. This was a clear understanding at first, so that all that was fair for them to expect, and and all which they do expect, was and is, the possession of proprietary rights within the jurisdiction of the Buenos Ayres Government, and the recognition of the colony as a State in the Republic when it is sufficiently strong in numbers. That was and is the sole ambition of the colonists.

"During the first years, as the settlement was far from Buenos Ayres, and facilities for conveyance to and fro were very few, the Government did not interfere at all with the affairs of the colony, but left it entirely to itself, and the Government acknowledged the officials of the colony on several occasions. During the last years, however, the Buenos Government, seeing that the Settlement was increasing in numbers, and that vessels were going to and from more frequently and regularly, appointed officials to represent it there. This was perfectly reasonable, and what they had themselves expected.

"Very soon some of the colonsits began to to feel that the Buenos Ayres Government ought to recognise the colony formally as a territory; that it should be proclaimed as such, and that they should have authority to elect their council and to choose their officials. Others thought that the Government had always recognised them in a special way, and that there was nothing more to be done than to go on as they had been doing. Notwithstanding this, the colonists came to a thorough understanding with each other, and sent an appeal to the Government that the colony

should be made a territory, and they chose Messrs. Lewis Jones and D. Lloyd Jones to go with us to Buenos Ayres, and to place the matter before the Government.

"Circumstances prevented Mr. Lewis Jones from accompanying us, but Mr. D. Lloyd Jones went with us to Buenos Ayres, and we laid the matter before the officials. The present Ministry very lately passed an Act relating to the territories, called the 'Law of the Chaco.'

"When the matter was laid before the Prime Minister, Dr. Irygoyen, he sent his secretary to fetch a copy of the Act, and read it. It was to this effect: That the territory was to choose its council and its justice of the peace; and that the council should superintend all instruction, religion, public works, &c., belonging to the place. When he had finished reading it, he said: 'Does this Act meet your wishes in the Chupat Valley?'

"We at once answered that it was what we wanted; to which he replied that the Act should be applied for the Chupat Colony, and that everything necessary for this should be arranged in a few days.

"The day following we two sailed for the old country in the steamer 'Kepler,' commanded by Captain Johnson. After we had left, however, Mr. D. Lloyd Jones thought that it would be desirable to obtain some alterations in the law of the Chaco, so that it might better suit the peculiar circumstances of the Chupat Colony. He wrote on this point to the Prime Minister, mentioning the changes that would be acceptable, together with the reasons for them.

"Of course it will take more time to introduce changes into the law than it would have taken to put the law in force as it was; but we do not fear in the least that the Government will not concede to the colony everything that is fair and reasonable, as its great desire is to give every facility for the development of the colonial resources. Friends of the movement may feel quite sure on this point.

FUTURE EMIGRATION TO THE COLONY.

"The failure of last year's harvest much decreased the demand for work, and also caused a serious loss of money to the settlement. For these two reasons we cannot advise emigration thither until the success of this year's harvest is secured.

"Should the harvest be as good as is expected this year there will be employment next year in the colony for hundreds of workmen, and good wages for them.

"There has been some talk among the colonists about settling in new places, not because there is not enough land on the banks of the Chuput, but so that they may have more than one place to receive emigrants Were they to obtain other settlements as good as the present, then, if there were a failure of harvest in one part, there might not be in the

others. As it is, there is but the one spot for emigration; and then if anything fails there is nowhere else to fall back upon.

"With regard to the land in the Chuput Valley, Mr. John M. Thomas, one of the land agents, said that there are from eighty to a hundred farms to be had after everyone now in the colony has had a farm. And these would not exhaust the extent of land, for a little above this valley there is another called 'The Valley of the Two Hills.' It is about thirty miles long, but very narrow. A little above this there is another valley called 'The Valley of the Peaks.' This is also about thirty miles long, and from two to four miles broad, neither of these being so wide as the one now inhabited by the colony."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE promised in our last number to give a summary of our Society's Provincial work for the past year. Such a retrospect opens our eyes to the inadequacy of the support we receive when we compare it with the number and wealth of our parishes. Mr. Eugene Stock has, in an able article recently contributed to the "Clergyman's Magazine," shown how large a number of parishes in London and its suburbs do nothing whatever for the missionary cause. If this be true of the metropolis, where all our Societies have their head-quarters, and the mass of the members of their several Committees their private homes, it is not wonderful that it should still more be the case in the provinces, where the representative of the Societies are few and far between. The Church Missionary Society has obtained what we have long sought for, hitherto save in Ireland without success—viz., four District Secretaries, who keep alive the missionary interest in their respective neighbourhoods. For our Provincial work the three Association Secretaries in the Southern, Midland, and Northern Districts have to rely exclusively on the local efforts of each Hon. Secretary in this or that town or village. They have to arrange the combined series of neighbouring places, corresponding from a distance with each individual Hon. Secretary. We are all convinced that we need a body of Hon. District Secretaries, who may connect together the local auxiliaries and correspond with the Association Secretaries. Let us pray that this want may be supplied just as we pray for the raising up of suitable missionaries. The great Mover of men's hearts can and will supply the one need as readily as the other.

And now for our figures. The Sermons in 1882 were 208 in number and the Meetings 275. These produced not quite 1,500*l.*, or a little more than 3*l.* each. But this 1,500*l.* was gained at a cost of 150*l.* in the

travelling expenses. When we consider that Ireland and Scotland are included in the provinces, and that four Deputations visited the former and two the latter, we are no way surprised at the expenses amounting to ten per cent. The "New Openings" for the year were sixty-five, or about the usual average. We are often asked why it is that with these constant additions to our Auxiliaries our income does not materially advance? We reply that many of them languish and die for lack of local cultivation. Our representatives visit a place, and an interest seems awakened; they cannot travel 100 miles, it may be, to see how the seed is prospering, and in the following year they perhaps hear that a meeting is impracticable. The seed of missionary interest sown by our Deputations is like that in our Lord's parable rendered unfruitful by a variety of causes; and if one out of four of these sowings ends in abiding fruit, we may thank God and take courage.

In our next issue we hope to insert a sketch of the Midland District similar to that which appeared in January touching the Northern District.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects suggested for praise and prayer on Monday, the 12th inst., 1883:—

I. That fit and suitable men be raised up by the Lord of the Harvest to undertake the care of the important stations now vacant in South America.

III. That God, in His mercy, may be pleased to arrest the mortality recently reported to be going on in Tierra del Fuégo.

III. That the Evangelistic work now carried on in South America may be abundantly blessed.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

will (D.V.) be held in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, April 24th, 1883, at three o'clock.

BRITISH
4 DE 83



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 2, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*Jan.* 24, *Feb.* 13); Revs. F. N. Lett (*Jan.* 13, *Feb.* 7, 13); J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury (*Jan.* 24); J. A. Dodds (*Jan.* 16, 30); W. H. Lloyd (*Jan.* 23); F. Young (*Feb.* 17); Dr. Cross (*Feb.* 22); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*Jan.* 13); W. Bartlett (*Nov.* 28); H. Burleigh (*Jan.* 12).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received from February 24th to March 13th, date of closing accounts for the year 1882, was £283 9*s*.

The total amount received during the month of February for the year 1883 was £183 10*s*. 3*d*.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM
D 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Committee desire to acknowledge, with many thanks, a grant of 590 copies of the Book of Common Prayer in Indo-Portuguese from the Church of England Book Society.

A very interesting Meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms at Aldersgate Street, on Saturday, March 4th, to hear an account of our Society and its work from the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary. Mr. Burns took the chair. The Meeting was well attended by a number of young men specially interested in Mission work.

One of a series of sermons on Christian evidence was preached on Sunday evening, March 5th, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary. The subject taken was, "Appeal to the Facts of the Living Present," illustrated by the History of the Southern Mission of our Society.

On March 5th Mr. and Mrs. Gotto very kindly placed their Drawing-room (at "The Logs," Hampstead) at the disposal of the Society for an evening meeting. It was an admirable meeting, owing not only to the kindness and exertions of the host and hostess, but to the energy and zeal of Messrs. George Harris Lea and George Holford, the Local Secretaries. About 120 of the principal residents of Hampstead were present. The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton took the chair, and opened the meeting with a few pointed and appropriate remarks on the Society and its work. George Harris Lea, Esq., then read the Report, and made some very forcible observations on the best and most practical ways in which to raise funds for the Society at Hampstead, appealing strongly to those present to further this object. The Meeting was then successively addressed by Archdeacon Whateley, Captain Poulden, the Rev. J. Kirkman, Dr. Gunning, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and closed with a Hymn and the Benediction.

The collection amounted to 22*l.* 16*s.*, including publications

sold, and Annual subscriptions amounting to 5*l*. 5*s*. were promised.

Sermons in aid of the Society were preached in All Saints', Gordon Square, on February 25th, in the morning by the Rev. J. J. Manley, in the evening by the Rev. A. R. Godson, Vicar. The collections amounted to 8*l*. 12*s*. 5*d*.

Mr. Burleigh's continued account of his lads under training gives us a very excellent illustration of the difficulties as well as the blessings inseparable from such an onerous work.

As many of our people in this country have a very imperfect idea of the nature of the resources of South America, and this even in connection with districts where our stations exist or are about to be established, we give a statement in regard to agriculture in the Argentine Republic, which will repay perusal.

We would draw the attention of our readers at home and abroad to the Report of the Treasurer of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Association, not only as conveying an idea of what children's love and zeal can do, but what, by God's grace, little children may suggest on weighty subjects, even to the minds and hearts of those who have seen many years. Pure though simple, fresh, bright, and vigorous ever come the golden thoughts from that royal mint—the mind of a thoughful, affectionate Christian child, stamped with the image and superscription of the great King.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Tuesday, April 24th, at three o'clock p.m., in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall. The Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield (Dr. Bickersteth) will preside. The Right Rev. Bishop Claughton, D.D., the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, the Rev. Canon Spence (Vicar of St. Pancras), Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A., Rev. J. W. Sloan, M.A., Sir W. T. Charley, Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Captain Bové, Italian Royal Navy, are expected to speak to Resolutions.

A very useful Meeting of Ladies is held every month at Mrs. Bell's house, Highbury Park, Islington, for the purpose of "working" for the clothing of our poor Fuégians. The Clerical Secretary attended last month, and gave an account of the Society's work for the last year.

We have received the following:—

"Meanwhile 'I do remember my faults this day,' and amongst others is (possibly from a too exclusive thought of C.M.S.) neglect of your South American Mission. I therefore (joined by my sister, who also sends 10*l.*) enclose 20*l.*, which you will kindly enter as 'Donation from Two Friends.'"

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

WE have received the following letter with a continued account of Indians resident at Cranmer Station:—

"*Keppel Island, Nov. 8th*, 1882.

"Your very kind letter of August 22nd reached me just a week ago, and found me very far from well, and at present, though considerably better, I do not enjoy my usual health. I do not suffer alone, for some of our lads are very poorly. Many people in the camp also complain—in fact, it seems just at present a general thing—we cannot account for it.

"I am afraid I shall disappoint you in the particulars you ask for, but I will do my best, and if I cannot send all, the rest shall follow as soon as possible.

"It would give us great happiness to hear of the probability of a Mission steamer coming soon, as we believe the work would be furthered and prospered in a great degree.

LAYWYANJIZ.

"Laywyanjiz, or Herbert, as he is called, was brought here in 1880. I think he was the most active Fuégian I had seen. In our outdoor games was quick and clever, he could strike the ball and run the race as well as any. His lively appearance made me hope for something good in him, but, strange to say, he took to school very unkindly; and, upon being reproved would behave as unpleasantly as he was in other things agreeable. After repeated trials and much remonstrance, it was decided that he should go to work, as his example was anything but beneficial to the school, otherwise very orderly. Perhaps he took to work more kindly; at any rate he has succeeded in lessening the rabbits with which the island abounds. The boys generally are careful of their clothing; he is an exception in this also, and often presents a most untidy and careless appearance. At the present he has not been baptized, and I should wish to see in him a greater desire to 'hold fast that which is good' than is the case now. We know that God alone can change the heart; and all human efforts without His aid are vain, and we pray that 'He alone, who

can order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, will grant unto His people that they may love that which He commands.' This is our only hope for the temporal and eternal good and happiness of this youth; and we know and feel that with God nothing is impossible.

"Resident at Keppel two years; twenty-two years of age.

PENWENJIZ.

"Penwenjiz came among us in 1880, rejoicing in a name that sounded to the unitiated very like Penguin, which caused no little amusement to his fellows as well as ourselves.

"I cannot say that his habits or appearance agreed with his name, but his condition when he came was truly pitiable. He became one of my scholars, a very dull one at first, he could not get over saying 'I for A,' 'P for B,' 'Wee for V,' and literally stuck fast in 'wood.' Perseverance, however, has overcome these difficulties, and he has become a fair scholar, reading not only in our lesson-books, but also the Gospel of St. Luke in Yahgan. His traits of character are very similar to that of Laywyanjiz, though he is less persistent, and is more ready to acknowledge his fault; and I attribute much of his failure to his possessing a very mischievous spirit.

"There is one thing in his favour, that is whenever you meet him he looks clean and tidy, one great step towards civilization and enlightenment. Soon after arrival, while at play, he received an injury which might have cost his life but that I was providentially led to go to his house at a very unusual hour, and found him in a pool of blood, and rapidly sinking. I administered restoratives and dressed his wound, and he was spared, may we hope, to prepare for eternal life, the gift of God's dear Son.

"Resident at Keppel two and a-half years; age twenty-four years.

SHUCATUKCOOSHUJIZ.

"Shucatukcooshujiz (Charlie Bartlett) came to Keppel towards the end of 1880. A fine lad, who might have made a strong, well-made man, had his early days been cast in a pleasant lot, but so hard are their lives before coming here that the seeds of many a disease are sown which no treatment, however good, seems equal to uproot. As a consequence they are often sick, and require great attention. As a scholar, I may say, I had very little hope of him, but am glad that he has got on beyond my expectations, and at the present time he is by no means a bad reader and can write very fairly, and, but for a certain silly way, he might be considered intelligent and industrious. He has a trick of saying something to you in an undertone, which, if you ask him to repeat, he says, 'Connedra la,' 'I wonder what,' or else 'Cue la,' 'I wonder where,' generally accompanied by lots of grinning. He, however, is not a bad young man, despite all his shortcomings and peculiarities, and I think I have noticed in him a love

for the things of God, and he has exhibited during the services attention and feeling not always shown (at least not in my experience). Perhaps, as regards clothing, he is one of the most careful, and I have seldom had to complain of want of care or untidiness. Altogether, under all disadvantages, he is not quite unpromising, and we trust that new graces will unfold themselves in him, and that he may become a credit, a blessing, and, above all, a child of God.

"Resident at Keppel two and a half years; age about twenty-two.

JANPENAGOON.

"Janpenagoon ('Horatio Nelson') also came here in 1880, a poor fellow, who, from subsequent experience, makes one feel that he is more to be pitied than blamed. I am of opinion that he is slightly deranged, which at times makes him act most peculiarly. I believe that his hearing is also defective. I often meet him walking along, with head down, and mumbling away, and have passed by without being recognised, though sometimes he would look up and pronounce your name. A stranger would think him deaf and dumb. We have no occasion, however, to complain of any fury, for beyond an occasional display of irritability he gives little trouble. I cannot say much of the poor fellow's attainments, though he has passed on to work, and can read and write fairly. He is particularly fond of singing, and is regular in attendance at the services, and pays great attention. He was very ill a few weeks ago with influenza, &c., &c., which so reduced him that we began to feel anxious. God, however, has blessed the means, and he is now recovered.

"Considering his infirmities, I do not think we can complain of his application to his work generally. We sometimes think it a blessing that he is spared the augmented sufferings he would have in his own country. Our Saviour seems ever to have exercised special compassion in the case of the afflicted when upon earth, and we know that His character is still unchanged, as the hymn says,

"'And, though ascended, feels afresh what every member bears.'

"Resident at Keppel two and a half years; age twenty-four years.

"H. BURLEIGH."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE following report from Mr. Lett as to Cordoba will be read with interest:—

"*Rosario, January 22nd*, 1882.

"In my last letter to you, in forwarding Report of Cordoba for 1882, I expressed the need of acquiring a site and preparing a simple place of worship in that city. I now desire, through you, to address the Committee on that subject.

"I.—1. There is a settled population of English-speaking Protestants residing in Cordoba of about forty-five adults and twenty-nine children. There are also railway officials and workpeople resident elsewhere, whose duties require their presence here, from time to time, as a temporary residence. There are also sojourners for business or health; this being a resort for pulmonary invalids.

"2. There is a settled population of German and other non English-speaking Protestants, of about seventy adults and forty children.

"3. There is the general Roman Catholic population of Argentines, Italians, Spaniards, &c., among many of whom there are indications of a readiness to welcome a Protestant Church.

"II.—1. The Society has sustained for the last three and a half years, a Day-school (present teacher, Mrs. Demmler), in which the children of divers nationalities enjoy the benefit of a sound education, of which the Scriptures form an element.

"2. The English-speaking people meet in a room hired by themselves and suitably furnished. Service is read every Sunday by an authorized reader, or by one of the congregation.

"3. From time to time difficulties have been encountered in obtaining a suitable room, and the furniture has to be shifted from house to house, owing to the removal of the householder or other circumstances.

"4. The same difficulty about finding suitable and permanent accommodation is encountered by the School.

"5. It is questionable whether any houseowner would consent to his premises being used for *Mission* purposes. Even in the case of 'liberal' landlords, influences are certain to be attempted.

"6. Our Mission may as well give up Cordoba altogether, if a place of our own is not secured.

"The evils incurred by delays, hesitations, and an uncertain policy in past times, and the possibility that some other religious body might step in, urge a prompt realization. We have never been able to procure a room with sufficient accommodation, or so free from the other departments of the premises, of which it forms a part, as to render it an independent place of meeting, and there is no prospect of our being able to do so, even at a considerable outlay for rent.

"III.—I estimate the cost of site (possibly with an old house) at 500 to 1,000 dols.—say 100*l.* to 200*l.* I am looking out for one. Local contributions will come in whenever the ground is secured. I do not contemplate spending money in fine architecture, but to have a building of the plainest description. If there is money, or if the congregation should ever become rich, an ornamental front to the street can be added.

"Once more, I urge that the South American Missionary Society shall acquire and hold the property, by acquiring the site. By the Civil Code of the Republic the Society is qualified to do so.

"F. N. LETT."

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, 26th January*, 1882.

"I enclose herewith Report (of same date) of Central Argentine Colonies, &c., and relating to places outside of Rosario, and not inclusive of Cordoba, of which a Report has gone forward in my letter to Mr. Simpson of 16th inst.

"I beg to acknowledge your very kind letter of November 30th, and and the invoice of three parcels sent by steamship 'Handel,' which have duly arrived.

"I shall be very glad to welcome Mr. Ferguson.

Central Argentine Colonies, &c., in Connection with Rosario Church.

1. Carcarañá.

"A station and small town on the railway, thirty miles from Rosario. A number of Protestant families reside here; and in summer it is quite a resort of people from Rosario on account of the salubrity of the place, and for the baths in the river Carcarañá.

"Service is held on the afternoon of alternate services at the houses of our people in rotation. During the past year a site for a church, &c., has been donated by the kindness of H. P. Boardman, Esq., Manager of the Land Company.

2. Cañada de Gomez.

"This is a rising town on the railroad, forty miles from Rosario, and a number of our people live in the neighbourhood for whom a monthly service is held at alternate houses. In order to meet the requirements of these places the services of an assistant to the clergyman at Rosario became indispensable, and the Society has met the need by the appointment of Mr. J. R. Tyerman.

3. S. George's.

"This title has been adopted to distinguish the large district occupied by cattle farms to the north of the Armstrong station on the Central Argentine Railway. Our clergyman at Rosario has found it very difficult to meet the calls for ministerial services on the part of the residents here, and has only been able to supply services at intervals.

4. Fraile Muérto.

"The district lying to the south town of Fraile Muérto, or Belleville, as it is now named, was in former years the scene of a considerable settlement of Englishmen, and their interests were an object of concern on the part of the Society. However, various causes led to the decline of the Englsh population, and there are not more than twenty to thirty persons scattered over a widely extended district. Services have therefore been held of late years only at considerable intervals.

"There is a church property of about 100 acres, on which there is a cemetery. The Society holds the sum of 206*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* contributed towards

the erection of a church, but the plan has not been carried out owing to the paucity of population. It has been suggested that the amount might be used as a loan towards the proposed place of worship at Cordoba, to be returned when needed at Fraile Muérto.

5. VILLA MARIA.

"A town on the Central Argentine Railway, and the point of junction with the Andine Line. Services are held here at intervals; there being some of our people connected with the railways and other enterprises.

"F. N. LETT."

Agriculture in the Argentine Republic.

THE news which continually reach us from the Argentine Republic shows the rapid progress it is making in the extension of its railways, the increase of its agricultural industries, and the number of its colonies. In the enjoyment of peace and stable government, it has entered fully upon the development of its immense natural richness; and it cannot be wondered at that, under such auspices, its credit should stand so high in the London market. Nor is it surprising that within the past few months 1,000,000*l.* were there subscribed for several times over at par for the prolongation of a section of the Transandine Railway. The immense strides that the agricultural industries of the country are taking would lead to the supposition that in a few years hence they will form one of its chief sources of wealth, and the large tracts of land fit for the production of maize and wheat will make it ere long one of the chief countries to which Europe can look for her supplies. A few years ago the country was importing her breadstuffs from the United States and Chili, and intent upon increasing her millions of sheep and cattle, while enriching herself with the export of wool and hides, gave no attention to the cultivation of cereals, but with the late extension of her railways and the influx of hands to cultivate the soil the agricultural productions are almost doubling yearly in the provinces of Bueno Ayres and Santa Fé. In the latter province there are fifty-four colonies, occupying about 600 square miles, almost exclusively dedicated to the pursuit of agriculture, and in all of these are to be found the most modern and improved implements of the principal agricultural engineers in Great Britain and the United States for sowing, reaping, and preparing the grain for market, which is strong testimony of the promising material position of the farmers who are able to purchase such expensive implements. Although only one-tenth of the land in this province fit for growing cereals is at present under cultivation, the production of a good harvest reaches about 150,000 tons, and there is this pleasing feature about it that all the colonists are owners of the land cultivated, there being no single instance of the farms being

rented, no doubt on account of the facilities afforded to the colonists to become proprietors. When railway communication is extended from Rosario, the port of shipment, to the more distant colonies in the interior of this province and the west, a great impetus will be given to the production of cereals, and whilst we write this is being actively pushed forward in different directions.

In the province of Buenos Ayres, whilst wheat is grown largely, greater attention has been bestowed upon the cultivation of maize, 85,000 tons of which were exported during the past season, and adding to this the quantity still in stock and home consumption, the yield for the year amounts to nearly 180,000 tons. The various lines of railway are being bordered by agricultural farms. The means of transit being at hand, the land acquires a greater value for growing cereals than for grazing purposes, and as the soil is virgin and free from forests, it only requires the ploughshare to make it productive. The industry is yet in its infancy, but with increased facilities for bringing the produce to market it will be readily perceived that its future is immense. No country offers greater advantages to the emigrant than the Argentine Republic. The climate, though not oppressively warm, is much less variable than either Canada or the United States, and well suited for English settlers, and no department of industry is as yet choked with labour. There are more prizes in the lottery of life in the Argentine Republic than in most other countries ; no man there need fear hunger, and industry guarantees inde pendence to all. But to the agricultural classes the Argentine offers special temptation, as in it no feudal land laws compel men to improve the soil for others, no laws of primogeniture, entail, and settlement forbid the sale or transfer of land. Land conveyancing there does not, as here, interpose its slow and costly process to forbid the purchase or sale of land. It can be disposed of as easily as a plough or a piece of cloth, and a man's nationality does not preclude him from being the owner of land. Rent of agricultural land is there an unknown term. For a smaller sum than a lawyer would here demand for making out a lease a man may there become the cultivator of his own acres. Then, free from every fear for the future, he may put his labour and capital into the soil in the sure and certain hope that the produce will belong to himself and his heirs for ever, that there he shall have peace from rent-raising, and that in possession of that which the bold German peasant told Frederick the Great was his idea of "Freiheit"—"a gun, a vote, and a piece of land"—he may "possess his soul in peace, under his own vine and his own fig tree, none daring to make him afraid." Should he choose to remain at home, legislation may step in to mitigate his sorrows as his position becomes worse, but at most

> "It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
> Whilst rank corruption mining all within
> Infects unseen."

Chili.

VALPARAISO.

THE Rev. W. H. Lloyd favours us with the following letter :—

"*Valparaiso, January 23rd*, 1883.

"Your letter of Nov. 29, 1882, reached me on the 8th inst. I have been obliged to defer my reply until to-day. I hope to post this by to-morrow's Panama mail. The tracts also came by that steamer, but did not reach me until last week, owing to Custom-house delays. Owing to my expected departure from Chili, I did not open them, but passed them on to the Seamen's Missionary, who will at once put them in circulation. I shall take from him again such of them as I may be able to give away in the Hospital and Seamen's Home before I leave.

"No news has yet come of the appointment of my successor, so I do not know when I am likely to arrive at home. But, all being well, I purpose giving you early intimation of my arrival.

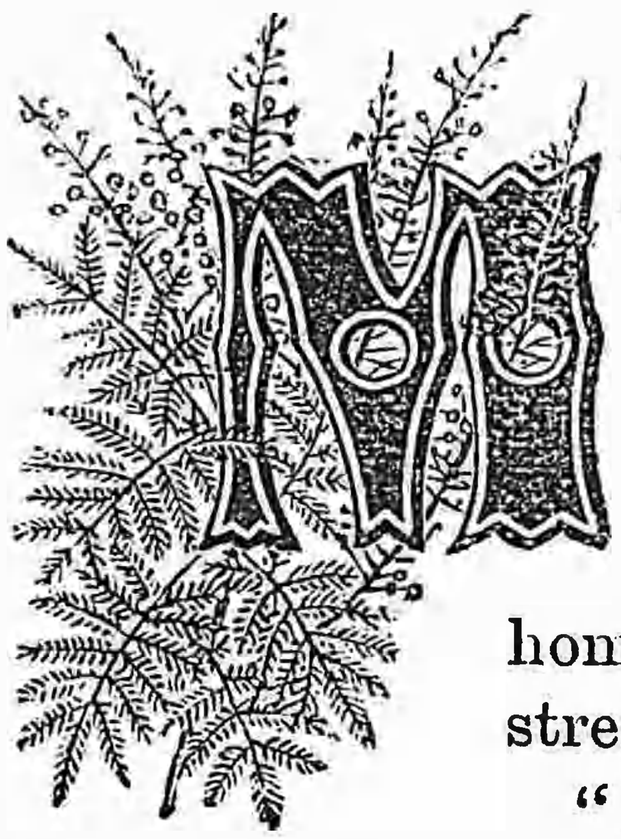
"Another paragraph in the *Valparaiso Record* of January 20th, 1883, on page 1, which I have marked in red, brings forward the opening which has now been made into the Araucanian territory by the reoccupation of Villa Rica, apparently with full consent of the native tribes. It would be a great thing if our missionaries could establish themselves amongst them, acquire their language, and teach them the truth as it is in Jesus. You will remember that Captain Gardiner visited and made the attempt to settle amongst these Araucanians in 1838, but was frustrated by the machinations of a certain Friar Manuel. He states (p. 155 Memoir by Rev. J. W. Marsh), 'One question was asked before departing, "When I pay you another visit, if I can speak your language instead of the Spanish, what am I to expect?" "Then," said Wykepang (a chief of the Huillichis, independent of Chili), "you may come without fear."' In 1841 he made a second attempt, when he was again thwarted by the same Friar Manuel, who, after he had accomplished his purpose, 'came to Captain Gardiner, and adopting a familiar tone said, "Let us be friends, man! You wanted a Chilidugu dictionary; here is one." So saying, he produced a dictionary from under his poncho, which had been sought in vain in shops and monasteries, and was now thankfully received. This dictionary (the Memoir continues, p. 198) is still in existence, and it is hoped may prove useful to missionaries in learning the aboriginal language of Chili.' Were a Mission opened here by our Society, the priesthood would of course oppose, but the Government would be on our side, and

the priests have much less power than they had in Captain Gardiner's time. There is, in fact, at present a breach between this Government and the Vatican. Chili has nominated a certain liberal priest named Taforó for the vacant Archbishopric of Santiago. After long haggling the Vatican has refused to appoint him. For years a Vicar-General has been acting as Archbishop. This man, I hear, is one of the chief opposers of the Government nominee. Last week the President asked Monsignor Del Frati, the Papal Nuncio, who had come on this business, how soon it would be convenient to him to leave the country. And when the question of the salaries of the bishops came on in Congress, the Vicar-General's salary was cut out of the estimates. Monsignor Del Frati is on his way across the Cordelleras to the Argentine Republic.

"From Mr. Robertson I heard last week that he has arranged to give one service a month at Taltal. He began December 31st, 1882, and found a very appreciative congregation of over forty people. I hope his health will not suffer from the extra work he is attempting. One Sunday in the month he holds service in the morning at Las Animas. Then has a three hours' ride in the heat of the day for the evening service at Chañaral. And he has other out-stations besides to serve. During the last quarter of 1882 he tells me he held service at five different places. No doubt Bishop Stirling will give you a report on the work from Chañaral, as a centre, after his proposed visit to this coast.

"W. H. LLOYD."

CHAÑARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes :—

"*Chañaral, Chile, January* 13*th*, 1883.

"Your kind and cheering letter of November 8th gave me much pleasure. I trust that this year may be productive of many blessings to you all at home and to us abroad, and that our hands may be strengthened.

"I enclose with this my Report for the quarter ending December, 1882.

"Our general average of attendants at worship for the past year was:—Chañaral, 26; ditto Bay, 21; Las Animas, 20; Carriyalillo, 17; Taltal (once), 42.

"Your Committee will rejoice to learn that arrangements have been made for me to hold a monthly service at Taltal. We commenced on the last Sunday of the old year. Mr. Peters very zealously made all the necessary preparations and enlisted a large number of our countrymen to support the movement. We had a congregation of over forty persons.

The collection amounted to about 4*l*. Mr. Thomas, of the Taltal Railway Company, kindly placed the 'bodega' of the station at our disposal.

"During the past year our church at Chañaral has been closed on the second Sunday of each month when I was at Las Animas. As we have now included Taltal in this pastorate, it is proposed to hold the monthly service at Las Animas earlier than usual so as to enable me to leave there in time to conduct evening service in the port on that day, an arrangement which will leave me free to be at Taltal on the fourth Sunday of each month without decreasing the number of services in Chañaral.

"We should be very thankful for an occasional supply of the 'Cottager and Artisan,' and other similar publications.

"I regret to hear that Mr. Lloyd contemplates returning to England shortly. His good advice and help have always been tendered to me most willingly.

"With kindest regards to you and all members of the Committee.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

"To me to live is Christ, and to die is Gain."

PHIL. I. 21.

"To *me* to live is Christ."
Oh joy I cannot tell!
Thro' all the change and chance of life—
Its sorrow, weariness, and strife—
My Lord with me doth dwell.

"To me to *live* is Christ."
Yes, I am only His.
My life from ill He doth redeem;
He lives in me and I in Him,
And this indeed is bliss.

"To me to live *is* Christ."
E'en now my Lord is mine.
My darkest hour He gilds with light,
He gives me visions fair and bright,
Which make my pathway shine.

"To me to live is *Christ*,"
My soul with Him is filled.
Amid earth's storms He giveth calm,
When sorrows pierce His love is balm,
All pain in Him is stilled.

To me "to die is gain,"
Mine eyes shall see the King;
Shall see Him as they cannot now,
Shall gaze on His once thorn-crown'd brow,
And His glad praise I'll sing.

To me "to die is gain,"
For I shall be with Him;
No veil between my Lord and me.
Oh wondrous joy! Oh ecstasy!
Which naught can ever dim.

To me "to die is gain."
Blow on thou wintry wind,
Thou dost but haste me to the shore
Where tempests rise and rage no more—
I count thee not unkind.

To me "to die is gain;"
'Twill be but going Home
To see Him whom I long to see,
With Him for evermore to be—
Lord Jesus quickly come!

Jan., 1883. K. J. G.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Association.

THE Treasurer's Fifth Annual Report, 1882:—

"With much pleasure we give you the Report of your year's work for the South American Mission.

"The Bible-class Association have collected 24*l.* 10*s.* 6¼*d.* for the year 1882, being an increase of 8*l.* 16*s.* 9¾*d.* over last year; and we have three new collectors.

"The amount collected by the Juvenile Association for 1882 is 70*l.* 13*s.* 2¾*d.* being an *increase* of 24*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* over last year's collection.

"We like each of you to see how far you have contributed to this increase, therefore we continue the plan of placing a * by the name of each one who has collected more than last year, and also a * to any who have obtained a new collector. New collectors could, of course, only

obtain the one *, and by comparing this Report with that of last year you can see who these are.

"We began the year with forty collectors, we end it with sixty; the one cloud to this otherwise bright Report is, that several collectors are 'giving up.' Will you all help to fill up their vacant places? or, better still, bring them back to us? We all thank God for blessing our labours, and we desire to do more this year; and the nice answers to the twenty-two questions which were read at our tea-meeting, encourages us to believe that this desire will be realised.

"As instead of your names, you took mottoes, we must thank the writers collectively, and assure them their answers have much cheered us. For the sake of those collectors who were absent from our meeting, and also to remind one another of our own words, and good resolutions, we give a selection from the numerous replies sent in, and wish we had space for all of them.

"QUESTION 1.—Why should every follower of Christ support missions to the heathen?

"ANSWERS.—'Followers of Christ should do His will. His last command is clear, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." Also one of His commands is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Then, as Jesus gave up so much for us, and also gave Himself for us, I think we cannot do too much for Him.'

"'It is written "Freely ye have received, freely give."'

"QUESTION 3.—Give reasons for collecting for the South American Missionary Society!

"ANSWERS.—'Because there is no other Society that sends the Gospel to the heathen of South America, and I think our help is most needed there, and so very few, comparatively, support this Mission.'

"'Because the work so nobly begun by Captain Allen Gardiner and others, ought to be carried on.'

"'Because this Society provides the means of preaching the Gospel to our own countrymen out there, and also to the heathen.'

"'Collecting for the South American Mission, gives us an opportunity of doing much good—it makes us think of others. In doing so, we help to spread abroad the Gospel of Christ, and I am sure it makes us very happy to know that our halfpennies and pennies, have been the means of helping somebody to God.'

"'Those we know and love, are working in this Mission.'

"QUESTIONS 4.—Meaning of the word missionary? Who would you consider was the model missionary? Who sent him? What was his message? To whom was he sent?

"ANSWERS.—'One sent with a message. I think Jesus Christ, the Son of God, was the Model Missionary. God sent Him to the Jews and Gentiles. The message was "God so loved the world that he gave

his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."'

"'The Lord Jesus was the Model Missionary. God sent Him to everybody. His message was, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."'

"QUESTION 5.—Think of one or two of our bravest and best soldiers and one or two of our bravest and best missionaries. Compare their lives, and say which lives were the most noble and useful, and say why.

"ANSWERS.—'Lord Nelson and Sir Garnet Wolseley. David Livingstone and Captain Allen Gardiner. The missionary is the most noble and useful, because the one goes to save the body, the other to save souls; for soldiers do not preach the Gospel as a rule.'

"'Wellington and Allen Gardiner. Allen Gardiner's life was certainly more noble and more useful. The one had to take life, the other founded a Mission to save life for everlasting.'

"'Lord Nelson, Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Allen Gardiner and Mr. Bridges. I think the missionaries' lives the more noble, because they are spent for Christ, and because they seek not for this world's honour and glory; and the more useful, because, instead of fighting for possessions that must soon pass away, they have fought against Satan, and their victory will last for ever; and, also, they have been the means of saving the souls for whom Christ died.'

"QUESTION 7.—In how many ways can we at home help a missionary in his work abroad?

"ANSWERS.—(1) 'By asking God to keep him in all dangers, and to help him to give his message to the poor heathen. (2) By subscribing ourselves to the South American Missions, and also being a collector. (3) By getting others to collect and subscribe.'

"'By always remembering him in prayer; by sending him books and letters; by making clothes for his poor people; by collecting money; by being interested in his work, and also trying to interest others in it.'

"QUESTIONS 9 AND 10.—Why do you think some collectors succeed better than others? How to become a successful collector?

"ANSWERS.—'I think that the successful collectors read the missionary publications; and, being more interested themselves, are able to interest others.'

"'I think, to be a successful collector, we must pray that God will give us great perseverance and patience, that when we ask people to subscribe and they refuse, we may not be downhearted, but try again and again; then, I think, we must call punctually for the money, so that if we cannot get a new collector we may at least be a good one ourselves.'

"'The successful collectors do not mind taking trouble; they remember Who it is they work for; and they think of all Christ has done

for them; they remember the fourth word of our motto, and act. upon it.'

"'Always start with your member's card; nail it up, and be proud of it. Always bear in mind our motto, and act upon it—"Punctuality, Perseverance, Patience, Prayer." If you lose a subscriber don't be downhearted, but try again. Keep a piece of blotting-paper in your collecting-book. Always attend the monthly meetings; if you are ever prevented doing so, be sure to take your book and money on the next Monday to 3, Northbrook Road.'

"QUESTION 11.—Can there be any good reasons for collectors giving up'?

"ANSWERS.—'I do not think there can be any good reason, for we ought not to begin to work for God and then give up just because it is a little troublesome, or perhaps we get laughed at, or have to bear a little teasing. We must not mind that; we do not ask for money for ourselves. So none of us must think of "giving up" this year, but go on, and get others to collect, and not be "weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."'

"'I cannot think of any good reason, unless their parents wish it, or they are ill; but I think even then, they might persuade a friend to collect for them.'

"'I do not think there are; and our Lord has said, that "No one putting his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."'

"QUESTION 15.—Find Scripture proofs that those who give to the Lord are none the poorer?

"'He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again.' (Prov. xix. 17.)

"'Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.' (Eccles. xi. 1.)

"'Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' (Matt. xxv. 40.)

"'God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labour of love, which ye have showed towards his name.' (Heb. vi. 10.)

"'There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.' (Prov. xi. 24.)

"'He that giveth to the poor shall not lack.'

"'Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of a thine increase. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty.' (Prov. iii. 9, 10.)

"Give and it shall be given unto you.' (Luke vi. 38.)

"QUESTION 16.—What sort and character of man makes a good missionary?

"ANSWERS.—'I think he must be a very loving, patient, cheerful, and self-denying man.'

"'He must be willing to be servant of all that he may gain the more. He must be willing to be poor to make many rich. He must be strong in the Lord.'

"'He must be willing to "endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." He must love the praise of God more than the praise of men, and not be entangled with the affairs of this life.'

"'He must be devoted to his work. He must have no thought of his own advancement or glory. He must be able to bear hardships, privations, and apparent failures, separation from friends and country, cheerfully. He must have tact and patience in dealing with natives. He should be handy in constructing; in agriculture, cooking, making clothes, as well as teaching. He should know how to take care of his health.'

"'He must be "stedfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that his labour is not in vain in the Lord."'

"QUESTION 17.—Mention any of our Lord's promises that appear to be specially given to those who devote themselves to preach the Gospel abroad.

"ANSWERS.—'Jesus said, "Verily I say unto you, There is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my sake and the Gospel's, but he shall receive an hundredfold now in this time, houses, and brethren, and sisters, and mothers and children, and lands, with persecutions; and in the world to come eternal life." (Mark x. 29, 30.) "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." (Matt. xxviii. 20.).'

"QUESTION 20.—How is it that those who love and support missions to the heathen, are sure to do what they can for the wants of their neighbours at home?

"ANSWERS.—'God's Word tells us, that as we have opportunity we are to do good unto all men.'

"'Because, if they will do so much for those they have not seen, they will do even more for those they do see.'

"Our Christmas Collection for 'Robin Dinners' for the Poor London Children, and the Home for Fatherless and Destitute Children, amounted to 21*l*. Forty-eight of you collected; each of whom will receive a statement of their respective collections and the disposal of the money.

"We remind you that our Lending Library is free to all of you; it has many fresh books.

"Through the continued kindness of a friend, the rent of our room for meeting has been paid.

"The Sale of Work realized 106*l*. 10*s*. We hope, God willing, to have it as usual early in October.

"To the question, 'What shall we make?' we reply, 'Useful things sell best—plain needlework, knitted socks for boys and men, mittens, comforters, cuffs, anything for the 2*d.* and 4*d.* Bran Pies.' As we hope to have a Collectors' Table this year, we advise you to supply it with attractive things at the price of 6*d.* or 1*s.* Boys could do illuminated text or mottoes.

"We value your help, and *above all your prayers*, that with increased earnestness and delight we may work together in God's service, looking to Him for guidance and blessing."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN place of our usual article we give, as we promised in our last number, a sketch of the Midland District, from the pen of our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Welby :—

"We would first remind our friends that this district embraces the Dioceses of Lincoln, Lichfield, Peterborough, and Worcester, with ten counties.

"The first collection made in it, in December last, was on the 2nd of the month, when sermons were preached by our old friend, the Rev. Robert Hayes, in his own parish (Woodhouse), after a meeting had been held by your Secretary on the Monday previous, and upwards of 5*l.* was collected.

"This is a plan we would strongly commend to our friends. It is difficult for us always to find deputations for sermons, but if incumbents would allow a meeting to be held on one of the evenings previous to the Sunday, when information as to the work of the Society would be given, and would then allow the collection to be made at the next Sunday's services, our funds would derive great benefit.

"On Monday, December 4th, a meeting was held at Silverdale, in Staffordshire, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, when the snow was lying deep upon the ground, the attendance was smaller than at the previous meeting, but great interest was expressed in the work of the Society, and the few who braved the weather contributed liberally to its funds. The Vicar, the Rev. George Armitage, is a warm friend ; and the collecting-cards left at the vicarage will, we think, produce very good results. The same remarks will apply to the meeting held on the following evening at Bucknall, where new ground was broken ; and, in the unavoidable absence of the Vicar, the chair was taken by the Rev. J. Tuck, who spoke warmly in favour of our work.

"On the following evening (Wednesday, the 6th) a meeting was to have been held at Fritchley, in the parish of our former Secretary, the Rev. Wm. Acraman, but the weather was so unfavourable, the snow falling heavily all the time, and lying so thickly upon the ground, that any attend-

ance was quite impossible, and the meeting was postponed. The visit was, however, by no means useless, for the Chase Cliff missionary-box was opened, and found to contain 2*l*. 12*s*. A kind friend added 1*l*. to this, so that 3*l*. 12*s*. was contributed.

On Sunday, December 10th, sermons were preached at Christ Church, Newark, and Walmley; Mr. Manley visiting the former, and the Incumbent of it, the Rev. H. A. Jukes, being consequently able to leave his parish, preached for us at the latter, where our old friend Mr. Robinson heartily welcomed him. The collections at the two places amounted to upwards of 17*l*. We would tender Mr. Jukes our special thanks for thus rendering us this double service, and would commend his example to our friends generally.

"On Monday, the 11th, Chipping Campden, in Gloucestershire was visited and a good meeting obtained by the exertions of the new Incumbent, the Rev. F. Forster, who has succeeded our old friend Mr. Braithwaite.

"On the Tuesday, a meeting was held for the first time in the parish of St. Peter's, Worcester.

"On the Wednesday a sermon was preached also for the first time at Ollerton, in Nottinghamshire, and a meeting held at Edwinstowe on the following (Thursday) evening.

"All these were seriously interfered with by the continuous bad weather the snow still lying heavily on the ground. On the next (Friday) evening Mr. Godfrey welcomed your Secretary at Redbourne, in Lincolnshire, where the meeting was in every way a successful one. On Sunday, the 17th, sermons were preached at Heage, in Derbyshire, and at Stanton, in Salop, by the respective Incumbents, Mr. Mosse and Dr. Grimes, and the collection at both places was good. Our last meeting in the year was on December 26th, at Harby, in Leicestershire, when Canon Norman kindly placed his schoolroom at our disposal, and there was a crowded audience and a very encouraging collection. This was a new opening.

"The beginning of the year is not a favourable time for meetings, but on the evening of the first Sunday in January a sermon was preached at Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, and on the Monday and Wednesday following meetings were held at Darlaston and Mansfield. At the former place the Vicar of All Saints' received the Society for the first time, and offers support in the future. At Mansfield Mr. Quick was our deputation, and was much pleased by the interest shown in our work, which he, as having been our Chaplain both at Santiago and Sao Paulo, was able to speak of much from personal knowledge.

"On the 15th new ground was very successfully entered upon at Long Sutton, in Lincolnshire, when there was a good collection and six collecting cards were taken.

"On the 22nd, 23rd, 25th, and 26th, Shropshire was visited and meetings held at Stanton, Leighton, Guilsfield, and Ford, all with encouraging results.

"At Stanton our warm friend, Dr. Grimes, was enabled to report a great increase of interest in our work, and a considerable addition to the usual amount sent to the Society; the sum amounting to nearly 24*l*. Much of this gratifying increase was due to a sale of work by Miss Jackson and Miss Rodenhurst, which produced upwards of 11*l*. The sale is to be held again in the course of the present year, and we hope will be in the future numbered among our annual ones. Both Guilsfield and Ford were new openings, and procured for us by our old friend Mr. Sawer, Vicar of Leighton.

"In February meetings were held at Marchington and Hanbury on the 5th and 6th, at Knutton and Melton on the 8th and 9th. Three of these were new openings. On the 13th the Venerable the Archdeacon of Derby received the Society for the first time in his parish of Bakewell, and spoke most warmly in favour of its work and claims. The meeting was in every way a most successful one, the collection exceeding 3*l*., and collecting cards being taken. On the 19th Mr. Cullen, the Vicar of Ratcliffe, was our deputation at Shrewsbury, where our Hon. Secretary there had, as usual, obtained a good meeting, and the results were satisfactory, about 8*l*. being collected at it.

"On the same day Cookley, in Worcestershire, was visited; and on the following evening Bewdley welcomed us; and after a crowded meeting 3*l*. 6*s*. was collected and twelve collecting cards taken. On the 22nd the postponed meeting was held at Fritchley; and on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th, addresses were given to the boys and other friends at the schools at Spondon and Oakham, the Head Master, the Rev. E. Priestland, at Spondon, and the Rev. E. V. Hodge at Oakham in each case took the chair. The attendance at both was very good, and the interest great. The addresses at schools are a very encouraging feature of deputation work and likely to be productive of much good. On the 27th and following days Mr. Farmer visited Birmingham, holding two meetings there, and making arrangements for others to be held (D.V.) in the autumn. He called upon a considerable number of the clergy there and was able thereby to excite new and revive declining interest in our work.

"In thus bringing to a close the notes on three months' deputation work in the Midland district, we cannot but express our thankfulness to God that He has been pleased to grant so much blessing upon our work, and especially in giving us so many new openings; but while saying this, we would desire earnestly to draw attention to the great need of honorary secretaries to sustain the interest awakened at the meetings. Many of these, as was truly said in the last number of the MAGAZINE, 'languish and die for lack of local cultivation.'

"If again our friends could give us their assistance, either by meetings or sermons at stated times, the work of our secretaries would be rendered very much easier and more productive of good than it at present is. Now we obtain so little systematic help that very much time is taken up

by correspondence in obtaining and arranging meetings and sermons which might be avoided if we knew at the beginning of each year at what time our friends could receive us, and whether they could offer meetings or sermons. We earnestly commend this to their thoughtful consideration."

The Jaguar.

THE Amazonian jaguar, of which the Tapayas reckon nine varieties, is the beast they admire most and hunt the least, chiefly because they think its flesh to be bad, and attach little value to its fur, but also because they regard it as the offspring of their demon Jurupari. Hence the name Biche-diabo (devil-beast) given to this feline, which has all the audacity, strength, and ferocity, added to the cunning and the malice, of the spirit of darkness. Thus, say they, the jaguar is particularly fond of fish, and its manner of catching it is very ingenious. It effects its purpose by selecting a tree that has fallen across a river, and, crouching down at its extremity, it whips the water from time to time with its tail, to imitate the fall of ripe fruit. This noise deceives the fish, who imagine that a drupe of the palm or an acorn has dropped into the water, and hasten to swallow it; but scarcely has one of these credulous fish lifted its head above the level of the water when a stroke of the jaguar's paw tosses it out on the bank.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

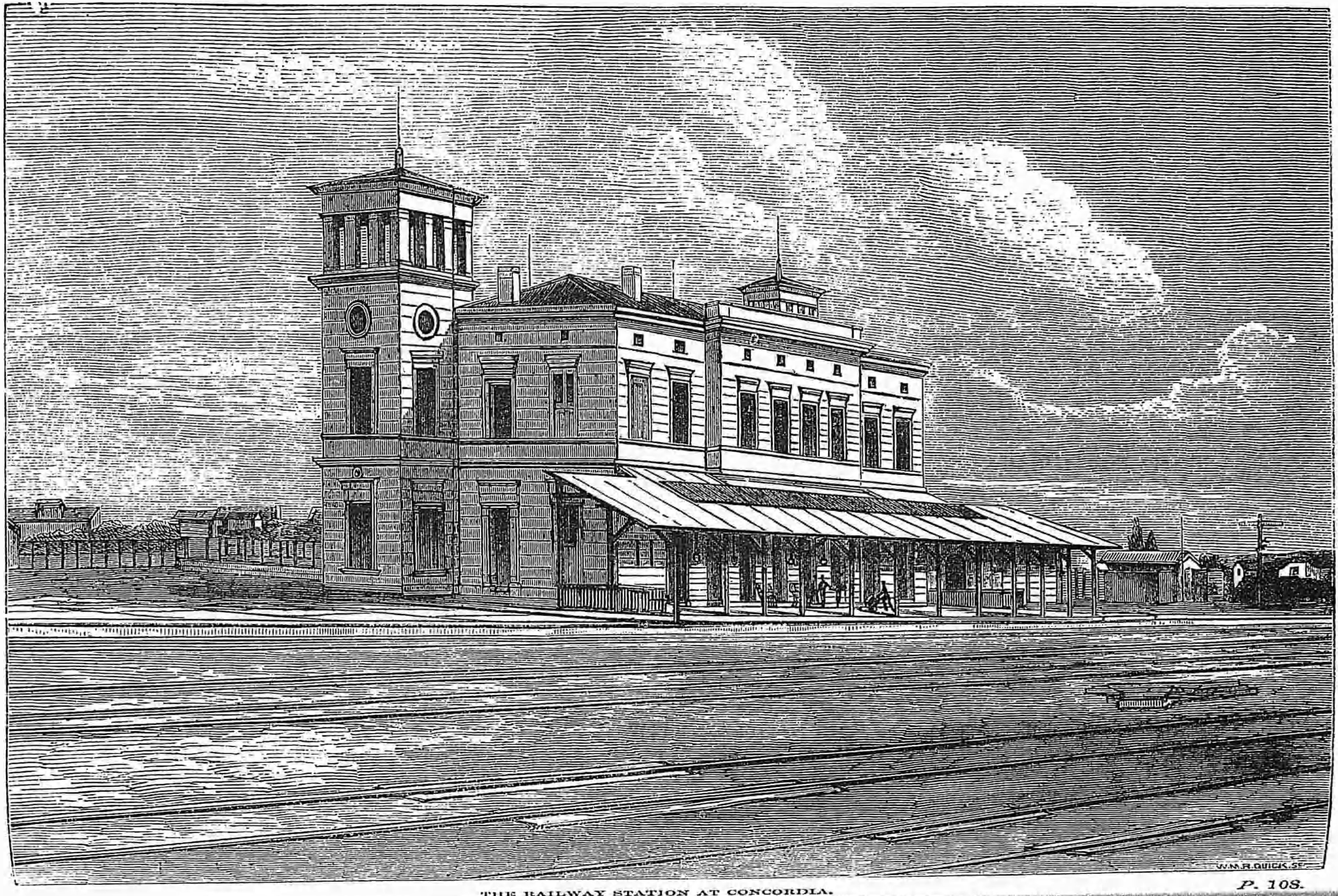
The following are the subjects suggested for praise and prayer on Monday, the 9th inst.:—

I. We desire to thank God for the recovery of the Rev. W. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury from dangerous illness, illness probably brought about by his abundant and onerous labours during the last two or three years.

II. We pray God to bless the means now being taken to acquire the Ona and Alaculoof languages with a view to spreading the knowledge of Christ and of God's Holy Word amongst those tribes of Tierra del Fuégo.

III. Also that fit men may be found to undertake Mission work amongst the Indians of the Gran Chaco and Patagonia.

4 DE 83



THE RAILWAY STATION AT CONCORDIA.

P. 108.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*March* 12); Revs. Thos. Bridges (*Feb.* 10, *March* 8, 9, and 13); W. H. Lloyd (*March* 6); W. H. Shimield (*Feb.* 23); F. N. Lett (*March* 1, 2, 3, 8, and 12); Dr. Humble (*Feb.* 28); J. Dominguez (*Feb.* 28); Capt. Willis (*March* 9); Messrs. J. Lawrence (*Jan.* 4); W. Whaits (*Jan.* 27); J. R. Tyerman (*March* 2, 3, and 12); Jas. Ferguson (*March* 3); E. S. Bowring (*Feb.* 28).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of March was £394 14*s.* 8*d.*

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

E 2
MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE proceedings of our Annual Meeting, including the presentation to the Society of the Royal letter and gold medal from His Majesty the King of Italy, will be fully reported in our next Magazine, constituting an era in the history not only of the Society but of the Church of England.

The letter of Mr. Bridges conveys, as usual, intelligence of deep interest. We regret to find that sickness and mortality amongst the natives is still above the average, and evidently cause much anxiety. This fact is a strong incentive to urge us more actively than ever to try and find a suitable Medical Missionary, for whom we have as yet sought in vain.

Lieutenant Bové has published a most interesting work in Italian on the subject of his explorations in Tierra del Fuégo, and of the shipwreck and rescue of the Antarctic Expedition. The Committee are in possession of a translation which, by the author's kind permission, they may make any use of they think fit. In connection with this they have passed the following Resolution :—

"That the thanks of the Committee be also given to the Rev. W. Windle for so kindly looking over the manuscript and advising the Committee on the subject of publication."

The following extract is taken from the *Daily Telegraph* of April 21st :—

"News has just been received of the French Scientific Expedition at Cape Horn up to the middle of January. The general health of the party is described as excellent, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. The writer relates that about a hundred kilomètres from Orange Bay, where the 'Romanche' is anchored, there is an English missionary station, the director of which, Mr. Bridges, visited the French ship for the express purpose of consulting the doctor. It appears that the Fuégians are being decimated by lung disease. The doctor promptly repaired to the Mission, and is hopeful as to the result of his labours among the natives. Mr. Bridges, who has been settled in the country for the past fifteen years, has not only succeeded in mastering the language, but has supplied an alphabet

to it, his talent and ingenuity being attested by the fact that portions of the New Testament translated by him into the Fuégian tongue are now actually in print."

We would also draw attention to the letters of Mr. Whaits and Mr. Lawrence.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands is expected to arrive in England in a fortnight or three weeks. We had hoped he might have been with us at our Annual Meeting. He comes over with a special view to finding faithful and suitable men to fill three or four stations now vacant, and also to taking counsel with the Committee on divers important matters in connection with the responsible work of his immense diocese.

Mr. Dominguez's letter will be read with pleasure. Already we have heard Mr. Dominguez's "good report" from two or three quarters, and we pray God that it may long continue, and that his labours may result in helping to commend a purer faith and holier life to the descendants of the Spanish conquerors.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

Ooshooia.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

'On board the 'Allen Gardiner,' en voyage to Sandy Point,
"Feb. 10th, 1883.

"Owing to causes beyond our control our voyage has been delayed to this date. The adverse cause has been chiefly bad weather. This prolonged our absence when we paid a visit for recreation to Orange Bay. Again, when ready to sail a gale of three days' continuance made starting impossible, and though we started the next day we had to put back again. The next day being Sunday we did not start, though the weather was fine. The following day was so calm we still remained at anchor. This is but a sample of delays caused by the weather. But we have now made a fair start, though we are now, the fifth day of our voyage, only about fifty miles from Ooshooia.

VISIT YUNDAGHIA.

"On our way we called in at Yundaghia to see the natives and their cultivations. I was very pleased to see their fine and well-kept gardens, and think them deserving of encouragement. I promised them some

calves, which I hope to send them on the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' from this voyage. The French frigate 'Romanche' called in at Yundaghia, and surveyed this fine bay. The natives were much pleased to sell them some potatoes and vegetables. There are three men, brothers, who are chief men here as regards garden work, and their gardens are specially well kept and the fences in thorough repair. Finding garden produce more advanced here than at Ooshooia we also purchased from the natives a small supply of potatoes and turnips.

"Since I last wrote to you nothing worthy of special notice has happened at Ooshooia; all things have gone on in their ordinary quiet course. The works in hand have been seriously retarded by continued stormy weather. Garden work on our exposed site is particularly hindered by such continuous bad weather. We are greatly pestered with weeds, which during the last four seasons have overrun the ground, owing to the excessive wetness of the seasons. We have found it expedient to employ much female labour in the gardens, the women themselves very earnestly desiring this employment.

"They also do much work of a light kind in the gardens of their male relatives, and we find them more steadily industrious at such work than the men and boys. The other works have been the preparation of site for addition to Mr. Lawrence's cottage, the requirements of his family having outgrown their accommodation. We are therefore putting up a 'scanto' at the south-east of the cottage, which will give them two nice rooms. Whilst preparing the site for this addition we found it advisable to level down their back yard, which, heretofore declining towards their back entrance, flooded it with water from time to time. The soil and clay thus removed is carted down the road to widen the embankment which forms the lower half of the road. The natives have been culpably idle at this and all other work they do, and yet they clamour for more pay, and even speak of ceasing to work unless their pay is increased. Already their labour, through their idleness and hindrances caused by bad weather, is very dearly purchased, and to give them an increase is out of the question. As it is they are ready enough to offer their services, but when accepted they begrudge their labour, and require constant supervision and rebuke. It grieves me greatly to write these things of them, but they know I would do so.

IMPROVING HEALTH.

"The health of the people improves slowly, though tubercular consumption is still affecting them considerably, and carrying off its victims, chiefly children and young men. There is a sad lack of kindly interest felt by these natives in their female relatives; thus mothers who are widows and poor are not housed and cared for by their sons, but live as dependants with some other persons. This state of things we point out to the people as deplorable and shameful, and tell them the happy results of showing

to all the blessings arising from a willing, steady performance of those duties which relationship enjoins.

GARDEN WORK.

"Notwithstanding the long adverse weather, we yet hope for an average crop of turnips and potatoes. But an average crop with us would be a bad crop at home, for we never get what at home would be called a good crop. For three nights running, in the middle of January, which corresponds with July in England, we had frost, and ice three-sixteenths of an inch thick. At present at Ooshooia we are troubled, as usual at this season, with innumerable swarms of a small sparrow-like bird called 'Chumooch.' These, having reared their young, are now collecting in vast swarms preparatory to moving northward for the winter. They devour the little fruit we grow amidst so many difficulties, and they also pick innumerable holes in lettuce, cabbage, and turnip leaves, which they thus extensively destroy, as well as uncover with their busy feet large quantities of potatoes. The chief food, however, which so attracts these birds to our settlement is the inexhaustible supply of grass-seed which has replaced the native grasses. The seed of this very prolific grass, the short green garden grass, is like so much grain for these and other little birds.

"The natives at Ooshooia have their gardens in much better order than in any previous year, the crops being much more regular. The land planted with potatoes by them must be fivefold what it was last year. Two of the natives' gardens are quite equal to those of your *employés*, and this verdict is no small praise. Had we a better climate the fruits of their industry would be very satisfactory. At Oooshoia our position is exposed, and being about ninety feet above the sea is not favourable for procuring the best results. Many spots might be chosen where, shelter and greater heat being secured, the fruits of tillage would be both larger and more certain. But it is vain for us now to regret our situation. But aware of its disadvantages, we recommend the natives to have their plantations lower and in sheltered positions. When at Orange Bay I was much interested to see the difference fifty feet of elevation made in the daily heat. There was an average difference of fully 5° centigrade caused by this fifty feet elevation on the hill on which the little settlement is formed.

VISIT TO ORANGE BAY.

"On New Year's Day a party comprising my family and Mr. and Miss Whaits, paid a visit to Orange Bay in the 'Allen Gardiner.' This through exceptional weather occupied a fortnight, much to our regret, for we had hoped a week at the longest would have sufficed. However, we much enjoyed the visit through the real kindness of our French friends there, both ashore and afloat. We found the frigate at anchor, which acts in conjunction with the shore party. After this the frigate came in here,

and has preceded us on her voyage to Sandy Point. We see signs of her surveying work as we proceed in the form of marks and flags in prominent positions, especially in the neighbourhood of the harbours resorted to by the 'Allen Gardiner,' and made known to Captain Martial by Captain Willis.

THE ALACULOOF FAMILY.

We have on board the Alaculoof family, lately on exhibition in Europe. They are now on board to visit their friends at Dawson Island, and probably to remain there. In this case we will continue our connection with them and their people by taking an Alaculoof lad or two to Ooshooia, in order to learn their language. I am very sorry to say that the youngest child of this family about ten days before we left was accidentally so shockingly burnt as to render her detention at Oooshooia necessary. We removed the little patient to the Orphanage, and she was wellnigh out of danger, and her burns were healing nicely, when we left. The Alaculoofs will have a good report to give their own people of the Yahgans at Ooshooia, with whom they have spent five months very happily. Though unable to do all we would, we are thankful for the good influences extending around us, whereby the state of the people is in many aspects greatly improved. Some of them are still improving the style of their dwellings, and becoming far more acquainted with the wholesome influences we feel in connection with what we call 'Home.' The health of the Mission party is much as usual.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, Tierra el Fuégo, January 4th*, 1883.

"Your kind letter I received with pleasure, and embrace this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the expressions of sympathy therein contained.

"We are now permitted to see the beginning of another year; the past has been one of great trial to us who are engaged in the work of the 'Southern Mission,' likewise to those who are interested in the present and future welfare of the people of Fireland.

"Many of our friends and supporters who are watching the progress of Christianity in this particular sphere of labour may have been in some measure disappointed and not a little discouraged because greater results have not been accomplished: however much we may desire and strive to achieve great things, our wishes are not always realized; but we believe it is God's work, and He will make it prosper in our hands. When we take a retrospect of the past in contrast with the present, we are constrained to say our labour has not been in vain, especially when we look back upon our experience during the past year, considering it has been one of much affliction among the natives and great trial to us; the continual sickness and mortality has exceeded anything of the kind previously known to us. Concerning particulars, no doubt the Rev. T. Bridges has given you

detailed accounts. We all feel the loss of so many of our baptized people. It almost seems to us impossible to ascertain the immediate cause of so much sickness among the natives in general. With gratitude, we are able to inform you of the improving condition of their health, though with many even now it is not satisfactory. There are a few who apparently are recovering since we were visited by the medical officer of the French Scientific Expedition temporarily stationed at Orange Bay. His visit and indefatigable efforts to do good to all were highly appreciated, and we have cause to remember him with pleasure and gratitude for his kindness. It is the first and only privilege we have had of medical advice and skill at Ooshooia. We hope he will revisit us before their final departure, but it is uncertain. Our children were all vaccinated, and are doing well, for which we are most thankful. "J. LAWRENCE."

"*Ooshooia, January* 27, 1883.

"Many thanks for your kind letter of August 25th, 1882. Since I last wrote to you our trials have been very heavy. We have lost by death in the house eight boys and six girls; the cause of the sickness nobody seems to know. In some cases whole families are gone, and the people generally have been in a very low weak state. In our house we expect to lose one more; all the others seem well, and are recovering from the depression caused by so much sickness and death. I may say in the departure of each we have hope, but in some cases we have great comfort, although we should have chosen that they should have gone forth to teach others rather than have been taken to heaven; but we can truly commit them into His hands who has said, 'What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.' Our continual cry is, that the Lord would make us more faithful to our trust, and that we may not let any opportunity slip by without making the best of it. One cannot but feel deeply in such times as this the words of our Lord, 'Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.'

"Our general work goes on much as usual, only that we have lost most of our best hands. We have all the children up at six o'clock, the girls at their work in the house, and the boys with such men as I have working in the orphanage grounds cutting firewood or bringing up board and other things from the beach. At a quarter to eight we have breakfast, and at nine prayers with the children; after which I take the men across to the north shore (by boat) to their work, sometimes working with them at the sawpits or felling trees, and sometimes returning to work with another party in the settlement, and most days spending a good portion of my time in the carpenter's shop or blacksmith's shop. At half-past five we leave work, after which we have as much as we can do to attend to the children and calls from the natives till seven o'clock, when we have prayers, and the children in bed by eight, and in this

daily intercourse with the people one is able to speak to them one by one, and to lead them, by the help of God, to the better and holier life. It may seem strange to you that we are not able to make more progress in the erection of cottages and other things, but I can assure you the hindrances and difficulties are very many and very great; sometimes it is wet weather, sometimes the natives are not willing to work, at other times the Mission has not the means to employ them. I do not mean native labour for carpentering, I can do all that myself, with the help of one or two of my boys, but it is the sawing, which the natives can and ought to do. We have at present three pairs of sawyers cutting board for an addition to Lawrence Cottage, and finishing the cow-house, which is a good strong building, with lofts overhead. We have also in hand a communion-table for the church, part of which is made of the tree on which Captain Gardiner's party wrote their names on leaving Banner Cove, and a new cart for oxen, and, indeed, in a growing settlement like Ooshooia fresh things are continually coming forward.

"R. WHAITS."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

I.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH AND PARISH.

"The work at this place invites renewed thankfulness to God for the past, and prayer for the future, on the part of all the members of our Society.

"Divine service is held regularly at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays, as well as on other special occasions. Although the English population is very changeful, owing to the circumstances of employments, and fluctuations of business, the congregations are numerous.

"The choir, under the painstaking leadership of Mr. A. A. Knight, with Miss Vanoppen, a devoted church-worker, as organist, has attained creditable proficiency; and this year has witnessed the realization of a long-cherished project in the acquirement of an excellent organ, built by Mr. J. M. Corps, of London, and paid for by a collection largely made up from small sums, and which was inaugurated on the 24th of December, an organ chamber being constructed for its reception.

"Sundry improvements have been made in the furnishing of the church; specially in the case of the pulpit, which has been made as fitting and worthy of the Gospel preached from it as means would allow.

"The day-school continues to prosper and to render valuable service under the direction of the chaplain as principal, with Mr. and Mrs. Newell as teachers.

"The Sunday-school, which is a special feature in connection with this

church, has maintained its reputation for good work on the part of the teachers, and diligence on that of the scholars. Only an insignificant number of children in the English community do not attend it.

"Superintendent, Mr. J. R. Tyerman; Treasurer, Mr. A. A. Knight Secretary, Mr. R. H. Lett; Librarian, Mr. W. A. Yeoman. Clases:—1. Mr. R. H. Lett; 2. Mrs. Tyerman; 3. Mr. J. Ferguson; 4. Miss Vanoppen; 5. Mr. S. Barnet; 6. Miss C. Vanoppen; 7. Mrs. Lett; 8. Miss Wood.

II.—Spanish Department.

"The importance of work in the Spanish language has long been a special subject of interest and care on the part of Mr. Lett. In the Spanish Sunday-school, held at 9.30 a.m., is being laid the foundation of the Spanish speaking Church. Earnest efforts on the part of those who have been engaged as teachers, notwithstanding the apathy and indifference of many, have upheld this interesting work. In addition to the Catechism published in 1882, Mr. Lett has issued a series of text cards, and the Spanish Sunday-school had so gained in importance as to have its own festival separate from the English school.

"Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Studdert; Secretary, Enrique Hartwig; Treasurer, Mr. I. Newell. Classes:—1. Mr. F. G. Studdert; 2. Miss Wood; 3. Mr. I. Newell; 4. Miss Studdert; 5. Señor Cabano.

"Many circumstances have interrupted the regularity of the Spanish services. Foremost among these has been the need of assistance to strengthen Mr. Lett's hands. Single-handed he has often found it very difficult to accomplish all that is demanded of him by the growing work in Rosario and annexed districts. Still no effort is spared to secure the progress and permanency of the work, and the Society has sent out assistance during the year, and have had the satisfaction of learning that Mr. Lett had presented Mr. Tyerman for ordination. It is therefore believed that the work will gain fresh ground. A Mission Service Book has been published by Mr. Lett for use in the services held in the Spanish language.

III.—Shipping.

"The rapidly-increasing importance of Rosario as a port has not been forgotten, and the Chaplain has used every endeavour to bring the means of grace within the reach of seamen visiting there. He holds an appointment as a Honorary Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, and has found valuable assistance from Mr. Tyerman, who has regularly visited the shipping, and conducted services on board.

IV.—Parish Officers, &c.

Chaplain, Rev. F. N. Lett; Churchwardens, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. W. Barnett; Vestrymen, Mr. J. Eggington, Mr. H. Fisher. Baptisms, 56; marriages, 27; communicants, 69; members, 152. Books in parochial library, 700; Sunday-school ditto, 200.

V.—Obituary.

"Departed this life on 22nd July, 1882, Mr. John Maydwell Gay, manager of the Rosario Gasworks, aged forty-seven years, native of England, vestryman of this church, having previously served as church-warden.

"From the beginning of the month he had been in anxious attendance upon his wife, who was laid up with smallpox; and when full of joy at her recovery, was himself laid low and called to undergo the greater trouble of the black form of the disease, under which he sank, triumphing over death by faith in Christ, and ardently longing to be at rest in his Father's house.

"Having tended him in his last days, I am the better able to record the impressions left by his cheerful departure under the circumstances of this grievous form of death and separation from his family. The valley was very dark indeed, but it was lighted up by the hopes of the Gospel of salvation.

"To us all our friend's departure is a real loss; an industrious man, a kind and prudent father, and a straightforward friend, ever ready to take part in and help on all that concerned the Church's interest and welfare, his name will survive among those who did what they could. With no ordinary feelings I performed the last solemn rites in our cemetery on the afternoon of the same day.

"During the past year Mr. John R. Tyerman was sent out by the Society, and has laboured with commendable fidelity at Rosario. Mr. Lett speaks of his character and services in the highest terms of appreciation, and has presented him for ordination.

"Mr. James Ferguson has also been recently sent out; and the latest advices announce his arrival at Rosario. "F. N. Lett."

CONCORDIA.

THE following letter has been received from the Rev. J. Dominguez:—

"*Concordia, Rca. Argentina, February 28th*, 1883.

"By my last from St. Vincent, you will have already learnt that our journey thither had been propitious, and I now have the additional pleasure of announcing to you our safe arrival in Concordia, which we duly effected on the afternoon of the 21st inst. We reached Monte Video on the evening of the 16th inst., but too late to go on shore that day; but early the following morning, in accordance with your instructions, we made our way to the British Consulate, where we obtained the address of the Rev. Mr. Langbridge, and at once proceeded to his residence, where

we were most kindly received. Our intention was to have left Monte Video the same day, there being a steamer for Concordia, and we had positively engaged our boat for the removal of luggage to the Concordia steamer from s.s. 'Galileo,' having previously wired to the Rev. Mr. Shemield to this effect. When far out on our way to the 'Galileo,' which lay off about three miles' distance, the boatmen found that in consequence of the very heavy swell and strong current it was quite impossible to reach the 'Galileo,' and they were obliged to hail a small steamer, or steam launch, which happened to be within call, and which with difficulty brought us to the 'Galileo.' Then we could not lie close alongside in consequence of the many lighters discharging the steamer, and thus our luggage had to be handed over two of the said lighters, and in the hurry and confusion one of our boxes was left behind, it not having been brought up from the hold with the rest, although being plainly addressed in large characters. Unfortunately the oversight was not discovered until too late, when it was perfectly impossible to return to the steamer. Consequently we were compelled to go on shore again, to remain until the next boat. And great was the inconvenience and trouble attendant on recovering our missing box, which, however, happily turned up at the last. This annoying incident caused me the pleasure of addressing in Spanish Mr. Langbridge's congregation on the Sunday evening, he having previously read the Church Service in English. On Monday, the 19th inst., we bade adieu to Monte Video, and were later most interested in our passage up the Uruguay. After having left behind the beautiful city of Buenos Ayres, which we only saw from a distance, and turned aside from the vast, wonder-inspiring estuary of the Rio de la Plata. I regret the impossibility on this occasion of participating with you my impressions of the voyage; neither time nor space permit; but dulled indeed must be the appreciative powers of the beautiful in nature in that human breast which fails to be struck with the vast scale of grandeur in our blessed Lord's creation in this land.

"In response to a second telegram to the Rev. Mr. Shimield, before quitting Monte Video he kindly came on board at Fray Bentos, inviting us to become his guests for a couple of days. But when he saw our numerous packages, and as it was night, he strongly recommended our continuing our journey without farther interruption, thus avoiding unnecessary landing expenses, which are excessively heavy on these river stations. We had only taken our tickets to Fray Bentos, but with the condition that we might continue our journey to Concordia, if required, by only paying the difference of fare from Monte Video, otherwise the fare is considerably more. At Concordia, Mr. Smart, the manager of the railway line, kindly sent a young man to meet us, which greatly facilitated our landing and passing the Customs, where we had not the slightest difficulty, thanks to the influence of the said Mr. Smart, who also kindly insisted on our taking up quarters at his house, for the night at least, but

he extended his hospitality until Saturday last, when we took a room at the 'Commercial' Hotel (the best in Concordia, which is very dear and very bad). In this hotel the inconveniences are 'legion.' The heat since our appearance on these scenes has been terrible, and we have both suffered very much, feeling quite incapacitated for many hours during the day, notwithstanding we have gone out a great deal, and have made a few calls, &c., and have been house seeking also, as housekeeping apparently is the only course we can pursue. The small house we have taken has four small rooms without a cupboard, shelf, stove, or fixture in the house, but for which we must pay over 40*l.* rent, and the landlord declines to whitewash the place, or do any repairs unless we pay him 52*l.* rent, which, of course, is not to be thought of. My wife is dreadfully frightened at the prices of everything. I must admit they are quite appalling, being four or five times those of England. I have written to Bishop Stirling, and am awaiting his orders, but we shall hold Spanish services on Sunday next; and on to-morrow I shall make (D.V.) a round of visits with Mr. Bowring to the other parishioners. I do not enclose my accounts to-day, not having closed them with Mr. Smart, who has been paymaster since my arrival, but in my next I will send you full details of all expenses.

"With kind regard from us both, and also to Mr. Simpson and to the Committee,

"Believe me to remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

BRAZIL.

Rio Sailor's Mission.

"In publishing their Third Annual Report the Committee would express their thankfulness for the continued success of the Mission.

"Mr. Curran, their missionary, has laboured diligently through the past year, and it is hoped with good results. A service has been held by him every Sunday in the Mission Room, with a fair attendance; and during the week he has visited the English and American shipping in the port, and the Hospitals, the Seamen's Boarding Houses, the House of Detention, &c., on shore. In these visits he has distributed Bibles, Testaments, and some hundreds of papers, religious and secular. In certain cases also he has given relief in money, food, and clothing.

"He has now applied for a short leave of absence in order to recruit himself, and the Committee, recognising the trying nature of his duties, and also the fact that he has now laboured for nearly three years without a break, have decided to grant his request.

"The present incommodious quarters of the Mission have been brought to the Committee's notice, and they have decided as soon as possible to

remove to better and more accessible premises, and should it be needful are prepared to pay a small advance on the present rent, which is very moderate.

"The Committee feel, however, that a *great advantage to the Mission would be the possession of a small vessel to be moored in the port in the midst of the shipping.* Captains of ships are, as a rule, and for good reasons, unwilling that their men should go on shore, and therefore the attendance at the Mission Room is smaller than it would otherwise be. It is believed that there would be no difficulty in men obtaining leave, when off duty, to visit the Mission afloat, and a small vessel hoisting the Mission flag would attract respectable seamen. Such vessel might be purchased and fitted out for the purpose at a moderate outlay; and in this object friends of the Mission both in Rio and in England are earnestly invited to co-operate.

"Already the Treasurer has a balance in hand beyond what is required to meet the expenses of the current year, and would gladly receive donations for a floating ship fund.

"The Committee have to report the most generous aid of E. Gotto, Esq., of London, who has put himself down as an annual subscriber to the Mission to the amount of 900,000 dols., to which F. Gotto, Esq., of Rio, has added a handsome donation.

"The South American Missionary Society continues their most valuable grant of 100*l.* per annum to the Mission."

Patagonia.

CONCLUSION of extracts from an account of a visit to the Welsh Colony at Chuput, by Messrs. M. D. Jones and David Rees:—

"Still farther up is the 'Valley of the Altar.' Some of the colonists have been there, and say that it is an excellent spot. The Chuput, it may be remarked, runs through all these valleys; and it is probable that valleys like these are to be found all the way up to the Andes.

"Up further in the country there are small streams here and there, running through narrow valleys which lie between prairie table-lands. Some of these run for a short distance, and then are lost in the ground; others empty themselves into lakes. We saw some valleys like this in the course of our travels, and they were remarkably beautiful and desirable. In almost every spot in these glens factories could be easily set up.

"The only difficulty with regard to these spots is their distance from the colony, and the want of communication. We also saw rising grounds suitable for pasturage—splendid places for raising cattle.

"Many tracts in Patagonia appear dry and barren, and yet capable of sustaining numbers of animals. The large number of guanacos and of ostriches to be seen there proves that there must be nourishing powers in the land which do not appear at first sight. Lady Florence Dixie remarks this in her late journey thither. From a hill near a dried-up prairie were to be counted a drove of guanacos 5,000 strong, and another 7,000 strong. It was a wonder to us where such numbers of animals could find sustenance, seeing how bare were many places where they were feeding.

"It is beyond doubt that many spots, condemned as barren deserts and useless land, have a value as pasturage grounds beyond the comprehension of anyone but those who know the land. We saw some rocky spots, apparently dried up, and incapable of sustaining animals; but they were inhabited by guanacos and ostriches. This proves that sheep could be kept there. Where these creatures obtained water was a mystery to us, but yet they must have obtained it somewhere.

"Until the present time the colonists have confined themselves to the valley, and have all applied themselves to raising wheat, but some of them are beginning to consider whether it would not be better to take large tracts of the prairie and farm cattle. This certainly will be a source of great riches to the colony at some time or other.

"We must remember that only seventeen years have elapsed since the first company of emigrants set foot in the country, and they necessarily know next to nothing of the resources of the land. There is an earnest desire among many of them to obtain a thorough acquaintance with these. It has been determined that one band, or two, shall go out every year in order to gain thorough information, and by this time they have an annual increase of experience. Some of them have travelled much, and are well seasoned to the hardships and difficulties of a life on the prairies, so that they can go out into the country and travel far and very quickly without being exposed to many perils, in comparison with those of the first years of their colonial life.

WANT OF WATER.

"At first the colonists suffered a great deal when they travelled through the country, as they did not know where to get water. They now see that this arose from nothing but their ignorance of the country. Again, when they first dug for water in the valley, they continually came upon salt water. Now if they come on salt water in sinking wells, they know that they have only to dig a few yards on to have sweet water fit for the service of man and beast. There is now a well by nearly every farmhouse in the colony, except those who are too near the river to require a well.

"It is possible that they may light on a plan in the future for taking water over the prairie so as to make all the country fit for cattle farming. For a large part of the year the rains remain in lakes all over the land. At such times it is very difficult to get the animals to return home. Many are lost and turn wild on account of this.

GRADUAL SUCCESS OF THE COLONY.

"Up to the present the success of the colony has been but gradual; possibly, taking everything into consideration, this was best. We believe thoroughly that the success they have had was but the dawn breaking in comparison with what it will be in a few years.

"The sea voyage is one of the pleasantest possible. The fare is 8*l.* 10*s.* to Buenos Ayres; children half-price. The Government provides for the maintenance of the emigrants in Buenos Ayres and for their transport thence to the colony. The climate is delightful, and a farm of 240 acres of valley land is given to each family when they arrive, and that free of all charge.

THE PLACE FOR EMIGRANTS.

"We firmly believe that the colony is the very place for those who desire to emigrate and wish for land, provided that they are determined to work for a living, and willing to endure, for a few years, such hardships as are inevitable in every new country.

"On their arrival they may choose their farm. Having done this, a paper is given them by the Government official to show which farm is theirs and at what time they took possession of it. After they have built a house, cultivated a little of the soil, and lived there for two years, they obtain their title-deeds. Having had these, the place is theirs in every sense, secured to them and to their children for ever. They can sell or let it at their pleasure, and do with it as they please, because it is theirs.

"But it must be plainly understood that those unwilling to work should not go there; there is no place for any of that class. We earnestly advise them to remain at home, within reach of their relations, and not to dream of emigrating to a new country.

NEW SETTLEMENTS.

"With regard to settlements in new spots, the colonists are more inclined to the south than the north. There is a talk of settling in the Valley of Colywapi, Porthaethwy, or Groeswen. The last has been thoroughly explored, quite lately, by a Government official. He says that it is the best port on the whole coast.

"When we were in Buenos Ayres, on our journey home, we persuaded Professor Lewis, of the National College, to undertake the making of conditions with the Government in order to render such settlements feasible. We have not yet heard from him, and so cannot say whether he was successful.

"We did not ask for free passages, as many of the best colonists said that it would give an opportunity for the worthless among the Welsh to emigrate to the colony.

A FEW HINTS.

"We should advise those intending to go out to the colony to take with them the following—ham, cheese, onions, and oatcake. They will be glad of them on board the ship from Buenos Ayres to the colony; not that there is an insufficiency of food on board, but that the cookery is too Italian for the Welsh. A little of the eatables I have mentioned will add greatly to their comforts under those circumstances.

"It must be borne in mind that furniture is very scarce in the colony. Furniture fastened with glue is worthless; the climate is so dry that it would fall to pieces. Pegged articles of furniture should be bought.

"It would be an excellent thing to take out wood for furniture of good seasoned oak, ready to be wrought; also springs and wheels for carriages, &c.; handles and hinges for doors, good door-locks, &c.; American axe handles, hammers, hoes, yarn for stockings, &c.; hats and shoes (not too heavy, but broadsoled), and not to take boxes of too large a size.

"A doctor is much wanted in the colony, where there is not one professional medical man. Some of the colonists do what they can, on the strength of a little experience and of some reading. In a society of fifteen hundred persons circumstances arise when, on all accounts, a doctor of the right sort should be procurable. There is a very good opening for a doctor, and he would not lose his pay among an agricultural population, where there is security for all pecuniary claims on them.

"The circumstances of the colonists are improving every year, and we may reckon that they are now worth about 200,000*l*. At the end of ten years, with ordinary success, they will be worth ten times as much, or two millions. Their lands rise quickly in value.

"It would be easy for us to extend our remarks much further, but it would not add much to their value. We have gone over the principal subjects minutely, clearly, and as shortly as possible. We have used no strong colours, nor given way to imaginations, we have simply related facts. We are glad that so many have asked for and waited for these particulars, and we trust our labours will be of some service.

"We cannot close our remarks without acknowledging with many thanks the great kindness received by us from the colonists in general during our stay among them; kindness which we shall never forget. We spent much of our time in some households; they know, the colonists know, and we know, what families they were; we can only render them our warm thanks for their kindness and affection to us.

"May the blessing of God be on them as households; may His protection be vouchsafed to the colony in all that awaits it.

"MICHAEL D. JONES.
"DAVID REES."

PATAGONES.

Extracts from the Rev. Dr. Humble's diary :—

"*Tuesday, August 22nd.*—I was called out of bed this morning to visit a native. On my arrival I found him dead. He had died suddenly in a shop. A ship with some Welsh emigrants is now in the river ; they are bound for Chupat, the ship calling here on her way.

"*Thursday, 24th.*—I received a visit from Mr. Lloyd Jones, one of the Dissenting ministers of Chupat. He came with his son-in-law. I invited them to church on Sunday next.

"*Friday, 25th.*—Somewhat less occupied medically at present. I visited some sick persons on both sides of the river.

"*Monday, 28th.*—I went down the river in a boat to visit a farmer who is sick. The Rev. L. Jones and two ladies called here ; they are on their way to Chupat. I showed them the church. I gave Mr. Jones a Spanish Bible, of which he said he stood in need.

"*Tuesday, 29th.*—I rode out early on horseback to visit some sick persons.

"*Wednesday, 30th.*—A feast day and public holiday, being the anniversary of Santa Rosa, the patron saint of South America. I remained in doors nearly all day, being glad of a day of rest.

"*Thursday, 31st.*—I received a specimen of some pepsin taken from the stomach of ostriches, which I intend to try medicinally ; it is said to be useful in cases of dyspepsia.

"*Saturday, Sept. 2nd.*—A sad accident happened to-day, a poor boy of some nine years of age was killed by a horse. These accidents from horses are not uncommon here. Somewhat busy medically.

"*Sunday, 3rd.*—Had Divine service according to our custom. Congregation much as usual. I preached from the First Lesson respecting the healing of Naaman in Syria.

"*Monday, 4th.*—I had a long conversation with a retired military officer on the subject of religion. He expressed himself strongly on the cupidity and extortion of the priests. I lent some books to a member of our congregation.

"*Wednesday, 6th.*—Workmen are putting down a telegraph between the town and the mouth of the river ; this gives immediate notice of the arrival of ships, and will be a great advantage to the town.

"*Friday, 8th.*—Feast day and public holiday in honour, as usual, of the Virgin Mary. I lent a German who attends our church a number of German illustrated papers.

"*Sunday, 10th.*—Had Divine service. I preached from the Gospel for the day, respecting the healing of the ten lepers. The congregation came into the house after services and partook of some refreshment. I gave away a Spanish Testament for a young woman who had expressed a wish for one."

Chili and Peru.

AT last there are some signs of the war between these two republics coming to a conclusion. According to a letter from Lima, sent by telegraph from New York, President Calderon had signed the preliminaries of peace. The conditions of these preliminaries are not yet known, but it is believed that they include the cession to Chili of the province of Tarapaca, and to Bolivia of the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Peru is to receive an equivalent in return not yet fixed. It is further eported that the Chilian garrison would leave Northern Peru on the 10th of April, and that the withdrawal of troops had already commenced.

The Cajamarca Congress unanimously adopted the following Resolution :—" The Sovereign Assembly of the North is in favour of immediate peace with Chili, provided that the conditions imposed by the victor may not be such as to threaten the national independence, nor to absolutely stop up the fountains of its regeneration and progress." The Club o Peace at Lima has also issued a manifesto calling on all Peruvians to support Iglesias, and to send representatives to the Congress of Cajamarca.—*South American Journal.*

Villa-Rica.

" Villa-Rica, a town built by the Spaniards 300 years ago, and afterwards destroyed by the Indians, has just now been restored to the representatives of the Chilian Government. The Intendente of Valdiva accompanied by twenty-five civilians ventured into the Indian territory and received the ruins of the town with due form and solemnity. No military force took part in the ceremony; in fact the army of occupation seems not to have arrived. Villa-Rica is situated near the southwestern extremity of the lake of that name, on the margin of the River Tolten, which flows out from it. The ruins were covered with trees and other vegetation in abundance, but the outlines of the streets could be traced, and the walls of some of the public edifices. The Indians were assembled to the number of 500, but promised peace, only asking justice and respect for their persons and property. The *Estandarte* says that now religious influences and instruction are requisite in order that the Indians may become orderly and good members of the national family."—*Valparaiso Record.*

"The Holy Scriptures Explained Simply and Catechetically."

BY THE REV. DR. ROBINSON.



THE Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Brighton, has recently made a very handsome present to the South American Missionary Society—namely, 480 copies of a very useful and interesting work written by himself, and entitled, "The Holy Scriptures Explained Simply and Catechetically; or, a Manual of Theology." It is an octavo volume of 500 pages, in excellent type, and is intended, as the title-page intimates, "for students, teachers, and others engaged in the study or propagation of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ;" and "the proceeds of the sale of this book will, in accordance with the kind wish of the author, be devoted to the Mission-work of the South American Missionary Society," through whom copies may be had at the Offices of the Society.

Now the thanks of the Committee have been conveyed to Dr. Robinson, as was justly due, and the Society will doubtless have a clear gain of 5*s.* per volume on a book originally published at double that price, but the gain that this work carries with it does not end here. It will be found a most useful and trustworthy guide in the study of those Holy Scriptures which contain the whole duty of man, and which become every day more valuable than ever amidst the varying religious phases of modern thought—the "some new thing" which almost every day brings forth, and the audacious infidelity and atheism that flaunt their empty negations even in the face of the English Senate. This work carries us from the Book of Genesis to the Revelation of St. John, and is no mere historical or critical *résumé* of the Sacred Writings. It draws forth the various deep and sacred lessons to be gleaned for our "learning" in the truest sense of that term; while the plan of question and answer gives point and simplicity to the teaching it conveys.

We can thoroughly recommend this work to our friends, who will, by purchasing it for their own use or for a gift, be at the same time conferring a benefit on the Society by directly increasing its funds.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN our last article our readers' attention was drawn specially to the deputation-work in the Midland District, which has now been under Mr. Welby's charge for seven years, and has in that period shown manifest signs of increased interest in our cause. While one or two important Associations like Nottingham have by the removal of old friends somewhat fallen off, other smaller places have, during these years, been added to our list of supporters. The regular visiting of our old Auxiliaries and continuous efforts to make good our footing in new places, efforts often repeated for years ere success attends them, such is the work of our Secretaries in their respective districts. And not one who has not tried this work can have any idea of the amount of patience and perseverance which it calls for. One often hears the labours of our parochial clergy in our great towns or scattered country parishes spoken of with respect and admiration, and yet it may be doubted—and we speak with an experience of both kinds of work—whether the efforts put forth by the secretaries of our different Missionary Societies are not characterized by a higher faith, a more enduring patience than those of the parish clergyman. The need of a constant enthusiasm for objects which the mass of churchgoing Christians will not sympathise with, might, and does, stagger many who try the Societies' work for a time. Hence the constant changes in the *personnel* of all our missionary institutions. Were it not for the sympathy of Hon. Secretaries and members of Committees, nobody could keep on month after month, year after year, plying the same arguments, meeting the same objections, telling over and over again the same tale of nations in darkness, but ready to receive the light. We mention these things to show how much labour and industry are implied in the list of meetings and sermons which appear in our magazines and Report. Let us take the Southern District this time, and we find that in eight weeks some sixteen or eighteen sermons have been preached at Burstow, Burghfield, Westham, Castleton, Colgate, East Farleigh, Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, and Ross. At Eastbourne Mr. Bathurst showed his interest in the Society by preaching for it himself, as he had before kindly done at St. Matthew's, Cheltenham.

Some places again regularly supporting our cause only needed the particular day fixing, and the visit was paid and sermons preached. But quite half of the places mentioned required considerable management and

judicious pressure, and in one case at least the sermons are the outcome of years of repeated efforts. Sometimes the result seems to stop short when the collection has been made ; in other cases we trace after results in subscriptions, donations, or it may be legacies from those whom the Master calls to Himself. In any case the preacher would do well to look beyond the immediate result and to remember that the bread cast on the waters shall be found after many days. And so of meetings, we may say that nobody can estimate their far-reaching effects. We do not reach so many as on Sunday in church, but they generally include the most choice missionary spirits in the parish, and details of work and enlistment of collectors are admissible in a way not possible from the pulpit. The following places have had meetings during the last few weeks :—Reigate, Westcot, Burghfield, East Farleigh, Ongar, Plymouth, Stoke, Porthcurno, Sennen, St. Stephen's, Grampound, Bishop Teignton, Bournemouth, Walford, Raglan, Llanarth, and Stonehouse. Mr. Mahony took the six places in Devon and Cornwall, and introduced our cause for the first time into the latter county so far as meetings are concerned, though for for years we have had an Hon. Secretary and Collector at Falmouth. The only drawback to his tour seems to have been the inadequacy of his single magic lantern to meet the needs of the large room in which the Plymouth meeting was held. 'More light' is the common cry on such occasions, and it may 'point the moral and adorn the tale' of those pleading for heathen lands. Many of the places visited by Mr. Allen are of the kind which have implied much correspondence to obtain an opening, and of which the fruit must be looked for hereafter. Possibly the most encouraging meeting we have had was that at Westcot, where, for the size of the place, an excellent collection was made. We have not heard yet of the result of the Bournemouth mission taken by Mr. Marshall, but his visit to Cambridge in February, is evidently bearing fruit, as forty undergraduates have promised Mr. Church to become subscribers. In June details will be given about the Midland and Northern districts.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Bristol and Clifton Association was held on Thursday, the 14th of February, in the Victoria Rooms. It was very well attended both by clergy and laity, and was admirably presided over by the Rev. Talbot A. L. Greaves, M.A., the President. Much of the success of the Association is due to E. W. Bird, Esq., and the Rev. C. R. Lilly, our excellent Secretaries.

On the day following the Annual Meeting of the Bath Association was held. This also was a well attended Meeting. The Rev. H. Bothamley throws much zeal into our cause as Local Secretary, but needs help from the clergy of the town.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson acted as Deputation at both places.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE MR. HENRY J. DAVIS.

ON March 2nd Mr. Davis departed this life after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, and in the prime of life. He entered the office of the Society and rose to the responsible position of accountant during the last year of that portion of his service, in which he proved himself not only a good officer, but a warm friend of the Society.

The disease to which he finally succumbed appears to have attacked him about this time, but after six months' rest, which the Committee with much esteem allowed to him on full pay, he went out at their instance to Santiago to superintend the Bible Depôt there, and in the hope that his health might be benefited by the change. It was ordered otherwise by God's Providence, and he returned home, where his deathbed was surrounded by his family and friends, and from which he looked up with bright hope to the rest from his labours in that home where death cannot sever. He was interred in Nunhead Cemetery, on March 7th, the funeral was taken by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, and was attended by Commander Poulden, R.N., Secretary of the Society and a large number of friends.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, May 14th :—

I. That God may bless the deliberations of our recent Annual Meeting, and cause them to stir up the wills of His faithful people in this land to further the progress of Christ's kingdom in South America.

II. That God may be pleased in His mercy to mitigate or stay the sickness now so prevalent at the Southern Mission, and to grant to those whom He may call away His "peace," and a firm trust in, and undoubted confession of, Jesus, the only Mediator between God and man.

III. That God would be pleased to move the hearts and minds of the South American Rulers and their Governments to recognise the solemn duties that devolve on them in regard to the Aborigines who come under their rule or are found in their vicinity ; and this with a view to bringing them within the pale of Christian civilization.

BRITISH





GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
BY H.M. THE KING OF ITALY, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE SOCIETY, 1883.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Bishop Stirling (*April* 27); Revs. F. N. Lett (*March* 22, *April* 3, 4, 7); J. Dominguez (*April* 3, 9); Capt. Willis (*March* 13); Messrs. W. Bartlett (*Feb.* 10); H. Burleigh (*Feb.* 9); J. S. Robertson (*March* 17); Jas. Ferguson (*April* 10).

BUSINESS.

The General Committee held Meetings on the 8th and 15th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 12th inst.

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of April was £365 15s. 5*d*.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is a matter of congratulation that our Annual Meeting passed off so successfully, the only regret being that our good Bishop of the Falkland Islands did not arrive in time to give us the benefit and pleasure of his presence.

The very full report of our proceedings in this month's Magazine dispenses with the necessity of any further comment.

The Bishop of the Falkland Islands arrived in England on May 3rd, accompanied by Miss Stirling, who had been suffering from illness before leaving South America.

We are thankful to say that both our Bishop and his daughter reached the shores of old England in health and safety; and earnestly do we hope and pray that the Bishop may succeed in the great object of his coming to this country, viz., to find faithful and suitable men for the vacant posts in South America.

The Bishop will preach for the Society in some of the principal London churches during his short stay; amongst others, in Westminster Abbey; St. Michael's, Chester Square; St. Margaret's, Westminster; St. Jude's, South Kensington; St. James's, Clapham; Berkeley Chapel, &c., &c. The Bishop preached at the parish church, Hackney, on Whit-Sunday morning.

The following Resolution in reference to the translation of Captain Bové's book was passed by the Committee but omitted in the May number:—

"Resolved, that the best thanks of the Committee are due and hereby given to Miss Martin of Redcliffe Square for her kindness in translating Captain Bové's Report into English, and also to Miss Beatrice Martin and Miss Simpson for writing out this translation, from which many extracts may be available for publication by the Society. And that the thanks of the Committee be also given to the Rev. W. Windle for so kindly looking over the MS. and advising the Committee as to publication."

Another interesting letter from the Rev. Thomas Bridges will be found in this month's Magazine.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Robertson's little child and the serious illness of Mrs. Ferguson at Rosario.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Rev. Hugh Davies, of Llansilian, has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of Chuput, in Patagonia. An influential Committee in Wales, of which the Rev. D. W. Thomas is an active and prominent member, has united with our Society in providing this increasing Welsh colony with an Ordained Missionary of the English Church, who can fluently speak and preach in Welsh, and has had a long and varied experience in spiritual work amongst his poorer fellow-countrymen.

ERRATUM IN OUR MAY NUMBER.—Under the heading "Brazil," and in the last paragraph but one, read "900 mlrs." instead of "900,000 dols."

South American Missionary Society.

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 24th, ult., at Exeter Hall. The Dean of LICHFIELD occupied the chair, and amongst those present were :—

Capt. Giocomo Bové, Italian R.N.; Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.; Right Rev. Bishop Perry; Dean of Lichfield; Rev. Gordon Calthrop; Rev. Dr. Kearney; Rev. J. W. Sloan; Rev. W. B. Keer; Rev. W. W. Kirby; Rev. W. H. Barlow; Rev. L. B. White; Rev. Dr. Strickland; Rev. R. B. Ransford; Rev. Wm. Sinclair; Rev. A. Scott; Rev. W. Windle; Rev. A. R. Carter; Rev. R. J. Simpson; Rev. H. S. Acworth; Rev. A. A. Welby; Rev. R. Allen; Rev. J. J. Manley; Rev. P. R. Mahony; Rev. J. W. Marshall; Rev. C. Stirling; Rev. J. Kirkman; Archdeacon Whately; Rev. F. F. Statham; Rev. W. F. Satchell; W. Hughes Hughes, Esq.; E. Harry Woods, Esq., C.E.; General Field; A. R. Pite, Esq.; Wilson Noble, Esq.; R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P.; John Fair, Esq.; F. G. Luck, Esq.; T. Farmer, Esq.; Hy. Morris, Esq.; Col. Channer; R. Stuart Clough, Esq.; C. White, Esq.; Dr. McClinton; E. A. Kirby, Esq., M.D.; &c.

The proceedings having been opened by the Rev. W. W. KIRBY with prayer,

The SECRETARY (Commander Poulden, R.N.) stated that letters of apology for absence had been received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Kinnaird, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Derry, the Dean of York, Sir Thos. Brassey, M.P., W. H. Wills, M.P., &c.

The Bishop of the Falkland Isles had, it was stated, been expected to reach England before the Meeting, but had not arrived, being still on his way home.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary, then read extracts from the Annual Report.

The CHAIRMAN then [illegible] and said :—It is my privilege, Ladies and Gentlemen, to rise to propose to you the adoption of the excellent and satisfactory Report which

has just been read by the Clerical Secretary. I cannot occupy this chair to-day without a deep and grateful remembrance of that eminent man who would have occupied it if his life had been spared ; I mean our late most admirable Primate. It was my privilege for many years, as Prolocutor of the Province of Canterbury, to hold very close and intimate relations with that estimable man, and I feel that not only have the Church and the Nation endured a great loss in his removal from us, but I myself have lost one whom I had the privilege of regarding as a kind and indulgent friend. I can only hope that his mantle may fall richly upon his successor. (Cheers.) He comes to his great office with a noble repute ; and we may believe with a most earnest desire to fulfil those important, those onerous, those most laborious duties which the providence of God has assigned to him. (Cheers.) Having said thus much, let me remark that when I think of such a Report as that which has just been read, I feel how very wide and extensive is the work which God has entrusted to this Society. It is now just about fifty years since the late lamented Mr. Darwin visited the shores of Tierra del Fuégo, and pronounced the opinion in relation to the wild natives of that region that they were utterly beyond the reach not only of Christianity, but even of anything like decent civilization. It is to the honour of that great and eminent man that long before he died he confessed a change of opinion, and he was led to change his opinion entirely through his observation of the wonderful work which the missionaries of this Society had wrought amongst that degraded people. (Cheers.) Happily for the future of South America, the work which Captain Gardiner attempted, and in which he failed and sacrificed a noble life, was taken up by others ; and we cannot forget, in connection with the early days of the work in Tierra del Fuégo, the names of Mr. Despard, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Stirling, now, through the good providence of God, Bishop of the Falkland Isles. I consider, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the work of converting the wild races of Tierra del Fuégo was really commenced by that devoted Christian man, Mr. Stirling. No one can possibly imagine what he endured during those six months of devout self-denial and earnest prayer in which he grappled, singlehanded, with the rude minds of those savages, and by the force of his noble character and Christian example subdued them to the love of Christ. Well, how gratifying it must have been to all those present who knew Bishop Stirling to learn what we have just heard during the reading of the Report, that the influence of the missionaries there, and the influence of the converted natives, have told lately in such a manner as to have led to the rescue of people of another country and another dynasty than our own from imminent danger of death. (Cheers.) We have on the platform to-day Capt. Bové, who was himself engaged, not long ago, on a perilous expedition to the Antarctic Ocean ; and he will be able to tell you far better than I can how much he and his companions were indebted, not only to the missionaries, but also to the Christian natives of Tierra del Fuégo. If that calamity had happened to the ship San José five-and-twenty years before, we know very well what the result would have been ; but here, under the influence of the Gospel of Christ operating on the minds of the natives, we have a large body of our fellow-creatures rescued, and you have one of them present to tell you how grateful is the Sovereign of his country to the missionaries in consequence of the Christian influences which they have brought to bear upon the wild Fuégians. Let me now allude for a moment to another part of the Society's work. After Captain Gardiner's death his diary was found. Here it is in his own handwriting as found, I believe, on the shores of Tierra del Fuégo, having been recovered in a most providential manner. In that diary we find what his last desires and wishes were. His last desires and wishes were, first, that the wild savages of Tierra del Fuégo might be converted to Christ ; and next, that the people at home—that is his own countrymen—would not forget the paramount claims of the whole of South America. So well have Captain Allen Gardiner's wishes been fulfilled, that that excellent man Bishop Stirling has not contented himself with having laid the foundations of Christianity in Terra del Fuégo, but now, by the authority of his office as Bishop over the English congregations scattered through South America, he is influencing the whole of that continent for Christ in a way to cause deep thankfulness to all faithful Christians. And let us remember that it is a particularly difficult office

that the Bishop has to discharge. There are not only our own people—it would be a comparatively easy matter to attend to them—who have gone out there for their own commercial purposes, and who are, I must say, most grateful to the Bishop—there being constant records of the thankfulness which they manifest for his ministrations—but his influence is brought to bear upon the people of other nations. Now, it is not the business of this Society in any way to proselytize. It does not pretend to do that; but it does this,—when a person belonging to another religious body comes to the Bishop or to one of the missionaries and says, "I want instruction for myself," or "I want teaching for my children," the Bishop does not in that case think himself, nor do the missionaries think themselves, precluded from giving instruction and Christian teaching. It is not very long ago since Bishop Stirling had the privilege of admitting to the rite of Confirmation several Spanish-speaking persons. These are things for which I thank God, and as long as the Society conducts its operations on the sound principle of not attempting to proselytize, but offering the blessings which we enjoy wherever there is a willingness to accept them, it may, I am sure, expect God's blessing upon its work. One of the most important circumstances connected with the Society's operations is the condition of the native races of that great continent. You all know how very numerous those native races are. I believe that in Brazil alone there are about a million natives—it is an approximation to a million of native heathen—on the Gran Chaco there is also a large mass of native heathen; and still further north, in the districts around the Amazon, there are numerous tribes of Indians. Now, when I think of the condition of the world, of the advantages which Christianity possesses, and especially the advantages which this great country of England possesses through the making known of the blessings of Christianity all over the world, it is to my mind a hateful thing that so often where Englishmen have gone the result has been that the native races have been trampled out and exterminated. (Hear, hear.) I am one of those who believe that God has made of one blood all the nations that dwell on the face of the earth, and I am supported in that view by Humboldt and Lyell, who on physical grounds, quite apart from Scripture, came to the conclusion that all men are descended from one common stock. What right have we, what right has any nation, when it goes forth to colonize, to trample upon the native races, as though it was a righteous thing to exterminate them? I say it is our duty as Christian people wherever our colonists go to do what we can to assert the principle that the aborigines are not to be treated as though they were in the way—that the native races ought to be encouraged and taught that they may enjoy all the advantages which we Christians enjoy. Now, the Bishop of the Falkland Isles is, I know, especially anxious to do what he can to preserve the aboriginal races of South America, and he finds that they are not all savage and degraded. There are Indian races of high intellectual power, and capable of exercising their advantages for the benefit of the world, and it is our duty to do what we can to impart our own advantages to them. The Bishop of the Falkland Isles said that he saw very plainly that there was a great future before some portions of South America, and that the Argentine Republic, for example, is destined to make its mark in the world and to become a very important community. There can be no doubt whatever that through the great natural advantages which the Argentine Republic possesses, and through the development of agriculture and of commerce, it will become a very considerable factor in the future history of South America and of the world. Are we prepared to assist the Bishop in his efforts to spread the blessings which we ourselves enjoy to the natives who are mixed up with the people of European origin, so that they may form part of that future Kingdom which is being gathered out of this world to the praise and glory of God? I suppose that none of us can look upon the present aspect of things, upon the commotions which prevail, the unsettled state of everything, the wild passions which are agitating human society, and not feel that these may be regarded as indications that we are approaching some great crisis in the world. I cannot but feel that it is possible that these things may be the harbingers of the coming of the Son of Man. And can we look upon this favoured country, this country of England, with its magnificent Church, its great power of exercising an influence all over

the world, and believe that all these advantages have been given to this country for nothing? Certainly not. But then, remember, that if we don't use those advantages God will put us aside as blunted instruments, and raise up some other nation to take our place. O let us remember that whatever may become of the nation, or whatever may become of England's Church, we are ourselves individuals, each one of whom is destined to live for ever, and that what we are doing now, cast into the womb of the future, will bring forth something either to the praise and glory of God, or to the everlasting injury and disadvantage of ourselves. May God give us grace to view these things aright, and may we be led to do what we can through the medium of this Society to promote its excellent and paramount objects. (Cheers.)

R. N. FOWLER, Esq., M.P., said:—I have very great pleasure in seconding this Resolution, because I feel that this is a Society which has a great claim upon the sympathies of all Christians. We all know the origin of this Society—that it was founded by one of the most devoted Christians, who sacrificed his life in the great and good work of spreading the Gospel among the savages of Tierra del Fuégo; and I think respecting this Society we may plead that the blood of the martyrs has been the seed of the Church. (Cheers.) Our Chairman has alluded to the duty of Christian and civilized countries. We have heard a great deal lately of what has been going on in South Africa, and we know that a great portion of the troubles of that great country are owing to the cruel way in which the natives have been treated. The remarks, therefore, which the Chairman has made ought to appeal to us to do that which lays in our power to spread the Gospel among the natives of South America, who are descended from what I apprehend was one of the finest races with which civilization has come into contact—the Indians of America. (Cheers.) I rise, however, rather to speak about the ministerial labours of the Society's agents among the many communities to whom they preach the Gospel. I do not know very much about South America, but I have made a voyage to Buenos Ayres; and although I did not stay there very long I saw that which awakened my interest very much in the country. Even by a short visit to a country one obtains in regard to it some kind of impression, and the impression I gained as to Brazil and the Argentine Republic was that there are very few parts of the world where Englishmen are settled where they are exposed to more temptations than in South America. We know that if a young man goes to settle in some distant part of the world he must be more or less exposed to temptations which he does not meet with at home. There is many a man who is kept from doing wrong, not so much because of his own good principles as because he lives among Christian people, and the influence of the society in which he moves prevents him falling into any very great errors. When a young man goes abroad all these restraints which are so advantageous at home are removed, and he is frequently and almost necessarily exposed to bad company, and it requires a great deal of Christian fortitude to enable him to continue to walk in the right path. In almost any part of the world young men are liable to greater temptations than here, but the conclusion I formed was that in few places were there greater temptations than in South America. You have there the Spanish and Portuguese population; and partly owing to superstition, and partly to the faults which they inherited from their ancestors at the time when Spain and Portugal first obtained a footing in the new world, I apprehend that the people of these countries comprise some of the most degraded and most immoral on the face of the earth. I am speaking, of course, of civilized peoples. The consequence is that the Englishmen who go out there tell us, as I have said, that they are exposed to these temptations. It is therefore most important that the Church should be active among them; that we should send out clergymen to labour among them, to exercise their ministerial influence over them, and to encourage them to walk in the paths of truth and righteousness. I have heard of no part of the world in which it is more important that you should have Christian ministers at work than in South America. For this as well as for many other reasons I wish heartily to commend this Society. Of course as a Missionary Society it makes the same appeal as all other Missionary Societies. The Apostles were told to go into all the world to preach the Gospel in every quarter, but this Society is

carrying out the Divine command in a very important part of the world, and in its great and good work we shall all, I know, heartily wish it Godspeed. I wish to point out that it is not only doing that work among the natives, but it is doing a most useful work among our fellow-countrymen who go out to that country either as sailors or in the discharge of mercantile pursuits, bringing them in the midst of their temptations within the sound of the Gospel. (Cheers.) I heartily commend the Society to the support, the contributions, and above all the prayers of everyone present. (Cheers.)

The Resolution was then carried unanimously.

Sir WILLIAM T. CHARLEY, Q.C.—I beg to move the following Resolution :—

"This Meeting desires to record its gratitude for the Divine mercy and loving-kindness which has continued to bless the labours of the Bishop, Clergy, and Lay Helpers, in the Missionary, Ministerial, and Evangelistic work to which they have been called during the past year."

Sir, this Resolution is an echo of the prayerful spirit in which this Society conducts its operations. It always looks to Divine guidance in accordance with the promise of our Saviour that when Divine guidance is sought that guidance will be given ; and when success has crowned the efforts of the Society in any part of South America it feels it is its duty to express its gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which He has bestowed upon it. I think it is peculiarly our duty to pass such a Resolution expressing our gratitude to Almighty God, and recognising Him as the giver of every good and perfect gift, at a time when it is proposed that the Legislature should declare that the very existence of God is an open question. (Cheers.) A peculiar feature of this Society is that it performs the work that is performed in other parts of the world by half a dozen different Societies. It performs the work in South America which is performed elsewhere by the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It is the recognised representative of the Church of England in South America. You have heard from the Report that the Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the position of Patron of this Society. (Cheers.) It performs to some extent a work like that carried on by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for it has been instrumental in translating the Scriptures into native tongues, and thereby it has been a valuable auxiliary to the Bible Society. A recent Conference held under the presidency of the Bishop of London has brought into prominence the work of the Lay Helpers' Association. Well, the South American Missionary Society is a Lay Helper's Association, and this Resolution " expresses gratitude for the Divine mercy and lovingkindness which has continued to bless the labours of the lay helpers " connected with the Society ; and I am sure there are none who would more fully recognise the value of that lay help than the Bishop and the clergy of the South American Mission. Allusion has been made to another branch of work which this Society performs, and which is performed in other parts of the world by a Society of which Mr. Alderman Fowler is a distinguished member, I mean the Aborigines Protection Society. The pages of the Report of this Society teem with accounts of the good works performed in aid of the native population ; of the spiritual and temporal and of the medical assistance rendered to the natives. Reference has been made to Mr. Darwin's testimony to the good work done by this Society, but he was mistaken in thinking that the natives of Tierra del Fuégo formed the missing link which connected the brute creation with mankind. And I am happy to say that those natives whom he regarded as little above the brute creation, have, through the labours of the agents of this Society, been brought to feel the influence of civilization, and, what is more, to embrace the Gospel. Many of the natives of Tierra del Fuégo have indeed not only embraced the Gospel, but they have died firm in the faith, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, and full of glory that there was a Saviour even for them. (Cheers.) Reference has also been made to the testimony borne to the good work of this Society by devoted members of an unreformed Church in South America, natives of the Argentine Republic. They have heard from the lips of Captain Bové of the noble work done by Bishop Stirling in Tierra del Fuégo. The Chairman has referred to his settling there, and the wonderful power and influence exercised by him over the natives, and testi-

mony to this has been borne by the members of what I may term a rival Church. That the Society is the representative there of the Church of England is a fact of which it may be proud, and to which it may in the future look back with much satisfaction. (Cheers.) A Society which has performed such excellent work as that to which I have referred surely will not be allowed to languish for want of funds. The Report is full of life and bright with hope, but I regret that the financial statement was not calculated to raise one's spirits. It speaks of a deficit this year, as was also the case last year; and it is a sad thing that the Society is obliged to point to the circumstance that had it not been for a legacy the current expenses could not have been met. Let us trust that the British public will rally round this Society, which appeals not only to Church people but to orthodox Nonconformists, because they have, I believe, no Mission of their own in South America. This Society, too, is one that teaches the power of the Gospel without any tinsel trappings; it teaches the natives the pure and unadulterated Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Surely British Christians of all denominations will rally round a Society which alone upholds the banner of the truth on that vast continent. Let us trust, therefore, that it may in the future be placed in a secure position, far removed from the petty vexations of deficits and of balances on the wrong side. (Cheers.)

The Right Rev. Bishop PERRY, in seconding the Resolution, said:—I have been asked to occupy this position in consequence of the absence of Bishop Claughton, and I must ask you to imagine what I might have said had I been prepared to speak on the subject of the Resolution. But I must say a few words respecting the Society itself. It is a Society in which I feel a very special interest. I have always felt deep interest in Captain Allen Gardiner's attempt to establish a Mission in South Africa, in which he failed, and again in his subsequent attempt to establish a Mission in South America, in which he perished. There seemed reason at the time to fear that the missionary enterprises in South America would die with him, but there is an old saying that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," and although Captain Gardiner was not put to death by force, yet he may be regarded as a martyr, a true witness for the Gospel on account of the manner in which he exposed himself to sufferings, and in which he endured those sufferings even unto death. And I have another special reason for feeling an interest in this Society; namely, that the South American Mission was continued—I was going to say revived, but it was certainly taken up and maintained—mainly through the instrumentality of the Rev. G. P. Despard, who afterwards became a clergyman in my diocese in Australia—the Diocese of Melbourne—and with whom I was intimately acquainted there. I believe it was due, under God, to the resolution and exertions of Mr. Despard that the Mission was not altogether given up after the death of Captain Gardiner. Now, what strikes me particularly is the marvellous growth of the Mission since that sad event. Through the labours of Mr. Despard himself, and those who followed him, not only has there been a successful Mission established at the southern end of South America, and a Christian Church established among savages, respecting whom a large number of persons would have affirmed that it was impossible to introduce among them civilization and Christianity, but there has also been another established in the northern part of the continent. And further, one of the first missionaries has become a bishop of the Church of England for South America, and the Society has become a Missionary Society not only to the Aborigines of South America, but also to the people who belong to corrupt branches of the Church of Christ, and particularly to one corrupt branch—the Church of Rome. The Society has also established what may be called, in a certain sense, a Colonial Church; because although we have not in South America what can be strictly called colonies, yet there are a considerable number of Englishmen residing in the several South American Republics, and ministered to by clergymen of the Church of England, all of whom have been placed under the episcopal care of the Bishop connected with this Society. I don't know whether that prelate is legally, but he certainly is practically, the Bishop of all South America, with the exception of the colony of British Guiana, and he is doing a very great work throughout the whole of that vast continent. Now, all this missionary work—for it is really a missionary work—has sprung up, so to speak, out of the

grave of Captain Gardiner. Is not this most wonderful? This Society is the only Church of England Society, I believe, that is carrying on missionary work in South America. [A Voice: The only English Society; the United States have a Mission there.] The only Church of England Missionary Society for South America. I think I may affirm with confidence that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel does not touch that portion of the South American continent.

The CHAIRMAN: Except British Guiana.

The Right Rev. Bishop PERRY: Yes. I excepted Guiana, but with that exception the whole of South America is provided for through the agency of this Society. That is a most wonderful result, and I think we ought to regard it as a remarkable illustration of the manner in which God in His providence honours His servants after their death. If we think of ourselves only in relation to the present life, it may be asked, what does it matter whether or not we are honoured after our death? But when we think of ourselves as immortal beings, looking forward to a life to come, and when we think of the Church as a great Christian community, existing from generation to generation, we may well take account of what I am referring to, just as in the case of Sierra Leone we are encouraged at seeing the wonderful results of the sacrifice of health and of life on the part of the first missionaries there. There is also another reason why I take an interest in this Society, the memory of its late Secretary, Capt. Stephens. I had the privilege of spending a couple of days a few years ago at his house in the country, when he had asked me to go down to preach for this Society, and I then formed a strong Christian friendship for him. He was, indeed, a noble man, and was greatly esteemed and loved by all who knew him; and my interest in this Society was greatly strengthened and deepened by my acquaintance with him. He was always linked in my mind with the work of this Society. I will only say in conclusion that I hope all who are present will be led by what they have heard on this occasion to take an increased interest in the work which the Bishop of the Falkland Isles, and the clergy and lay helpers associated with him, are carrying on in South Amerlca.

The Resolution was then put and carried.

The Rev. W. KIRKMAN, Vicar of St. Stephen's Hampstead, moved the following Resolution:—

"That it is a subject of devout thankfulness to God that our missionaries, native people, and mission ship, the 'Allen Gardiner' have again recently, on more than one occasion, been enabled to save life and succour the distressed on the dangerous coast of Tierra del Fuégo, and thus to show forth His praise who 'came not to destroy men's lives but to save them.'"

After remarking that, like the last speaker, he occupied a place which was intended for someone else, and was therefore not prepared to speak, remarked that the lower sense referred to in the Resolution in which that Society had been instrumental in saving life appeared to him admirably to typify the higher sense in which its mission work saved life. It seemed to him of great importance that in these days, when they had to encounter so much indifference and so much opposition they should be able to present a fair and attractive face to the world as regarded mission work. He did not mean that they should court the good opinion of men who were indifferent to the claims of religion, or have recourse to any indirect means of gaining their favour; but when that face which mission work presented to the world generally was precisely that which seemed most likely to interest it, and to make it desire to know something more than it knew already about the great spiritual work which the Society was doing, they had in that, he thought, an additional reason for thanking God for His blessing on the work of the Society. He was glad that the Report referred to Mr. Charles Darwin's death as among those deaths which which were a great loss to that Society. Although he did not wish to divert attention from the spiritual aspect of the Society's work, yet he must say that Mr. Darwin's good will towards and his support of that Society was a most important thing. When his biography was given to the world that would no doubt be a beautiful jewel in the imperishable crown of his fame. It would show that he was willing and anxious to hear what good work was being done, and always ready candidly to acknowledge anything noble and beautiful

through whatever agency it was done. The recognition in the Resolution of the saving of life by the "Allen Gardiner" seemed to him a natural recognition of the outside beauty of humanity in a lower sense which might attract the indifferent to come and see what was the nature of the work below; how through the conversion of the heathen of Tierra del Fuégo they had done for them and for others what could never be done by the superstitious forms of Christianity which prevailed in South America.

The Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, in seconding the Resolution, said he was extremely thankful to hear what fell from the lips of their excellent Chairman about the non-necessity, if he might use such an expression, of aboriginal races. He had read with special interest what Mr. Bridges said in reference to that subject. Mr. Bridges had pronounced an emphatic condemnation, based on his own experience, of the view that it is necessary that aboriginal races, uncivilized subject races, should fade away before civilized man. That gentleman's experience had, it appeared, taught him that, given the conditions which were essential to the comfort and prosperity of the civilized man, the life of the savage man would be prolonged, and in all probability would be as useful as that of the civilized man. He said very naturally that temperance and self-restraint, and the grace of God in the heart, would in all probability make the life of the savage man as long and as useful as that of the civilized man. It just came, therefore, to this—that if the civilized man could manage to impart the Gospel to his aboriginal brother, he would probably continue to exist on this earth, and would render good and important service to God and man; and that it was just because, instead of imparting the Gospel the civilized man imparted his vices that his poor, feeble, untaught, inexperienced human brother faded away and left the ground free for a fresh occupant. If the "fire-land" could be kept from the "fire-water" there could be little doubt as to what the ultimate result would be. Although there was in the admirable Report just presented no long list of converts, and no accounts of great successes achieved through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, yet there were in it most unmistakable indications of blessings yet to come. God's blessing had rested on that Society in a great variety of ways, and they were looking forward confidently to greater and nobler aud grander days which were coming. He sometimes thought that when they were sitting by their comfortable firesides, and looking to missionaries to carry on their work abroad, at great risks to their health and lives, while they simply contributed their money and their prayers, they were wrong in expecting great successes in the early stages of the Mission work of a Society like that. He had heard missionaries complain with bitterness and sadness of the unreasonable expectations of persons at home, expectations expressed as if they almost supposed that they were unfaithful in their testimony for their Master. He had always felt that they should be patient in waiting if they expected great things ultimately through the blessing of God on the operations of a Society like that.

The Resolution was adopted.

The South American Missionary Hymn was then sung.

Captain BOVE, of the Italian Royal Navy, and Commander of the late Italian Antarctic Expedition (in the absence of the Ambassador of Italy, who was prevented from being present by an engagement with Earl Granville), then presented to the Society, on behalf of the King of Italy, a Royal letter, together with the gold medal specially struck to commemorate the happy rescue of the Expedition when wrecked in Sloggett Bay, Tierra del Fuégo, by means of the Mission yawl "Allen Gardiner," and the Society's missionaries in the Southern Mission, and also to evince the King's appreciation of the noble work which the missionaries had been able to effect in that part of Terra del Fuégo, as reported to his Majesty by the above-named officer. The presentation was made by Captain Bové in a few appropriate words in English, concluding with the remark that a monument for saving human life was far superior to a monument of territorial conquest. (Great cheering.)

The letter of the King of Italy translated was as follows:—

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the King of Italy, wishing to testify the gratitude of the Italian Government for the generous action performed by the English missionaries in saving from irreparable disaster the

Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, James Bové, and his companions wrecked last year in the channels of Tierra del Fuégo; according to the order of his Majesty the King, it is determined that a gold medal be presented to the English Society of the South American Mission, bearing on its face the august effigy of his Majesty Humbert I., King of Italy, and on the obverse the motto, '*Demersis æquore nautis attulit Religio salutem*,' 'Religion has brought safety to the mariners rescued from a watery grave.'"

The following letter from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Mancini, was also read to the Meeting:—

"Office of Foreign Affairs, The Minister, Rome, March, 1883.

"Dear Sir,—Lieutenant Bové, of the Royal Italian Navy, and several able naturalists, also belonging to Italy, during the last summer season of the Southern Hemisphere, whilst engaged in exploration and research in the dangerous channels of Tierra del Fuégo, underwent complete shipwreck, and would undoubtedly have perished but for the succour which (through the greatest good fortune) reached them from the missionaries of Ooshooia, succour which was rendered in the most generous and noble way. Having learned the particulars from the statements of the shipwrecked persons, who are now arrived at home, and who are unanimous in their expressions of gratitude towards those estimable missionaries of your Society, I have brought the circumstances to the notice of the King. His Majesty has been made aware how thoroughly these apostles of universal civilization have maintained the character of their holy calling when coming in circumstances so critical to the aid of H.M.'s subjects. His Majesty has also learned how it is due to their indefatigable Christian labours that the very savages of Tierra del Fuégo, who were formerly such an object of dread, have shown, at their very first meeting of our shipwrecked crew, to how great an extent their old ferocity has been laid aside. This had been beyond the hopes of that great man Darwin, when he wrote his first work, the harbinger of such advances in science, yet in a short lapse of years the work of the missionaries had sufficed to transfer the natives of that island from the depths of savagery to such a level of improvement as drew forth the praises of Darwin himself and led him to enter his name among the subscribers to the South American Missions. To this commencement of civilization, and therefore to the missionaries and to your Society, we owe the rescue of our countrymen. His Majesty the King has given orders that thanks should be tendered to the President of the Committee of South American Missions, and that the expression of these thanks should be accompanied by the presentation of a gold medal bearing his Majesty's effigy and the inscription:—'*Demersis æquore nautis attulit Religio salutem.*' 'Religion has brought safety to the mariners rescued from a watery grave.' With sentiments of genuine satisfaction I now carry out the Royal orders, and beg you, Sir, to convey thanks to the worthy Society, and to accept, on the part of the missionaries in Osshooia Station, the medal which will reach you with this document. Be pleased, dear Sir, to accept the expression of my particular respect. (Signed) "MANCINI.

"Alfred Robert Pite, Esq., Chairman of Committee,
South American Missionary Society, London."

ALFRED R. PITE, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman,—The honour bestowed by his Majesty the King of Italy in acknowledgement of the humble services of our Mission is not only highly appreciated by the Executive Committee and the friends of the Society, but will call forth the warmest expression of gratitude from our band of devoted missionaries in Tierra del Fuégo, where the Rev. T. Bridges and Captain Willis with the native Christians will hail with intense satisfaction so noble and generous a recognition not only of their timely succour in the hour of need, but a national recognition by a great European Power of the practical recovery of lost tribes to the banner of Christian civilization. Both the Royal letter and the gold medal in commemoration of this event will be a standing memorial in the archives of this Society to the faithfulness of our God, in whose hands are not only the lives of all, but by whom kings reign, and whose hearts are influenced by Him to take an interest in our welfare. To God be all the glory and the praise. We cannot but remark in the Royal letter a recognition of the self-denying efforts of our missionaries, as

they are designated in a significant manner, as the apostles of universal civilization, and having maintained the character of their holy calling when coming in contact with such critical circumstances to the aid of the shipwrecked. This is to us as the refreshing rain, and as good news from a far country and the echo of the Royal Psalmist's refrain on those who "go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." "Oh! that men would praise the Lord for His goodness to the children of men." I must not omit to mention how much we appreciate the good and kind offices of Signor Negra, of the Italian Geographical Society, and of Colonel Yule in this matter, and we much regret their absence to-day. But, Mr. Chairman, the subject of this happy occasion leads me to contemplate seriously the policy and objects of this Society. Hitherto our efforts have been of the ordinary combined nature. Missionary to the heathen and ministerial to our own countrymen, and I cannot but think this marked expression of success is a higher call to increased missionary effort. We know it is the earnest desire of Mr. Bridges to bring the Gospel home to the neighbouring tribes of the Alaculoof and Ona, the Yaghan hitherto having experienced the benefits of our work. This means expansion, and as a Society and as Christian men we must accept the call and go forward. I hold in my hand a paper just received from South America stating that Chili having acquired Indian territory has resolved to educate and not to exterminate her new subjects. This is a cause for deep thankfulness.

The speaker concluded by moving the following Resolution :—

"That this Meeting, on behalf of the South American Missionary Society, hereby tenders its cordial thanks to his Majesty the King of Italy, for the signal honour he has graciously conferred on the Society by his Royal letter and a gold medal; an honour which will be specially appreciated by the Rev. Thomas Bridges, Captain Willis, and the native Christian Church of the Southern Mission."

The Rev. Dr. KEARNEY, in seconding the Resolution, said :—Mr. Dean, Ladies, and Gentlemen, there is one qualification to speak for this Society which I do possess, though I am perfectly aware that I lack many others, and that is that I have known the Society from its infancy, have been intimately mixed up with it for many years, and have watched with anxious care and deep interest its progress almost from the beginning until now. I remember the Society when it was called the Patagonian Society. I remember well, though it is many a long year ago, the time when the dreadful and calamitous tidings reached us of the death of one who has been called to-day by our Chairman a martyr, in the proper sense of the word, to the principles of Christianity; for if ever a man died—though his death may have occurred in consequence of an error of judgment in not taking out a sufficient supply of provisions—if ever a man died fighting loyally for the faith Captain Allen Gardiner did so die. Therefore I have come forward, at the request of the Secretary, to speak on this great subject. With regard to the Resolution, I should like, first, to say, as a representative—I hope not an unfaithful one—of English feeling in relation to the subject of that Resolution, with what grateful satisfaction we have heard the letter of the King of Italy which has just been read. It is indeed a noble letter. I think I may truly say that the feelings of England towards Italy are unmixed feelings of benignity, kindness, and admiration. Italy was a great country when England was a country of barbarians. Italy is potentially a great country now; and who can doubt for a moment that she will rank among the greatest countries in the world? We receive with pleasure and with honour the representative of Italy who has come before us so gracefully this afternoon; and we thank him on behalf of the English people, and as a Society we thank the King of Italy for his cordial recognition of our Christian service. With regard to the latter part of the Resolution, I want to say that when I heard what the King of Italy had done, I thought with what joy and satisfaction that good and faithful servant of Christ, the Rev. Thomas Bridges, would hear of it. And why? Not because of his own exertions in the simple performance of a duty which any Christian man would be willing to perform, but because of the once degraded people around him for whom more than once he had almost given up his life, because those people would now stand before Europe and before the Christian world as "clothed and in their right mind," and capable of performing the highest deeds of Christian philanthropy. We are

wrangling in this western part of Europe—and shame upon us for it—not merely about diversities of ritual, but about the very existence of dogma. We are wrangling about what is called historic evidence in its actual place in the Church. We are wrangling about what the logicians call the *à priori* evidence of the existence of God and of miracles. But the holy Word of God points to something above and beyond all these evidential proofs. There is one evidence which every man can understand—from the sage down to the peasant, from the most cultivated mind to the most primitive—and that is, the fruits of the Gospel as declared and promulgated by the Saviour of mankind Himself. This is no minor question—it is a crucial question, it is a most important question. This is not only a question of the reception of a certain amount of information which, nowithstanding the opinion of Darwin, we should have felt that the Fuégians were capable of possessing; it is far more than that, it is something deeper and more wonderful than that; it is beyond cavil, beyond dispute, beyond "yea" or "nay," something received by the native into his mind as a motive power that nothing else that we know of on earth could give him, received into his mind as a transforming efficacy which has literally made him a new man. Never have the most violent passions of human nature assumed a more desperate aspect than they have done among the wild savages of Tierra del Fuégo, where a man has been known to dash his son against the rocks because he had dropped a basket of eggs, and women have cowered before men lest they should receive similar treatment. O what a change has taken place since! These men are now capable of generosity; they are capable of something greater than generosity—of self-control; they are capable of something greater than self-control—of communion with the skies. They look up to the God who made them, and they hail Him as their Father in Christ who redeemed them, and they feel in their souls the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. Within our own memory the wretched Fuégian was pronounced by the illustrious Darwin to be in a state of all but hopleless brutalization; *now*, through the instrumentality of this Society, he holds in his hand the Word of life, and reads "in his own tongue, wherein he was born, the wonderful works of God." I look upon the translation of the Scriptures into the Fuégian tongue, now nearly but not quite completed, by that painstaking and meritorious officer of this Society, Mr. Bridges, as a wonderful example of gentle, humane, persevering, and devoted work. I look upon that as one of the most remarkable things to which our attention has been called in this meeting. The Bishop of Derry, in speaking of their language, described it as an agglutination of harsh sounds, and I cannot help marvelling at the devotion, patience, and energy which have led to its being committed to writing and printing. Let me tell you what I and others present have seen in connection with these people. We have seen a Fuégian boy standing before a large assembly of Christian people in this country; we have heard him singing, with sweet and true accents, in our English tongue, that most beautiful hymn commencing

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

We saw tears roll down the cheeks of one aged, saintly Bishop, as he looked upon that boy, who stood calmly and modestly by his side; we saw emotion in the Bishop's face—the natural emotion of a Christian prelate on beholding beside him that visible evidence of the success of the Gospel of Christ. That boy had been a savage, and was the child of ruthless, desperate, merciless savages. He has since the scene which I have described gone to his rest, and, in place of dying by the spear, or perishing by famine, or through one of the diseases which ravage his native land, he died surrounded by the consolations of religion, he died trusting in Christ, and with the name of Christ on his lips and upon his heart. May we not say that this is a joyful occasion for this Society? Our lonely and solitary work in Tierra del Fuégo is coming before the world, and men are beginning to recognise its nature, and to say to us, "You are possessed of a power that must be used elsewhere; you have used it in a manner which gives us confidence in you, and therefore let it be extended. That Gospel which has converted the Fuégians

can convert others. The first two Mission stations in Tierra del Fuégo have been blessed ; why not let them be multiplied ?" I trust that they will be multiplied before the next Annual Meeting of this Society, and that the work which has been carried on among the Fuégians and Patagonians will have been extended to other tribes. I trust also that when we next assemble on an occasion of this kind the deficit which has been referred to will have been removed through the liberality which God will have put into the hearts of some of His people, and that the Society will have made great progress in the year 1883.

The Resolution was then adopted amid cheers, the whole assembly standing to signify its cordial concurrence.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON said that the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Pite, having alluded to Captain Bové's interesting book, written of course in Italian, on the explorations of himself and his companions in Tierra del Fuégo, he wished to state that a lady present, whose name he need not mention, and her niece, had translated that historical and scientific book into English, and that the author had given the Committee full permission to do what they liked with it as regarded its publication. He might also state that Mr. Clements Markham, the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, had very much wished that Captain Bové would read a paper on his explorations before that learned Society, that in consequence of having to set out for Italy on the following Saturday, Captain Bové could not comply with that request, but that he had consented to prepare a paper for the Society which would occupy about three quarters of an hour, and that he (Mr. Simpson) had undertaken to read that paper before the Society on the 7th of May. The Rev. Gentleman added that the Resolution which had just been passed would be engrossed on vellum, the work being beautifully executed, and in that form sent to the King of Italy, and that with the Resolution thus engrossed there would be a view of the "Allen Gardiner," the vessel which, in God's providence was enabled to rescue a number of his Majesty's subjects from a watery grave.

W. HUGHES-HUGHES, Esq., J.P., said the agreeable duty had been entrusted to him of asking the Meeting to discharge a debt of gratitude to the Chairman. It would be presumptuous in him to pronounce anything like eulogy on that gentleman, but he was sure they all felt deeply gratified that the distinguished man who, for a long period held the high office of Prolocutor of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, had presided on that occasion. He then moved "That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield for so kindly and ably presiding on this occasion."

The Rev. J. W. SLOAN, in seconding the Resolution, said as regarded the evangelization of the native races of South America, he did not think any true Christian could think of that extensive continent and reflect upon the condition of its various populations without feeling that they owed a debt of Christian brotherhood to all the inhabitants of that vast region. Ought they not to send the Gospel to them ? That question had been asked and answered, to a certain extent, by a missionary Society in North America ; but putting together all the agencies belonging to various Societies represented in South America, they found that they constituted only one small bright star amid dense surrounding darkness. They had every encouragement to preach the Gospel to the natives of South America of European descent. They were not a persecuting people ; they were quite willing to listen to anyone who would preach the Gospel to them in their native vernacular language. They bought Spanish Bibles and Testaments, and what they purchased they read. As regarded their form of religion they were Roman Catholics, but a large proportion of the lower orders had no confidence in their religion as their guide and comfort in life. A clergyman meeting a blind Chilian in one of the streets of Valparaiso commiserated his condition. The man expressed sentiments in favour of Protestantism ; on the clergyman saying, "But you are a Catholic," the man replied, "The Catholic religion is not a religion for the blind." Among the higher class of South Americans there prevails a liberal and inquiring spirit. As he was travelling along the shores of the South Pacific a lady, the wife of a gentleman who was accredited to the Government of France, remarked to him that not only she herself, but many persons in her rank of life, did not believe in many of the high

doctrines of their Church. On another occasion, when he was also travelling on the Pacific, he entered into conversation with the son of a preceding President of one of the South American Republics, and that gentleman invited him into his cabin and entered into a long conversation with him respecting the form of worship and the doctrines of the Church of England. With respect to his acquaintance with various towns of South America, he would remark that he did not know one where there was any hostility to the introduction of the Protestant religion provided the teaching of it was carried on with prudence, and with no intention directly to oppose the religion of the country. The work must be done quietly and prudently. He was first appointed to minister at Tacna, and in reply to some persons who demanded why a Protestant chaplain was permitted to hold service in a Catholic town, the Prefect said, "You invite English people to come here with their money; why, then, should you not ask them to come here with their morality?" I believe that the introduction of pure morality and pure Christianity in that part of South America was owing to the labours of the various chaplains stationed along the coast.

The Resolution was then put by the mover, and carried by acclamation.

The Dean of LICHFIELD said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for this recognition of my small services on this occasion. I do assure you that it has been a very great pleasure to me to have come here. I feel it a very great honour to have presided, and I shall always regard it as a special privilege that I have taken part in the proceedings on the interesting occasion of the presentation of a gold medal on behalf of the King of Italy to the Society. I am sure that if your hearts beat at all in sympathy with my own we shall all leave this Meeting with a more earnest purpose than we have had hitherto to do what we can as individuals to promote the excellent object of this Society.

The Right Rev. Bishop PERRY then closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

Copies of Letters from Italian Secretary of State.

"*Roma, Marzo*, 1883.

"Illustrissimo Signor Presidente,—Il Tenente della R. Marina italiana, Giacomo Bove, ed alcuni valenti naturalisti parimenti italiani, eseguendo nella scorsa estate australe esplorazioni e studi nei pericolosi canali della Terra del Fuoco, vi soffersero naufragio completo e vi sarebbero indubbiamente periti senza il soccorso dei missionari di Ooshovia, che per somma ventura sopraggiunto fu loro prestato nel modo più generoso e più nobile.

"Informato di ciò dalle relazioni concordi dei naufraghi salvati, che ora sono in patria ed esprimono la loro riconoscenza verso i degni Missionari dipendenti dalla S. V. Illma, ho recato a notizia di S. M. il Re con quanto merito quegli Apostoli della civiltà universale abbiano in circostanza si grave corrisposto al santo loro ufficio a favore dei R. R. Sudditi, e come si debba altresì all' opera loro cristiana, intelligente, indefessa se anche i selvaggi della Terra del Fuoco già tanto temuti mostrarono nel primo incontro coi naufraghi di avere in parte deposta l' antica ferocia. Quel grand' uomo di Darwin quando scrisse la sua prima opera foriera di tanto progresso scientifico non lo aveva sperato; un breve corso di anni e l' opera dei missionari bastò ad iniziare il pasaggio degl' indigeni dall' estrema brutalità ad uno stato cui fece plauso anche Darwin, ascrivendosi fra i promotori delle Missioni Americane del Sud.

"A questo esordio di incivilimento, e quindi ai Missionari alla Società, noi dobbiamo la salvezza dei nostri connazionali.

"S. M. il Re ordinò che fossero rese grazie alla Presidenza del Comitato della Società delle Missioni dell' America del Sud, e le si presentassi una medaglia d' oro colla R. sua effigie e l' iscrizione :

"*Demersis æquore nautis attulit Religio salutem.*

"Con sentimento di vera compiacenza reco ad atto la disposizione sovrana, e prego la S. V. Illma di ringraziare la benemerita Società, e di voler agradire e fare tenere la quì unita medaglia alla Stazione dei Missionari in Ooshovia.

"Gradisca, Illmo Sigr. Presidente, i sensi della mia particolare considerazione.

"MANCINI.

"All' Illustrissimo Signore Sigr. Alfred Robert Pite, Esq.,
"Chairman of Committee,
"South American Missonary Society, London."

"Il Ministro Segretario di Stato per gli affari esteri di *Sua Maestà il Re d' Italia* :

"Volendo attestare la reconoscenza del Governo Italiano per l' azione generosa compiuta dai Missionari Inglesi nel salvare da irreparabile disastro il Tenente della Regia Marina Giacomo Bove e suoi compagni, naufragati lo scorso anno nei canali della Terra del Fuoco ; Presi gli Ordini di *Sua Maestà il Re*, determina Alla Società Inglese delle Missioni dell' America del Sud, è conferita una medaglia d' oro, portante del diritto l' augusta effigie di *Sua Maestà Umberto I., Re d' Italia*, en el rovescio il motto : *Demersis æquore nautis attulit Religio salutem.*

"Dato dal Ministero degli affari esteri a Roma andi 8 Aprile, 1883.

[*Seal.*] (Signed) "MANCINI."

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. T. Bridges writes :—

"*Sandy Point, March 8th*, 1883.

"We reached this on the 4th inst., after a voyage (not direct) of twenty-seven days from Ooshooia. At London Island we met with an Alaculoof family, and hearing that poor Fuégia Basket was ashore ill, I went to see her. In the wigwam with her I found her second daughter and three beautiful children. The poor sufferer was evidently near death, very weak and suffering, but quite conscious.

I spoke to her in Yahgan, which she understands; the Alaculoof is her own tongue. She silently assented to what I said, and appeared glad to see and hear me. Finding the party very poor, I gave them a little clothing. They brought us some fish. I was greatly pleased to see the care that was taken of the aged and sick woman. She was sufficiently covered up with garments, and her grown daughter appeared to be very kind to her, and of an amiable character. Her husband was meanwhile alongside. He and others we have met this voyage complained bitterly of the fur skins being taken by sealers to whom they offered them for sale, and nothing given them in return. I have no doubt that they are treated most shamefully in this way. Knowing what we do, hatred must be bred in the hearts of these poor people by such unjust treatment.

"On our voyage here we heard from natives that there were three persons among the natives in the vicinity of Barbara Channel whom they had spared when they killed their companions. Hoping to meet with them, we went about the channels at the southern entrance of Barbara Channel, but seeing no signs of natives put back into Cockburn Channel, and resumed our voyage. We did not make further search, thinking it likely these men had already been rescued by vessels from Sandy Point. This we have found to be the case. We went into Mercury Sound, where we found a beautiful harbour. Here we were conducted by a native guide to the source of supply of firestone, used all through Fireland. We found the rock in the form of rounded masses of ore of great extent cropping out under the shore banks. Here the natives have laboured to obtain supplies for ages, and we found large deposit of waste material, made in knocking off portions of the ore. It is composed almost entirely of iron and sulphur, and is of little value. We went through Gabriel Channel for the first time, with the intention of going down Admiralty Sound, but the weather was so continuously stormy, and our voyage had already been so long, we thought it wise not to go down that sound. We landed the Alaculoof family from Europe among their own people on the east coast of Dawson Island, their home. I learned here that the Dawson Islanders comprise seventeen men, and those we saw were well-grown, vigorous fellows. I learn that the natives from Useless Bay southward and up Admiralty Sound are rather numerous, and that they are partly Ona and partly Alaculoof. They frequently make canoes, in which they visit the islands, but they live chiefly on the main island, subsisting on guanaco, which they shoot with arrows. They are reported by the natives of Dawson Island as strong, fearless, and numerous. The language of the Dawsonians has a large admixture of Ona words. These natives go as far west as the Barbara Channel, and frequently visit the Patagonian coast where they kill wild cattle and deer. Deer abound in the western and densely-wooded districts of Patagonia, but are not found on any of the islands south of it. We had a rough passage from Dawson Island to

Sandy Point. Since we have been here the weather has been fearful; storm succeeds storm. The potatoes are nipped by frost, and one morning the land was covered with snow; but the summer here has been remarkably dry, so much so that there was no pasture for the herds. H.M.S. 'Sylvia' is here. In surveying in the north-west of Fireland they find the weather a continuous succession of storms and rain, varied by snow. Not a foot of dry land anywhere, and large districts of white, rounded, barren rock. This is the prevailing climate and nature of the land exposed to the ocean influences from Chiloe to Cape Horn. We happily, in the interior of the group, have a happier climate and luxuriant vegetation, and a dry soil. But even with us this difference is but comparative; and, though a great improvement on the west and south, our climate is we know bad enough.

"We have taken in stores, and shall leave shortly for Ooshooia. All is well.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

The "Allen Gardiner" Yawl.

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *Sandy Point*, *March 9th*, 1883.

"We left Ooshooia on the 5th ult. for this port, having on board the Alaculoofs, with the exception of one child, who had unfortunately burnt herself, and was unfit to be brought in the ship. We visited Yundagia, and Mr. Bridges was much pleased with the gardens there. After entering the north-west arm the weather became tempestuous, and our progress was slow in consequence. We saw a few canoes *en route*, all of them making smoke and coming to us when practicable, the last one at Horace Cove, London Island, where Mr. B. found poor Fuégia Basket in a dying state. We saw border people who had communicated with the party that killed the sealers and 'Roseneath's' crew, and I hear the old story respecting the men of the 'Surprise,' *i.e.*, they had meddled with the native women, and the people ashore here give a bad character to the two European white men forming part of the boat's crew, and who were killed first. It appears they had upset their boat and lost their ammunition, but not their guns, and the Indians attacked them as they were cleaning their guns, having taken them to pieces. We went to a harbour on the south side of Clarence Island, on the north side of the Isthmus at Park Bay, and there found the firestone, which is in use by the natives of Tierra del Fuégo for igniting purposes. It is the only place known by the Indian we took as interpreter to the Alaculoofs where it is found, which seems rather strange. We laid in Hope Harbour four days, owing to bad weather from the south, with much snow, the barometer 28·30. On the 1st of March we went through Gabriel Channel, and after passing the Narrows a furious gale overtook us, with blinding spray and sleet, and

although we were double-reefed and running, we were compelled to lower the mainsail entirely, having only the second jib set. After rounding the easternmost point we had much difficulty in beating to anchorage at Turn Point, as the williwaws were so strong and frequent. The leech of the mainsail went from the close reef to the head, and the chain part of the jib-sheet broke. We anchored in ten fathoms, and had sixty veered out. The next day we went to Gialey Cove, and found a gang of Chilians working there cutting timber for exportation. The two cargoes already sent to Buenos Ayres have not given satisfaction, so that this venture is likely to be a failure. There were two native men, who have been employed occasionally, and they were acquaintances of the natives from Europe, and here they disembarked. Although they spoke nothing, both Pedro and Maria felt much on leaving the 'Allen Gardiner.' It seemed to us that very little would have caused them both to shed tears. Let us hope and pray that out of evil good will come, and that the language of these poor people will soon be mastered and continual communication held with them for the benefit of humanity at large to the glory of God.

"We arrived here at daylight on the 4th inst., and have had bad weather nearly ever since, rain, wind, snow, and sea, so that boating is at times impossible, and landing impossible except at half tide or high water; although a splendid jetty of piles are run out some 300 or 400 feet into the sea, the sand is increasing around it, and is already so shallow as to make breakers at the extremity, and dangerous to embark when once on shore. Mr. Bridges and myself were received very nicely on board H.M.S. 'Sylvia' here by the captain and officers. As they are to spend the whole of next summer in these parts, the Admiralty may, if applied to by your Committee, order the 'Sylvia' to visit Ooshooia on finishing the survey of Magellan Straits. The channel is perfectly safe, and is proved to be so by the French transport 'Romanche,' which has lately passed through them coming here from Orange Bay. On arrival here we received your letters of October and December, the latter sent across by request from Stanley, also one from Rev. R. J. Simpson, in the name of the S.A.M.S. Committee, for which please to accept of my heartfelt thanks. Surely God has promised, and He cannot fail to hear and answer the prayers of His faithful people, and amongst them your Committee, supporters, and *employés*. I was very pleased to see the thanksgiving for the preservation of the 'Allen Gardiner' and crew, and pray that our heavenly Father's preserving and guiding hand be with and over us continually, and that by God's grace I might be fitted to labour in His service all the days of my life. I hope the Auxiliary Screw Fund is fast filling, and at the Annual Meeting more subscribers will be obtained for this good work.

"We heard from the natives that the survivors of the 'Surprise' boat were travelling with the Indians, and we went into Barbara Channel as far as Bell Mount, but saw no smoke, so went behind Stanley Island and anchored in Louise Cove, and there had a gale, with both anchors down.

We find they are both on board the 'San Pedro,' one a native from New Year's Sound, the other a Portuguese. Both of them were wounded and left for dead, but afterwards succoured by the same people. They went on board the above vessel in their travels, and were of course safe. With kindest regards to yourself, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, and the Committee.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

Uruguay.

SALTO.

MR. Bowring sends the following Report:—

"*February* 28*th*, 1883.

From 8 to 8½ a.m. prayer; 8½ to 11 a.m. classes; 11 to 12 a.m. breakfast; 2 to 5 p.m. classes. My evenings are taken up visiting, arranging, Sunday-school business, singing, &c., &c. Perhaps it will not be out of place to recapitulate here some of the work done since my coming here. On my arrival, August 20th, 1880, I found that English service only was held once a month; there was no Sunday-school. As I have already said there was no Sunday-school and no regular Spanish service. I had therefore to get Spanish Prayer-books printed (of which I send a copy), hymns, to arrange the music and train the choir; this, besides holding frequently three services, one in English, two in Spanish, and two Sunday-schools, will prove, I hope, that I have not been idle. I have mentioned in my previous letters that I was unable to give that time necessary to do much good in Concordia, still we have had Spanish services repeatedly; there is also a Sunday-school, which, though small in numbers, is regularly attended by children of Basque parentage, who are, as you are doubtless aware, the most bigoted of the Spanish race.

"On the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd December, we had our annual examinations (school), which were held in the morning from eight till eleven in the school, and in the evening from eight till ten in the ground at the back of the church. A few Chinese lanterns were kindly lent by a friend, which, added to the number of families who assisted, made the scene a very interesting and delightful reunion. Judging by the warm encomiums passed and reports published in the papers, copies of which I send you with translations, lead me to believe that our good name has been upheld. There are several inaccuracies in the reports which you will see corrected in the translations.

"I ought also to state that there are two very formidable competitors in the shape of free schools (supported by the Masons) to which all are

admitted. This, coupled with the fact that there are National schools (free), make it very difficult to compete.

"My time for the past month has been taken up principally in visiting two newly-found members of Christ, regular attendants at our services, who have been seriously ill. Both, I am glad to say, have confessed their Saviour and are prepared to go when called upon.

"I took the earliest opportunity of seeing Mr. Dominguez and wife, who arrived at Concordia on the 21st inst., and have done my best to assist them, arranging the services, introducing them to the friends of the Church. I trust they may be successful in causing a reawakening and that God's blessing may rest on their labours.

"E. S. BOWRING."

(*Translation.*)

Report of the Board of Examiners of the Examinations of the Scholars of the English College established in this city:—

"The Board empowered to examine and report on the advancement of the scholars of the English College under your direction during the scholastic year which closes on the 21st of the present month, and consisting of the following members:—Michael Martinez, President. Ignatius Ifran (Master of National School), and assistant teachers, Misses Elvira Paiva and Dorothy Gonzalez; Mr. Emilio Coronel; Professors of English and French, Mr. J. Lange and Mr. S. Machette agreed upon the days hereafter mentioned for the examinations from 8 till 11 a.m. and 8 till 10 p.m.

"On the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd inst. the examinations took place at the time appointed.

"The Board, in presenting their Report of the examinations, which task was accepted with the greatest pleasure, desire to express to Mr. Bowring their greatest satisfaction at the results obtained; also to congratulate him and his worthy scholars, showing as the results do that they have been studious in an extraordinary degree to obtain without a single exception the best classifications of the programme, eloquent proof of their love of the sciences which give us a knowledge of God, application to study, and conduce to our well-being.

"The Board having now fulfilled its duties, desires to present to Mr Bowring its best respects.

"(Signed)

"IGNACIO IFRAN, ELVIRA PAIVA,
M. S. MARTINEZ, E. P. CORONEL,
S. MACHETTE, DOROTHEA GONZALEZ.
J. LANGE,

"*Salto, December 25th*, 1882."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

OUR usual record of these is postponed till next month, when there will be less pressure on available space, but we must insert a short paragraph which would have found a place in an earlier number but for an accident.

In February the Society held its first meeting in the city of Durham, when about seventy ladies and gentlemen met in Mrs. Tristram's drawing-room, kindly lent for the purpose. Canon Tristram having pointed out the necessity for the existence of the Society in the inability of the C.M.S. to undertake missionary work in its great field, Mr. Farmer gave an account of the origin and progress of the work, and Major Sweny, R.M., five years resident in Stanley, bore valuable testimony to the wonderful change wrought by the preaching of the Gospel in Tierra del Fuégo, and earnestly appealed for help. Archdeacon Hamilton, Rev. H. E. Fox, and Rev. A. W. Headlam having expressed their sympathy with the objects of the Society, and the hope that the meeting might lead to permanent support in Durham, the proceedings, which were hearty throughout, were brought to a close. Twenty-eight shillingsworth of the Society's publications were purchased, and 10*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* contributed on the spot, and Mrs. Bramwell, of North Bailey, kindly undertook to act as Hon. Secretary of a Durham auxiliary.

A magic lantern lecture was afterwards delivered in St. Oswald's schoolroom, which was kindly lent by Mr. Headlam.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on Monday, the 11th inst.:—

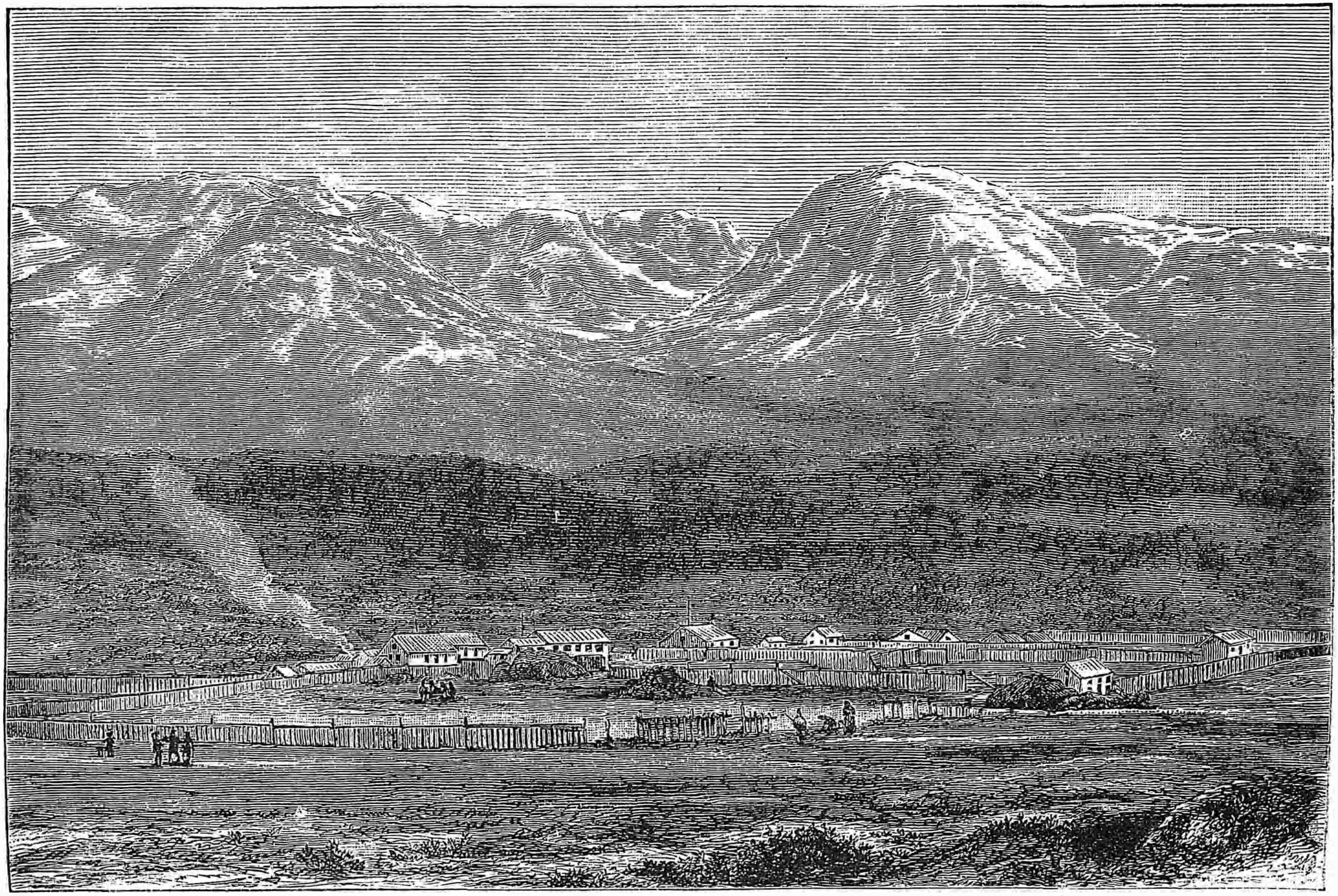
1. We thank God for the safe arrival of Bishop Stirling in England, and we pray that he may succeed in finding faithful and suitable men to become fellow-labourers with him in the Mission-fields of South America.

2. We pray God to lighten and sanctify the affliction of our good helpers in Chañaral and Rosario who have recently suffered from bereavement and sickness.

3. That God may give His blessing to the Rev. Hugh Davies and his family now about to go forth to Chuput, and may cause Mr. Davies's labours to bring forth abundant fruit.

4. That God may move the hearts of the rulers of the South American States to spare the Indian tribes, and seek to win them to Christian civilization.

DEC 83



THE CHRISTIAN VILLAGE OF OOSHOOIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

From a photograph by an officer of the French man-of-war "Romanche."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY 2, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from Revs. W. H. Shimield (*May* 1); F. N. Lett (*April* 15 and 19; *May* 1, 3, and 6); J. A. Dodds (*April* 3 and 17); Dr. Cross (*May* 7); J. Dominguez (*April* 12); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*April* 10); J. R. Tyerman *April* 28); Jas. Ferguson (*April* 18 and May 12); W. Bartlett (*April* 2); H. Burleigh (*April* 13).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of May was £3,004 9s. 3d., including Legacy of £2,671 4s. 8d., and Donation of £50.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT has been a great pleasure and advantage to have our good Bishop of the Falkland Islands amongst us, even for a short time. He has already attended the General and two Special Sub-Committee Meetings, and has given the Committee the benefit of his wise counsel and suggestions on various important matters in connection with the work of the Society in South America.

The Bishop has also preached sermons in aid of the Society at Hackney Parish Church, Weymouth, Bournemouth, Westminster Abbey, and St. Margaret's, Westminster.

There was a crowded congregation at Westminster Abbey on Sunday morning, June 17th, who listened with rapt attention to the Bishop's eloquent sermon. The offertory amounted to 33*l.* 8*s.*

His Lordship will (D.V.) preach on behalf of the Society in Chichester Cathedral (July 1st), the Savoy Chapel (June 8th, evening), St. James's, Clapham (June 15th, morning), St. Michael's, Chester Square (July 22nd, morning), Berkeley Chapel (July 29th, morning), Lichfield Cathedral (August 5th, morning), Kersal, Manchester (August 12th), St. Matthew's, Bayswater (August 19th, morning and evening)—and, if the Bishop be in England at the time, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, at the Harvest Festival (October 14th), and at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate (October 28th, morning).

We are sure all our friends will unite with the Committee in sincere regret that Mrs. Juxon Jones, of Eastbourne, Bishop Stirling's sister, has been seriously ill, and will kindly sympathize with our Bishop and his family on this occasion of deep anxiety.

It will be a subject of warm congratulation not only to our noble workers at the Southern Mission, but to all our supporters, to hear that the Committee have at length decided on substituting a steamship for our present sailing yawl. The Appeal for the Special Fund for this purpose appears in this number

of the Magazine, and will, we trust, be speedily and liberally responded to, and that without trenching upon the regular income of the Society.

Arrangements are now being made for the ordination of the Rev. Hugh Davies as presbyter before going out as Missionary Chaplain to the Welsh colony at Chuput, in Patagonia. The Ordination will take place (D.V.) on Monday, July 16th, at the Savoy Chapel, Strand. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands will ordain Mr. Davies. The sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. the Dean of Bangor. The service will commence at eleven o'clock a.m. Orders for admission may be procured, by an early application, from the Clerical Secretary, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street.

We would direct attention to the letters of Mr. Bridges as containing some very interesting information. He has received the book of the Acts of the Apostles in Yaghan from the Secretary of the Bible Society for final revise. He adds that the Gospel of St. John will be ready for printing in six months' time.

Mr. James Ferguson has been appointed to the Gran Chaco Mission, and Mr. Tyerman to the charge of an important Mission, including Cañada de Gomez, Correa, and Carcarañia and the adjacent camps.

We are thankful to say Mrs. Ferguson has recovered from her serious illness.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

THE following interesting letters have been received from Mr. Bridges:—

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,' Sandy Point, March 9th*, 1883.

"I now acknowledge with much pleasure your kind letter of November 29th with accountant notices of matters concerning our accounts, of which I will take due notice this quarter. Also your press copy of Samson's narrative of his life among the natives.

"This narrative is a very faithful one as far as I can gauge it. What he says of the native method of smoking tobacco, and its effects on them, is perfectly correct. The natives who committed the outrages he mentions are from the west and south of Barbara Channel. They have received dreadful provocation these many years. At the same time it is ruinous for them to attempt retaliation, for spears, arrows, and stones cannot compete with Winchester rifles. Letahbugootaujiz, a native of Stewart Island, who is more of an Alaculoof than Yahgan, and who well knows the Barbara Channel and neighbourhood is with us now, has spent some six months at Ooshooia. On our return passage we shall place him with his people, and have charged him to warn his people and their neighbours of the direful effects of violence on their part towards seamen or any other strangers. I have no doubt but that he will do much to prevent any similar outrages as that from which Mr. Samson suffered. I would I could give you more definite information about the Alaculoof tribe, but I hope soon to know much more about them, their language, and customs. The wooden canoes they make are not for domestic purposes, but rather for the men to move more rapidly from place to place, and in order to visit the more exposed and distant islets. The common bark canoe answers for general purposes, and in such the Alaculoofs ordinarily move about in.

"The 'Sylvia' is here, and we have had much pleasant intercourse with Captain Wardour and his friendly officers. She is occupied surveying the western end of Magellan Strait, but is now here waiting the 'Arica,' which is to bring them large supplies. The weather is very stormy, so that life on board ship in this open roadstead is most disagreeable. The climate here is much drier, more sunny, and considerably warmer than ours at Ooshooia. Our climate in the south will never permit the growth of anything for exportation, but only for local use. The only paying pursuits there will be the rearing of cattle and sheep, and to such a life we must turn the attention of the natives.

"There are between fifty and sixty men at work in different directions seeking gold in Onaland, and I hear with considerable success.

"I earnestly desire the blessing which maketh rich upon our united efforts to forward the kingdom of God in this quarter of the world, and how encouraging for us to know from the Word of God that it shall be co-extensive with mankind, and the source of untold blessing to mankind.

"May our Mission be well supported at home, and its good objects carried out faithfully abroad by all its *employés*, to the furtherance of God's glory and the satisfaction of all our kind supporters.

"I had expected the sheets for correction of the 'Acts' in Yahgan, and am much disappointed they have not reached me. Perhaps they are in the 'Arica.' I trust to be able to send home in MS. the Gospel of St. John in six months' time.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,' Sandy Point, March 13th*, 1883.

"I am very thankful to say I have safely received a complete copy of the Acts in Yahgan for correction, from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Also I am very happy to tell you that as a printed work it is faultless as regards its appearance. There is no disfiguring letter or marks. It looks to my mind exceedingly well. I shall now set to work to carefully correct it, and when the 'Allen Gardiner' leaves for the Falklands, say in three weeks' time, I shall send home to you for the British and Foreign Bible Society these sheets corrected. The mail arrived yesterday, but brought no letters for any of us addressed to this place, but there may be some in the Falkland mailbag.

"I have sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society's Secretary a 5*l.* order on you on my account, for the sale to natives and others of copies of St. Luke in Yahgan. Of this matter I will send you details next quarter. I have sent you a large budget of letters; please post those addressed to divers persons; they are chiefly in connection with our work and advocating it.

"We are now ready for Ooshooia, and leave to-day. On Sunday I held Divine service on board H.M.S. 'Sylvia,' and had a large attendance. In the afternoon I gave a lecture there on the natives and our Mission among them.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. F. N. Lett writes:—

"*Rosario, Argentine Republic, 6th May*, 1883.

"I have decided on locating Mr. James Ferguson in the Gran Chaco Mission. The need and importance of carrying on Mission work in those regions has been frequently represented to the Society.

"The possibility of active efforts among the Indians being undertaken seems to invite the location of a representative of the Society who will have a command of the Spanish language and of local circumstances.

"The fact is that the only representative of our Church and Mission to the north of this is the Rev. J. W. Richards, who cannot from various circumstances be expected to attend to any other work than that among the English people at Alexandra Colony.

"For these reasons, and considering also that Mr. Ferguson seems fitted for the kind of life, I have resolved on sending him to that Mission, to reside in the first instance at the Alexandra Colony, and to work there and in the districts north and south and west thereof.

"I have heard from the Rev. J. W. Richards that the 'parsonage' house there will be assigned to Mr. Ferguson.

"It will be necessary on his starting to draw on you for the amount of his travelling expenses, but with regard to these economy will be strictly consulted.

"In ecclesiastical matters he will be under the direction of Mr. Richards, but I shall give instructions to him to communicate his proceedings monthly direct to you.

"I trust that this step will be to the advantage of the Mission and the furtherance of our cause.

CORDOBA.

"DAY-SCHOOL.—Miss Goodenough has been appointed second teacher in the Mission day-school.

"Miss Goodenough is a North American lady of the highest character, and experienced in school and Mission work.

"SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—This continues to keep up, and there are prospects of progress.

"SERVICES.—Mr. Henriksen (agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society) had a very interesting service in Spanish on Easter-day. There are many people interested in having regular services in the language which is that of the country, and a common ground for foreigners of varied origins.

CANADA DE GOMEZ.

"Steps have been taken to organize a Mission with its head-quarters here, including the towns of Cañada de Gomez, Correa, and Carcarañá on the Central Argentine Railway, with adjacent camps.

"Mr. J. R. Tyerman has been appointed to the charge of this important work, which will include services at Cañada de Gomez and Carcarañá, Sunday-school, and a Mission day-school at the former place.

"The Mission will extend to all the residents willing to receive it, irrespective of nationality, the object of our Society being primarily missionary, and not merely to afford chaplains for British residents.

"Mr. Tyerman is now actively engaged in this work.

"F. N. LEFT."

Patagones.

THE following are extracts from the diary of the Rev. Dr. Humble :—

"*Monday*, 11*th*.—I was sent for to visit a case of diphtheria in a child. Somewhat busily occupied medically, and did not return home till quite late.

"*Wednesday*, 13*th*.—The Governor of Patagonia has lately issued an order that all persons holding property in the neighbourhood are to show their titles. I presented myself at the Government House with the title-deeds of the infirmary property. I only saw the Secretary, and he seemed to think the title-deeds to be good.

"*Sunday*, 17*th*.—Held Divine service. Took my text from the Gospel for the day. I was sent for to visit a child on the north side, and so had to cross the river, contrary to my usual custom on a Sunday.

"*Monday*, 18*th*.—The steamer 'Villarius' is expected in a day or two with a regiment of soldiers for the projected military expedition in the Andes.

"*Thursday*, 21*st*.—I visited some sick persons on both sides of the river. I returned in the boat with one of the four priests. We conversed on indifferent subjects.

"*Saturday*, 23*rd*.—The steamer 'Villarius' is said to be outside the mouth of the river with many passengers on board. Visited several sick persons. Preparing for my sermon for to-morrow.

"*Sunday*, 24*th*.—Held Divine service. Congregation much as usual. I took my text from the Gospel respecting the raising of the widow's son. The steamer 'Villarius' arrived this morning. There was a Romish procession through the streets, it being the anniversary of Mercedes, the patron saint of Viedura, the town on this (south side) of the river. I was summoned to attend to a man who had been injured by an explosion of gunpowder.

"*Monday*, 25*th*.—Some astronomers have arrived by the steamer for the purpose of observing the passage of Venus between the earth and the sun, which will take place in December.

"*Tuesday*, 26*th*.—A ship called the 'Rio Negro' arrived from Buenos Ayres. I was sent for to visit the married daughter of an Indian cacique, or chief.

"*Thursday*, 28*th*.—Two native ladies paid Mrs. Humble a visit. I met an Indian chief, and had some conversation with him. I crossed the river to the north side.

"*Friday*, 29*th*.—News has come of the ship 'Oscar,' from Buenos

Ayres, being at the mouth of the river. I visited a daughter of an Indian chief.

"*Monday, October 2nd.*—We all got up this morning about four o'clock to observe a remarkably fine comet which has lately made its appearance in this part of the world. A ship, the 'Oscar,' came up the river from Buenos Ayres.

"*Tuesday, 3rd.*—I gave away some tracts to some English-speaking sailors who called. I visited a German storekeeper, who is very ill of consumption. I gave him a number of 'Friendly Greeting' to read.

"*Sunday, 8th.*—Held Divine service; not many present. Preached on the power of the tongue. We played and sang some sacred music in the afternoon, as is our usual custom on a Sunday.

"*Tuesday, 10th.*—Very busy medically; I was occupied till quite late, and felt very tired when I had concluded. I visited two daughters of an Indian chief.

"*Wednesday, 11th.*—I received a visit from a Scotch farmer (of the name of Kincaid); I invited him to come to church on Sunday next.

"*Sunday, 15th.*—Held Divine service; congregation much as usual. I preached from the Gospel for the day, respecting the healing of the paralytic.

"*Monday, 16th.*—I received a card from the new Governor and his wife, which is equivalent to an invitation to call on him. The new Governor seems more active than his predecessor and has set himself to correct many abuses which existed

"*Wednesday, 18th.*—I called on the new Governor, Colonel Winter; as he was from home I left my card. I afterwards visited some sick persons on both sides of the river.

"*Wednesday, 25th*—I called on the military doctor on the other side of the river; he is going to Buenos Ayres and has asked me to help during his absence.

"*Thursday, 26th.*—The place was visited by a duststorm such as we occasionally have in summer, and which are very insupportable. I was unable to cross the river, but went a short way into the camp to visit a sick man.

"*Saturday, 28th.*—I received a visit from a Mr. Gordon, the son of an Episcopal clergyman in Glasgow. I asked him to come to church to-morrow. Preparing for my sermon for to-morrow.

"*Sunday, 29th.*—Held Divine service; a few more present than usual. Preached from one of the Lessons of the day (Daniel iii.). A German storekeeper, Mr. Thomsen, died; Mrs. Humble went over to visit the family and found he had just died. We received a visit, Mr. Mullhall, the editor of the *Standard* (Buenos Ayres), and his wife. They have bought an estancia not very far from here.

"*Monday, 30th.*—I took the funeral of Mr. Thomsen; it was numerously

attended by Protestants and Romanists. After his funeral I conversed with the widow, and attempted to speak a word in season.

"*Tuesday*, 31*st*.—Somewhat busy medically. I sent a parcel of religious magazines to a Danish family living near the mouth of the river, the children of which formerly attended our Sunday-school.

"*Saturday*, *Nov. 4th*.—I met the new Governor and exchanged a few words with him. Preparing for my sermon for to-morrow.

"*Sunday*, 5*th*.—Held Divine service. Preached from Daniel vi. An Englishman named Mr. Hinchliff came for medicine for a shepherd employed on the farm of Mr. Kincaid.

"*Monday*, 6*th*.—News has come of there being a ship at the mouth of the river. Somewhat more occupied medically than of late.

"*Tuesday*, 7*th*.—A Danish ship from Buenos Ayres came up to the town. I went a short way out of the town to visit a sick man. Not much to do medically just now.

"*Tuesday*, 14*th*.—An Argentine gunboat, the 'Uruguay,' arrived here. I believe she has come in connection with the preparations taking place here for observing the passage of the planet Venus.

"*Thursday*, 16*th*.—The Argentine war vessel 'Uruguay,' left the town.

"*Friday*, 17*th*.—I went a short way out of the town to visit two or three sick persons. I intended crossing the river, but was prevented by a storm of thunder, rain, and lightning.

"*Sunday*, 19*th*.—Had Divine service. Congregation much as usual. I preached on the subject of the woman with the issue of blood. I was sent for after dark to the fort to visit an officer who had been accidentally shot in the leg.

"*Wednesday*, 22*nd*.—I called on the new Governor of Patagonia to present the title-deeds of the property belonging to the Society, which all holders of property have to do. The title-deeds were not quite in order, and I had to procure witnesses to prove continued possession for a certain number of years. I believe now the title to the property is satisfactory and legal.

"*Friday*, 24*th*.—I was called out of bed this morning to visit the wife of a military commander. Visited an Indian family living in a hut or rancho, as it is called.

"*Monday*, 27*th*.—A small steamer left the town for up the river; she takes the various officers who arrived yesterday in the 'Villarius' for the military expedition to be made to clear out the Indians."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, April* 10*th*, 1883.

"I enclose with this my returns for the quarter ending March 31st. It has been a time of trial and suffering for us. The sickness and death of our 'wee white rose,' our only one, prevented my visit to Carrigalillo, and necessitated a postponement of services at Taltal and Las Animas. On my return from the latter, on Sunday, February 11th, I had a narrow escape from an accident. My horse fell, pitching me about ten yards. Fortunately I alighted on a soft place, but in close proximity to some very ugly-looking stones; however, I felt nothing but a slight shaking, which soon passed off.

"On March 25th my wife accompanied me to Taltal; as the steamer was behind time we did not arrive at our destination until 5 p.m. There we found the sea unusually rough, so much so that it was at first feared that landing was impossible. There was nothing for it, however, but to make the attempt; and so, under the careful guidance of Messrs. Peters and Foulkes, we reached the mole in the very nick of time, for we had scarcely touched terra firma when an immense wave broke over the landing-stage, drenching the boatmen to the skin. Rather than risk the danger attached to landing, a native family went on board of a sailing ship. Strange to say, this roughness of the sea is only felt close to the beach; the bay is without a ripple. Naturally, heavy losses were sustained: three large lighters were knocked to pieces; half of an iron mole was washed away, and the remainder rendered useless; and a water-condenser was completely inundated with sand and shingle.

"We held service in the 'bodega' of the railway-station, which was kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Scott, the new superintendent.

"The following day we visited those of our friends who live near the port, and everywhere we were heartily welcomed.

"You, I have no doubt, will regret the fact of Mr. Lloyd leaving this coast as much as I do. He has always been a warm supporter and a genuine helper to our Society. Personally, I am deeply grateful for his kind advice and friendly counsel and help to me.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Appeal for New Mission Steamer.

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 coast of Tierra del Fuégo, 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 here, to 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 J. B. Sulivan, 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 1,500*l.* has already been generously contributed towards the purchase of a new steam vessel, and that the present Mission yawl would probably realise something like 500*l.* or 600*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 small screw steamer for service specially in Tierra del Fuégo, and capable of occasionally visiting the Falkland Islands in favourable weather.

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 2,000*l.*

They would base their appeal on the following grounds:—

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

"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 easy, 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 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 ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Sarah Langworthy	1,250	0	0
Miss Erskine	100	0	0
F. G. Luck, Esq., 50*l.* (first instalment received)	25	0	0
A Churchman	10	0	0
W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq.	10	0	0
H. A. Heywood, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. Jas. Wood	5	0	0
Captain F. Wall-Justice	3	3	0
Miss M. R. Searle	2	0	0
The Misses Ker	10	0	0
Miss Johnson	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Canterbury Juvenile Association, per Miss Williams	45	6	10
A Widow's Mite, per Mrs. Mandell	50	0	0
Miss Cam, per Miss Litchfield	1	0	0
Miss Butler	1	0	0
H. R. S. Bury, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Chatterton, per Rev. E. M. Weigall ...	0	5	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Mandell	1	0	0
Interest	26	18	11
Total to date	1,552	13	9

Patagonia.

CHUPUT COLONY.

THE following are extracts from a letter of a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Navy:—

"*H.M.S.*——, *24th March*, 1883.

"Since my last visit in 1880 the colony has made great strides. The population, which was then 800, is now 1,600 odd, of which 1,500 are Welsh. What struck me most this time was the advance in material comforts of all whom I saw; new houses of red brick are everywhere displacing the mud shanties, and when you enter a house at Chuput now you find all the comforts of a good farmhouse in Wales. The great defects of the colony are not having amongst them a doctor and a clergyman of the Church of England. In 1880 I saw with my own eyes the magnificent crop of wheat being threshed by steam; 1881 they had another good crop; but in 1882 the crop was a total failure owing to the rain having been lower than ever, and so their dykes, over which they have expended so much valuable labour, were of no use.

"This reverse has brought out another proof of the indomitable pluck of the settlers, for it made them set to cut a huge canal which would tap the river at the top of the Upper Valley and render another failure almost impossible; their work during the barren harvest of 1882 has so far resulted in a canal 22 miles long, 7 yards wide, and 4 yards deep, over which labour and material of the value 7,400*l.* have been expended. I have just found all hands busy over a very fair harvest; the grounds of grumbling this year are the river has been very low, no rain for eight months, a very low price for corn (half what it was in 1880 and '81), and a partial destruction of the young wheat by locust. Many of the colonists are so well off that they are going to hang on to their corn in hopes of seeing a higher price in a few months. As soon as they finish threshing

they talk of completing their grand scheme of irrigation, the full value to be expended in which is to be 15,000*l.*, so that we may say that they have left about half to do. * * * *

"I went to the Methodist chapel in the evening, and as I was asked by Mr. Berwyn, and as the Methodist minister was up at the other chapel, I did not hesitate to give an address in English to the congregation; and as I heard the Welsh hymns sung and the Welsh Bible read, and felt ascend to heaven the incense of heartfelt prayer for those 'yn yr hen ilod' and for strength for themselves to continue their hard battle with nature, and for the spirit to keep them and their descendants in the pure simple religion of their fatherland my heart leaped within me for yearning—a double yearning, in one way to be once more in old Wales, and in another and vaguer way to be at rest in that land where the good of all nations and all ages shall assemble, freed from the grossness of the life we know. I feel immense sympathy with these people.

"The following day, which I was devoting to visiting the settlers whom I knew from my last visit, and to gathering all the information I could, I saw Mr. E—— J—— and J——; they had both come down from up the valley to see me, and they seemed very glad to see me. They both told me that they expected a Welsh clergyman out, and they told me of your kindness in the matter. Both expressed a wish that I should celebrate the Holy Communion in the colony, but I was too sorely pressed for time, for my orders were to be at Port Madryn on Tuesday evening. I should so much have liked to have been able to do it. I should have told you that it was about five on Sunday afternoon before I arrived. Both seem very nice men, and they hold prayer-meetings and Sunday-school regularly. J—— told me he found a great deal of sympathy amongst the Methodists.

"I am still of the opinion which I formed after my visit to Chuput three years ago, that the Church people in the colony cannot support a clergyman; but I think that they ought to and would contribute, especially in work and in goods, to his support and comfort. I can never tell you what perfect hospitality and kindness have been shown by people of all sects during both my visits. If people in Wales would undertake the payment of a clergyman's salary for a few years, it would be a splendid thing, and I think it would be money devoted to the extension of God's kingdom. Let me enumerate some of the advantages that I now see we should find from the presence of a clergyman:—

"(1.) The Church people in the colony would not be lost from our communion.

"(2.) There would be in the colony one more man with the breadth of view which education gives one.

"(3.) The interests of education would have one more advocate. The education of the colony is at the present moment in a terrible pickle.

"Now, would a clergyman find it dull and wearisome out at Chuput?

I think a man married and fond of freedom would, on the contrary, be immensely happy for five or ten years; an interval of service out here which would, I think, recommend a man strongly to the Welsh Bishops as a title to a living in Wales. A superb climate, a horse that will carry you fifty miles a day at between 5*l.* and 10*l.*, keep at about 2*d.* a pound, the sweetest wheat flour in the world at about 6*l.* or 7*l.* a ton at present (I hope the price will rise for the sake of all hands), a monthly mail, and around you an almost unexplored country teeming with interest, ought to many men's minds counterbalance the absence from home and the want of very refined society. I say nothing of what joy the certain appreciation of singleminded work would give to the heart of an earnest man. In Bishop Stirling he would find a friend of a noble heart. Also, a sojourn in a young republic of great aspirations as the Argentine Republic is, watching the growth of isolated communities, and their eventual blending into a whole, more or less harmonious, would be an experience in life which many men would value. This thought brings to my mind what expressions of loyalty to the British Government I heard on all sides in the colony.

"I spent Wednesday in attending a funeral at Morial Chapel (Independent), about twelve miles up the valley; it was the funeral of a poor old maiden lady, who had emigrated when she was over seventy. I met a great number of the settlers, who all greeted me warmly. One man, a really fine fellow of about fifty, who had a fine face, came up to me before the funeral service, and afterwards to wish me good-bye; in doing so he said words to this effect, with earnest emotion, 'Before saying good-bye, I would tell you that when I lived in the old country I was a determined enemy of the National Church; I often called you a set of pabyddion. Since then I have travelled over the world—United States and Argentine Republic—and I will say now that I was wrong, and all are wrong who oppose the Church of England. Instead of tearing (yn yrrwygo) each other, we should help each other against the real pabyddiaeth.' It was a heartfelt saying; and the faltering voice, the quivering lip, and the pressing grasp of hand all denoted, if not a reconciliation, at all events a deeply-felt retractation, wrung from him by the experience of the world.

"S. S. O. M."

The following letter has been received:—

"*High Street, Dowlais, May* 17, 1883.

"SIR,—As you take so much interest in the welfare of South American affairs, especially the progress of civilization and Christianity in those extensive dark regions, you will excuse my liberty in troubling you once more, thanking you very much for the reports, &c., sent me of the wonderful success of your efforts among the inhabitants of the Land of Fire,

so sunk in degradation and depravity. I trust you will soon do your utmost to carry the same 'glad tidings' into the mainland to the various tribes of Patagonia. The last favourable news will not fail to attract a great many Welsh people to Patagonia, and no doubt your Society could make the Welsh settlement the means of reaching the various Indian tribes of Patagonia with the blessings of Christianity.

"The Argentine Government have granted the colonists a self-government, with the use of the Welsh language in all the schools—a privilege they have not enjoyed since the fall of Prince Llewelyn in 1282, which will of itself be a great attraction; besides, the last harvest was the most abundant they ever had, 6,000 acres of good wheat; and now they are preparing 20,000 acres for next season, certain of success, as their system of irrigation is now complete, should the season prove dry. They also get good crops of barley, which sells for double the price of wheat, for brewing purposes, in Buenos Ayres. Besides this, a number of Welsh settlers, newly arriving this year from Australia, made some exploring journeys, and discovered many rich fertile well-watered valleys, large and well adapted for cultivation; but also a great quantity of minerals, including gold, copper, iron, three seams of good coal (a great boon in South America), and other mines of metals that they do not know exactly what they are.

"Now, this news will draw a great number of Welsh people, not only from Wales but also from America and Australia, and as they will fill the country the guanacos and ostriches, hares, buffaloes, wild horses, and deer, *on which the Indians exist, will all disapear before them, so that something must soon be done to preserve the remnant of these tribes of giants.*

"*To the credit of both parties it can be said that although the Welsh went there in* 1866, *and the various tribes bring their skins and ostrich feathers, their own made cloths from guanaco wool, &c., there to sell, they have always been treated well, they never steal, nor do any mischief during their periodical visits, and they prefer doing all their bartering there than having anything to do with the Spaniards of Chili or of the Argentine Republic. Such being the case, is there no good impression already made on them to get them under the influence of that religion that makes the Welsh so much kinder and more humane to them than the Spaniards? Not long ago one of their chiefs dying at Buenos Ayres, if I remember, said he was 'going to the Welshman's heaven.' They like to call themselves Welshmen, or the 'Welshmen's brother.' Such being the case, can you not prevail on your good Society to approach them through the settlement, and get them to settle in some of the various fertile districts before they are exterminated? Although there are several Church of England members in the colony I have not heard of one Church clergyman there.*

"J. B. EVANS."

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

I.—Object of the Expedition.

The object of the expedition was to study Tierra del Fuégo and Patagonia, as starting places for a polar expedition down the South Seas. The expedition was proposed by Commendatore Regis and Lieut. Bové, the present commander of the Fuégian expeditions. The Argentine Government and a special Genoese Committee supplied the larger part of the expenses; Lieut. Bové provided the remainder. The corvette "Cabo de Hornos" was the ship granted by the Argentine Government, and a scientific staff of seven persons with one hundred and twenty both officers and crew constituted the exploring party. The programme of the expedition was to visit Santa Cruz, Rio Gallegos, Staten Island, Tierra del Fuégo, and seas round Cape Horn in order to have an idea of the economical, hydrographical, political, &c., resources of such a comparatively unknown country. The expedition left Buenos Ayres the 25th of December. Twenty-five days after she entered in the Santa Cruz River. We pass over the results of the eighteen days spent in this river, in which zoological, geological, ethnographical, botanical collections were made; we take the expedition from his departure from Santa Cruz.

II.—Island of Staten.

On the 30th January, being replenished with water and fresh meat, we weighed anchor, and under the impulse of a gentle breeze from the N.W. began to go down the river. But short was our way; for after passing the southern point of the Island of the Lions the wind fell, and we were obliged again to cast anchor. It was not till the 4th February that favourable circumstances allowed us to pass beyond the bar of the river. The wind, which at the moment of our departure blew light and uncertain, settled as soon as we left the estuary into a very fresh breeze from the N.E., so that, leaving the river at

11, at 12.40 we already lost sight of the high barranca which forms the southern bank of the mouth of the Rio. This barranca and Mount Entrance form safe landmarks for navigators who visit for the first time the coast of South Patagonia. Although the giddy course of the "Cabo de Hornos" rapidly sped us to our goal, yet I should not have been sorry to see a calm of two or three days set in, which would retain us in the angle made by Tierra del Fuégo with Staten Island, in order that I might trace a few lines of deep soundings and trawl in some localities hitherto undisturbed by any net. But with a sailing ship "he who has wind, must not wait for wind," therefore I let the "Cape Horn" run her eight miles an hour, well content to see her at noon on the following day athwart Cape Peñas. At 2 p.m. we sighted the famous Tierra del Fuégo at Cape S. Ines, and a few hours after, a great part of it lay open to our eyes. The high mountains which form the southern part of the island stood out on a clear sky which reminded me of a spring dawn in the Pampas.

The table mountains of Orosco and the "Three Brothers" were clearly to be seen, and farther on, presumably so, Bell Mountain, one of the most noted points of Tierra del Fuégo, so called from its conical form. A snowy threatening-looking mass indicated towards the S.E. the existence of Staten Island. On the night of the 5th we drifted before the Bay of Policarp, so as to keep clear of Lemaire Strait, which is famous for its currents and gusts of wind, and on the morning of the 6th, having sighted Staten Island, we bore down upon it with the intention of casting anchor, above New Year Islands, in a bay, which having later on surveyed and sounded, I distinguished by the name of Port President Roca, in honour of the first President of the Argentine Republic. The neighbouring bay was honoured by me with the name of his Majesty the King of Italy, and the two points which enclose it now bear the name of Point Brin and Point S. Bon, the two men to whom the Italian navy owes its reconstruction. But we must not anticipate events. Our intentions were very soon frustrated by a fresh wind from the N.E., accompanied by such clouds and heavy rains that our horizon was restricted to little more than

a few hundred feet. It was necessary to abandon the idea of approaching the island, and we were obliged to stand out to sea. Towards 11 a.m. the weather cleared up, and we made a second attempt upon Port Parry, but when two miles from its mouth the snow fell upon the entrance with the rapidity of a stage curtain. Before us there was scarcely enough water to turn in; but we preferred a probable danger to a certain one. We put the helm close to the wind, and made all sail, and succeeded in heading Cape S. Anthony, and getting again out into the open. In going away from the coast, after so tempestous a retreat, I contemplated, and not without a feeling of terror, the naked peaks and dark precipices which were revealed to us from time to time through the snow, and my mind dwelt on the thought of those desolate lands, on the summits of which only the falcon hovers, and whose history contains only a series of tempests and struggles for life. Such at least were some of my thoughts, and such are those of many who learn from books to look upon the Island of Staten as the tomb of the ships which approach it. What a change was to be effected in my mind on the contrary when two days afterwards the elements became calm, and we entered with very little sail the extensive Port Roca. The morning was uncommonly splendid, and the island lay spread out before us in all its grandeur and magnificence. Every moment new marvels were discovered, and the black tint with which the base of the mountains was covered changed quickly into the dark green of a very rich vegetation, forming a pleasant and strange contrast to the naked rocks and dark declivities with which Mounts Buenos Ayres, Rona, Buckland, Acquii precipitate themselves to the lowland mountains, with all of which we were later on to become so familiar. But this agreeable effect was exaggerated by the disagreeable days passed at sea, and by the sterility of the countries previously examined. For after a short stay in the island the riches which had struck us so much during the early days of our sojourn continued diminishing by degrees, and the illusions gradually vanished. If the result of our observations on Staten Island are not very encouraging to speculators, one advantage must at least be gained by our

expedition there, which is that of obliging those who are interested in the matter to cast a glance on those terrible cemeteries (words fail me) of hundreds of ships, and to apply some remedy for the preservation to commerce of so much riches and so many lives. Staten Island, instead of being a scarecrow to the ships bound to the Pacific, should, on the contrary, be a guide to reach the much-dreaded Cape Horn.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE Association work in the provinces has been carried on with considerable activity since our last article appeared in the Magazine. But as we have often had occasion to remind our readers, meetings are fewer in number and scantier in attendance as the evenings grow longer. The Bishop of the Falklands' arrival in England has, as usual, led to numerous requests that his Lordship may visit provincial Associations. It is but natural that his presence should be desired, for he is not only the representative of our Church in South America, but the acknowledged founder of our Mission Station at Ooshooia. But we must beg our readers to bear in mind that even a Bishop cannot be in two places at once, and moreover that our friend comes home for rest, not for continuous speaking and preaching. When to this we add, what may seem inconsistent with the foregoing, that the Bishop's Sundays are filled to the end of August, we are sure that friends whose invitations we are compelled to decline will not attribute either to his Lordship or ourselves any lack of interest in their local efforts.

In the Southern Provinces the Bishop has preached for the Society at Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, and St. John's, Weymouth. Sermons at St. Paul's, Poole, Brasted, East Bergholt, Brixham and Churston, Twickenham, Cardiff, and Cranbourne have also been taken by Mr Allen in his own district. Mr. Manley preached at St. Mark's and Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, the latter of these being a new and important opening for the Society. Croydon parish church gave us an offertory on the Day of Intercession for Foreign Missions. The few meetings we have had have been chiefly in connection with an Annual Sermon, as at Christ Church, Worthing, and Cardiff. Mr. Welby is able to tell of some seventeen sermons and six meetings in his district during the last eight or nine weeks. It has taxed his energies to the utmost to get the necessary number of preachers, and we have to thank the Revs. H. Jackson, J. F. Greensmith, T. Taylor, E. M. Weigall, Dr. Strickland, and Dr. Dixon for the kind help they rendered us. We are glad to see that

Holy Trinity, Leicester, has returned to its allegiance after an interval of many years. The Rev. E. Davys was a warm friend to our Society, and did not allow his zeal for the Church Missionary Society to stand in the way of support of a kindred object. The meeting at Leamington produced 8*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and was addressed by Drs. Dixon and Strickland. The latter also preached for us at Christ Church, where Dr. Wilkinson has admitted us for the first time. We cannot think of Leamington without remembering the late Mr. Burr, who was a kind friend to every good cause. He passed away very suddenly after attending the funeral of his Vicar's wife.

Scotland, of which we often have a good deal to say at this time, is practically represented by the Society, and most at St. James's, Aberdeen. These Mr. Allen took on May 27th, 28th, and his visit seems to have aroused considerable interest from his having been for some years Incumbent of the church. The Edinburgh work is unavoidably postponed till July 29th, when we are to have sermons in St. Thomas's. By the death of Lady Campbell, of Dura House, Cupar Fife, we have lost one of our best and kindest Scotch supporters. All our deputations to Scotland will recall the friendly welcome they received at Dura.

Our Irish work is represented by the usual spring tour in counties Dublin and Wicklow. This was undertaken by Dr. Kearney, whose eloquence in pleading our cause is known to not a few of our supporters. He was encouraged by the kind reception accorded to him everywhere, and we can only wish that our Hon. Secretary had been able to get the pulpit of St. Matthias' Church for our representative on a Sunday. With this single exception the list of visits paid reads very much as it has for the past five or six years. The question of a special Association Secretary for Ireland having been mooted in some quarters, it may suffice here to say that so long as our Irish Hon. Secretaries are what they are, our Society would do ill to add to its staff. This we know is the opinion even of those Societies who from lack of such local support are compelled to maintain an Irish Secretariat.

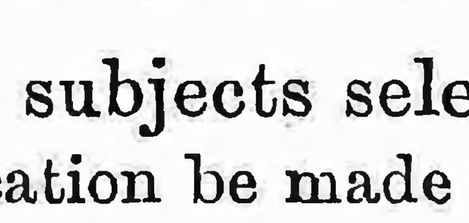
PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

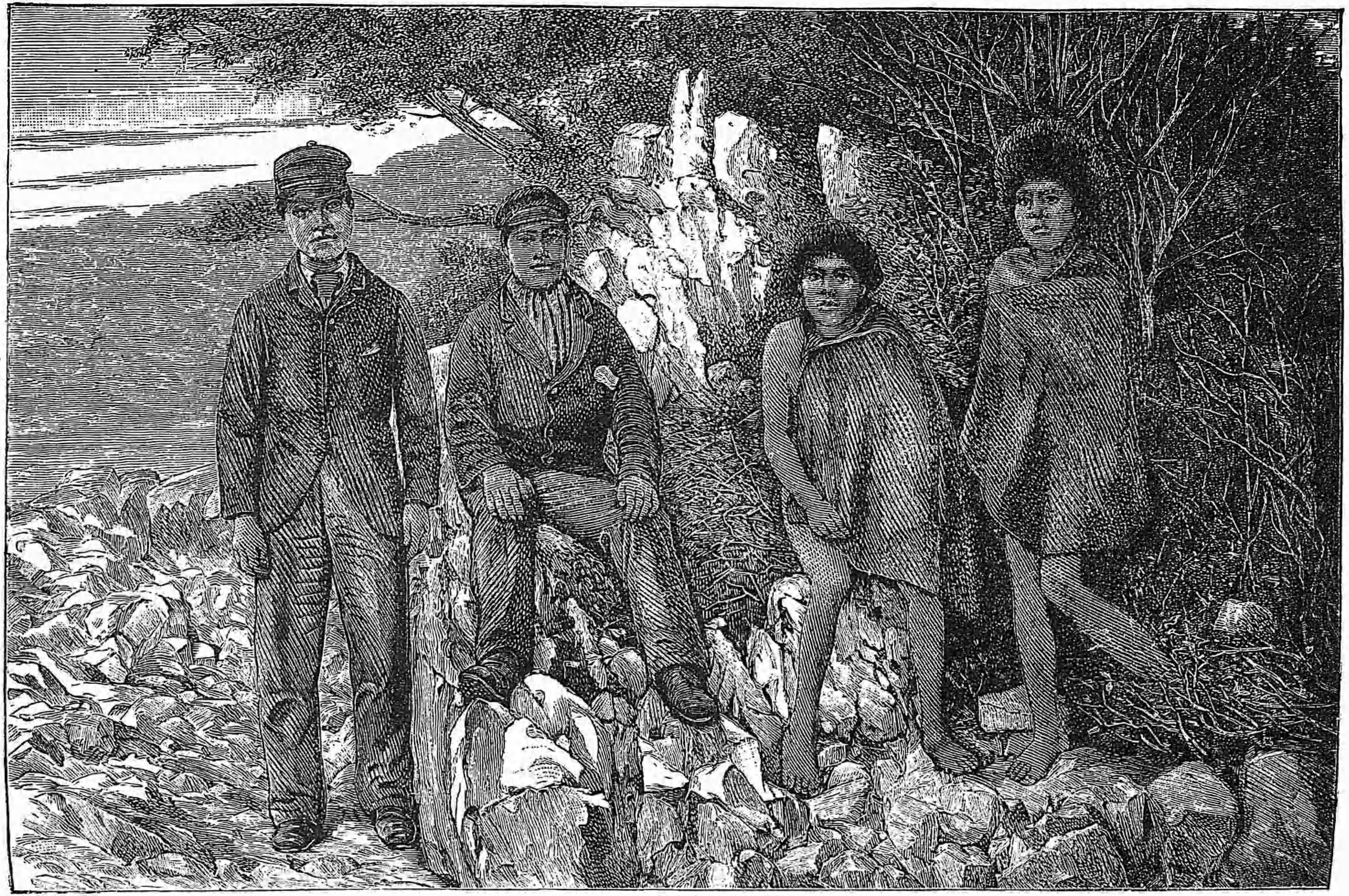
The following are the subjects selected for the 9th inst. :—

1. That continued supplication be made to the Lord of the harvest that He would move the hearts of some fit and faithful men to go forth with our Bishop to do the work of Pastors and Evangelists in South America.

2. That He would also move the hearts of South American rulers to spare the Indian tribes, and seek to win them to Christian civilization.

3. That the sum required for the proposed new Steamship for the Southern Mission may be speedily raised by God's graciously stirring up the wills of His faithful people to aid in this good work.





A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

FUEGIAN CONVERTS. ALACULOOF SAVAGES.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. F. N. Lett (*May* 17; *June* 4 and 7); Dr. Cross (*May* 23); J. Dominguez (*May* 22); T. Bridges (*January* 25, *April* 14, *May* 10); J. A. Dodds (*May* 2, 28, and 29); Mr. J. Lawrence (*April* 18 and 28).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 5th and 15th ult.

The total amount received during the month of June was £583 4s. 8d.

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

H 2
BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have to deplore on every ground the serious illness and great sufferings (so meekly borne) of Mrs. Juxon Jones, of Eastbourne, Bishop Stirling's sister. We have the more reason under such circumstances to acknowledge with thankful satisfaction the exertions of our good Bishop for the cause of the Society, both in preaching and speaking for it in the metropolis and the provinces.

The Society's cause has been pleaded in Westminster Abbey for the first time by the kind favour of the Dean and Canons —especially Canon Prothero. We may hope that St. Paul's will not long delay to grant the Society a similar privilege.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation and thankfulness that the serious epidemic so prevalent of late at Ooshooia has been, by God's good providence, withdrawn.

Mr. Bridges' letter, which conveys this happy news, contains as usual many topics of deep interest. Daily religious instruction in the Yaghan Gospel of St. Luke is carried on, while the corrected proofs of the Acts of the Apostles have come home for printing. Mr. Bridges has made a good progress with the Gospel of St. John, and also in the acquirement of the Alaculoof tongue.

It is a very pleasing feature in Mr. Lawrence's excellent letter that the French expedition are spoken of in such warm and grateful terms. Such news at this time is peculiarly seasonable, and seems to point out by happy contrast how much more blessed it is to conquer by love than by fear, and to embrace with the arms of mercy than to slay with the arms of precision.

The Rev. R. Allen, B.A., late Association Secretary, has been appointed Missionary Chaplain at Bahia Blanca, a new and important station taken up by the Society. He will carry with him our kindest and best wishes, and our fervent prayers for his success.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

FROM the Rev. T. Bridges we have received the following letter :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, May* 10*th*, 1883.

"In anticipation of the arrival of the French frigate 'Romanche' from Orange Bay, *en voyage* for Sandy Point, I write this and other letters. The 'Allen Gardiner' left for the Falklands on the 7th inst., but by her I sent no letters for home, as *vid* Sandy Point the transit of them will be so much quicker and certain. The 'Allen Gardiner,' after doing her work here in bringing us the Mission cattle from Gable Island (twenty-two of them, in two trips), and taking six young animals to Yundaghia, was emptied, cleaned, and hove down on Boat Point in order to repair the fore part of her false keel and to ascertain the state of her bottom. Previous to our late trip to Sandy Point, whilst running back here from Liwia before a head breeze, we struck a rock in a bed of kelp, over which our Captain said he had often passed in safety. The only damage done was the loss of fore part of the false keel. Mr. Smith replaced this with great success. The men slept ashore in the Church House whilst this work was being done. The weather was very unfavourable, but the seamen, assisted by natives, worked heartily at the disagreeable work.

"Owing chiefly to calms, the trips to Gable Island occupied much more time than we expected, but the transference otherwise was happily effected.

"The Mission herd now numbers 118 head, and the native possessions almost reach 100 head. Since my return from Sandy Point we have gathered in the crops of potatoes and swedes, which are disappointing. The season has been very unfavourable, owing to the prevalence of cloudy, breezy, cold, southerly weather. As is always the case, the usual early frosts came. In accordance with my promise to the Yundaghians I sent them six young animals. I had promised more, but as the most worthy of them had in the meantime been drowned, I sent them six instead of ten. The name of one worthy man was Aanaywianjiz. I had ordered of him a good canoe, and shortly before my return from Sandy Point he came to Ooshooia in this canoe. It proved to be very inferior, and was refused for me, though its furniture being good was purchased for me. The poor man left Ooshooia for a short fishing trip, and landed at one of the nearest islands at the south-east entrance of our bay. Here he was overtaken with very bad weather, and the canoe got adrift and was lost. He was with a young woman alone on the island. He unwisely

determined to swim across the narrow channel to the main and walk to our settlement. While doing this the strong current bore him in under, and he was not seen again. The young woman was the only witness of this sad affair. To his poor widow and child his death is a very sad event. The young woman was brought here the following day by John Marsh. Many friends of the deceased have made great demonstrations of sorrow over his death. No doubt has been uttered as regards the truth of the young woman's account, who witnessed his death, and she was a relative of his. It is with great satisfaction I write of the restoration to their normal health of the natives; it is now a long time since a death has occurred. Though there is no lack of wrongdoing, yet it is with great thankfulness to God I can assure you that public sympathy is in favour of right and order, and at times is very ready to express itself.

"In the course of our daily religious instruction, I am going through, in order, the Gospel of St. Luke in Yahgan. I find the natives fairly comprehend it on first reading. The attendance at our morning meetings varies greatly, being generally under twenty, though occasionally reaching sixty. We might suppose as the subject matter loses its novelty, so the people generally would lose their interest. Some weeks back, about seven in the evening, as Mr. Whaits was in the Orphanage, a stone came close by him through a window. We have not been able to ascertain who threw it. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred before; this may possibly have been unintentional. Lately some natives have built some greatly improved dwellings for themselves, and have commenced some fresh cultivations.

"I now forward to the Bible Society, with great satisfaction, the corrected proofs of the Acts, in Yahgan, for final printing. It is a great improvement on our first production (the Gospel of St. Luke), and will give general satisfaction. I hope now to make good progress in the translating of St. John, as also in the acquirement of the Alaculoof tongue. In these two works I shall be diligently occupied this winter.

"The attendance of children at school is small, owing to the irregular manner of native life and the necessity of home duties. The children are well conducted, and make progress in the various subjects taught. Mr. and Mrs. Whaits speak well of the conduct of the children under their care; the complement of these we shall fill up as pressing cases offer. The Governor's wife at Sandy Point expressed an earnest desire to me to receive through me (per the 'Romanche') an Indian girl into her house as a permanent inmate. I readily acceded, and have selected a girl of about fifteen called Mary, who is very glad to go. I believe her happiness and good will be materially promoted. Her elder brother is glad of the offer. I believe she will commend herself to her benefactress.

"At Sandy Point, or rather at an outlying sheep farm, there is a native of these parts in service, which he entered independently of us. He is,

I heard, happy and content, and I have no doubt as time goes on there will be an increasing call for the services of our natives.

"The weather this time of year is very disagreeable, being cold, wet, and muddy. Frosts by night, thaws by day, with frequent rains and scatterings of snow, and frequent strong cold winds. This state of things offer great hindrances to outdoor work. All things go on much as usual and offer little of interest, and having exhausted my materials I must close my letter, which I accordingly do with sincere regard, and earnest desire for the Divine blessing on our united efforts for the extension of our Redeemer's kingdom.

"THOMAS BRIDGES.

"P.S.—The health of the Mission party is satisfactory."

The following communications have come from Mr. J. Lawrence:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, April 18th*, 1883.

"Your sympathetic and encouraging letter dated December 15th, was duly received March 21st.

"As the yawl is soon to leave Ooshooia for the Falklands, I take this opportunity of thanking you for your many kind and prayerful wishes. We are comforted and strengthened in our work by the remembrance of so many earnest prayers on behalf of us and our Fuégian people. It is our privilege to realize that we have been called by God to this sphere of labour, and He has appointed unto each his own work, and may it ever be our sincere desire to do that work effectually, in the strength of Him whose servants we are; and in whose service (which 'is perfect freedom') we have great pleasure and delight. Our duties are many and varied, and though (as some may think) not attended with any great and remarkable results, we have cause to hope that among the many who have recently been taken from us, some who were once without even the knowledge of God are now enjoying the happiness of His glorious presence.

"Our gratitude is due to the two medical officers of the 'French Expedition,' who in every possible way have exerted themselves to benefit the natives at Ooshooia and other places, by their skilful practice and advice, alleviating the sufferings of those who were afflicted with a disease which seemed to threaten the whole community. We also thankfully availed ourselves of the opportunity (which is the first and only one) of receiving such medical assistance that some among us greatly needed, the vaccination of our children, &c. Our gratitude cannot be too warmly expressed for the blessings which have followed. Many have been restored to better health since their visit, whereas previously nearly every case proved fatal. For some time past it has been my privilege to visit most of the sick, and I have been enabled to perform this duty with much

more pleasure and satisfaction than formerly, and I trust with greater spiritual blessing to the people, chiefly because they have manifested an increased desire for the knowledge of salvation by Jesus Christ, and a little less importance attached to the wants of the body ; though many of our most advanced and promising converts have in a short time been taken from us, we are comforted to know they were prepared to be with Jesus, which is far better. That God may continue to bless our united labours at home and abroad, is the sincere desire and prayer of

"JOHN LAWRENCE.

"P.S. If you can conveniently send a few miscellaneous illustrated papers (back numbers of any kind), or assorted periodicals, &c., any such will be very acceptable, specially to our children, as to the natives, and give much pleasure. Please enclose the same, with parcels for Ooshooia, addressed to me."

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, April 28th*, 1883.

"With pleasure I embrace the opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated October 20th.

"We are now beginning to feel the effects of the cold wind and storms which prevail at this season of the year, and which at all times characterize the climate of Fireland. Winter is fast approaching, and many of us have already had severe colds. The poor natives especially are suffering. They are always so unprepared to endure the severity of the weather. They have many great hardships in obtaining their scanty supply of fish, &c. On the other hand they often needlessly expose themselves to the cold.

"The past has been a season of great trial to us all, but we have hope of a bright and happier future for those who, through the instrumentality of our work, have been brought under the influence of Christian instruction, and by the Holy Spirit have been taught to know the way of salvation through Jesus Christ.

"During Mr. Bridges' absence in the 'Allen Gardiner' the daily meetings were held as usual in the schoolroom. The number of attendance varied from thirty to fifty, chiefly adults.

"On Sunday, morning services, first in Yahgan, second in English, by the Rev. T. Bridges ; school for native children by Mr. Bartlett. After-noon service for the Indians by me. In the regular day-school Mr. Bartlett, when not otherwise engaged, gives me occasional assistance.

"The natives who arrive here from Keppel are all adults, and invariably are well dressed and have a good supply of extra clothing, and sometimes tools and utensils. Some who have had special time devoted to their education can read the English in the Roman alphabet books, but know very little of the phonetic reading. I have known many of the natives quicker and much more willing to read the English than their own language. We have lately made a necessary addition to our house of a small bedroom and back-kitchen, which has proved both useful and convenient. The work of putting it up was done by Mr. Smith, a carpenter,

who landed here a few months ago, after the wreck of an American schooner, of which he was third mate. During his stay at Ooshooia, waiting for a passage to Stanley in the 'Allen Gardiner,' and boarding with us, seeing the necessity of such work, and wishing to do something, he willingly consented to do it. The whole of the materials were sawn by the natives out of the timber at Ooshooia. Mr. Bridges very warmly expressed his satisfaction to Mr. Smith, having completed the work just at the time the 'Allen Gardiner' was ready to sail for the Falklands.

"JOHN LAWRENCE."

Uruguay.

CONCORDIA.

THE Rev. J. Dominguez writes :—

"*Concordia, Entre Rios, May 22nd*, 1883.

"The Sunday-schools are highly satisfactory, for sometimes we number as many as fifteen Spanish children, besides a few English, so this, at least, is greatly encouraging. I have before stated what I deem most necessary with regard to the Spanish Mission here in Concordia, and I now await your farther orders as to what you may command to be done.

"We have met with every kindness and attention from the English community in this place, and last week I had great pleasure in making a round of visits in the Mandisovi district, near Federation, where the farmers (mostly Presbyterians), living at straggling distances, received me with a hearty welcome. This is my first experience of what may be termed life in the 'Campo,' and I could not help being forcibly struck with what I saw. It is true, indeed, 'Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long,' but to think of the numberless sacrifices that these families are making, not to speak of the thousand risks they run, just to ensure a small fortune at some perhaps very far-off date; the deprivations in their solitary life, so far from the 'haunts of man;' their children cut off from all advantages of education, almost running wild like the cattle around them; I must confess it made me rather sad, and I at once resolved to do what I can, with God's help, not merely in the religious discharge of my occasional duties, but also in trying to sow the good seed in the minds of these little ones, whose lines may be said to have fallen in hard places when compared to those of the same rank in life in our flourishing towns and cities of Europe.

"We have lately had some very stormy, rainy weather, and the inconveniences attending it have been very unpleasant, for it is difficult to nd shelter even in one's house at all during these torrential rains, when the

sky overhead literally empties itself in streams instead of drops. We have had to pass more than one long night in moving furniture and baling out water. I conclude that these people make a very great mistake in constructing their houses with flat roofs, notwithstanding their idea of collecting and saving the water, for the spoutings being generally filled with nests, weeds, and rubbish, the water cannot get away, and therefore forces its way into the houses, which, you may imagine, are damp enough afterwards, even for weeks.

"The services in Salto and in Concordia are, as far as possible, regularly carried on; this has more particular reference to English services, as I suppose you will be aware that Mr. Bowring continues to give the Spanish ones in Salto every Sunday evening, and draws, I may say, a very fair congregation. Next week I intend visiting the head director of the river steamers, with the view of obtaining the permission to travel free on these boats to the various stations on the river. It would be a mere transfer of a privilege enjoyed by the Rev. W. H. Shimield for many years. I propose visiting Fray-Bentos at the close of June, in accordance with Bishop Stirling's request, expressed through the medium of Mr. Shimield. I am happy to say that I already possess a free "pass" on the railway, which is a great advantage in the way of economizing expenses.

"In reference to my future paper, *El Imparcial Cristiano*, it has been slow and difficult work—so many unforeseen obstacles have cumbered the way, and my task is not even yet fully accomplished, for the type has run fearfully short, and I have had to send to Buenos Ayres for a new supply, which is not yet to hand, but notwithstanding this aggravating delay I do not relinquish my trust to have it published by the 1st proximo.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

SALTO.

THIS letter from Mr. Bowring will be read with interest:—

"*Salto, Uruguay, May 20th*, 1883.

"Since my last Report dated February 22nd, of which I have received up to date no acknowledgment, we have been permitted to live in peace and quietness.

"The retirement of the Rev. W. H. Shimield from the field of his labours after many years (nine I believe) of hard work, leaves a void not easy to be filled up. Self-sacrificing, amiable, ever ready to alleviate, mental and otherwise, the sufferings not only of his fellow-countrymen, but all with whom he came

in contact, he has gained the love and respect of all, who saw in him the distinguishing traits which mark a worthy disciple of our Great Redeemer. But the Lord's will be done. May He raise up another equally worthy to fill his place is the earnest prayer of us all. In bearing my humble testimony to his great worth as a Christian and gentleman I am but stating the conviction of all. Prone as Englishmen, as well as those of any other nationality are, when once away, from home influences, moral ties and social restrictions, to fall away, it becomes more than ever necessary that our spiritual guide be *sans peur, sans reproche.* Notwithstanding the continued opposition of the priests I am glad to note the manifest interest shown by the public in our work. I will here quote a little incident which will prove, I think, that the good seed is taking root. One of our principal inhabitants, and most regular in his attendances at our services, finding great opposition from his large family who persistenly refuse to hear the pure Word, has established a family service, adopting our Church Prayer-book. I have assisted on several occasions, and trust, under God's blessing, to be the means of bringing more than one soul unto the Throne of Mercy. As the Christian Church has always prospered more during the times of persecution so I believe will be the case with us. 'The Light will prevail,' especially so I hope by the means of the paper which will be published shortly by Mr. Dominguez, who for that purpose has taken over the printing press.

"It is a strange fact, but true nevertheless, that little if any attention is paid to the religious part of the education of the boys and girls in both the public and private schools. I trust to be able to quote greater progress when I can give more time to extend the work in the country districts round the town. I am now arranging to hold service every Sunday afternoon at an estancia four leagues off; this will necessitate my riding out after morning service and returning in time for evening service.

"The day-school numbers at present twenty-six, average daily attendance twenty-three.

"The number would be undoubtedly greater, but owing to the number of free schools, where absolutely nothing is taught; still the parents send them there in preference, although in many cases well able to pay. Such is the character of the people we live amongst.

"Mr. Dominguez held Communion Service in Spanish, the first time I am told it has been held here, on Sunday, the 13th inst. The service was very hearty and much enjoyed, especially by the communicants, several of whom participated for the first time in our service; thus showing by their public act the sincerity of their religious convictions. I was greatly rejoiced to see their earnestness, and trust (D.V.) with Mr. Dominguez's help to see the Mission established on a permanent footing. In re-arranging the vestry I was agreeably surprised to find quite a number of tracts (Spanish) of which I stood in great need. We shall still need a constant

supply, for I take every opportunity of sowing broadcast the Word of Life.

"To provide a counter attraction for our junior members to the play and ball room, I have endeavoured to form a lending library with but little success up to the present, owing to the lack of good suitable books.

"Can you not help us? *Cheap* histories of the Bible, Biblical characters, stories in Spanish, are what we want. Also Sunday-school cards similar to those last sent, published by Marcus Ward and Co., are very good and were much appreciated by our children, who are constantly asking for more. The Obrero ('British Workman') of which Mr. Dominguez gave me a few copies, are also much appreciated, and I would be thankful to receive an assortment.

"E. S. BOWRING."

Lines Written by Captain Allen Gardiner in Tierra del Fuego.

"'The night is far spent, the day is at hand."—Rom. xiii. 12.

"'Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto esus, the author and finisher of our faith."—Heb. xii. 1, 2.

"Pilgrims to the heavenly land,
Journeying through the wilderness,
Meet with snares on ev'ry hand;
Subtile foes around them press,
Crosses still their path attend
Till they reach their journey's end.

"Till the night of toil is past,
Storms and trials mark the way;
But we hope to reach at last
Those bright realms of endless day,
Where ransomed saints His face adore,
Who all their sins and sorrows bore.

"Forward, then, with joy we'll press,
Faint and weary, yet pursuing;
Each conflict o'er, the journey's less—
A smoother path might prove our ruin.
Trials make the promise sweet,
Bring us to the mercy-seat.

"How few the ills we're called to meet!
How light the burdens we sustain!
Grace makes the bitterest trial sweet,
And turns our losses into gain.
Faith can unveil the darkest sky,
And view the heavenly Shepherd nigh.

"Upheld by everlasting arms,
Confiding souls can never sink ;
Safe in the ark no storms alarm,
E'en though they stand on Jordan's brink ;
And Satan there still should pursue,
Jesus will bear them safely through.

"Then let us gird our loins afresh,
And lean upon our Heavenly Guide.
We trust not to an arm of flesh,
The Lord our banner will provide ;
And every trial that we meet
Shall bind us closer to His feet.

"And when we reach that happy shore,
And in Emmanuel's presence stand,
We shall confess, if not before,
All was in love and wisdom planned,
And had one chastisement been spared,
One blessing less our souls had shared."

The Ordination of the Rev. Hugh Davies.

THE Rev. Hugh Davies, of Llansilian, near Bangor, having been appointed Missionary Chaplain at Chuput, in Patagonia, was ordained Presbyter on Monday, July 16th, by the Right. Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, having previously worked as a "Permanent Deacon" in the Diocese of Bangor.

The ordination took place, by the kind permission of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Rev. H. White, Chaplain to the Queen, at the Chapel Royal Savoy—and, as far as history serves, is the first ordination that has ever taken place within that sacred "precinct," full of so many historic memories.

The service commenced at eleven o'clock and consisted of the Ordination Service, including the Litany, a Sermon, and the Service for Holy Communion. The Litany was read by the Rev. H. White, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev.

the Dean of Bangor; while the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff read the Epistle, the Prayer for the Church Militant, and the Exhortation. The Rev. D. W. Thomas, Vicar of St. Anne's, Bangor, read the Confession.

The Bishop in "the laying-on of hands" was assisted by the Deans of Landaff and Bangor, the Rev. H. White and the Rev. D. W. Thomas and the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

The service was deeply impressive, and the Dean of Bangor's excellent sermon was listened to with great interest and attention by the large congregation assembled. The text was taken from Acts ii. 8, "And how hear we every man in our own tongue wherein we were born?" The Dean appealed to the congregation for their prayers and alms in aid of the South American Missionary Society, which had so readily come forward to help the Committee in Wales to send out Mr. Davies to Chuput.

The appeal was responded to by an offertory amounting to 21*l.* 11*s.*

Thus ended a most interesting and solemn service, and heartily do we hope and pray that Mr. Davies's going forth as the first ordained missionary of the old Welsh Church to minister to his fellow-countrymen in their "own tongue wherein they were born" may be blest not only to Churchmen, but to many pious Nonconformists who are even now ready to welcome him on that distant shore.

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from page* 167.)

Ships, instead of avoiding Staten Island, should make for it; but it is a most dangerous thing to attempt during the long nights of the Southern winter. This might be easily remedied by placing lighthouses on Capes San Diego and San Juan. I know that my proposal is not a new one, since Captain Piedra

Buena has urged the necessity for this a hundred times. Now, however, I hope that the proposal of Captain Piedra Buena will be favourably entertained, and that steps will soon be taken to erect beacons on the above-mentioned points. My pen fails to describe the feeling of sadness with which I sailed along the coasts of the island from Cape San Juan to Cape San Antonio, between which points I investigated the coast minutely. There is not a fragment of earth which does not record a shipwreck; the shores of Ports Louisa, Pactolus, New Year, Roca, and the headlands of Basil Hall, Humber Bay, Cape Coluett, &c., are strewn with broken planks, shivered masts, irons twisted by the violence of the waves, fragments of spars, &c. In my leisure moments I went visiting these broken rafts, in search of some data showing to what nationality they belonged, but except an oar of a raft bearing the Italian name "Vergeri," and a plank on which was inscribed the English name, "Jesse," I found no sign.

Captain Piedra Buena and Don Manuel agree that not less than seven or eight ships are lost annually on the coast of the Staten Island. If I may judge by the number of fragments I met with, I think that estimate is much below the mark. Rarely does any vessel reach the shelter of the Falklands Islands, most of them are capsized by the currents and the waves, in their attempts to reach that distant colony.

I consider that it is an international duty to take measures for the benefit of the poor shipwrecked people in that remote land. We have a European station at Monte Video. There are ships which pass through the Straits of Magellan weekly; it would not cost much money and labour for a ship of war to visit Staten Island and the Fuégian coast monthly or bi-monthly. Mr. Bridges, Superintendent of the English Mission in Beagle Channel, having heard from the natives that a ship was lost near Wollaston Island, immediately hastened thither to assist the crew, but he arrived too late. Having ascended an elevated plain, he saw a tent erected, and found in it nine corpses, amongst which was that of a lady. Near the captain lay the log-book, the last words of which showed too clearly the sufferings of the poor shipwrecked people:—"The hope of all

human assistance has gone from us; God alone can assist us by taking us from these horrible sufferings." I close this digression, and return to our arrival at Port President Roca. At 9 a.m. on the 8th of February, the "Cabo de Hornos" cast anchor under shelter of Moyano Shoals, in four fathoms. Scarcely had we anchored, when the bad weather of the preceding days and torrents of rain saluted our arrival, and it was not until the following day that we could take scientific possession of the island.

The astonishment which the sight of Roca Bay had awakened in us increased a hundredfold when we set foot on shore. Having only a few days before left Santa Cruz where arid plains succeeded each other, we were rejoiced at finding before us a rich carpet of flowers, exhaling an odour of magnolias, whilst over our heads gently rustled the young branches of the tall Betaloide beech-tree, and ample shelter could be found in the spacious arbours formed by the tender Antarctic beech. After a few days' stay these beauties vanished, the beeches lost their magnificence, the magnolias their brightness, and the pleasure felt at the first arrival was soon changed into sincere regret at being baffled by the petulant Antarctic beech, so small as not to be able to walk under it, and so high as not to be able to walk over it, at feeling our hands and faces lacerated by the berberis, our feet wounded by the rocks with which the island is almost surrounded, and at being obliged to pass night after night upon damp mosses or in caves dripping with water.

In spite of all these inconveniences, the island was surveyed completely both by land and sea, and more than thirty of its mountains, hitherto considered inaccessible, were measured exactly by aneroid barometers.

Each day that we passed at Staten Island we added to our zoological collections, both of species and of the number of individuals of the terrestrial and maritime fauna. The latter were found much richer than had been supposed, as will be seen by the accurate account of the zoologist, Professor Vimiguerra. The numerous collections gathered together by Dr. Spegazzini left to his successors a very limited field for the study of the sub-Antarctic flora, and especially the flora of the

Staten Island, which was investigated by that eminent naturalist in its minutest topographical details.

Nothing is more unpleasant than running with a small craft along a coast where storms of wind rush down with the rapidity of a thunderbolt, where the currents are strong and variable, and where at each point of landing there is a tremendous struggle with huge and most dangerous breakers. The minutest particulars of one of my passages from Port Roca to Port Cook are still present to my mind. I went out of Port Roca in one of the ship's boats with a fresh breeze from the West; everything led to the hope that it would last for some hours, the time required to arrive at Port Cook; but scarcely had we passed Conway Point when an angry sea from the N.E. made me watchful. I had the second reef of the sail taken in, and it was not a useless precaution, for a few minutes afterwards the wind began to blow with such violence that the little bark could scarcely carry the small amount of canvas spread. To leeward of us there was a naked coast beaten by angry breakers; we were obliged to put on all press of canvas to try to get to Port Cook before the boat ran serious risk, but we had not the time. On Cape Baily, just in the midst of one of those whirlwinds which are, one may say, the "Bobble Jock" of the poor whalers who touch at the Staten Island, two or three gusts of wind succeeded each other with such violence that in a short time a terrific sea arose. The helm was useless; it was impossible to use canvas, equally impossible to use oars; the poor bark rose, sank, and was tossed about by the action of the waves which poured over it from stem to stern and side to side. If I had had time to make similes I should have compared it to a piece of wood tossed about in a cauldron of boiling water. Just as we were fearing that we should be drawn into the midst of the whirlwind we found ourselves outside it. A long sigh rose from the breast of all as we turned our eyes towards the danger passed. The sea behind us was only a series of angry white points, which chased and rolled over each other, rising again more rapid and terrible. They seemed like millions and millions of breakers, and the noise, like thunder rolling through a valley, rendered the delusion still more real.

I was astonished at our escape, but there was no time for reflection; the weather became calm, and it was necessary to gain the port with the utmost promptitude. We reached the ship while one of those storms was raging which can only be known to those who have been to Cape Horn. It seems that our escape was owing to the very rapidity of the tidal wave. The light boat had acquired a relative inertia on the body of water which supported it, by which it was left behind to struggle with waters less rapid and less swollen. The points of the island where these tidal waves are most violent are Capes San Juan, San Antonio, Middle, South, and San Bartholomew. They sometimes attain a velocity of five or six miles. With winds from the S.W. and S.E., the waves of S. Bartholomew and Middle Cape meet those of Cape San Diego and the Cape of Good Success, on Tierra del Fuégo, forming across Lemaire Strait a sea, especially when the wind blows in a contrary direction to the current, so rough as to place a small boat in serious danger, and to cause certain damage to large ones. An American captain assured me that when the "Great Republic" tried to venture into the Strait of Lemaire with a strong wind from the S.S.W. and favourable currents, she was very near being lost. Abreast of the South Cape a wave struck athwart the ship with such violence that the column of water rose twenty feet above the bulwarks, and, rebounding on the deck, submerged it to a depth of no less than five feet. If it were not for the strong currents that prevail, Lemaire Strait would offer many advantages to ships in that tract of water between Cape San Juan and Cape Horn. Besides a comparatively calm sea along the Fuégian coast, ships would be in a better position to reach the extremity of South America, and in case of damage they would have Staten Island, the Bay of Good Success, &c., &c., as places of refuge.

The best anchorage for a ship of moderate dimensions is above Moyano Shoals to the S.W., and about half a mile from their central part. Even at low tide there are not less than twelve metres of water. As the currents are pretty strong and direct from the N.E. and S.W., the ships should cast their two anchors in such a line as to be ready to sustain the cross wind

of the locality, which is the N.W. wind. This anchorage is somewhat exposed to the winds from the N.E., but as these are seldom of any duration they do not form a serious danger for the ships that anchor in Port Roca. The mouth of the streams, which bathes the house left by us, constitutes the best point of approach. At high tide boats can go up the river for about 200 metres, and find in a little swell of it a good retreat against the breakers of the sea, which from the nature of the coast (for a large space uniform) sometimes lash the shore furiously. The anchorage of Port Roca offers, above all others of the island, the advantage of being able to leave it with some amount of wind. This cannot be said of Port Cook, Port St. Giovanni, Parry, &c., which, on account of their narrow mouth, and the sudden change of wind peculiar to all channels and gulfs, the violence of the hurricanes and the variability of their bottoms, expose to serious risks the vessels which have to enter or leave them. We met with no little difficulty in selecting the day of our departure from Port Cook; the winds still light from the South, swooped with extreme force into the narrow passage, and met us in different directions at the mouth. Every precaution must be taken in entering and in leaving such ports; the anchors should be ready to cast at every occurrence (a small poop anchor is never superfluous), the square sails should be furled, and of the lateen sails only enough spread necessary for steering the ship. Port Roca being the central part of the island, having a climate more pleasant than any other part, and a "fauna" and "flora" more abundant, was chosen by us as the basis of our studies. On the western part of the stream we arranged the house, which the under-delegate of Santa Cruz had given to us, and around it we fixed a tent that was to serve as a laboratory for the scientists who had landed with me. Before the house was erected a flagstaff, on the top of which the national colours were raised. On a fine day the bay presented a most animated aspect; hydrographers, zoologists, botanists, were dispersed over its banks, and everywhere was heard the shots of the hunters in search of occupation for the preparers and the cook. When the flag was lowered we assembled in the encampment

to recommence, on the morrow, after a savoury supper and peaceful rest, our wandering life. Thus we remained twelve days, far from the ship, at the expiration of which, travelling by land the long distance that separates Port Roca from Port Cook, we rejoined her. I knew well that we should have no few difficulties to meet on our way; woods almost impenetrable, perpendicular rocks and marshy table-lands; nevertheless I decided to go to get an idea of the interior of the country and correct its geography, a very necessary element for the navigator who goes to explore that southern land. I set out in company with Professor Lovisato and the sailors Charles and Iglesias, the only men who had proved capable of following Professor Lovisato and me in our first excursions.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IT will be seen from the General Intelligence that our good friend, Mr. Allen, known so widely during the last three years among our provincial supporters, is about to change home for foreign service. We have no doubt that many hearty prayers and good wishes will attend him to his distant sphere. The personal knowledge of the worker must greatly stimulate and keep alive an interest in the work. And we cannot but wish it were more common for those who have laboured at home to transfer their energies to the foreign field, rather than retire from the work altogether. It is eleven years since the late Rev. J. I. Lee resigned association work to take the chaplaincy at Sao Paulo, and seven since the Rev. G. P. Quick acted in the same way for the benefit of the English community at Santiago. And in both those cases good resulted from the tie thus formed between the home associations and the foreign work. Mr. Allen's connection with the Society at home has been longer far, and not only shall we at home feel an interest in him and his work as we read of it in the Magazine, but he, for his part, remembering the kind of records that were useful to him as a speaker, will, we are sure, be glad to send home such as those who will succeed him in association work can make use of. "We are members one of another" is a thought which should ever possess home and foreign workers. Speaking on this point we cannot forget that if we are about to part with one of our home staff for work abroad, we are happy in having with us several of those who have long laboured in South America. Our Bishop, though unable for reasons we

gave last month to do all he would like in the provinces, kindly preached at Chichester Cathedral on the 1st of July, and took a meeting the next day at Canterbury. The first of these is a new cathedral opened to our cause, and the sermon there will beyond a doubt not a little help our friend who so heartily labours for us at Chichester. Mr. Shimield, of nearly nine years' standing in South America, has done some good work for us in the provinces, speaking or preaching, sometimes both, at Lowestoft, Reading, and Fleet. He has also kindly undertaken to take sermons in Edinburgh and elsewhere, provided other engagements do not intervene. And after the middle of August Mr. Lloyd, with thirteen years' experience of life in Chili, has engaged to help our provincial work. We think, therefore, it is plain that the cords which bind our home auxiliaries and our foreign stations together are being strengthened.

The sermons at St. Thomas', Winchester, Stonehouse, and Odiham are the last which will be mentioned in these pages (for some time at least) as preached by Mr. Allen. We have to thank our Hon. Secretary at Bath for once more arranging for his own sermons at St. Stephen's, Walcot. If more of our helpers would follow his example we should have more leisure to seek for *new* openings.

The only association of which we have space to speak in the Midland District is Derby, where Mr. Welby and Mr. Manley between them took the anniversary sermons and meeting on July 8th and 9th. The proceeds were all but 34*l*. It is well to note in connection with the Northern District that Mr. Farmer has arranged to live in Manchester instead of Wakefield, the county palatine being the most important part of his district, and not easily reached from Wakefield.

We cannot conclude this hasty sketch without expressing our sorrow at the death of the Dean of Exeter. Few of our cathedral dignitaries have longer and more continuously befriended our Society, and seldom was our Exeter meeting held without his presidency. *O si sic omnes* we may truly say of our long list of vice-presidents.

ERRATUM.—In last number, p. 168, twelfth line, for "Society and most," read "Sermons and Meeting."

Metropolitan Proceedings.

DURING the month of May a sermon was preached at Twickenham by the Rev. R. Allen. The Rev. J. J. Manley, Assistant Metropolitan Secretary, preached in aid of the Society at the following churches:—St. Michael's, Stockwell; St. Peter's, Walworth; St. Stephen's, Westminster; and St. Augustine's, Clapham. Mr. Manley also delivered lectures at Walworth, Stockwell, Shadwell, and Poplar. The attendance at the Poplar Town Hall was very large, seven hundred persons being present. During

the month the Rev. J. J. Manley has preached on behalf of the Society at All Hallows', Bromley E., and St. Peter's and St. Mark's, Notting Hill. Mr. Manley also attended meetings at Streatham Common, and at the Schoolroom of All Saints', Gordon Square.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands preached at the parish church, Hackney, for the Society on Sunday, May 13th.

During the month of June our Bishop has been most active in his home work for the Society, notwithstanding his deep anxiety about his sister, Mrs. Juxon Jones, whose serious illness has necessitated the presence of the Bishop at Eastbourne during the greater part of his stay in England.

His Lordship has, however, preached at Westminster Abbey, St. Margaret's, Westminster, Christ Church, Kensington, and St. Michael's, Chester Square, as well as at Weymouth, Bournemouth, and Leatherhead.

In July the Bishop was to have preached at St. James's, Clapham, and at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, but being prevented by his sister's dangerous condition, the Rev. W. H. Barlow kindly preached himself at his own church, and the sermon at the Chapel Royal was taken by the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

From the same cause the Bishop was unable to attend an admirable Drawing-room Meeting, kindly given by Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, at 72, Onslow Gardens. The Revs. R. J. Simpson, W. H. Shimield, and H. S. Acworth acted as deputation. The Meeting was presided over by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry, who, as is his wont, addressed to those assembled stirring and eloquent words, and expressed his deep regret at Bishop Stirling's absence and the cause of it.

On June 25th, there was a Drawing-room Meeting held at Moray House, Lee, on the kind invitation of our old and tried friend Holt Skinner, Esq. It was densely crowded, so much so that many had to stand in the hall. It was called together to hear from Bishop Stirling an account of the work and the future prospects of the Mission in South America. It was listened to with intense and unflagging interest. Mr. Holt Skinner addressed a few kind and pointed observations to the Meeting, which, after prayer and praise, was closed with the Benediction.

On the 11th, Lord and Lady Brabazon were good enough to give a Drawing-room Meeting at their mansion, 83, Lancaster Gate. The Rev. Canon Boyd Carpenter took the chair, and opened the Meeting with a brief and interesting address. The Rev. J. F. Sulivan, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, opened the Meeting with prayer. Bishop Stirling then gave a most interesting account of the work of the Mission in South America. The Rev. W. H. Lloyd, late Chaplain at Valparaiso, also addressed the Meeting.

Canon Carpenter having to leave the Meeting in order to fulfil another engagement, the chair was taken by J. Derby Allcroft, Esq. Thanks to the Bishop and Mr. Lloyd were then voted; and Mr. Allcroft, in a few kind and forcible words, conveyed to Lord and Lady Brabazon the best

thanks of the Society for their kindness in so receiving the Meeting at their house. The Bishop then gave the Benediction.

A similar Meeting was held on July the 6th in the Church Room of St. Augustine's, Highbury, over which, in succession, W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., and the Rev. Gordon Calthrop presided, in the lamented absence of Bishop Stirling. The Rev. R. J. Simpson acted as deputation, and gave an account of the Society's work. Mr. Hughes Hughes stated several interesting facts about the Mission work in his opening address, which, coming as they did from one who frequently had, on the Committee and elsewhere, actively and generously aided the Society, were warmly welcomed.

The Rev. Gordon Calthrop, at the conclusion, made several telling remarks in his usual vigorous and original style, and closed with the Benediction.

A sermon was preached in aid of the Society at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, by the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury, on Sunday morning, July 8th.

Lee and Blackheath Association.

A PRAYER Meeting was held at the house of the Rev. W Windle on the 23rd of June. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were very hearty; and we earnestly hope that the faithful supplications offered up will meet with a gracious response in His good time and way. The Rev. W. Windle kindly presided.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects selected for the 13th inst.:—

1. That we render thanks to God for having graciously removed the recent severe sickness prevalent at Ooshooia.

2. That continued supplication be made to the Lord of the harvest that He would move the hearts of some fit and faithful men to go forth with our Bishop to do the work of Pastors and Evangelists in South America.

3. That He would also move the hearts of South American rulers to spare the Indian tribes, and seek to win them to Christian civilization.

4. That the sum required for the proposed new Steamship for the Southern Mission may be speedily raised by God's graciously stirring up the wills of His faithful people to aid in this good work.

5. That God may abundantly bless the ministrations and Christian labours of the Rev. R. Allen and the Rev. Hugh Davies, now about to go forth as Missionary Chaplains to Bahia Blanca and Chuput.

In Memoriam.

WE regret to announce the death of Mrs. Kirby, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. W. Kirby, M.A., Vicar of Barnsley and Rural Dean, and for many years one of the main-stays of our Society.

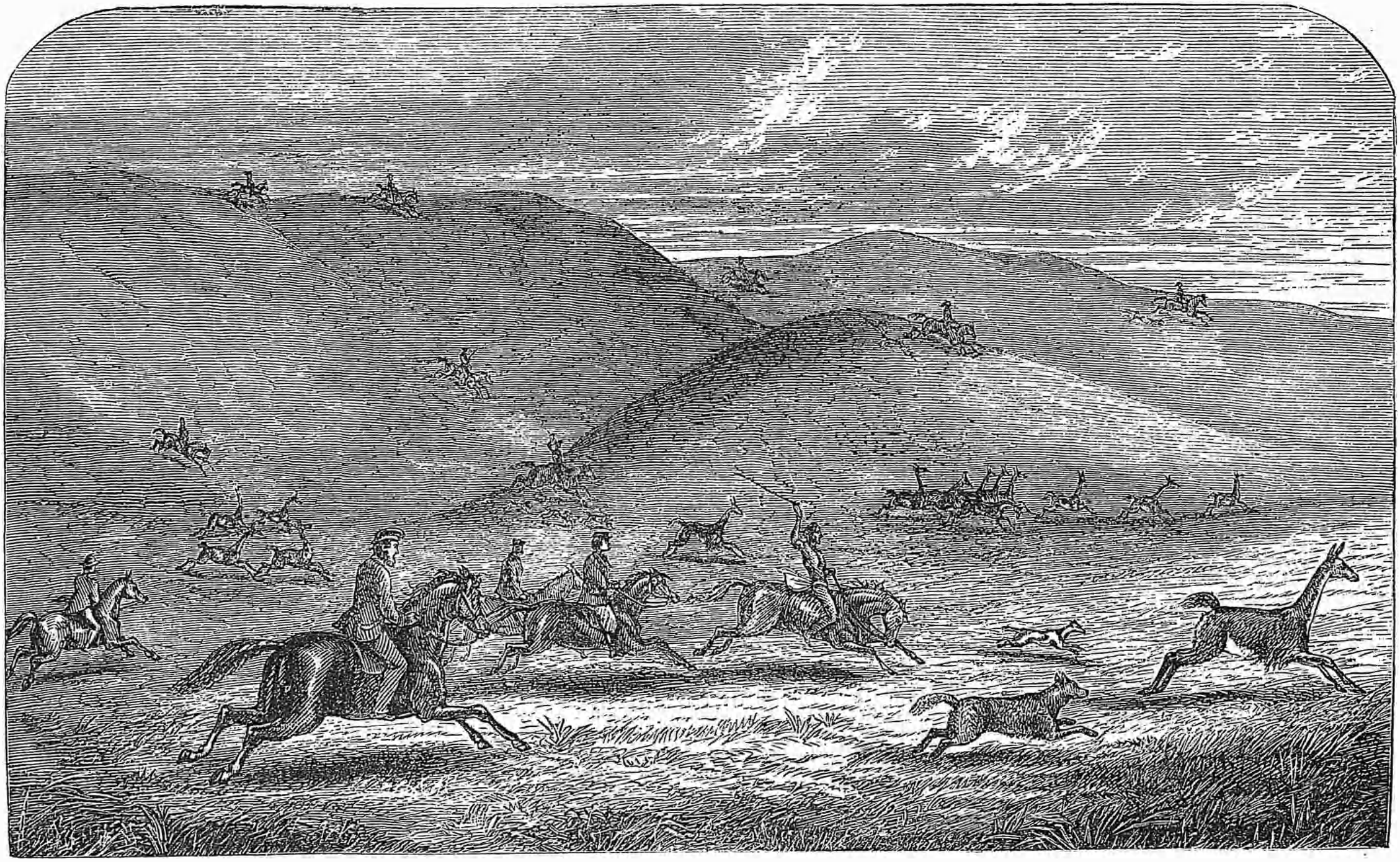
The deceased lady from 1862 to 1871 took the most active interest in the Society's work, especially in receiving our Missionaries whenever opportunity offered. The native lads who came to us in 1865 were heartily welcomed by her, and the first bazaar of any account held in London in aid of our cause was one got up by her. After five years' suffering, borne with exemplary resignation to God's will, she fell asleep in Jesus on June 23rd, amidst the tears of those whom she loved best.

THE Rev. Stenton Eardley, for thirty years the beloved Vicar of Emmanuel Church, Streatham Common, passed to his last rest and his exceeding great reward on July 17th, after a long life and an unusually active ministry in His blessed Master's service. Few men have crowded so much and such varied work into such a number of years. A sound and faithful pastor, a devoted and eloquent advocate of total abstinence, a most kind friend and neighbour, he was regarded with respect and affection by all who knew his worth, even by those who might in some points have differed widely from him.

OF a sanguine ardent temperament, whatever his hand found to do he did it with all his might, and not least did he throw his loving Christian heart into the cause and work of our Society, to which he was ever a very staunch friend. His warm advocacy of its claims, backed by the loving and unwearied labours of Mrs. Cow, our Local Secretary, and Mr. Cow, the Churchwarden, never failed to bring in yearly a large accession to our funds.

Our Committee and many of our friends deeply regret the loss of such a true, able, and warm-hearted friend.

BRITISH & DEBT SOCIETY



GUANACO HUNT, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, INDIANS AND THE OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "NASSAU."
FROM A DRAWING.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. F. N. Lett (*June* 4, 9, 18, 20, 27, *July* 2); Dr. Humble (*June* 15); Dr. Cross (*June* 29, *July* 6); J. A. Dodds (*June* 12, 26, *July* 2); J. Dominguez (*June* 22); Captain Willis (*June* 4); Messrs. J. S. Robertson (*May* 22); E. S. Bowring (*May* 20); H. Burleigh (*May* 31).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of July was £786 0s. 5d.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM
12

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP STIRLING preached on behalf of the Society at Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, on July 29th; and during last month at St. Matthew's, Bayswater, and at Kersal, Manchester, where the offertory reached 44*l*. The Bishop has also attended Drawing-room Meetings at Streatham Common and Beckenham.

Captain Willis, of the "Allen Gardiner," as may be gathered from his letter, is anxiously looking forward to a steam vessel, the acquisition of which would doubtless conduce much towards the establishment of new stations somewhere in Tierra del Fuégo, quite separate from Ooshooia.

The fund for the Mission steamer has now reached above 1,600*l*. The present sailing yawl, "Allen Gardiner," will probably realise about 700*l*.; but about 2,500*l*. more is wanted for the steamer, and for a tender which would be of great service. We trust that our friends will make a special effort to raise this sum without lessening their support to the general work of the Society.

Extracts from Dr. Humble's diary at Patagones show that he continues in full activity. His labours both as a minister of the Gospel and as a medical man are much blessed.

The letter from Mr. J. B. Evans in reference to the Patagonian Indians, and their intercourse with the Welsh colony on the Chuput, is very interesting. There seems a good prospect, under God's blessing, of this colony being a base from which the Gospel of Christ may be successfully preached among the heathen Indians.

Pastor Zink, though somewhat dispirited at certain events alluded to in his letter, is evidently full of work, which is much appreciated.

Mr. Dodds' letter from Lota is cheering, and his people may be heartily congratulated on what has been done towards the restoration of their church.

The Society has recently received from Mr. Bridges a full-sized bark canoe, about 20 feet long, such as is used by the

inhabitants of Tierra del Fuégo, with its "fittings" of fishing spears and bows and arrows. It is now to be seen by the path outside the Chilian section of the Fisheries Exhibition. Unfortunately it has been somewhat damaged in transit. A model of a Fuegian canoe, a fishing basket, and other Fuegian "exhibits," are in the Chilian section itself.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Very Rev. Randall T. Davidson, Dean of Windsor, has accepted the office of Vice-President of our Society.

The "Allen Gardiner" Mission Yawl.

CAPT. WILLIS sends the following:—

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *Stanley, June 4th*, 1883.

"We left Sandy Point March 15th at dark in tow of H.M.S. 'Sylvia,' surveying ship, Captain Wharton. It was calm, and she kept us in tow until five a.m., when we were off Bougainville Cove. We had light variable winds for some time and reached Cape Turn about five p.m., and tried to get to anchor, but failed, as the tide was so strong that we lost ground towing with four oars in our own shallop. We arrived at Ooshooia on the 20th at ten p.m. and found the health of your *employés* improving, also the natives. After unloading the cargo we made preparations for carrying cattle, for Mr. Bridges had determined for many reasons to bring the animals belonging to the South American Missionary Society at Gable Island to Ooshooia. We were very surprised to find the Mission animals only numbered about thirty, including calves. In one of my letters you will see nine were landed there, I think, four or more years ago; doubtless there would have been more had the station been visited earlier than 1881 by Mr. Bridges or other of your worthy missionaries from Ooshooia. We left Ooshooia on the 26th, arrived the next day, and went to Navarine Island to cut wood for a corral, but owing to the difficulties of weather and bad land we did not return to Gable until three p.m. of the 31st.

"We then had church on board, the singing and responses being much improved by the presence of Miss Varder and Mrs. Willis, who were with us; after which the ladies, Mr. Bridges, and the mate went ashore and gathered a great quantity of mugoo seed before dinner; after which a native service was held in a wigwam belonging to Charles Cuisenisen, the man who with most of his family were christened in the presence of Signor

Lovizato. The corral was made by Mr. Bridges and our crew, and ten large animals shipped. These were landed on April 6th, and we left again on the 10th, having Mr. Laurence and his three elder children; we took five animals and seven calves, arriving at Ooshooia on the 14th at three p.m.

"Mr. Bartlett accompanied me to Yendagia and returned on the 19th with a living gale, during which we carried away our squaresail yard, having to double-reef the mainsail with the wind right aft. As we hauled on a wind inside the bay one reef was let out, and the 'Allen Gardiner' surprised them all at Ooshooia by her agility and sail-carrying properties. In February last we were going through Kelp, near Ooshooia, which we had passed through and sounded in before, and we unfortunately struck and turned head to wind, and then backed without anything being done by us; but hauling the mainsheet to windward we did not touch again, although there was a swell. On our voyages after we often dragged kelp with us, and on the completion of our work we took out the ballast and hove down in the Canoe Inlet, which just floats us when light at high water at the very point. The false keel was splintered some three or four feet and the metal off it a little farther aft. Mr. Smith put on a new piece perhaps to seven feet long, and the 'Allen Gardiner' is again all right. After taking in hides and poles, fuel, &c., we left Ooshooia on the 7th of May and arrived at Keppel on the 17th, having stopped at Carcass and Saunders, each place one night, having a letter from Mr. Bridges on the orphans' account. The next day I went to Shallow Bay for the Keppel mails, after which we landed the cargo.

"The newspapers tell of much trouble at home and abroad, on sea and land. We have much cause to be grateful to our Heavenly Father for the mercies and benefits we receive in the 'Allen Gardiner' and the Mission generally. We have been wonderfully and mercifully preserved amidst many dangers seen and unseen. I desire continually to be grateful to God and to more than ever devote myself to His service, and in doing good by example and practice. "J. C. T. WILLIS."

Patagones.

EXTRACTS from the Rev. Dr. Humble's Diary:—

"*Sunday, 3rd.*—Held Divine service as usual. I preached a sermon appropriate to St. Andrew's-day, which was on Thursday. I was called to an Indian wounded in the head.

"*Tuesday, 5th.*—I was sent for to visit a man across the river wounded by a bullet shot. Went a short way out of the town to see a boy with a broken leg.

"*Thursday, 7th.*—Visited some sick persons on both sides of the river.

"*Friday, 8th.*—Feast-day and public holiday. A person came for medicine for a woman who had been bitten by a poisonous spider. These cases are not uncommon, and the symptoms are almost as severe as those produced by a snake-bite. Severe storm about sundown.

"*Sunday, 10th.*—Held Divine service. Took my text from one of the Lessons (1 John iii. 2), 'Beloved, now are we the sons of God,' &c.

"*Tuesday, 12th.*—An Indian came to the dispensary with his arm broken from a blow given him by an officer. I set his arm. I visited several sick persons on both sides of the river.

"*Saturday, 16th.*—Two English engineers of the steamer 'Villarius' came to consult me medically. Preparing for to-morrow's sermon.

"*Sunday, 17th.*—Held Divine service. Thursday next being St. Thomas's-day, I selected the character of that Apostle as the subject of my sermon.

"*Tuesday, 19th.*—I met Mr. and Mrs. Mullhall on the other side of the river. Mr. Mullhall is one of the editors of the *B. A. Standard.* Mr. Ackerley, who left the town on Sunday for his farm, has not since been heard of, and it is feared he has been lost in the camp.

"*Wednesday, 27th.*—Weather cold and boisterous, so I remained indoors, and did some posting of my books. A ship arrived here with, I am told, some twenty families of emigrants.

"*Saturday, 30th.*—A ship left here for Chupat with some Welsh emigrants on board.

"*Monday, January 1st,* 1883.—Another New Year's-day. Who can tell what another year may bring forth? We know, however, that whatever happens will be for the best, and so we will go on our way trusting in the guidance of the great Captain of our salvation, and leaving all in His hands who doeth all things wisely and well.

"*Tuesday, 2nd.*—I was called out of bed this morning to ride a short way into the camp and visit a woman who is suffering from temporary insanity. I afterwards crossed the river and visited some sick persons on the north side. Weather intensely hot.

"*Sunday, 7th.*—Had Divine service. I preached from the Gospel for the day, respecting the finding of Jesus in the Temple.

"*Wednesday, 10th.*—I was called out of bed this morning to see a case of what seemed to be a mild attack of cholera.

"*Thursday, 11th.*—It seems that a Company has been formed to put a line of coasters between Bahia Blanca and Patagones, to make three passages in the month. This will be a great advantage to both places.

"*Tuesday, 16th.*—News has come of the expeditionary army near the Andes having gained a victory over the Indians, and captured some thousand Indians, including women and children.

"*Sunday, 28th.*—Held Divine service. I preached from Genesis iii. There were more present than usual, as several Germans came to church.

Contrary to my usual custom on Sunday I had to cross the river to visit the wife of a Danish captain.

"*Saturday, February 3rd.*—The people have begun already playing at Carnival by throwing water over each other. I visited an English family, and accidentally got a ducking which was intended for somebody else. An Indian family came to the dispensary for medicine.

"*Sunday, 4th.*—I had Divine service; very few present. Ladies are afraid of going out during Carnival for fear of having water thrown over them. I was sent for to visit the wife of the Governor.

"*Sunday, 18th.*—I had Divine service. I preached from the Gospel for the day, respecting the healing of the daughter of the woman of Canaan. Mr. Kincaid, a Scotch farmer, was at church, and came into the house after the service. An Indian family came to the Dispensary.

"*Monday, 19th.*—News has come of some twenty-five Indians having been seen, and so warnings have been sent to the various farmers to be on the alert.

"*Tuesday, 6th*—The Romish priest called on me for medical advice. We conversed for about an hour on religious topics in a friendly way. I lent him an Italian Prayer-book of the Church of England.

"*Wednesday, 7th.*—A public holiday, in commemoration of a victory gained over a Portuguese expedition who some fifty years ago attacked the town of Patagones, and were repulsed with great loss."

The Indians of Patagonia.

WE have received the following letter:—

"*July* 23, 1883.

"Two or three days since a friend in Liverpool sent me a copy of the *Buenos Ayres Standard* of June 10 last, which I sent to the Rev. T. K——, and who probably will communicate with you. It gave an account of the submission of the most powerful Indian chief in the Argentine Republic, who once occupied a large territory on the Simay and Nanquen, on the Rio Negro, and was recognised as the king of all the Indian tribes of the Pampas, and had for a long time fought for his country; but unable to withstand rifles and disciplined forces, his army hunted and destroyed, their wives and children captured, and all the remnant of the tribe (who were far superior to all other Indians in civilization, cultivating their lands, &c.) scattered and driven from their country, and nothing but starvation before them, at last submitted to the Welsh settlement on the Chuput, wishing to settle near the Chuput and cultivate a part of the country, and to get missionaries to teach them civilization

and religion. It is a pity if such a good opportunity should be lost. The Welsh have already made a good impression on all the Indians by their humane and honest dealings with them, and nearly all the Indian tribes do their trade on that account with the Welsh colony. According to that paper, General Villegas recently in an Indian chief's house had better tea than what he got in his own house, procured by the Indians from the Chuput. The Jesuit priests will be ready to go there unless the Protestant churches will see their duty. The very fact that they travelled to the Welsh settlements, and submitted to them, wishing to dwell in harmony near them, is a proof that they entertain a high opinion of the Welsh, and that through the Welsh it will be an easy matter to bring them under the influence of our blessed religion. The Welsh people, although driven from the folds of the Church of England, believe its Articles and fundamental truths as earnest as themselves; and as the Dean of Bangor said in his sermon in Savoy Chapel last Monday, 'When I see your name among those that took part, God has blessed the labours of our missionaries in India more abundant than any others; that the change that has taken place in the aspects of the Cassia country is almost without parallel. Thousands of professing Christians in a country that was recently without a single Christian, and the praises of Jesus to be heard among people that worshipped nothing but demons. And we are poor and weak, but your Church being strong and wealthy, and having already so many missionary stations in South America, and the Falklands so near the Chuput Colony, which can be used as a base, the expense would be not be very great. And now the future success of the Welsh settlement is certain, having discovered abundance of metals; gold and coal, copper and iron in their immediate neighbourhood.' I received the *Buenos Ayres Standard* of June 22 to-day, stating they have made more progress in the last two years than in the fifteen previous ones. As the Dean of Bangor said the 153 have increased to nearly 2,000, but that is only a part of the truth. In 1876 they commenced to prosper, and previous to that the 153 had fallen to 87 by so many leaving; but now it will prove a centre of attraction to all Welsh people over the world, and let us hope that they will increase and prosper without exterminating the ancient inhabitants. Please pardon my liberty, but I felt that to see the scattered remnants of a once numerous nation wishing to settle and be taught to live a civilized life, and be taught in our religion, and your Society doing that very work among similar people could possibly extend its wings so as to shelter them. Also please pardon all errors, as I am writing to you in a foreign tongue.

"A good number of emigrants intend going out with the Rev. H. Davies on August 18 next, and by the *Buenos Ayres Standard* of June 22, there is a great want of emigrants felt there. The country has been proved the healthiest known. Its climate most beautiful. Never very hot nor too cold, the air clear and bracing, and although rain is uncertain and sometimes

scarce, by means of irrigation, which is easily done, the whole country can be well watered. Last harvest they had over 6,000 acres of good wheat, and are now preparing, if they can, about 15,000 to 20,000 for next.

"J. B. E——."

Brazil.

SÃO PAULO PROVINCE.

PASTOR ZINK writes:—

"*Sâo fâx do Rio Claro, May 2nd*, 1883.

"You will have seen both by my last report as well as by a letter written somewhat later to Mr. Cross that it has become impossible for me to work together any longer with the Presbyterian missionary here. Although much cast down and grieved by this I yet have cause to thank God for the work He has allowed me to do for Him during the last three months. The present circumstances prevented me from working much among the Brazilians, and therefore I was obliged to confine my work to the Germans. I had, however, opportunity during this term to preach fourteen times in the language of this country, *i.e.*, ten times in Rio Claro, twice in Pirassununga, and twice in Limeira. The congregation numbered on an average at Rio Claro 32, at Limeira 13, and at Pirassununga 27.

"In German I preached 45 times between the 1st of January and the 31st of March, *i.e.*, 24 times in Rio Claro, where the congregation numbered, in January, 33 ; in February, 39 ; and in March, 69. In Araras I preached four times to 28 people, on an average. In Crescimnal, where I was on a visit, I preached to a congregation of 65 people. Pirassununga was visited twice, and my congregation numbered 26 persons each time.

"In Leme I preached only once to 43 people.

"At Campinas and Rocinha I was twice ; the congregation at Campinas was 25, and at Rocinha 41 people.

"To Santa Barbara I went twice and preached to 19 people.

"I could only go once to Friedburg ; the congregation there amounted to 75 persons.

"Besides the places just mentioned, I was asked to take a journey to a town called Pivacicaba, in order to baptize a child. I took this opportunity to preach also, and had to my joy a congregation of about 65 people. Pivacicaba is situated about 25 English miles further than Rio Claro, but one can reach it also by train from Jundiahuy, making a great round, of course.

"As I was preaching at Rocinha, I went to Pivacicaba by train, so as to

save time, but returned with a family in a trolli, which is a light conveyance much used in this country. The Methodist missionary stationed at Pivacicaba was so kind as to offer me his room for a service. I have baptized 30 children during this term: 5 at Rio Claro, 2 at Leme, 7 at Campinas, 2 at Rocinha, 2 at Araras, 4 at Friedburg, 13 at Sâo Paulo, and 1 at Pivacicaba. I have married 4 couples: 1 at Rio Claro, 1 at Araras, 1 at Leme, and 1 at Sâo Paulo. I had 2 funerals at Rio Claro.

"There were 15 candidates for confirmation and 84 communicants at Rio Claro. I received in fees 463 milreis, *i. e.*, 99 milreis at Rio Claro; 5 milreis at Pirass; 48 milreis at Araras; 16 milreis at Leme; 50 milreis at Campinas; 50 milreis at Rocinha; 85 milreis at Sâo Paulo; 90 milreis at Friedburg; and 20 milreis at Pivacicaba.

"There is no case of particular interest to report this time in my missionary field. I cannot hide from the honoured Committee that I have worked with many sighs and prayers.

"The members of Mr. Dagama's congregation at Rio Claro at first came regularly to our Thursday evening services, but they were prevented from doing so on account of a service being fixed at the same hour in their own place of worship; this has, however, been stopped again.

"My congregation at Limeira was very small both these times on account of the violent rain; but I hope that my next report will give a much larger number.

"Mr. Dagama has only visited Limeira once in three months, so that I have resolved, from the 1st of April, if possible, to go there twice a month. For the present I am obliged to confine my Portuguese (Divine) services to Rio Claro, yet I cherish the hope that the honoured Committee will recognise it as God's will, and also be in a condition to grant me the means of carrying on the work more energetically, particularly through the spreading of Christian writings.

"I conclude with the hearty request to remember me at the throne of God.

"J. JACOB ZINK."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

THE following has been received from Mr. J. S. Robertson:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, May 22nd*, 1883.

"Since I last wrote our services in the port have been fairly attended. The sudden ushering in of winter with cold night fogs has kept several from participating in public worship.

"On the 5th my wife accompanied me to Taltal. We

were very kindly received by all. A fair number met for worship on Sunday evening. Mr. Peters, as usual, attended to the preliminary arrangements.

"I am sorry to say that the prospect of re-working the nitrate fields in the interior of Taltal is as distant as ever. Almost the sole support of the place now appears to be the recent silver discoveries at Cachinal and other places in the district. Hopes are entertained that the railway company may buy some of the 'Salitreras' and work them in connection with the line.

"On the 13th I held service at Las Animas at the 'Progreso' mine.

"Only two ships, English, have been here for some time. These were the 'Loch Fleet,' Captain Clachrie, and the 'Sarah Anderson,' Captain Puxley. On the former vessel I held one, and on the latter three services.

"School work has been carried on as usual.

"The latest news from Rome about the election of the Archbishop for Chile is that the Papal Court had not only approved of the conduct of M. Dell-Frate, the nuncio who lately visited this country, but applauded it.

"If in this case coming events cast their shadows, before 'ere many years have passed a separation between Church and State may be expected.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

LOTA.

WE are happy to publish the following from the Rev. J. A. Dodds:—

"*The Parsonage, Lota, Chili, May* 28*th*, 1883.

"It is with feelings of unmixed pleasure that I send herewith a balance sheet of the fund raised for the purpose of restoring or rebuilding the British Episcopal Church of this place. I would have sent you one before but, as you are doubtless aware, I was anxious to have the balance on the right side of the sheet before I formally closed it by putting it in print; and that is what, I am glad to say, we can now produce—a balance sheet with 136 dols. 40 cts. in hand, equal to 20*l*. 0*s*. 8*d*. sterling, which is, I think, a very satisfactory state of things. The accompanying balance sheet will, I am sure, be perused by the members of the Committee at home with interest, and equally so by the friends of the Society and English-speaking community generally in Lota.

BALANCE SHEET—CHURCH

Received.

Local Help.

	Dols.	Cts.
By Grant from ordinary Church Expense Fund made by Churchwardens	50	0
„ Subscriptions raised among the English-speaking community of Lota	322	0
„ Subscriptions raised on board the ss. "Retriever," lying in Lota Bay, December, 1882	41	0
„ Grant made by Juvenile Missionary Association of balance in Treasurer's hands from Sale of Work, held May 24th, 1882	31	21
„ Proceeds of Bazaar, held May 18th, 1883, in aid of the Church Restoration Fund, including a donation of five dollars, per Treasurer of Bazaar Committee	440	25

Extraneous Help.

„ Donation from James Balfour, Esq., Valparaiso, December, 1882	100	0
„ Donation from the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, British Chaplain, Valparaiso, December, 1882 ...	25	0
„ Grant from the South American Missionary Society, London	100	0
„ Donation (2nd) from the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, on his way home to England	20	0
Total	1129	46

29th of May, 1883.

"The work which this balance sheet represents was not done without a great deal of effort on the part of our community here and the kind sympathy of friends elsewhere. I am only giving expression to the feelings of our community when I thank the Committee at home most sincerely for their munificent gift towards this fund, being but another proof of the kindly and untiring interest they take in all that concerns the wellbeing of Lota. And I would further make myself the exponent, not merely of my own feelings, but of the feelings of those to whom I minister, in thanking most heartily those two kind friends of Valparaiso (one is now in England) for their generous gifts. I said the work was not done without effort on our part. The churchwardens and myself are extremely indebted to the ladies for the hearty and ready way in which they have lent their hand to the work. The sum raised by subscription in Lota was chiefly raised by the endeavours of two ladies, who made it their business to visit, with scarcely an exception, every member of the English-speaking community (and a few German friends beside) with a duly drawn-up subcription-list. And when it is considered that the majority of the subscriptions were of the sum of five dollars, eleven only exceeding, and ten falling short of that sum, it will be well understood what an arduous and unpleasant task it was, though so willingly undertaken and performed. We tender them our most cordial acknowledgements. Nor do we thank less sincerely the committee of ladies who, more recently, when debt foreboded dark things for our restored church, came forward and undertook to hold a bazaar and to work for it. Many were the willing hands, prompted by kind hearts, that worked for that bazaar not only in Lota, but in Valparaiso and elsewhere. And well I know, that better to them than all the thanks (most sincerely accorded) that either I or the wardens can tender them is the knowledge that they have helped to rescue the church from debt. When they see the balance on the right side of the sheet they will feel sufficiently thanked and amply rewarded. And in the execution of the work of church restoration, our acknowledgments are due to the gentleman who so kindly and in such a praiseworthy manner undertook the supervision of it. It occupied a great deal of his attention as well as his time, and they were both most ungrudgingly given. To the wardens is due unqualified praise for the efficient manner in which they have managed the church affairs since they first entered office at the end of the year 1881; and especially for their assiduity during the work of the restoration of the church, and since taxing themselves to the utmost of their ability. Personally, I must thank them for the attention and consideration they have always shown me as their chaplain, and for the way in which they have gone hand and heart into every good work. May they continue to make such work their delight.

"There is one other aid that I must not forget to mention, and that is the generous gift made by the Lota Juvenile Missionary Association. I trust

that the feeling of having done something toward this great and permanent work in their midst will be an incentive to the scholars in the Sunday-school to work more earnestly than ever for the next sale of work in connection with their Association.

"To all, therefore, who have helped us in this great and good work we tender our grateful acknowledgements, and hope to retain their kindly sympathy and interest.

"It may not be out of place here to give a succinct account of what we have accomplished with the money already spent, and what more or less we will endeavour yet to accomplish with the balance in hand. To make this clear I must describe the church as it was, as it is, and as it will or is to be.

"The church was in a most deplorable condition. Fancy a church without a foundation! And yet such was the fact, with the exception of but a small portion, and that in a ruinous state, having to be relaid. When the church was first about to be built, twenty or two and twenty years ago, the builder simply laid down great beams on the ground flush with the surface and erected the edifice thereon (it had had an addition somewhat later). The flooring was thus on the earth, which, together with the want of proper drainage, combined to keep the place in a constant state of humidity, and hastened the decay of the timber. The building had seven windows, but all on one side, and bore more the appearance of a barn than of a church, from the outside; and, strange to say, the windows were on the side of the church upon which the sun scarcely ever shined, which, together with the fact that the inside of the church was lined with a dark kind of wood, perfectly unfamiliar with the paint brush, made it gloomy in the extreme. And one more feature I must not omit, though I cannot narrate all the peculiarities of this incongruous building—the uncomfortable fact that it had so given way to the ravages of time, and the settling of the earth, through the coal mines beneath, that its walls were something like eight or ten inches out of plumb!

"Not very cheering certainly, in a country where earthquakes are by no means a luxury. Such is a brief sketch of the church as it was. It is now on a firm foundation, with the flooring off the soil. Light is admitted through four windows on each side of the church, and through one on each side of the doorway, which is now in the centre of the end, and has a Gothic porch, if such architectural terms are permissable in a wooden structure. The seats are now divided, making the aisle up the centre, instead of at the side. The beams and flooring have been entirely renewed; the roof partially so. The walls and ceiling painted, and various other little improvements too numerous to mention. I need hardly say the church has been put upright, and quite one-half the timber renewed. To prevent any inclination to fall out of the upright, it has five supports on each side which, encased as with the two at the side

of the door, have an ecclesiastical as well as durable effect as buttresses. Such briefly is the church as it is,—bright, cheerful, and comfortable as a church should be. We desire now to encase the remaining supports, make the fence secure, properly level and drain the ground, hang swing doors at the entrance, and attend to various other little improvements needed, and, if possible, to erect a little steeple to mark it still more as a church. We doubt whether our funds will accomplish all this, but time may bring even money; and of this we may be sure, that while the present wardens remain in office, the funds will be laid out to the best advantage.

"Now, after all this work and anxiety, one cannot help reflecting for what has been all this effort and spending of money? Has it been to make the house of God decent and a credit to the community merely? I think not. Laudable as such an object may be in itself, it is not the reason why the Church of God should be preserved from decay. There is a better, higher, the true reason—it is to be frequented and not to be looked at. If that church is to be worth the money that has been and will be expended upon it, it must be a 'House of prayer.' Lota will be little the better for its existence, if it is not known by many—young and old, employers and employed—as a place in which they have found peace, obtained comfort, and gained strength. Such a place I am persuaded some have found it to be, yea, and some who do not now avail themselves of its privileges, in days when that man of God, the Rev. Allen W. Gardiner, occupied the pulpit.

"And why should it not be so now? What is the use of all this spending of money, if no privileges are to be reaped? May many more come to church, not merely to hear the preacher but to pray.

"While, therefore, I most heartily congratulate the community on the good work done, and the way they have done it, I would remind them of the real end and object of it all. And if the interest that this work of church restoration has excited should result in a larger and more regular attendance at the services of the church, the most devout wishes of the chaplain will be realised, our community will, without doubt, be benefited, and God's name be glorified.

"With my kind Christian regards to the Committee, Mr. Simpson, and yourself, and the assurance that the kindly interest and sympathy shown by them in the work here is duly appreciated. "J. A. DODDS."

New Edition of "First Fruits."

THE Edition of our well-known little book, "First Fruits of the South American Mission," published in 1873, has by this time become rather out of date, and therefore the Committee of the Society have thought well to bring out a fresh one, giving the history of the work in South America up to the present time. The new edition is just

published under the title of a "Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the South American Mission; or, First Fruits Enlarged." The preparation of this work was entrusted, as was the original "First Fruits," to the Rev. J. W. Marsh, Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester, whom it pleased God to call away when engaged in his "labour of love." His widow, and the widow of Captain Allen Gardiner, most kindly assisted towards the completion of the unfinished work of Mr. Marsh, which thus comes before the friends of the Society in the form, as it were, of a touching "In Memoriam" publication. The main addition to the original "First Fruits" consists in a sketch of the work of the Society during the episcopate of Bishop Stirling, and the volume concludes with a reference to the interesting episode which occurred at the Annual Meeting of the Society last spring, when Lieutenant Bové, on behalf of the King of Italy and his Government, presented a gold medal to the Society, in recognition of the services rendered to the "Antarctic Expedition" by the missionaries of Ooshooia, and of the great work they have done towards Christianizing and civilizing the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuégo.

The new "First Fruits" is a larger book than the original, and is printed in much larger type, so that even weak eyes may peruse it without difficulty.

The price of the "Narrative" is One Shilling.

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from page* 188.)

Starting from Port Roca, my companions and I traversed the swamps that surround the bay, and began to ascend the mountain chain which connects Mount Roma to Mount Buenos Ayres. We were well repaid for the fatigue of the ascent by the magnificent panorama which we enjoyed from the top of Mount Lavona. The day was exceptionally fine for those latitudes, consequently from the summit the eye embraced the whole of Staten Island, the distant coast of Tierra del Fuégo, and two vast masses of water—the Atlantic Ocean to the north, and the Southern Ocean to the south, both of them calm as a tropical sea. Mounts Filton, Buckland, and Roma were stretched out before us in all their majesty; their pinnacles, waterfalls, and the hundred little lakes that bathe their feet

reminded us of the magnificent views of our Alps, but they appeared to us still more beautiful, from the knowledge that we were the first to contemplate them and the first to describe them.

Having determined the position of Mount Lavona, and fixed, by means of the prism, the position of some of the more important sights, we began to descend the southern slope of the mountain. This is as gradual and gentle as the corresponding slope towards the Bay of York is precipitous. Our greatest difficulties were on the heights of Mount Caboto. For an hour we had to scale a frightful cliff, and beneath frightful falling masses, more threatening than the sword of Damocles. In the normal condition of the island, that is to say, amidst wind and rain, it would have been imprudent to have ventured on so difficult a pass, but the weather was encouraging, and our limbs in good condition; the neighbouring valley looked undesirable; we, therefore, after a brief discussion, decided for the mountain.

Passing from bough to bough, and from rock to rock, and with no inconvenience save that of a slight pause whenever a mass was hurled below, we at length reached the Comba Aspromonte, for such is the name given to the point (?) which forms the termination of the ridge we had just traversed. Having slightly refreshed ourselves and having found out the way to go, we descended into a boggy plain; after passing which we arrived at the foot of a chain of mountains, terminating in Cape Cooper on the Atlantic side, and Cape Webster in the Southern Ocean.

This chain is not less rugged than that of Mount Caboto; and the descent into the valley, situated to the east of it, cost us an hour of laborious toil. In spite of the difficulties which the ridges presented to us, we preferred them to the plains, where the dense shrubs of Antarctic beeches, the soft strata of mosses, and the extreme humidity of the soil, rendered walking most disagreeable to us. It was the mosses especially that we most dreaded, for they offered no resistance to the foot; they reminded me of my excursions on the tundee of Siberia, where the body sank to the waist in the snow, and a few steps

only were enough to overcome even the strongest nature. We with pleasure decided to retrace our steps towards Port Cook by the rocky sides of Mount Castel Romano. Night overtook us almost on the summit of the mountain. A large stone which projected a few feet over the underlying ground offered us the hospitality of a wretched shelter, which Professor Lovisato and I tried to render comfortable, while Charles and Iglesias prepared our not less wretched supper. Never, however, did food taste more savoury; never did bed feel more soft; neither the lack of soft feathers nor the fury of the wind, which had risen in the night, nor the continued dropping of water, could avail to disturb our repose.

The next morning, having emerged from our den, and warmed ourselves with a few drops of coffee, we resumed our journey. The aspect of the sky presented a grievous contrast to that of the preceding day. Large black clouds covered the tops of the mountains, from the sides of which rolled down gusts of wind so violent that two or three times we were obliged to throw ourselves down on the ground. With such weather as this, we had little opportunity of admiring the beautiful scenery amidst which stand Mounts Castel Labino, Castel Romano, Acqui, Maranzana, &c., and, having made the altrimetrical and topographical observations, we tried to reach Port Cook before the storm, which was springing up from the horizon, could overtake us. Great was our satisfaction when, climbing over the summit of Mount Genoa, we saw Port Cook lying almost at our feet and, at the head of the bay, with her poop close to the shore, the "Cabo de Hornos." Leaving on the top of Mount Genoa a record of our excursion, we descended to the sea, and a few minutes afterwards we were on board.

This was not the only excursion made by Professor Lovisato and myself. After staying for a few days in Port Cook, which I employed in making a chart of the port, we started together for Port San Juan, accompanied by Dr. Spegazzini and the two sailors of whom previous mention has been made. Having climbed without difficulty the mountains which shut in the eastern side of the port, we reached a vast plateau, beyond which is the right bank of Blossom Bay.

This bay, briefly described in the chart of Lieut. Kendall, is divided into several arms, the chief of which terminates in a sandy coast, which might possibly, if not easily, be made use of for the purpose of embarkation. Beyond Blossom Bay the ground rises with slight undulations, as far as Mount Richardson, one of the most conspicuous mountains of the island, and easily distinguished by its conical form. Professor Lovisato, who left traces of our visit on the summit, measured its height at 734 metres.

The night of March 5th was one of hard trial for Professor Lovisato, Dr. Spegazzini, and me. Darkness overtook us in the midst of a marshy wood, situated on the southern slope looking towards Port San Juan. No choice of a place of repose was left to us but that of perching on the branches of a tree like a bird, or stretching ourselves out in the mud like a worm. Both ways were tried, with this result, that when the longed-for dawn arrived, not one of us had closed our eyes.

The descent to Port San Juan was not so easy as we had imagined it the day before. We at length, however, arrived at the level of the sea, and soon afterwards went on board the English ship "Capricorn." Here we remained for three days on account of bad weather, I employing myself in the examination of the port, and Signors Spegazzini and Lovisato in the studying the flora and the geology of the neighbouring mountains.

San Juan would undoubtedly be one of the finest ports of the island were it not for the strong currents which cross its mouth. In consequence of these, a ship cannot venture to enter or leave the port without a settled wind. The "Capricorn" tried to enter Port San Juan with a light breeze, and the result was she narrowly escaped being dashed by the flood-tide on to Cape Furneaux and had to struggle for two days against the current before reaching that harbour.

A ship having to make a stay of a few days at Port San Juan can anchor under Vega Point; but with a strong N.W., or N.E. wind, the sea breaks in with too much violence to allow of approach being made to any point of the little bay. I speak from experience, for my companions and I, having attempted

to land there, even from a boat managed by hardy sealers and whalers, were all, both boatmen, and travellers almost on the point of breaking our ribs against the sharp stones of the coast.

The best anchorage is undoubtedly the head of the port in front of a stream. As hurricanes from the S.W. are very strong at that point, on account of the steepness of the surrounding mountains, it would be desirable to cast anchor in four directions; a ship would otherwise be in danger of stranding, as the bottom shelves very rapidly towards the middle of the basin, where the depth of water is about fifty metres. A similar recommendation may be given for all the ports of Staten Island with the exception of Port Roca. Through not having followed this advice we were often obliged to weigh the anchors in Port Cook in order to disentangle them, and we twice ran aground almost in the middle of the port.

The result of the mountain excursions made by Lovisato and Spegazzini exceeded their expectations. The ridge, which, detaching itself from Mount Richardson, forms Cape San Juan, has a much greater elevation than that indicated on the map; it varies from 500 to 400 metres (1,600 to 1,300 feet). Rugged in the vicinity of the above-named it becomes more uniform on approaching Cape St. Juan, descending eastward with a comparatively gentle slope.

By this ridge the seal fishers communicate with the east coast, where, it appears that otters were formerly very abundant.

The bitter war waged against this poor animal by whalers and fishermen is a sad story. Otters have nearly disappeared from Staten Island. A ship engaged in the capture of them can seldom cover the expense of her outfit; it is this which causes the island, once so much frequented, to be deserted. Don Manuel, with the "Tuchitighin," pays it an annual visit, attracted thither by the humane idea of saving the ships and the crews that are wrecked on its coasts, rather than by the hope of gain by hunting.

An examination of its internal hydrography shows what Staten Island must have been a few years ago, and what it will be a few years hence. Many of its magnificent ports have

filled up * and become lagoons, and the few that still remain will, in their turn, fill up and become lagoons.

There is no doubt that Humbert Bay formerly penetrated almost as far as Port Maria la Bruna, if, indeed, the two were not united. Now they are separated by a series of lagoons, of which the largest, Lovisato Lagoon, is three miles deep and half a mile wide.

What a magnificent port it must formerly have been! On the one side Mount Roma, and on the other Mount Buckland, like two immense giants, forbid an entrance to it; at its head a dark precipice—a rugged frowning ridge, never yet trodden by human feet, and which perhaps never will be; and all around cliffs, abysses, waterfalls, and groups of trees and stones.

The climate of this island is one of its greatest enemies. Damp and cold give it no truce. Even in the warmest days of summer the thermometer scarcely rises as high as 12 degrees, and it is not then rare to see the top of the mountains still covered with snow.

All things being taken into account, we arrived at the island full of enthusiasm, and left it full of melancholy.

(*To be continued.*)

The Departure of the Rev. Hugh Davies for the Welsh Colony on the River Chwynt in Patagonia.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE readers of the South American Missionary Society's Magazine who have been interested in either the temporal or spiritual welfare of this important Colony will be glad to learn that the Rev. Hugh Davies has started for the settlement, to the spiritual care of which he will devote the whole of his time and energies. He left Liverpool on the morning of August 18th, in the "Maskelyne," with his family, some members of which are likely to be

* That is to say their *mouths*, *vide* Darwin on the general rise of the land throughout the whole archipelago.—*Voyage of a Naturalist*.

very helpful in the Mission work. The Revs. D. W. Thomas and Thomas Kirk came to see him depart, as also the Rev. M. D. Jones from Bala. In the same vessel were about twenty-five emigrants for the colony, besides a number of passengers for various parts of the Argentine Republic.

Before sailing a short service was held in St. Nicholas's Church, near that part of the docks where passengers embark in the tender. Mr. Davies had the afternoon before taken leave of the Bishop of Bangor, who presented him with a copy of Canon Liddon's valuable Bampton Lectures upon the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Many of his friends went with Mr. Davies to the ship, where soon the bell rang and all had to retire to the tender, which accompanied the ship a little way. At length the last farewells had to be waved; but our prayers for a safe passage and labours blessed of God will follow Mr. Davies.

We are glad to say that Mr. Davies conciliated the high regard of all the new friends whom he met.

We may remark, in closing, that when we learned that the tender in which we sailed cost 6,000*l*. we thought half that sum a very moderate amount to raise for the Bishop's steamer.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

OUR return for the last part of July and the first three weeks of August is always somewhat scanty as meetings are scarcely feasible, and sermons, though to be obtained in goodly numbers, are necessarily limited by the measure of preaching power at the service of our Society. With some of our regular staff and most of our Hon. Deputations on holiday, it is often difficult to accept all the pulpits that are offered to us in the later part of the summer. Mr. Farmer is to spend no less than three months in Irish work, and we propose to insert a summary of his tour when it is completed.

The sermons in St. Paul's, Princes Park, Liverpool, were taken by Mr. Welby, and resulted in collections of nearly 20*l*. He also preached for the Society at St. Paul's, Sheffield, which, like Liverpool, is outside the limits of the Midland District. We much need more honorary clerical help in the North, and shall be glad to correspond with any friends who

could give our Society a Sunday or two during the year. Mr. Shimield's sermons at St. Thomas's, Edinburgh, after a deduction of the average, produced 20*l.*, which constitutes Mr. Dawson a "Life Member." Mr. Redknap kindly advocated our cause at St. John's and St. Andrew's Churches, Cardiff, and thus added some 24*l.* to our funds. The Society is much indebted to the Vicar of Cardiff and our energetic Hon. Secretary for the progress of our work there.

The Vicar of Abersydan was good enough to preach the Annual Sermon at Pendoylan.

The visit of Mr. Shimield to Lindfield, in Sussex, on August 5th, seems to have excited much interest, and the collections were the largest we have ever obtained there.

Mr. Lloyd's first sermons since his return were preached at St. James's, Edgbaston; and, though owing to the time of the year only 12*l.* 8s. was collected, we have no doubt his advocacy would be productive of an increased interest in the Society's work.

As we noticed at the outset, we postpone till a later date the record of our Irish work, but we may just mention that sermons were preached at Christ Church, Kingstown, and St. Paul's, Glenagary, on Aug. 19th, and that the Rev. Canon Peacock will advocate our cause at Monkstown the last Sunday in September.

The Bishop of the Falklands (and we reserve this to the last, as the best item in our provincial proceedings) preached for us at St. Paul's, Kersal; and the Rector, the Rev. Prebendary McDonald, was able to remit over 44*l.* as the result of his Lordship's appeal. A few more openings of this kind would materially improve the financial results of our work in the provinces.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects selected for the 10th inst.:—

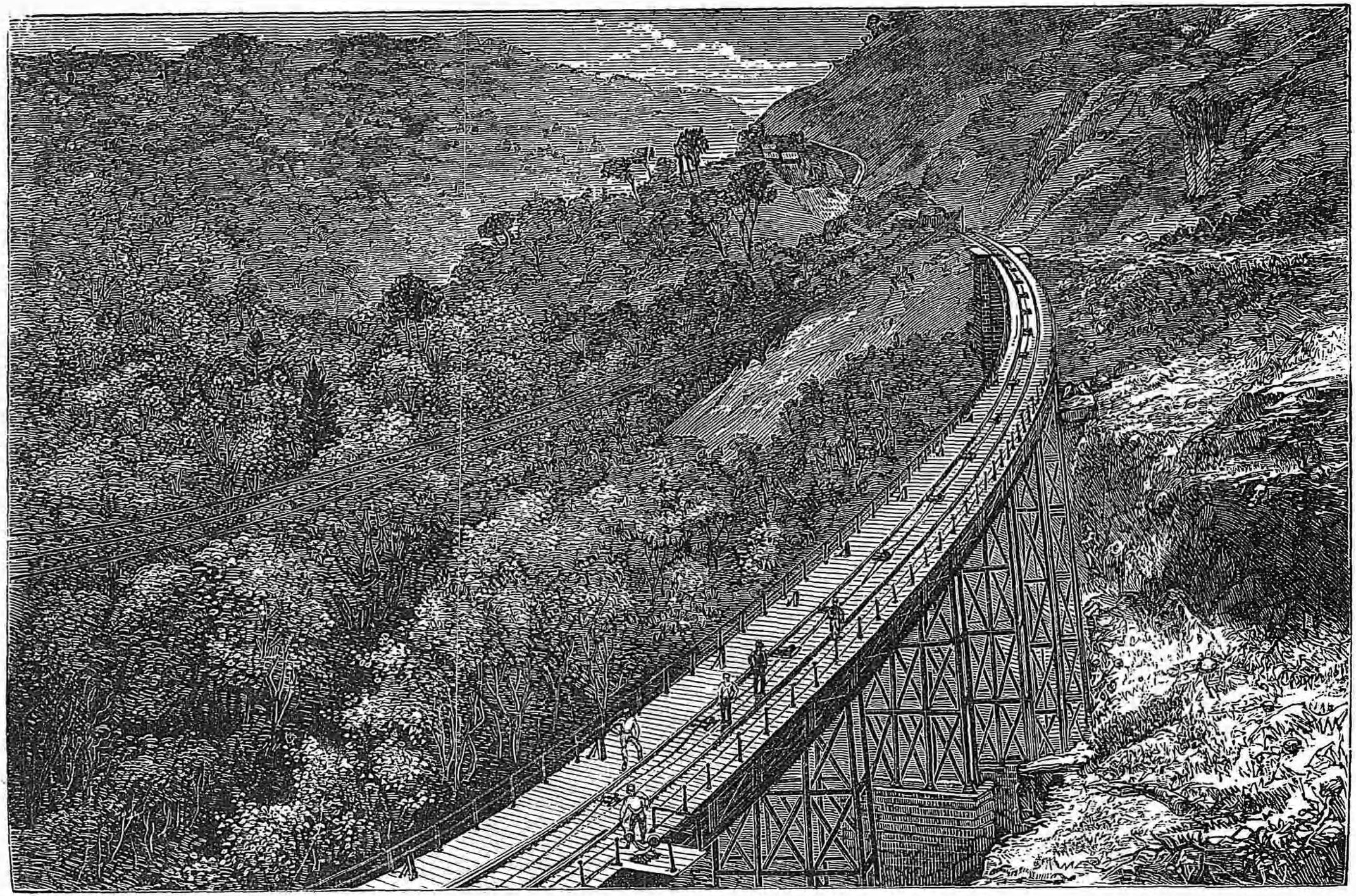
1. That continued supplication be made to the Lord of the harvest that He would move the hearts of some fit and faithful men to go forth with our Bishop to do the work of Pastors and Evangelists in South America.

2. That He would also move the hearts of South American rulers to spare the Indian tribes, and seek to win them to Christian civilization.

3. That the sum required for the proposed new Steamship for the Southern Mission may be speedily raised by God's graciously stirring up the wills of His faithful people to aid in this good work.

4. That God may abundantly bless the ministrations and Christian labours of the Rev. R. Allen and the Rev. Hugh Davies, now about to go forth as Missionary Chaplains to Bahia Blanca and Chuput.

BRITISH



VIADUCT ON SAO PAULO RAILWAY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. Dr. Cross (*August* 6); J. Dominguez (*July* 13); J. A. Dodds (*July* 12, 24); F. N. Lett (*July* 24, *August* 1, 2); Captain Willis (*July* 10); Messrs. W. Bartlett (*June* 20); H. Burleigh (*July* 2); J. Ferguson (*July* 1, 7); J. S. Robertson (*July* 16); J. R. Tyerman (*August* 2).

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of August was £942 6*s.* 6*d.* (including a legacy of £424 3*s.* 2*d*).

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

BRITISH MUSEUM
K 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are thankful to be able to announce that Mrs. Juxon Jones, Bishop Stirling's sister, is now out of danger, and making fair, though slow, progress.

The Bishop has since our last issue preached for the Society at Lichfield Cathedral; Kersal Parish Church; Hastings; St. Matthew's, Bayswater; and Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair. During the present month he has kindly arranged to preach for the same cause at the following churches:—

Oct. 14th (the Harvest Festival), at St. Jude's, South Kensington, in the morning; Dr. Forrest, the Vicar, kindly taking the evening sermon for the Society.

Oct. 21st, morning and evening, at Shortlands, by the kind permission of the Rev. H. F. Wolley, the Vicar.

Oct. 28th, morning, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, the Rev. Canon Boyd Carpenter kindly preaching for the Society in the evening.

The Rev. J. Conder, M.A., late Rector of Wendy, in Cambridgeshire, has been appointed Missionary Chaplain to Fray Bentos, as successor to the Rev. W. H. Shimield, resigned.

Mr. Conder and his family leave England for South America on October 13th. The Society will take leave of him at a Farewell Meeting, to be held on October 8th, at twelve o'clock, at 11, Serjeants' Inn, to which any of our friends are hereby heartily invited.

The Rev. R. Allen left England for Bahia Blanca on the 15th of last month, with the kindest, warmest, and best wishes of the Committee and of a host of old friends connected with the Society. We doubt not that the prayers we asked in last month's Magazine for Mr. Allen and Mr. Davies have been offered up, and will be answered in due time by Him "Who heareth prayer."

The Annual Sale of Work in connection with the Lee and

Blackheath Association will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 4th of October.

The news as to the Education Question conveyed by Mr. Lett is full of significance, and is one more pointed illustration of the direction things are taking in South America at the great centres and the necessity for God's faithful people to be up and doing in helping to supply the only education worth the name, and which can train men for both worlds.

The account given by Mr. Ferguson of his reception by the people of the Alexandra Colony is very gratifying, and, we hope, an earnest of the success of his future work amongst them.

We would call special attention to the letter of the Rev. D. W. Thomas, who has taken so warm and active an interest in the appointment of a Missionary Chaplain to Chuput, and who has acted on behalf of the Committee in Wales which has joined with us in carrying out this work. The testimony of Mr. Jones, of Bala, as given in that letter, is of great value, and speaks volumes for the character and power of our dear old Reformed Church, and also for the largeness of his own Christian heart.

The Committee have decided on sending out a Missionary Chaplain to supply the crying spiritual wants of our people and others on the Isthmus of Panama. They were invited to do this by the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Jamaica. They will be joined in this effort by certain friends in Jamaica who feel a deep interest in this work. An experienced clergyman has been conditionally appointed to this post and will probably go out soon. We have reason to believe that the Canal Company are prepared to encourage and aid any well organized effort of the Church of England for this purpose. We trust, therefore, that a Missionary Chaplain will be only one of the two or three labourers soon to be found working in this most important field.

It will be a subject of thankfulness to our friends to hear that the Committee have responded to the call of the Rev. J. Midgley by voting 100*l*. a year to carry on the spiritual work amongst the sailors at Pernambuco, the number of whom in one year in British vessels alone was 3,355.

The Rev. T. W. Wilkinson has been appointed Association Secretary for the Southern District, in the place of the Rev. R. Allen, who has been appointed Missionary Chaplain at Bahia Blanca.

The Rev. W. H. Lloyd, who was so many years the active and faithful Consular Chaplain at Valparaiso, has returned to England. Mr. Lloyd, while resident in South America, always evinced the warmest sympathy for the work of our Society, and gave us no small help. The same sympathy has led him to give us very efficient aid during the last few weeks in England by attending meetings and preaching sermons on the Society's behalf.

We trust very shortly the new Mission Steamer will be in course of building, and that the appeal for funds may meet with a speedy as well as liberal response.

We give with much pleasure the following from Miss Despard:—

"*Melbourne, Australia, June 24th.*

"My sister and I are so glad to find that there is an effort being made to provide a small steamer for the Southern Mission. It is indeed much needed. Our father often wished for such help when he met with so many delays in his journeys round about the coast, and when he was in England, now twenty years ago, he urged the advisability of selling the old 'Allen Gardiner' instead of enlarging her, and buying a small steam vessel. This idea was not approved of then for many reasons, but now that the Committee do see the necessity I hope their wish, and I am sure also that of those engaged in the good work in Fireland, may soon be accomplished. As a small help towards it, my sister and I enclose 2*l*. We wish we could send more. We should like it entered, if possible, 'From E. and B. Despard, in remembrance of their father's wish.'

"Thank you so much for sending the *South American Magazine*. We are hoping that the photographs of the Mission Station Mr. Bridges mentions may soon appear in it. What a sad time of sickness they have had. I only hope Mr. Bridges and his family may be preserved.

"BERTHA F. DESPARD."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO, &c.

THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION QUESTION.

"This important matter, which has occupied the attention of Congress and the press, reached its climax in the close of the great debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th inst. The whole force of the intellect of the Republic has been brought to bear upon this great question. The clerical party has done its utmost. The speech of Dr. Wilde (of Irish extraction), Minister of Education and Justice, is a masterpiece of sólid argument on behalf of liberty of conscience and in opposition to Romanist pretensions. With the exception of a few second-rate papers, the whole press of the country has spoken out on the Liberal side. All the great journals of Buenos Ayres, all the Rosario papers, and the majority of those of Cordoba, have spoken out in the most unmistakable "Protestant" terms. On the division being taken, the votes were, for compulsory religious education in the public schools, 10; against 41. Deputies of the clerical party not present at the division, 13.

"Mr. J. Ferguson being occupied at the Alexandra Colony, he will communicate his proceedings direct to the Secretary; his connection with Rosario being now limited to the drawing of his stipend on his account.

CANADA DE GOMEZ, &c.

"This district is regularly attended by the missionary, Mr. J. R. Tyerman.

SHIPPING.

"Constantly visited by Mr. Tyerman. Service has been held on board.

FRAYLE MUERTO.

"There being no use for them at the Frayle Muerto district, the valuable service books given in 1878, for the then projected church, have been deposited with me for use in St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario, where they form an important acquisition; and will remain as a memento of that kind interest evinced towards the settlers in that district, where but a handful of English people now remain.

ST. GEORGE'S, OR CAMP DISTRICT.

Divine service was held, with administration of Communion and a baptism, at La Caledonia Estancia, on May 24th, and Divine service and Communion on July 10th; next appointment being made for the end of August (D.V.). This Estancia lies sixteen leagues north of Armstrong Station.

ROSARIO.

A children's entertainment was held on June 28th. The newly acquired magic lantern views were exhibited, and the event was highly successful.

A festival of the Spanish Sunday-school was held on June 29th, consisting of procession, special service in church, tea, and magic lantern. It was a happy gathering, and a well-earned reward, so to speak, for our scholars, who are most regular in attendance. Our Sunday congregations have increased considerably of late.

CORDOBA.

Service has been regularly held by Mr. Hughs, and Spanish service monthly by Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Henriksen being occupied in his Bible Society Mission in introducing the Scriptures into the Republic of Bolivia. Sunday-school has been conducted by the teachers, Mr. F. Wood, Mrs. Demmler, and Miss Goodenough. The day-school has been efficiently conducted by Mrs. Demmler, assisted by Miss Goodenough. The latter now retires. I visited Cordoba on July 4th, when service was held, and I preached from Matt. xvi. 26. I have also visited Cañada de Gomez recently, in order to select a site for the school (and church), which we hope to erect.

F. N. LETT.

Gran Chaco.

THE ALEXANDRA COLONY.

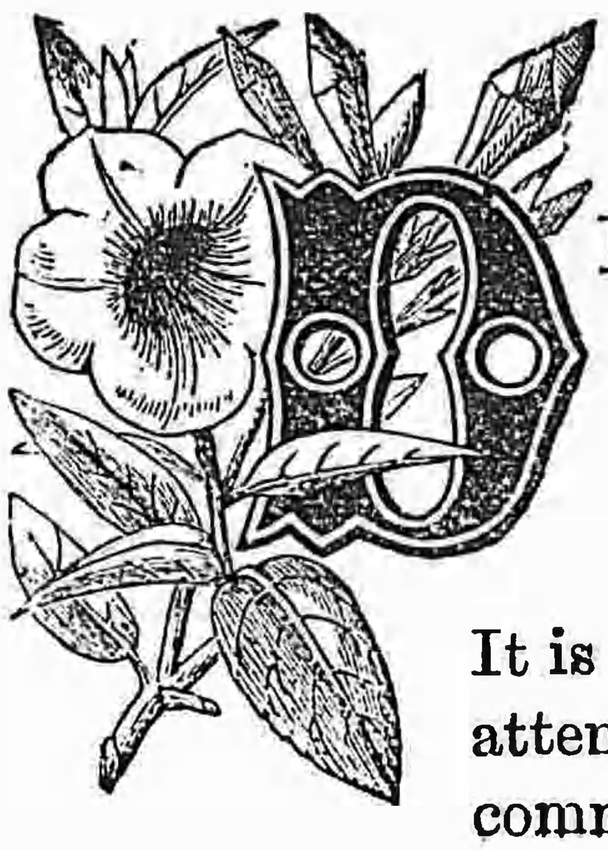
R. J. FERGUSON sends the following notice of his arrival at his new sphere of work:—

"*The Gran Chaco, July 7th*, 1883.

"A few weeks ago I mentioned in writing from Rosario that we were about to leave for the Alexandra Colony, under the direction of Mr. Lett, who stated that the Committee were anxious to commence or continue a work amongst the Indians and native settlers. We were unable at that time to leave, as my wife had only been ten days up, and, of course, could not undertake the journey. We left by the ss. 'Agula' about the 6th of June, and arrived a few days afterwards at Santa Fé. Next morning we went to Paso to take in cargo, and returned the same evening. Shortly afterwards we sailed for Helvetrea, stopping occasionally along the bank of the river for passengers or cargo. One of the stopping places was Corona, where two Italian priests came on board; one could speak English tolerably well, having travelled in the States some years ago; both were good company, and seemed to enjoy our society very much. When we arrived at Helvetrea we found that there was water enough to pass on to San Javieu, and we arranged with the Captain accordingly. We arrived early in the morning, and I went on shore to find a suitable 'Fonder' to store our luggage until bullock carts could be procured for their removal up the colony. The most respectable place we could find was a most dilapidated concern, kept

by a Spaniard, who charged us very reasonably, and made us as comfortable as might be expected in a bachelor's home. An Indian settlement adjoins the town. It being a holiday the people were dressed to perfection in native costume, displaying every imaginable colour, and keeping up dancing for some hours. Nearly all attend the Roman Catholic Church, and are in some respects outwardly reformed. I gave my luggage in charge of Mr. Moore, an old resident in the colony, and we proceeded by Diligence to our destination, a distance of eighteen leagues. For some days we remained at the hotel or inn until our furniture arrived. In twenty-four hours we were settled in our new home, a four-roomed brick house, intended for the vicarage, built by the settlers a few years ago, but kindly given to us by the Rev. Mr. Richards. I was unable to begin work for a few days, as the people live at some distance from each other in the camp, but I was fortunate enough to get suitable horses, and *for the last few weeks have visited nearly all the English and native families north of the Church in the colony. Without exception I have been well received in every house, and almost every day someone calls to give us a hearty welcome to the country.* Mrs. Ferguson has commenced the Sunday-school, and I think in a few Sundays the attendance will be very good. There is a choir practice every Thursday evening. This so far has been a success. I am about to have a Bible-reading in our house every Tuesday evening, and as soon as possible to establish a Total Abstinence Society and Band of Hope I have succeeded in getting one man to sign, and I trust that by continuing a total abstainer myself I shall influence many to join. *Drink is the besetting sin throughout the country.* On Sunday I read the Lessons and superintend the Sunday-school, and every week-day I leave home at 10 to read and study, and about 12 I visit, returning again at 5 or 5.30 o'clock. In order to continue every day visitation I had to buy four horses, as one cannot use the same horse, owing to the long journeys and excessive heat, more than twice a week. They are very cheap, not more than 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10s. each.

Brazil.



SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

R. CROSS writes:—

"*Sao Paulo, Brazil, July 6th,* 1883.

"Herewith my quarterly return. I am glad to remark that the congregation in Santos has lately increased considerably. I hope it will go on so. It is encouraging both to the chaplain and to the regular attendants, and keeps the scanty number of the English community there together. I am trying to see if I can

gather the young men especially, and have a Bible lecture on Sundays after morning service.

"I have not heard from or seen Pastor Zink since his visit to me last May; I wrote to him lately, and I hope to receive his quarterly report soon. I intend to pay him a visit at Rio Claro shortly, and I trust to be able to send you good news concerning his work.

"The presentation of the gold medal by the King of Italy must have given a special value to the yearly meeting of the Society, and made it doubly interesting. Such an honourable testimony tells a good deal in favour of the Society and its glorious work, and shows how little can human civilization do without religion, and what power religion has to bring about such changes in barbarous minds and hearts as those of the Fuégians, through the self-sacrifice and zeal of our missionaries.

"J. CROSS."

PERNAMBUCO.

THE following letter to Bishop Stirling from the Rev. J. Midgley will be read with interest:—

"*Pernambuco, July 13th*, 1883.

"My dear Lord,—Your Lordship will remember our conversation about the effort we propose making on behalf of our sailors here.

"Our ideas are taking a sufficiently definite form to lead me to hope that a beginning may be made in time for the coming crop season—two or three months hence.

"Just now suitable premises are to be had at a moderate rent. These we shall, I hope, secure. There are two fair-sized rooms facing the sea which would serve as reading-rooms, &c., for captains and sailors, and which could be thrown together for services. There are also two or three rooms behind for a care-taker.

"Our first aim will be to furnish the rooms, provide seats, books, &c., for services, provide suitable papers, tracts, and magazines, and a few books to serve as the foundation for a modest library.

"A not less necessary, and, I fear, a more difficult step, will be to secure a trustworthy man to look after the premises and keep order. Services and classes might then be arranged, one service at least on Sunday and one during the week.

"The week-day service I shall be glad to undertake. The Sunday services also I should like to take, but I doubt whether it would not seriously impair the effectiveness of our ordinary evening service at church and therefore I should fear to make myself responsible for a third service on Sundays.

"This, however, will not I think be necessary. We have amongst our people two young men (one the son of a City Missionary) who are willing to help us, and who are sufficiently earnest and capable to conduct simple service for seamen. These might, I think, be relied upon, at least for a beginning.

"But besides these there is here, as I mentioned to your Lordship, Mr. F——, an evangelist, sent out by some gentleman or Society in England.

"Mr. F—— was, he tells me, baptized and brought up as a Churchman, and he acknowledges that to our Church he is indebted for the best influences of his life. He, moreover, attends our Church services whenever he is able. He is, I believe, one of those cases of earnest men lost (for a time at least) to our Church, because she has not as yet learnt how to utilize their zeal.

"He takes a warm interest in our sailors, and in our proposed efforts in their behalf, and he will, I am sure, give us all the assistance in his power.

"Mr. F—— is, I am sure, a thoroughly good, devoted man. I believe he would work quite loyally with us, and I must confess I should like to draw him more closely to us by giving him work and a place amongst us.

"At Rio, as your Lordship is aware, they have for some time had a Missionary at work amongst the sailors, and, I hear, with very satisfactory results. There is a similar work to be done here, which a Missionary would do very much better than the Chaplain, and if we could only secure that part of Mr. F——'s energy which he is now obliged to devote to giving private lessons, we should, I think, do well.

"This, however, would probably be too much for the resources at our command, especially at first, and I am very anxious to ask your Lordship's counsel :—

"1. As to our scheme generally.

"2. As to the desirability of employing Mr. F—— as a paid agent of our Mission (supposing him to give satisfactory assurances of his willingness, soundness, and loyalty).

"3. As to the possibility of our obtaining assistance in England. I see that the South American Missionary Society makes a grant of 100*l.* to the Rio Mission. A similar grant would, I think, place our work on a sound and permanent footing.

"4. If your Lordship approves of our scheme, would you, whilst in England, kindly bring the matter to the notice of the Committee of the South American Missionary Society, who might, perhaps, be willing to make us a grant conditionally ?

"5. The St. Andrew's or other mission to seamen might also, if duly applied to, be willing to make us a grant of a suitable supply of books, tracts, or other things. May we leave this also to your Lordship's kind intervention ?

"6. Would your Lordship kindly consent to be the Patron or President of our proposed Sailors' Mission ?

"7. Would your Lordship be willing to give Mr. F—— a formal commission as reader (similar to that given by the Bishop of London to approved laymen) if, after examination, you are satisfied as to his qualifications?

"I will not venture to add to this long string of questions, but I hope your Lordship will forgive me thus far. I am sure we shall have your warm sympathy in this work, and, if you can see your way to it, also your active help.

"Our Church Restoration scheme is making some progress; it is, however, a slow business, and it will, I fear, be a long time before we see the end of it.

"We are anxiously waiting for your Lordship's formal notice of Confirmation, as I cannot well begin to move in the matter till we hear of your Lordship's intentions and wishes on the subject.

"Hoping that you are thoroughly enjoying your home rest, and so laying up strength for future work,

"I remain, my dear Bishop,

"Yours very faithfully and obediently,

"J. MIDGLEY.

"The Right. Rev. Bishop Stirling.

"From a return I obtained some time after I came here, I find that the number of seamen arrived in British vessels at Pernambuco during the year 1875 was 3,355. Vessels remain in port 20 days on the average; this would give a daily average of 184 seamen throughout the year. Since 1875 the trade of the port has considerably increased, and the average number of seamen here now is probably not less than 200.—J. M."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

R. ROBERTSON sends the following:—

"*Chanaral, Chile, July 16th*, 1883.

"Our average attendance at worship during the quarter ending June 30th was:—Chanaral, 26; Taltal, 24; Las Animas, 14; Chanaral Bay, 14.

"During the winter months we do not look forward to much work on board ship; however, I have held one service on the British barque, 'Loch Fleet' (Captain Clachrie), and three services on the British barque, 'Sarah Anderson' (Captain Puxley). On both vessels I was received with extreme kindness, and on the last-named ship a more than ordinary interest was manifested in the services.

"The closing of the native schoolroom at the 'Fortunata' group of Las Animas has compelled us to change our meeting place to the 'Progresi' mine, about a quarter of an hour's ride from the plaza of Las Animas. Considering the distance some people have to walk—horses are very scarce—our services have been fairly attended. I am more convinced than ever that these occasional meetings in isolated districts—irrespective of their one great object of rendering praise and offering prayer to God—foster a friendly feeling amongst our scattered people, many of whom seldom or never meet except upon these occasions.

"My regular visits to Carrizalillo have been unfortunately interrupted by the sudden illness, some time since, of Mr. Leach, the manager. The mine now being the property of a native Company, it was thought advisable by our friends there to discontinue my visits until we knew who would be placed at the head of affairs.

"The expectations formed about the mineral of Salado, chiefly owned by Messrs. Edwards and Co., have not as yet been realized.

"Since commencing to hold service at Taltal last December, many of our countrymen have gone away; still I find a sufficient number who evince a strong desire to maintain public worship. The diminution of the heavy tax on nitrate seems as far off as ever, and the sanguine dreams of capitalists—the mirage of the Atacamenian deserts—are still dreams as illusive as they are sweet. Should the Government, however, be induced to lessen the duty, Taltal will become a very important place. There are some silver mines in this district, but they are by no means the 'Eldorados' they were at first represented. We continue to hold our meetings in the bodega of the Railway Station. Mr. Scott, the new Manager, assists and supports us in every way.

"On the 26th of last month we had a heavy downfall of rain, which continued without intermission the whole day. 'Changos,' who have lived here all their lives, say that they do not remember such an 'aguacro' for many years. Naturally we all suffered more or less, if not from inundations, from the water leaking through the roofs of the houses. Colds, coughs, rheumatism, &c., have been the order of the day ever since.

"I have lately had additions to the school of two young Chilenos to learn English. One of them is destined for a priest—Roman Catholic of course. His father, when arranging for his admission, quaintly remarked, 'When he can speak English well he will be able to convert some of the "Gringos."' He will have hard work with our Cornish miners. 'Cousin Jack' is not always very devout, but he is, generally speaking, as true as steel.

"I regret very much to hear of Mr. Davis's untimely death. With kindest regards to yourself and other members of your Committee,

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

CHUPUT COLONY.

"*St. Ann's, Bangor, August* 22, 1883.

"I had the privilege of seeing Mr. Hugh Davies off by the "Maskelyne," one of the finest steamers belonging to Messrs. Lamport and Holt, from Liverpool, on the 18th. He was in excellent spirits, and before going on board the tender, which was to take the passengers out to the steamer in the river, we had time to go into the open church of St. Nicholas, near the pier-head, to commit our missionary to God and the Word of His grace. Mr. Davies' wife and four children and Mr. Kirk were present also, and before our short service was over a dozen or more people from the outside had been attracted, and apparently took great interest in the service, which was a very affecting one, and left scarcely a dry eye from its beginning with the reading of the first chapter of Joshua with a short exposition, to the conclusion, with a special prayer in Welsh for the safety of Mr. Davies, his family and voyagers, and his success in his holy work in the colony and among the Indians.

"I found that there were about twenty-five Welsh people on board destined for Chuput, and about forty English people for Buenos Ayres. The captain seemed to be a man of good Christian feeling, and was prepared to give Mr. Davies every facility in being useful during the voyage to both English and Welsh people. I should expect, therefore, to learn that every Sunday there was a service on board in English—in the morning in the saloon, and in Welsh in the evening in the fore-cabin.

"It was expected the voyage would be completed to Buenos Ayres in twenty-four days, as the vessel was to touch nowhere except at Monte Video. After that the Welsh people would have to go on to Chuput in a vessel belonging to the Argentine Government, and there was reason to expect they would only be detained three or four days at Buenos Ayres. The stay at Buenos Ayres sometimes for weeks has been a serious inconvenience to the little colony, and if anything could be done to facilitate more direct traffic with this country, it would be a great boon. Mr. Michael D. Jones of Bala, the founder of the colony, had come to Liverpool to see the emigrants on their departure, and it was a great pleasure to me to make the acquaintance of so able and intelligent a man, and to find that though a leader in Nonconformist circles, and deservedly so, he considered that the provision of a clergyman for the colony was a substantial acquisition, and a welcome one ; and, further, *that our Church alone was in a favourable position to undertake a Mission to the Indians.* He thought if the steamer (which I told him you were building) could be allowed to go occasionally from Monte Video to the colony, it might help its material interest very much. I was not of course qualified to offer any opinion, but it is possible the idea may contain a germ to be utilized hereafter, and I therefore mention it. Mr. Davies's

friends and well-wishers had supplied him with so many extras for future use, that I found that though he was allowed first class allowance for four statute adults of luggage, there was an extra demand. We have now to wait in prayer and patience for his future. "D. W. THOMAS."

Beckenham Meeting.



T was a sunny and warm day at the end of July when a band of friends, invited by Mr. and Mrs. Kirby to come and meet Bishop Stirling, gathered under the spreading elms at Kelsey Park, Beckenham. After cheerful greetings and friendly recognitions, all joined in singing the South American Mission Hymn; and after prayer from the Rev. Charles Green and a few remarks from the Rural Dean, our good Bishop rose to address the friends gathered round him.

He sketched the work in its first rise and continued progress; gave an account of his large diocese and its extended seaboard; showed the variety of national or tribal characters which were thus thrown under the influence of the Mission and its workers. He spoke of many of our own countrymen to whom were brought near, by the same means, the preaching of the Word and the ordinances of our Church.

Then he spoke of the difficulties with which the work was surrounded; the need of men armed with the panoply of God, taught by the Spirit, and completely fitted for the work and its discipline. He told his hearers of the rescue of the Italian shipwrecked sailors, and the kingly courtesy and appreciation which had marked its recognition by the Italian King, Humbert I., handing us a gold medal, which had been struck, wherewith was commemorated the principle which influenced the saving of his subjects—the motto being, "Religion has brought safety to the mariners rescued from a watery grave." Many are the thoughts which arise as we read the narrative and connect the facts related with the words of the Psalmist—

"He sent from above, he took me, he drew me out of many waters." (Psalm xviii. 16.)

But, to return to the address of Bishop Stirling. He explained the great mixture in the races of South America, and the degraded character of some portions of the people; he hinted that thieving propensities prevented poultry and farm cattle being kept, save by those who could also maintain a large staff of attendants and caretakers; but he set forth the value of the aboriginal "Indian races of high intellectual power;" and it is for these we would plead an increased and intelligent interest amongst our highly privileged Christian villages and towns—an interest, however, not confined to them, but extending also, with a multiplying force not its own, to those of our countrymen who have gone there to settle, and who are thus met by, and encouraged for good, with the same Divinely-appointed means of prayer and preaching.

The Bishop was listened to with deep attention and sympathy. I would now ask, Are there none among us young men of worth and ability, steady and painstaking, who will give themselves to this work,—who will join to unfurl the standard of the Gospel in the regions of South America? There is work for all,—the same Bible, the same hope to make known, which has proved before this to be the true secret of success and honour, not confined to our own country, but which has grown and flourished wherever the pure Word of God is made known.

And are there none among us young women who know the value of Christian homes and the worth of Christian life; who, if they cannot give themselves to this work, can spare a portion of their time, and, with nimble fingers, can contrive things to sell which will aid the work of the one Missionary Society which seeks with twofold endeavour to win the wanderers and to feed the sheep?

There will be a Sale of Work (D.V.) early in December for the benefit of the South American Missionary Society; and Mrs. P. W. Stephens, of Tyringham, will gladly receive contributions from those willing to help.

Let the "wise-hearted" among us come forward with

"willing" hearts and hands; and may the Spirit of God fill us with wisdom and understanding to work for Him in whatever way is best. He will give the wisdom and the understanding, the will and the power, to undertake what He would have done. Thus only can we hope the work of the Lord may prosper; when with willing hearts it is done at His bidding, in His way, and to His glory.

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from page* 214.)

III.—Tierra del Fuego.

Leaving Staten Island we set sail for Sandy Point, but it was not until after many delays, consequent on bad weather, &c., that we reached that port.

Having come to the conclusion that the "Cabo de Hornos" was not a suitable vessel for such an expedition as ours, I hired, at Sandy Point for this purpose, the "San José." Whilst she was being fitted out, a land expedition was organized for some of our party, the object being to explore the Patagonian coast between Cape Virgin and the Santa Cruz river.

The 1st of May was the day of our departure. We watched the Patagonian expedition start, and just after it had disappeared from view, I ordered the sails of the "San José" to be set, in order to commence our explorations in the south. At dusk on that day we anchored near Freshwater Bay. During the night it blew half a gale; but the wind fell the next morning to a light breeze, and we again set sail. Arriving in Voces Bay, a small inlet close to Famine Bay, we once more came to anchor. Here we went ashore, and visited Señor Haase, who received us very hospitably. This gentleman has lately had an immense tract of land ceded to him by the Chilian Government, and he makes Voces Bay his head-quarters.

On the morning of the 3rd of May we sailed into the Straits of Magellan against a westerly wind. When abreast of Cape Froward the wind fell, and we were tossed to and fro by the strong currents which sweep round that formidable promontory. It was only by towing our little vessel that we were enabled on the evening of that day to shelter ourselves in the narrow and secure Port Hope, at the easterly extremity of Clarence Island.

At the head of the port we found some Fuégian wigwams, two or three of them of such recent construction that we were led to suppose that their inhabitants had fled at our approach. If it be true that the civilization of a people can be in any way estimated by the style of their habitations, the miserable dwellings of the Fuégians are, at first sight, very much against them. It is scarcely credible that in a region where snow is not uncommon even in the height of summer, that a few branches clumsily interlaced should serve as the only shelter of an entire family, often very numerous. A further acquaintance with these unfortunate aborigines, changed the feeling of disgust which our first contact with them inspired, into that of compassion. The great struggle which they have to endure to procure the simplest necessaries of life hardens them for any privations.

These Fuégian wigwams are generally circular in form. Two openings, placed exactly opposite to each other, give access to them. In the centre is the hearth, and, surrounding it, a few branches and a handful of grass form the places of repose. Generally the presence of wigwams indicates a locality sheltered from the coldest and the most frequent winds; but, with all this, what amount of protection can they offer to the poor naked inhabitants on a snowy night in August, with the thermometer ten or fifteen degrees below freezing-point?

During my sojourn in Beagle Channel I was often present when a family of Fuégians settled for the night. The fire is fed to the fullest possible extent; and around it, with their bodies almost in the ashes, lie the wretched inmates. When the family is numerous they dispose themselves in a line, one pressing against the other, the last one covering his back with a rug of guanaco or seal skins. Cases of horrible burns are not infre-

quently the result of this habit. Professor Spegazzini examined more than fifty Fuégians, and did not find one amongst them free from the marks of serious burns. But we reserve for another chapter our further remarks on the aborigines of this part of South America.

On the night following our arrival at Port Hope we were not a little alarmed by a violent snowstorm, followed by cold so intense that the bay was covered with a coating of ice so thick that the boats could with difficulty open a way through it. We were only at the beginning of May, and the winter had already set in under these bad auspices. Fortunately, however, it was only a false alarm; for a milder winter than that (1882) which we spent in Beagle Channel, had never been known within the memory of man. We were only visited by snow on two or three occasions. It fell in very small quantities, and disappeared in a very few days.

The months of June and July, the depth of winter, were unusually fine. For days and days together there was not a breath of wind, nor was there a cloud to be seen. I asked myself several times, if these could be the same lands that Fitzroy and Darwin depicted in such sad colours! Ours, however, was an exceptional year. The mild temperature was no doubt due to the unusual prevalence of the north-east winds.

It is very difficult to speak with certainty of the climate of Tierra del Fuégo. So greatly does it vary from year to year and from place to place, that even the natives themselves, although induced by their wandering life to study very closely the variations of the weather, are unable to predict to-day what the weather will be to-morrow. If a line were drawn from Freshwater Bay to Cape Horn, passing through Admiralty Channel, Jandagaja Bay, and Murray Straits, it would form the boundary of two very different climates. The land to the West has a comparatively mild climate, but is subject to high winds and copious rains, and falls of snow; whilst that to the East ha s a lower temperature, is much drier, and much less windy.

To return to my narrative. All the 4th of May was spent in attempts to find an anchorage under Mount Sarmiento. Professor Lovisato wished to study this colossus of the South,

and, if possible, to make the ascent ; but the snowstorm of the previous day, and the low temperature prevailing, conspired to defeat even a hardy Alpine climber. Sailing at the foot of the mountain our eyes were continually turned to the dense masses of cloud which enveloped its lofty brow. We despaired of seeing it, when suddenly a violent gust of wind drove away the cloud, and first the sharp summit, and then gradually the immense glaciers which surround it, were revealed, and the mountain stood out before us in all its grandeur !

I have visited many Alpine scenes, and have read the descriptions of a hundred Alpine travellers, but I must confess that never before did I feel that sentiment of joy, wonder, and terror that took possession of me in presence of Mount Sarmiento. It is only of small elevation (2,300 metres) as compared with many Alpine and Andean summits, but it has the advantage over them of rising straight up out of the sea, and then at once spreading out all its majesty to the astonished mariner who sails at its foot. A white mantle covers it almost from summit to base, so that it resembles an immense bell of ice. On examining it from one of its southern spurs (900 metres), not a rock could be discovered; the mountain appeared to be overlaid by a continued series of snow and ice fields, some smooth as a mirror, others furrowed by deep crevasses and majestic glaciers.

After sailing about for some time we found a convenient anchorage at the mouth of a deep fiord. As two points concealed the end of it from our view, and no mountain seemed to be at its head, it occurred to us that it might lead to Courtenay Gulf or Thieves Hole. This illusion, however, was dispelled the very next day, May 5th, and the discovery made that a colossal glacier and its moraines barred the supposed passage.

The glacier Negri (for so we christened it, in honour of the illustrious Italian geographer) is one of the largest masses of frozen snow which are thrown off from that immense sea of ice, which extends almost without a break, from Mount Darwin to Brecknock Peninsula, and from Desolation Bay to Admiralty Channel. Its front measures about two kilometres in length,

and in height the crystalline wall rises more than forty metres. The Negri, like its colleagues of the North, bears undoubted signs of speedy dissolution. Between the last frontal morraine and its base there is a space of more than 100 metres. This is mostly occupied by a torrent, which, eating into the base of the glacier, greatly aids in its destruction.

The two days during which we remained in Negri Fiord were the most splendid that we had experienced in the western part of Tierra del Fuégo. Mount Sarmiento stood out clearly against a perfectly blue sky. Although preserving its majesty, it had lost all the awfulness of the preceding day; and to me, accomplished in the art of climbing mountains, it seemed an easy matter to go and seat myself on its frozen brow. Such, however, was not the opinion of Professor Lovisato, who, when he had surmounted the first ridge, found himself sinking to the waist in a deep layer of snow. It was due to his agility as an Alpine climber, and to his *sang-froid*, that he was able to extricate himself from the trap into which he had fallen. Though he failed in accomplishing his task, he was well rewarded by the view which opened out before him, from the high point of observation which he had attained with so much fatigue.

Having made a concise chart of the gulf, and the port in which we had anchored, we set sail on the morning of the 7th May. A fresh northerly wind conveyed us rapidly to Brecknock Channel, off the northern bank of which we anchored.

With the exception of a few bold summits Brecknock Peninsula does not seem to have been long liberated from the coatings of ice which in a comparatively recent geological epoch seems to have covered the whole of the Fuégian archipelago. Naked and rounded rocks form the greater part of the peninsula; and the immense terraces into which they are cut indicate the successive levels of the superimposed ice. A scanty vegetation covers the seaboard, so that the district adjacent to Brecknock Peninsula was justly called by Captain Cook Desolation Island.

On the 9th of May we made but little way on account of calms and adverse currents, and in the evening we cast anchor

amongst some islets to the north of Basket Island. Lovisato and Spegazzini landed on one of the principal islands in a sheltered cove of which they found a great many wigwams, but not one Fuégian.

Burnt Island was our anchorage on the following day. Here the naturalists had sufficient time for a short exploration; but the island proved to be not less desolate than Brecknock Peninsula.

During the night of the 10th of May the wind moderated, but at noon on the 11th it began to blow violently. We were just then under canvas in Whaleboat Sound. Although we were running with only the storm-jib, yet the shocks the masts received were so great that for a short time we were in danger of losing the foremast. With frightful rapidity we ran into the narrow and intricate Straits of Tekano, between Whaleboat and Darwin Sounds. Here the weather became still more threatening. The atmospheric current, compressed between the high mountains which command the Straits, had taken the form of a hurricane; the sea in front of us was one single wave, over which dense clouds of watery vapour ran with the velocity of lightning. The effect of some of the gusts of wind (the "williwaws" of the whalers) was astonishing. Rushing from a valley, they crossed the Straits, struck against the opposite mountains, and rebounding, went back to the side from whence they came; then again to the other side, leaving behind them a zigzag of foam and mist.

In the evening we anchored in a beautiful little bay to the north of Chair Island, and on the following day entered the north-west channel, called Ueman Asciaga. Nothing that I had hitherto seen in Tierra del Fuégo could exceed in beauty the views to be seen from thence—glaciers, waterfalls, precipitous rocks, eternal snows, dense woods, constitute an *ensemble* of beauty and grandeur of which the canvas of the most eminent painter could give but a faint idea.

To add to our day's enjoyment we discovered some Fuégians at the foot of Mount Darwin. There were five or six canoes slowly paddling in the neighbourhood of Divide Island; but as soon as they saw us bearing towards them they went away

rapidly, although we offered them signs of peace. The communication which the poor islanders had had with whalers had been disastrous to them; it was therefore not surprising that the sight of a sail caused them so much fear.

Leaving the poor Fuégians we entered Beagle Channel, the principal object of our exploration.

(*To be continued.*)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE have not had very many engagements during the past few weeks, but no slight interest has attached to those meetings that have been held. Mr. Lloyd, who is, as we mentioned in our last, doing Deputation work for a time, sends us the following notes of meetings at Blackwall, near Wirksworth :—

"We have had two most interesting meetings here. My dear friend and former Rector, Mr. Evans, with Mrs. Evans and all his family, laid themselves out to make the meetings successful. The situation of this house and grounds is lovely. A beautiful tent, capable of containing a least 100 persons, was spread on the lawn, and invitations had been sent out to Mr. Evans' friends and fellow-clergymen. The weather, which had been most unpropitious the two previous days, cleared up, and a bright sunny day enabled guests to meet and sit down on the lawn without fear of cold or damp. About sixty ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear the story of our Mission. After the hymn, 'God moves in a mysterious way,' Mr. Evans gave a touching testimony to the value of God's Word, and spoke of the expectation of Christ's coming as a incentive and stimulus to Missionary exertion. Our statement of the spiritual needs of South America, and the efforts of our Society to meet them, was heard with attention. Bishop Stirling and the Rev. John Marsh were known to several of those present, and the mention of their names excited a good deal of interest. When it was known that the book 'Origin and Progress of the South American Mission' had been written by the late Mr. Marsh, and edited by his widow and Mrs. Allen Gardiner, all the copies on hand were rapidly sold, and more were ordered.

"The only box I had was taken, and a clergyman present promised me a meeting in his parish.

"In a plate laid on the table was placed the sum of 10*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. by the friends present, and during the tea which followed several persons expressed to me their interest in the Mission.

"To-day there was a large gathering of the tenants and other neighbours of Mr. Evans under the tent, for 'A Lecture on South America and

its Missions,' followed by a substantial tea. The weather again was most favourable. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their whole family exerted themselves to the utmost, and the meeting was a most agreeable one. Although no collection was made, I feel sure that many of those present have a kind, and I trust, prayerful interest in Missionary work in South America.

"My visit has been full of happiness to myself, and I trust will not be without fruit in the vast Mission field."

An excellent meeting was also held at Birmingham to hear of our work from Bishop Stirling. His Lordship was at the last moment prevented from attending, but the Dean of Lichfield, who presided, made a most telling speech, and was followed by the Rector of Birmingham, the Vicar of St. George's, Edgbaston, and the Organizing Secretary for the Provinces, Mrs. Clarke, of Wingfield, near Trowbridge, again opened her Drawing-room to our Society, and the Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, Rector of Pen Selwood, and late Chaplain at Santiago, gave an interesting account of his experiences in Chili and Peru. He has undertaken three months' Deputation work for the Society, and at the time we write is commencing a tour in co. Cork. This, with Mr. Farmer's three months' Irish work, will be reported in a future number of our Magazine. Sermons have been preached at Highfield, near Southampton; Wallington; Holy Trinity, Nottingham; Canwick, and King's Heath. Bishop Stirling occupied the Cathedral pulpit at Lichfield on the morning of Aug. 26; the afternoon sermon being taken by the Dean. The two collections amounted to more than 20*l*.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects selected for the 8th inst.:—

1. That the Society may be enabled effectively to meet the "call" for spiritual ministrations to the thousands of our Churchmen and countrymen now working at the canal and elsewhere on the Isthmus of Panama.

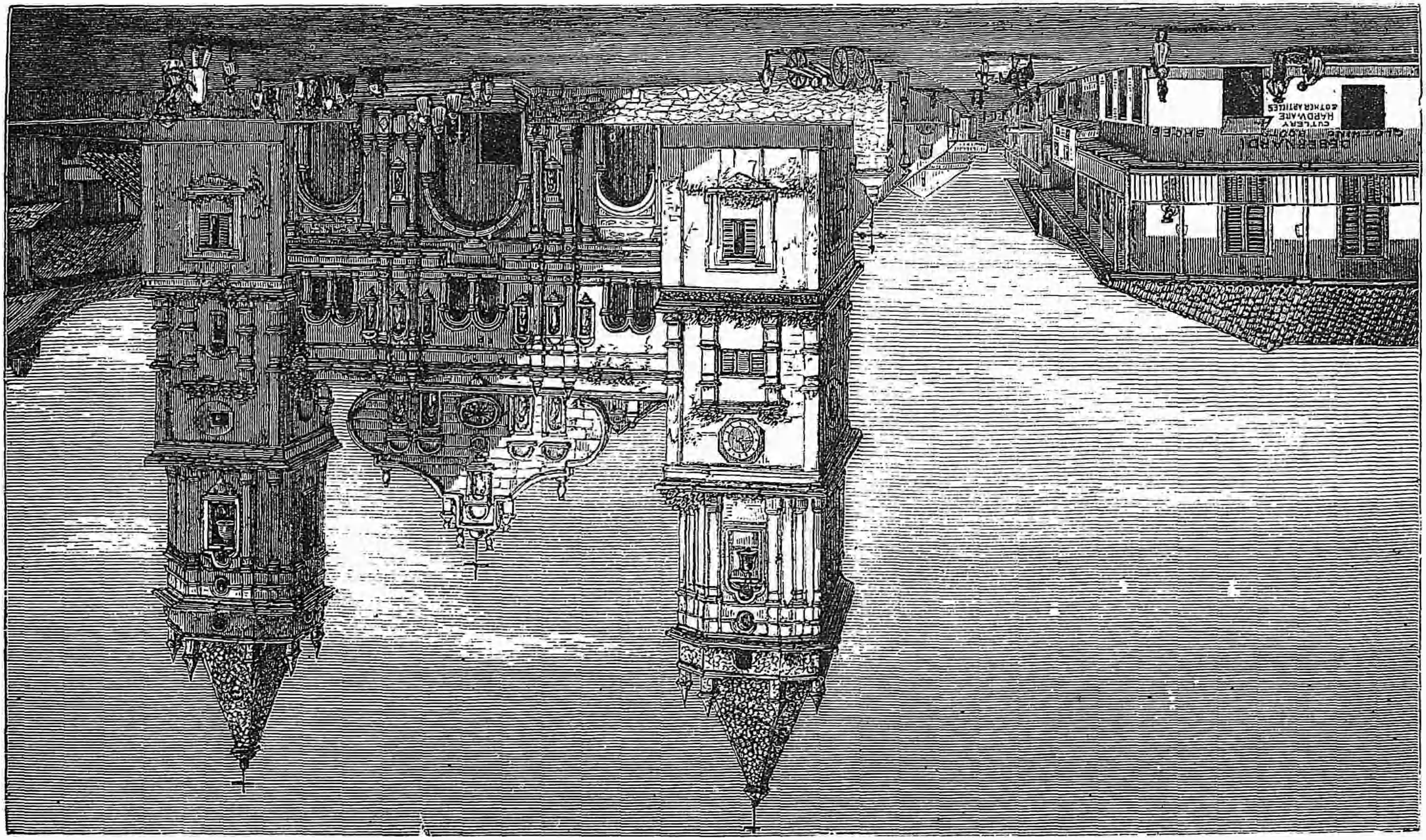
2. That Bahia Blanca, our new station on the coast of Patagonia, may prosper in all things spiritual and temporal, and may become an important centre of usefulness and blessing to the scattered flocks of all conditions of men that are to be found in the vast region that adjoins it.

3. That the steps now being taken by the Argentine Government in reference to Tierra del Fuégo may be graciously overruled, not only to the preservation, but to the extension and development, of our Southern Mission.

5. That the Rev. J. Conder and his family, now going out to Fray Bentos, may have a safe and happy journey to their new home, and that God's blessing may rest upon Mr. Conder's labours in that important sphere of duty.



VIEW IN PANAMA.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. Thomas Bridges (*July* 2, *August* 25); J. Dominguez (*Sept.* 10); J. A. Dodds (*August* 7); Dr. Humble (*August* 16); F. N. Lett (*August* 20, *Sept.* 12); Captain Willis (*July* 30); Messrs. W. Bartlett (*August* 3); H. Burleigh (*July* 17); E. S. Bowring (*Sept.* 8); James Ferguson (*August* 21, *Sept.* 10); J. S. Robertson (*August* 25, *Sept.* 1).

BUSINESS.

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

The Steamer Sub-Committee held Meetings on the 8th, 11th, and 18th ult.

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of September was £697 1*s.* 0*d.*

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

BRITISH MUSEUM L 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands preached for the Society at St. Jude's, South Kensington, on the morning of October 14th, to a crowded congregation. on the occasion of the Harvest Thanksgiving, Upwards of 62*l.* was collected In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, owing to Dr. Forrest being forbidden by his medical adviser to undertake this duty. Upwards of 22*l.* was the result; but many who usually attend were absent, in consequence of the very wet night.

The Bishop also preached at Shortlands on the morning and evening of October 21st, in aid of the Society, by the kind permission of the Rev. H. F. Wolley, the Vicar.

He also preached at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, on the morning of October 28th, the evening sermon being taken by the Rev. S. Bickersteth.

The Rev. J. Conder, LL.D., and his family took leave of the Bishop and the Committee and friends of the Society on the 8th of October at a farewell meeting held at Serjeants' Inn. The chair was taken by D. Couty, Esq., one of the chairmen of the Finance Committee, who opened the Meeting with a few "good words" appropriate to the occasion. After the hymn was sung and a portion of Holy Scripture read, Bishop Stirling delivered the address, which was listened to with deep interest and attention by a meeting crowded to the door. After which Mr. Conder said a few touching words of hope and farewell. The Bishop then closed the Meeting with the Benediction.

Mr. Conder and his family sailed for South America on the 16th of October.

The Rev. R. Allen has arrived safely at Buenos Ayres on his way to Bahia Blanca, and the Rev. H. Davies and his

family have reached the same port in health and safety *en route* for Chuput, in Patagonia.

In the account kindly sent us by a correspondent of the Garden Meeting at Beckenham, inserted in our October Magazine, there were two slight errors which we would now correct. On page 232, line 9, omit the words "of high intellectual power"—these words were used by the Bishop, but in connection with the educated Spanish people of South America, not the "Indian races." On page 232, line 31, insert after the word "one," Church of England.

The extract this month from Captain Bové's book is peculiarly interesting, and calls for the special attention of our readers.

Letters of deep interest have been received from the Southern Mission which we shall insert in the December Magazine, but we may now mention that Mr. Bridges gives a detailed account of the succour afforded by him and his people to twenty-two poor German seamen in imminent peril, who had taken to the boats after the burning of their ship "Erwin," off the islands to the South of Ooshooia.

We regret to announce the death of an old and good friend of our Society—namely, the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A., Canon of Ripon, and Rector of Stanhope, Durham.

Mr. J. R. Tyerman has been appointed to take charge of the Mission at Cordoba.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

THE following has been received from Mr. Burleigh:—

"*Keppel Island, July 2nd*, 1883.

"I am very thankful to be able to announce our safe return to Keppel, after ten days very pleasantly spent in Stanley. We found everyone most kind, and all seemed anxious to contribute to make our short stay an

enjoyable one ; it appeared as though they realized some of the many deprivations which we suffer, and wished to make us happy.

"The many acts of kindness shown will not soon be forgotten. Many an opportunity was afforded us for speaking a word for the cause, and I would earnestly hope that many false impressions the people seem to have respecting the Indians may be replaced by feelings at once good and charitable. They were especially pleased to hear of one sufficiently advanced to take the charge of the school during my absence, which he did very satisfactorily indeed, and I was assured by Mr. Smith that everything had gone on as if I were present. This was a great pleasure to me, and I am sure that you will join me in the hope that this trial of Leonard's abilities will result in something being done towards giving him time for his further improvement.

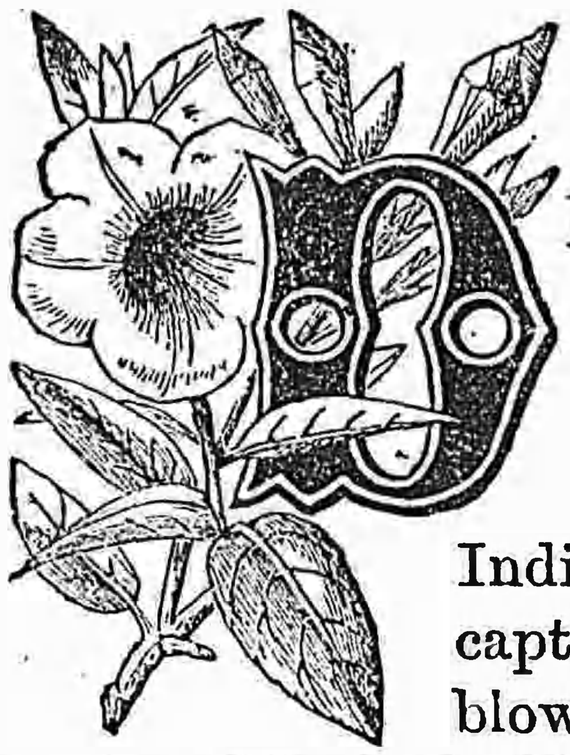
"The home lessons go far to help the boys forward, and I am pleased to state that many are now in a fair way of doing well, even doing what I once thought impossible, proving that perseverance in the most unlikely cases will accomplish a great deal that once seemed hopeless. The readiness with which they point out places on the different maps shows that they have abilities which application would develop, and the progress they make generally inspires me with hope; some are dull, and I expect will be to the end of the journey, but the exceptions to the contrary are certainly satisfactory.

"Night-school commenced last week when all were present with the exception of three, and all seemed pleased at the additional opportunity afforded to improve themselves.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' (D.V.) will soon be leaving for Ooshooia, and will probably be away for some months prosecuting her errands of mercy to the needy inhabitants of the South. We often speak of the way in which she is guided over the watery wastes. Truly God's blessing must go with her.

"H. BURLEIGH."

Argentine Republic.



PATAGONES.

R. HUMBLE writes as follows:—

"*Patagones, South America, August* 16*th*, 1883.

"The Governor of Patagonia is now at Chuput, where he is planning an expedition against the Indians. One lot of tame Indians has already been taken captive and sent to Buenos Ayres. I fear this will be a blow to the Chuput Colony, as they gained much by their traffic with the Indians. The Governor is said to have been surprised and pleased at the progress the Welsh colony has made.

"Things are going on here much as usual. I have plenty of opposition both clerical and medical, much more so than formerly, still I manage, with God's help, to hold my ground. The town of Bahia Blanca is fast rising in importance, it will soon be the terminus of the Southern Railway.

"GEORGE A HUMBLE."

The Gran Chaco.

THE ALEXANDRA COLONY.



R. FERGUSON, from Pajaro Blanco, writes:—

"*Pajaro Blanco, August* 21*st*, 1883.

"The work is going on satisfactorily since my last letter. I continue to visit amongst all the English-speaking settlers twelve miles north of the church, and a few miles south among the Italians, nearly all of whom speak the Spanish language. Our Sunday-school continues to be pretty well attended, and I have arranged to open a school on Sunday next, eight miles from the church, to accommodate those who cannot make it convenient to come. My visits are well received; and during the short time we have been here all the English-speaking people have been to church, many of whom had not been for two years except when the Bishop preached. I read the Lessons every Sunday, and have preached the Gospel once. I mentioned before that I should require 20*l*. for horses, but I find that two will be sufficient, which cost 8*l*., and, on an average, 10*s*. per month for corn. I also mentioned that we shall require a number of English and Spanish tracts and books suited for Sunday-school prizes, &c. I am arranging the library which was opened by Mr. Lett, and would be glad if a box of second-hand useful books could be sent out. I think this would be a good step towards influencing the people to keep from the public-house, as they have no possible way of otherwise passing the evening.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

We should be glad to find that some of our friends who have second-hand books to spare would respond to this call. In such case, the books might be forwarded to the Office, with the name and address of the donor, and would be sent out to Mr. Ferguson by the following mail.

Chili.

LOTA.

FROM the Rev. J. A. Dodds the following has been received :—

"*Lota, Chile, August 7th*, 1883.

"The accompanying balance sheet of the Church Restoration Fund shows that there are no moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, and that therefore the fund is closed. The British community of Lota in general, and the churchwardens in particular, must be congratulated upon the grand success that has attended their efforts. The old barn-like structure has given place to a church by no means pretentious, yet decent and well ordered as the house of God should be. But though all the money has been spent, and that very wisely and cautiously, there still remain unaccomplished a few items that the wardens desire much to see supplied. Should the offertories be good they hope to be able to remove some of these deficiencies by means of the ordinary Church Expense Fund. The most important of these items are the covering of the buttresses and the painting of the church on the outside entirely. The former of these we did hope to have accomplished with the fund, but we could do no more than buy and prepare the timber for the work. We trust that the congregation will endeavour to make the offertories good in order that when the summer comes we may have money sufficient to accomplish these necessary, as well as ornamental, additions to the structure without again making an extra appeal for funds for the work. I trust, God willing, we shall be able to hold a sale of work about the end of the year in connection with the Juvenile Missionary Association of Lota, which was postponed from the month of June on account of its proximity to the bazaar held in aid of the Church Restoration Fund. As the objects of this sale of work are twofold, one-half the proceeds for the Ooshooia Mission, and one-half for local church and school purposes, we shall have, I hope, a decent sum of money from that source to help in the good work of church completion.

"I trust that the kind hearts who have worked with a will for this sale of work in times past, and have made it so successful, will redouble their efforts and enlist the kindly assistance of their friends, in order to make this a singularly successful one. The more money obtained the more will Christ's command in sending the Gospel to the heathen be carried out, and our Church here will not only be more cheerful and comfortable, but more worthy of Him whose house it is.

"It is with great pleasure the chaplain observes the satisfaction, and

FINAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH RESTORATION FUND, LOTA.

Received.

	Dols.	Cts.
By Balance in hands of the Treasurer, as per last Balance Sheet, dated May 29th, 1883... ...	136	40
„ Donation per Treasurer of the Bazaar Committee	2	50
„ Grant from ordinary Church Expense Fund, per Churchwardens, to Balance	1	53
	140	43

Paid.

Wages.

	Dols.	Cts.
To Wages of carpenters, masons, labourers, &c., as per Labour Accounts and Pay Sheets	60	03
Materials.		
„ Timber, doors, paving tiles, &c., as per receipts ...	64	70
„ Nails, linseed oil, whitewash, &c.	8	70
„ Cartage of timber, sand, tiles, &c.	7	00
	140	43

In pounds sterling thus :—at an average exchange of $35\frac{1}{4}d.$ Received and expended £20 12*s.* $5\frac{3}{4}d.$, or together with last Balance Sheet of May 29th, 1883, making a grand total, received and expended, of 1,133dols. 49cts., at exchange of $35\frac{1}{4}d. = £166\ 9s.\ 7\frac{1}{4}d.$

(Signed)

CHARLES JOSEPH EDMONDS,
HENRY PHILLIPS, } *Wardens.*

JAS. ALLAN DODDS, *Chaplain.*

LOTA, *July 20th*, 1883.

L 3

may he not say enthusiasm, with which the community speak of their church; and, above all, the very practical way in which they show it, by the better and more regular attendance at church. This, after all, is the end for which the church was restored, and it is the best way of appreciating the work done, and the efforts of those who have carried out the work. That God's blessing may ever rest upon the British community of Lota and their church, is the earnest prayer of their chaplain,

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

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 coast 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, riting 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 here, to 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 J. B. Sulivan, 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 1,500*l.* has already been generously contributed towards the purchase of a new and larger vessel, and that the present Mission yawl would probably realise 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 2,500*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 OCTOBER 25TH, 1883.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Sarah Langworthy	1,250	0	0
Miss Erskine	100	0	0
F. G. Luck, Esq., 50*l.* (first instalment received)	25	0	0
"A Churchman"	10	0	0
W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq.	10	0	0
H. A. Heywood, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. Jas. Wood	5	0	0
Captain F. Wall-Justice	3	3	0
Ditto (2nd Donation)	5	0	0
Miss M. R. Searle	2	0	0
The Misses Ker	10	0	0
Miss Johnson	1	0	0
Canterbury Juvenile Association, per Miss Williams	45	6	10
A Widow's Mite, per Mrs. Mandell	50	0	0
Miss Cam, per Miss Litchfield	1	0	0
Miss Butler	1	0	0
H. R. S. Bury, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Chatterton, per Rev. E. M. Weigall ...	0	5	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Mandell	1	0	0
Miss Ellinor Rogers	2	2	0
Miss Pill	2	2	0
George Williams, Esq., per Rev. R. J. Simpson	3	3	0
Mrs. Cotton	1	0	0
Mrs. Skinner	5	0	0
"Z."	10	0	0
Henry Derham, Esq., per Capt. Poulden ...	2	2	0
Arthur Hall, Esq....	5	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Edlin...	1	1	0
Mrs. Spiller, per Mrs. Edlin	0	5	0
Lieut.-Col. W. Ward	1	0	0
Carried over ...	£1,563	9	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought over ...	1,563	9	10
Miss Hartshorne (Retford)	1	1	0
An Old Friend, Thankoffering	0	10	0
Rev. Hugh Hanning and Friends (Brenchley)...	3	0	0
Miss C. Parker	1	0	0
"A Friend" (Nottingham)	2	2	0
W. H. Bayley, Esq. (Brighton)	5	0	0
E. and B. Despard (Melbourne), "In Remembrance of their father's wish"...	2	0	0
"Thankoffering" (Brighton)	0	10	0
Miss Stott (Rugby)...	1	0	0
Mrs. Hopkins (Leamington) per Mrs. Mandell	2	0	0
Miss Stubbs (Leamington) per Mrs. Mandell ...	1	0	0
"W. S.," Thankoffering (Lee) per D. Couty, Esq.	25	0	0
	1,607	12	10
Interest to June 30 ...	42	3	2
	£1,649	16	0

Notes on the Early History of the Mission.

THE following valuable items of information connected with the early history of our Mission have been furnished to us, and serve to associate with its trials, its revival from apparent ruin, and its successes, a name, even that of Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B., which has ever been a household word in the annals of the Society.

Had our late esteemed friend, the author of "First Fruits," been reminded of these facts on the re-production of that work in the present "Narrative," we doubt not that they would have found a place in the revision he completed only just before his labours on earth were finished :—

"About the period of the death of Captain Allen Gardiner, before

Admiral, then Captain, Sulivan returned home from Falklands—not having even heard of Captain Gardiner's having gone out—the news of his death had reached England; and Rev. G. P. Despard had at once determined and said 'that with God's help the Mission should go on.' With that view Mr. Despard wrote to Captain Fitzroy, R.N., asking him his opinion on the best plan, who replied :—'Sulivan has just returned from Falklands, and as he knows more on the subject and of those coasts than anyone, you had better write to him.' Mr. Despard then wrote to ask how it could best be done, and also added that Lord Bloomfield and others proposed to raise a sum to put a monument to Captain Gardiner and party in Westminster Abbey.

"Captain Sulivan replied that 'the best monument would be a small vessel called by his name to go out and carry on his work;' and Captain Sulivan also expressed surprise that Captain Gardiner had not taken out a small vessel instead of the two boats 'Pioneer' and 'Speedwell;' adding that the only way to carry out the Mission would be a station on the Falkland Islands, to which to bring young natives until friendly relations had been established with the savage natives of Tierra del Fuégo, and it became safe to settle among them.

"Soon after the news arrived of the discovery of Captain Gardiner's body and the journal, containing almost the identical plan to that proposed by Captain Sulivan, who was then asked to go to Clifton, and the plan was decided on with the Committee there. The fact of Captain Sulivan having first proposed it, and then Gardiner's journal, urging that a plan exactly similar should have come soon after, was a coincidence of importance used to urge the plan on friends of the Mission on the public.

"The late Mr. Marsh and Captain Sulivan undertook to visit numerous towns in England and Scotland, and advocate the new plan; and the result was that within a year after she was commenced the vessel sailed, with Mission party all paid for and money in hand for first year.

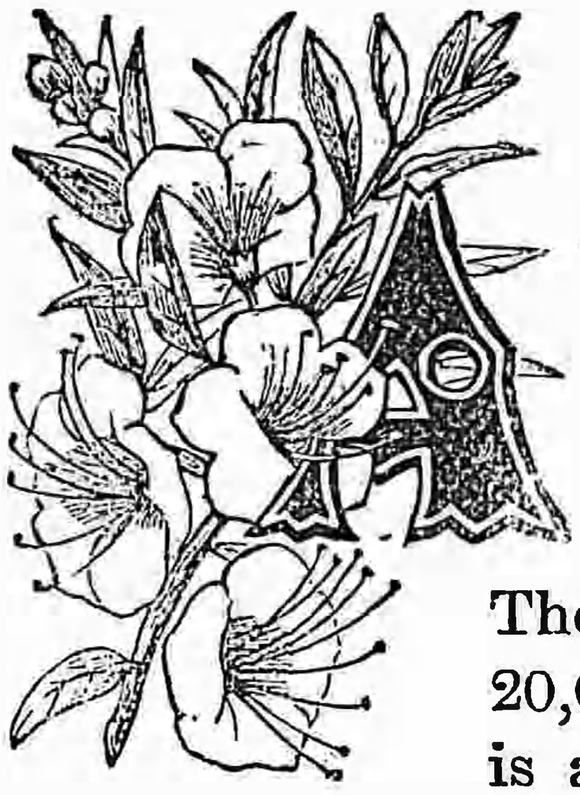
"It was Mr. Despard's faith and confidence that made him determined —when all seemed dark—to try and carry on the Mission, and what he did for it besides can never be overvalued; and it need hardly be added how equally important was the practical aid afforded by one whose experience and Christian sympathy were heartily placed at the Committee's disposal at this time of distress. The fact of the plans for the future of the Mission having been drawn up in such thorough agreement, although without the remotest communication between Captain Gardiner and Captain Sulivan, gave strength to Mr. Despard.

Captain Sulivan was strongly impressed with the view that the only safe way of dealing with such a set of savages, made hostile by the ill-treatment of crews of sealers, &c., would be by a station on an island of West Falkland, and bringing young natives over to it.

"On its being determined at the period in question to build a Mission vessel, Captain Sulivan planned her, effected the contract at Dartmouth, and

arranged for the building. He, moreover, had offered to go out the first trip, to select the station, and be pilot to Tierra del Fuégo, and Jemmy Button's country; but the prospects of the Russian war and his going to the Baltic prevented this being carried out."

Panama.



N interesting report on Panama has been issued by the Foreign Office in their last volume of trade reports. The acting Consul at Colon writes :—

"Panama has increased in population since the establishment of the Interoceanic Canal Company. There are now in Panama and its immediate suburbs over 20,000 inhabitants, according to last year's census. There is a village just being finished outside the town called Pueblo Nuevo, where a mixed population of West Indians and Colombians reside. Along the line of the canal there are about 6,000 British subjects, and at Colon there are fully 4,000 to 5,000. Panama, with the villages on the line and Colon, musters a population of 36,000 souls, of whom half are of British nationality. The climate of Panama during the dry season (December to April) enjoys a steady and equal temperature of 27 to 29 centigrade. During the wet season (April to November) the heat is very oppressive, owing to the great dampness of the atmosphere and the want of breezes. Light southerly winds prevail during the wet months, and strong northerly trade winds during the dry. A singular coincidence to be remarked at Panama is that the winds during the dry season fall and rise with the tide. This phenomenon also takes place in the wet season, when, at low tide, there is scarcely a breath of air. The showers generally fall at this moment, preceded by heavy storms of thunder and lightning. The air is charged with electricity, and heavy rain clouds hang over the Isthmus, which melt in heavy showers as soon as the electricity is discharged in the form of forked and sheet lightning. Within my recollection I have seen buildings struck by lightning; the towers of the cathedral were struck last year, and several large masses of stone were detached by the stroke. Notwithstanding the frequency of these accidents from lightning, there is not a single lightning conductor in the whole town. The railway wharf received a discharge in October last, which tore up and splintered several planks. Three people were killed on the Savanna. The Isthmus is covered with thick vegetation; the wonderful verdure grows pell-mell; the variety and luxuriance are marvellous. Great trees overshadow an interminable and impenetrable jungle of lesser growth, made up of an endless number of nameless plants

and vines, all pushing, struggling, clambering towards the light. The flora is perfectly gorgeous and bewildering in beauty and variety. The solar rays cannot penetrate such layers of thick foliage, and the soil always remains saturated. There is no mutton in the country; the little that can be procured is obtained from the south steamers at Panama and Colon from the Royal mail by special favour. It is supposed to be a great luxury to have a leg of mutton, and friends are generally invited to come and partake when it is the luck of some resident to possess the article. Very often goat flesh is passed off for lamb, but connoisseurs detect the difference immediately. Fish is plentiful; the word Panama in Indian means 'plenty of fish.' There are fish of every kind; lobsters and shrimps abound, and undoubtedly plenty of oysters. The Atlantic species are superior, the flesh of the Pacific kind not being so firm, and getting tainted very soon. The Isthmus for fifty years was not visited by any phenomenon such as earthquakes, &c.; very slight oscillations were felt, but nearly imperceptible to a great many. Lately we have had a succession. The first that took place after this long silence was on the 7th of September last year, at 3.20 a.m. The city was roused by a severe oscillation from north to south, accompanied by a rumbling noise. The façade of the cathedral was destroyed, the columns and balconies of the Parliament House were thrown down, and several public and private edifices were rent. Since then we have had a series, varying in intensity, from three to five per month, and the extraordinary coincidence exists that they are regular and more severe at the new moons."—*Times, Sept.* 5, 1883.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.

THE Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Annual Sale of Plain and Fancy Needlework, &c., took place on Wednesday and Thursday, October 3rd and 4th, at the Institute, Lee. The attendance was good although the weather was exceptionally unfavourable, and with thankfulness we record 111*l.* the result of the two days' sale.

Bishop Stirling opened the sale with prayers for the Divine blessing on the work and on all who were engaged in it, and gave a brief and interesting address. His presence and practical sympathy was a source of much pleasure and encouragement to all who took part in the sale. The hall was very nicely arranged and tastefully decorated with evergreens

and flowers and appropriate texts of Scripture and sketches of Fuégian scenery. The exhibition of dolls was very successful. An added interest was the table of Fuégian model canoes, baskets, shell ornaments, &c., all of native manufacture, sent by our valued Missionary, the Rev. Thomas Bridges, and sold for the benefit of the Society. There are a few still remaining, so that friends desiring such a memento of the Southern Mission may be supplied by communicating with the Hon. Secretary. The canoes are very pretty and complete, and sold for 12*s.* 6*d.* and 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the baskets from 2*s.* to 5*s.* according to size.

Some beautiful specimens of Keppel plumage, &c., were also exhibited (though not on sale), sent by Mr. William Bartlett, Catechist at Ooshooia, and arrived at Lee most opportunely on the morning of the first day's sale. Mr. W. Bartlett during his residence in England took an active part in several of the annual sales and in the Bible-class and juvenile associations, and is held by the members in affectionate remembrance.

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from page* 239.)

IMMEDIATELY after emerging from the Neman Aschiaga, we were not a little surprised at the sudden change in the nature of the surrounding country. Precipices, glaciers, and naked rocks came to an end at Divide Island; the mountains retire into the interior, descending in gentle slopes on either side of the On-Aschiaga (Beagle Channel) with more gentle slopes, and clothed almost to their summit with dense forest. Animal life seemed to awake up once more; but what was more surprising was the clear and precise line which divided the sky, full of dense black clouds, from a perfectly pure and cloudless atmosphere. Being overtaken by darkness, we stayed the night of the 12th (May) at the mouth of the deep bay of Yendaghia, and on the 13th towards noon, we cast anchor about fifty metres

from the English Mission of Ooshooia. Having landed, we were courteously received by Mr. Bridges, Superintendent of the Mission, and by Messrs. Lawrence and Whaits—one the schoolmaster, the other Catechist and carpenter. Knowing the object of our expedition they professed their sympathy, and their professions were not, as in most cases, mere words. During my long sojourn in Tierra del Fuégo I had from them every possible advice and assistance. Encouraged by our kind reception, I decided to stay a few days in Ooshooia.

The bay, at the head of which the Mission Station is situated, afforded us a secure anchorage and a convenient point of departure for the brief hydrographical operation which I wished to accomplish in the On-Aschiaga, and also for the explorations to be made by Professors Lovizato and Spegazzini. Added to this the great number of natives who live round the Mission Station gave us the opportunity of an ample acquaintance with these aborigines of the south; and it is true that these natives are in a state of semi-civilization, but we intended afterwards to visit those who are in a savage state, and thus obtain a just estimate of the influence of the Mission, and how far that race could be elevated which is considered by all as the lowest one of the human family. The beneficial effect of the Mission has reached the remotest corner of Tierra del Fuégo; and since the Word of Christ has sounded throughout those regions, savages, among whom vengeance is an imprescriptible law, have been found forgetting injuries and offering signs of peace to their offenders. The idea of establishing a Mission at Tierra del Fuégo made the illustrious Darwin smile; who publicly and privately pitied the initiators of this charitable enterprise. Great was his astonishment, however, when the news reached him that those very Fuégians who had robbed the "Beagle" of two of her best boats, who had stripped and threatened with death poor Matthew, had robbed and massacred so many shipwrecked and helpless crews, had only a few years afterwards travelled more than 100 miles to ask aid at Ooshooia for nine shipwrecked men; and, on another occasion, had accompanied a whole crew from Policarp Bay, over mountains and through woods, to the Bay of Good Success, assisting them

until a ship could be found. "I could not have believed that all the missionaries in the world could have made the Fué gians an honest people," wrote the illustrious English philosopher to a Vice-President of the South American Mission, when he heard this news, "Now I am undeceived, and I beg you to consider me as one of the warmest admirers of the results you have attained, and as one of the subscribers of your Society."

The first attempts to carry civilization to the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuégo had a sad end; but the martyrdom of Commander Allen Gardiner, Captain Fell, and Mr. Philips instead of extinguishing the ardour of the young Mission infused fresh fire into its soul, and in 1869 the inhabitants of On-Aschiaga were astonished rather than irritated to see a man land alone and settle among them. This man was the Rev. W. H. Stirling, now Bishop of the Falkland Islands. Unarmed, he lived successively amongst different families, respected and beloved, and when the ship which had brought him over came to take him away again, many canoes accompanied him for a long distance, obtaining the promise from him that he would return. The ice was broken, and before the good effects of Mr. Stirling's visit were forgotten a well organized "Mission" was established in Ooshooia, and this has been working for the last twelve years under the able direction of Mr. Bridges, with results such as we have seen in the preceding pages. The "Mission" occupies one of the finest positions on the On-Aschiaga. A high chain of snow mountains, amongst which stands out Mount Olivia, or Robinson, shelters it from the North and N.W. winds, and the long peninsula which divides the two bays of Uscimaia and Usciwaischi offers an excellent pasturage to several hundred cows; of these about 200 belong to the Europeans, the remainder to ten or twelve of the best Fuégian families, who received them from the Mission as rewards for their labours. These Fuégians, after their conduct had been put to the test for some time, receive two cows, a calf, and a plot of ground, sown with beetroot, potatoes, and cabbages; the most meritorious are also awarded a house and implements. Amongst the difficulties which the good missionaries have to surmount one of the greatest is the inconstancy of their pupils.

Mr. Bridges told me that it was not a rare thing to see families after a year or two of labour abandon house, garden, and cattle, and return to their primitive life of wandering and privation; most of these desertions are owing to the locality in which the Mission is placed. It is an excellent position for the Europeans who reside there, but very disadvantageous for the Aborigines, who love tranquil waters where, with their canoes, they can fish in any weather, and places where wood and fresh water abound, in which Ooshooia and Usciwaischi are deficient. Mr. Bridges knows well all these inconveniences and would like to remove the seat of the Mission to Gable Island, where the climate is more genial, and there is a larger extent of pasturage, with wood and water, besides the advantage of frequent communications with the Ona tribe (the inhabitants of the eastern side of the mainland), who, from causes not depending on the Mission, have been neglected up to the time of our arrival, and were living in the most primitive state. But there are many obstacles in the way of Mr. Bridges' wishes; in the meantime Gable Island is occupied by two or three families of Aborigines with about thirty animals. Favoured by very fine weather, the seven or eight days passed in Ooshooia were abundantly employed in mapping out the bay and the surrounding country and in geological and botanical excursions.

The bay was found to be one of the best anchorages in the On-Aschiaga. The bottom is good and of moderate depth. The north and east banks are abundantly supplied with wood and water, two streams emptying into the bay.

One of these is fed by a magnificent waterfall, the noise of which on calm days is distinctly heard several miles off. Other streams and waterfalls run down into the bay, all of which are capable of providing motive power for sawmills, &c., and thus would afford means for good enterprise. On the 20th of May we returned to Yendaghia. My object was to determine the position of the meridian which constitutes the boundary between the Chilian and Argentine Republics. By a short trigonometrical survey I was led to discover that within a few hundred metres the most easterly point of the bay forms the

boundary line. I gave the name of "Argentine" to that point while the opposite cape I called "Cape Chili." The bay running towards the north-west proved to be completely in Chilian territory, and it forms quite as secure a harbour as the neighbouring Lappataia and Ooshooia. The inhabitants of Yendaghia unfortunately do not enjoy a very good reputation; they number about forty, and are considered the most turbulent people of the Beagle Channel. But my experience was quite the contrary. I believe, however, I gained them over by means of the influence of Ococco, a Useiunaiese of uncommon intelligence. I shall always hold this good fellow in kindly remembrance, for he was of great use to the expedition on several occasions, both by conciliating the other natives and by furnishing us with information about his fellow-countrymen. At first my request for human skeletons met with some remonstrance from the Fuégians, but Ococco, understanding what my object was in making a collection, successfully arranged this matter. Some of them sold me offhand the bones of their fathers. To those who feel horror at the conduct of the poor Fuégians, I repeat here what Azeglio said to excuse the sale of the portraits of his ancestors. The Circassians sell their children while living and beautiful; cannot the Fuégians sell their ancestors reduced to mummies and skeletons?

Everything leads to the supposition that Yendaghia Bay and the Admiralty channel were formerly in communication by a tortuous channel. As far as we (standing at the summit of a small hill) could judge, the head of the bay seems to be formed of marshes, between which rise little hills, the ancient islands of the channel. Tradition reports that Yendaghia formed an easy means of communication between the Fuégians of the Beagle and of the Admiralty channels, but when that communication ceased is unknown.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE must again postpone an account of Mr. Farmer's tour in Ireland, as it is not to be completed till the middle of November. It will have been the longest ever undertaken by any member of the Society's staff, and reflects credit on the lady who has organized it and the lecturer who has carried it out.

We have just received a brief account of Mr. Wilkinson's month's work in co. Cork, and may mention that he has preached at Charleville, Magourney, Macroom, Ardfield, Rathbarry, and Skibbereen, and lectured at Doneraile, Fermoy, Killarney, Kilmurry, Passage West, Christchurch, Cork, Midleton, Cloyne, Carrigaline, St. Ann's Shandon, Aughadown, Skibbereen, Bantry, Drimoleague, Dunmanway, Enniskean, Clonakilty, Rathclarren, and Mallow. We regret that Miss S. E. Townsend, our energetic hon. secretary for co. Cork, has been laid aside by illness for some weeks, and at the same time have to thank Miss McLernon for the willing help she has afforded during the progress of the tour.

Mr. Wilkinson seems to have had but indifferent weather, and, save at Skibbereen and Mallow, the collections were not so large as in some parts of Ireland. But he speaks gratefully of "the uniform kind reception and hospitality" that he experienced throughout the tour. This is the invariable report our deputations bring back from their Irish expeditions and we cordially thank the clergy for their courteous entertainment of our representatives.

On September 23rd Mr. Welby preached the Annual Sermon at Stanton, in Shropshire, where we have a vigorous Association and several cordial supporters. He has likewise paid a visit to the Isle of Man, where, since Mrs. Elliott's death, we had begun to lose ground. Besides lecturing at Douglas and King William's College, Castletown, he also introduced our cause to Peel and Laxey. The Rev. B. George has accepted the hon. secretaryship, and Miss Moffatt and Miss Skottowe will collect for the Society.

Mr. Lloyd has found considerable difficulty in obtaining sermons and meetings in the southern district, simply for the reason that few engagements had been actually made when he took up the work, and a large number of those to whom he applied asked for some other time than that proposed. We cannot but wish our auxiliaries would have a fixed time for their sermons and meetings. This is quite the *exception*, instead of being, as it should be, the *rule*. Not twenty Associations probably keep to a definite month, and this begets constant difficulties and often leaves our staff unemployed save in fruitless correspondence. Our own experience is that it greatly simplifies parochial

work to have a *definite month* for each Society that is pleaded for. We would most earnestly entreat the clergy to try this plan next year. The New Malden Sermons were taken on Sept. 30th by the Bishop of the Falklands, and the collections were larger than we ever remember to have received there. Mr. Lloyd took the meeting eight days later, and a week after that visited Chichester where he had a most hearty meeting. He also preached and lectured at Walton West and Talbenny, in Pembrokeshire, and revived the interest which used to be so cordially evinced in this remote part of the Principality. A Mission, which has to do with the colony on the River Chuput, ought to be well supported in Wales.

Scotland has received its last visit during October. Mr. Rundal, recently ordained to the charge of the Episcopal Church at Moffat, kindly took the Sermons there on Oct. 14th, the collection amounting to 7*l*. On the same Sunday the Annual Sermons were preached at Crieff and Cupar. The Rev. A. G. Maitland was to have preached at the latter on the occasion of the Harvest Thanksgiving, but was prevented by domestic circumstances. At Crieff the rain rather spoiled the attendance, and the collections only amounted to 8*l*. 6*s*. It is only fair to say, however, that Sir P. K. Murray had early in the year sent 10*l*. as a donation to the Society. We are glad to be able to add that Mr. Maitland quite hopes to have the collections annually, as did his predecessor, Mr. Morris. The Annual Meeting at Ardrossan was held in most unpropitious weather, but the interest seems to be well maintained, and the Meeting, if smaller than on some previous occasions, was fully as hearty as any ever held there.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The following are the subjects for Prayer and Praise on Monday the 12th inst. :—

1. That God's blessing may rest upon the labours of Mr. Ferguson at the Alexandra Colony, and of Mr. Tyerman at Cordoba.

2. That a fit and faithful man be found to go out as Missionary Chaplain to the Isthmus of Panama.

3. That our fervent thanks be given to the God of all mercy for again giving our missionaries and their people the blessed privilege and gratification of giving timely succour to poor seamen in peril of death in the case of twenty-two seamen of the German ship "Erwin" burnt to the southward of Tierra del Fuégo.

4. We also thank God for the safe arrival in South America of the Rev. R. Allen and the Rev. H. Davies and family.

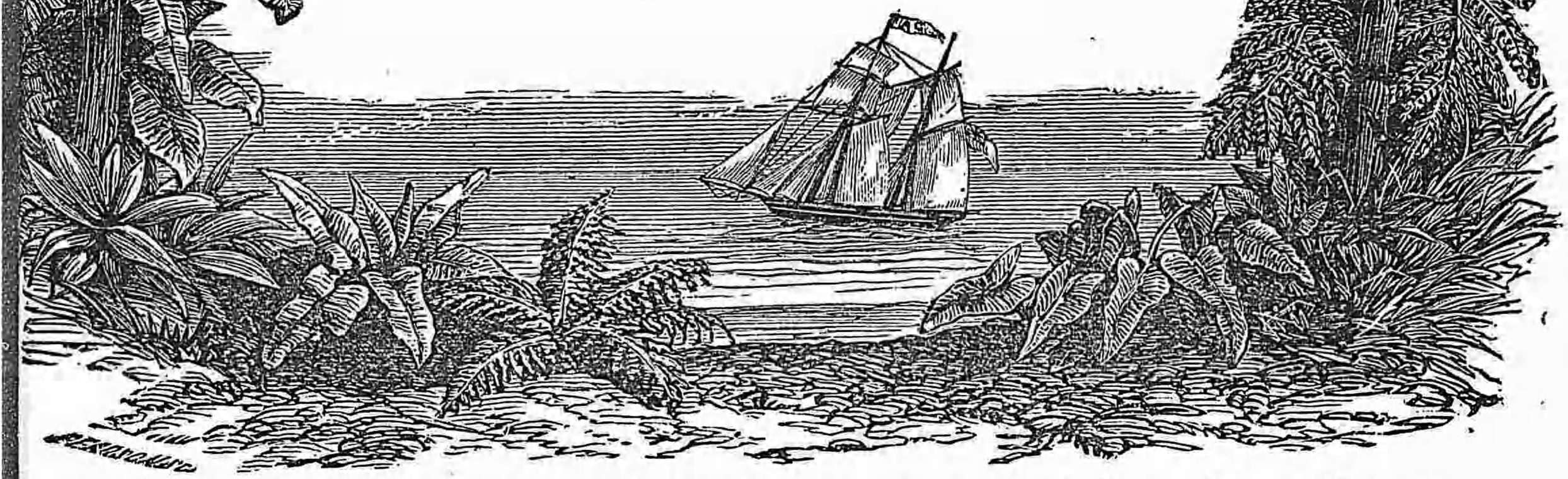


THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Frontispiece—The Schoolroom, Ooshooia	266
General Intelligence	268
The Southern Mission—Tierra del Fuégo—Orange Bay	270
Paraguay	274
Antecedents	277
"My Presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest"	278
Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition, by Captain G. Bové (*cont'd.*)	279
Proceedings in the Provinces	284
Prayer Union for South America	286
Title and Index to Vol. XVII.	



Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street;
SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, 54, FLEET STREET, LONDON;
G. HERBERT, DUBLIN; J. MACLAREN, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH; S. E. CHILLCOTT, BRISTOL;
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.
Published on the FIRST *of every Month.*
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

South American Missionary Society.

PATRONS.

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

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury
Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter
Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmore
Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield
Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon
Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.
Rev. W. Acworth, M.A.
Rev. Canon Bardsley
Rev. W. H. Barlow, M.A.
Sir Wm. de Capel Brooke, Bart.
Rev. Preb. Wm. Cadman, M.A.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.
Rev. Canon Eardley-Wilmot, M.A.
Baron de Ferrieres, M.P.
Rear-Adm. E. G. Fishbourne, C.B.
R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.P.
Rev. C. J. Goodhart, M.A.
Rev. W. Hockin, M.A.
Rev. Canon Hussey, B.A.
Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., M.P.
Rev. Wm. Walter Kirby, M.A., R.D.
General Sir A. J. Lawrence, K.C.B.
Rev. Preb. Macdonald, M.A.
Colonel Macdonald.
Arthur Mills, Esq.
Rev. G. W. Robinson, M.A.
Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B.
Horace Smith-Bosanquet, Esq.
Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P.

COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—Alfred Robert Pite, Esq.

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

Rev. Samuel Adams, M.A.
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.
Thos. Garnett, Esq.
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.
Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.
William Macandrew, Esq., J.P.
Rev. J. W. Marshall, B.A.
Rev. Preb. C. Mackenzie, M.A.
Rev. J. C. Martin, M.A.
Wilson Noble, Esq.
Admiral J. C. Prevost
Colonel Savile
Rev. W. Sinclair, M.A.
J. Holt Skinner, Esq.
Rev. Chas. Stirling, M.A.
Rev. H. Smith, M.A.
Rev. L. S. Tugwell
Leonard Rowe Valpy, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon Whately
Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Welsh, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A.
Edw. Woods, Esq.
E. Harry Woods, Esq.

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

Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. VALPY, CHAPLIN, and PECKHAM,
19, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Honorary Physician—E. A. KIRBY, Esq., M.D.
Treasurer—The LORD KINNAIRD.
Secretary—Captain EDWARD POULDEN, R.N.
Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary—Rev. ROBERT JAMES SIMPSON, M.A.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Assistant Metropolitan Secretary—Rev. J. J. MANLEY, M.A.
Organizing Secretary for the Provinces—
Rev. HERBERT SUMNER ACWORTH, M.A., Chobham Vicarage, Surrey.
Association Secretaries—
Rev. A. A. WELBY, M.A., Tollerton Rectory, Nottingham, for Midland District.
THOMAS FARMER, Esq., for Northern District, 35, Broughton Lane, Manchester.
Accountant.—FRANK M. PONDER.

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

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

Contributions thankfully received from Oct. 25 to Nov. 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; Addl., Additional.—Full particulars will be given in the next Annual Report.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Caldecott, Miss C.	1	0	0
Channer, Col.	1	1	0
Cheyne, Rev. C.	1	1	0
Cope, Rev. W. R.	2	2	0
Crawford, Mrs.	0	5	0
Davies, Rev. Ed.	1	1	0
Douglas, Rev. Sholto D. C.	1	1	0
Gordon, Rev. J. B.	1	1	0
Leicester, Rev. and Mrs. J. A.	2	2	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0

COLLECTION.

	£	s.	d.
Joy, Rev. H., D.D., per Miss Kate Joy	1	10	0

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
"Eben-ezer"	25	0	0
Luck, G. F., Esq. (General Fund)	5	0	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	0	0

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NEW MISSION SHIP.

	£	s.	d.
Barton, J., Esq., per Mrs. Gahan (Donegal)	0	5	0
Collection, per Misses Searle (Broxbourne)	2	5	2
Ditto, per Mrs. Stephens (Beckenham)	0	10	0
Hadden, Miss Jemima P., per Miss Williams (Islington)	5	0	0
Heywood, Arthur H., Esq. (Windermere) 2nd don.	10	0	0
"J. W. A."	10	0	0
Kirkpatrick, Rev. F. (Weston-super-Mare)	0	5	0
Luck, G. F., Esq. (2nd half of 50*l.*)	25	0	0
Searle, Mrs. (Broxbourne)	3	0	0
Searle, Miss Mary (Broxbourne)	2	0	0
Searle, Miss (Broxbourne)	5	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

	£	s.	d.
Bayswater (St. Matthew's), per Rev. J. F. Sulivan, S. by Bp. Stirling and Offertories	21	13	3
Bloomsbury, per Mr. G. S. Pite (cards)	2	0	2
Highbury, Miss Wordley (card)	0	5	0
Kidbrook, per Mrs. Poulden, don. by Col. R. S. Simpson, &c.	1	1	6
Lancaster Gate (Christ Ch.), per Rev. Canon W. Boyd Carpenter, SS. by Bishop Stirling and Rev. S. Bickersteth (including don. after do. by Mrs. Waterford)	79	2	4
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty	8	3	6
Do., do., Sale of Work (addl.)	10	0	0
Onslow Square (St. Paul's), per Rev. W. H. Webb-Peploe, S. by Bishop Stirling	45	10	10
Putney, per Miss Robertson, Dr. Jardine's sub.	0	10	6
South Kensington (St. Jude's), per Rev. Dr. Forrest, SS. by Bishop Stirling and Rev. R. J. Simpson	86	7	7
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow (on account)	50	0	0

PROVINCES.

	£	s.	d.
Barnsley, per Rev. W. W. Kirby, R.D., Rector, S. and MM. (Ardsley and Tankersley), and subs., Dept., Rev. W. H. Shimield	12	1	0
Beckenham and Shortlands, per Mrs. Stephens, SS. by Bishop Stirling at Shortlands, Vicar, Rev. H. F. Wolley	24	1	8
Do., per do., subs., &c. (including 10s. for Rio Mission)	3	6	0
Beltingham, per Rev. Geo. Reed	3	2	0
Broadwater, per Rev. E. K. Elliott, SS. and M. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd	4	1	4
Broxbourne, per Misses Searle	7	0	0
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham, M. by Rev. W. Lloyd, &c.	6	0	0
Cambridge, per Ed. Church, Esq., S. by Bishop Stirling at Trinity Ch. (including don., 10s.), Rev. J. Barton, Vicar	11	11	9
Do., per do., Offertory, Selwyn College.	0	16	3
Do., per do., (box).	0	5	0
Do., Juvenile Association, per Henry and George Bedweel, Treasurer and Secretary (for Lota)	1	3	10
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq.	20	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, SS. at Holy Trinity and St. Lawrence, by Bishop Stirling, Rev. J. Erskine, and Self	7	11	4
Do., per do., M.L.L. at Holy Trinity and St. Lawrence School, by Frank M. Ponder	1	17	10
Do., per do., (sub. &c.)	2	7	6
Colchester, Miss Josselyn (box)	2	4	0
Eastbourne, per Rev. R. Allen, M. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd	1	10	0
Glynde, per Rev. Geo. Averill, M. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd, &c.	2	2	6
Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, SS. by Rev. T. W. Wilkinson (including G. Scrutton, Esq.'s sub.)	8	10	
Leeds, Miss Manning (card)	0	10	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson Esq.	30	0	0
Llandudno, per Rev. J. Morgan, S. and M. by Rev. R. J. Simpson	4	0	0
Minchinhampton, per Rev. C. E. Oldfield, M. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd	2	1	4
Mold, per Rev. R. Ellis, M. by Rev. R. J. Simpson	0	18	0
Nailsworth, Miss Ricardo (sub.)	1	0	0
Norbiton, Miss Dawson (sub.)	1	1	0
Ongar, per H. Gibson, Esq., W. C. Gellibrand, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0
Rainham, per Miss Smart	3	0	0
Rhyl, per Rev. Thos. Richardson, S. by Rev. R. J. Simpson (including card 3s. 4d.)	6	11	11
Talbenny, S. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd.	1	5	11
Torquay, per Mrs. Hockin	6	1	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. L. C. Walford, SS. by Rev. J. J. Manley	12	10	5
Walton West, S. and M. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd	2	5	9
Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan	6	3	11
Windermere, per Arthur H. Heywood, Esq., D.R.M. at Elleray (including Mrs. Jeffrey don. 5*l.*), Depn., T. Farmer	11	17	1
Do., per do., M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq.	9	8	9
Yeovil, S. by Rev. W. H. Lloyd	1	2	0

IRELAND.

Antrim and Down, Hon. Sec., Rev. J. B. Crozier.

Deputation—Mr. Hy. Mahony.

	£	s.	d.
Ballinderry, M.L.L.	0	17	10

			£	s.	d.
Bangor,	M.L.L.	.....	1	0	0
Belfast (St. James),	do.	.....	1	3	5
Newton Breda,	do.	.....	0	17	8
Rostrevor,	do.	.....	1	5	9

Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gahan.
Deputation—T. Farmer, Esq.

Aughnacloy,	M.L.L.	.....	2	0	0
Coalisland,	do.	.....	4	0	0
Derry (Christ Ch.),	do.	.....	5	0	0
Donegal,	do.	.....	4	0	0
Dungannon,	do.	(less exp.)	1	1	6
Killaghtee,	do.	(including card, 8s.)	1	16	8
Killybegs,	do.	.....	3	0	3
Killymaid,	do.	.....	0	17	1
Lissan,	do.	.....	0	15	8
Moneymore,	do.	.....	1	8	6
Mullavilly.	do.	.....	1	0	0
Portrush,	do.	.....	1	11	7
Portstewart,	do.	.....	0	14	6
Ramelton,	do.	.....	2	0	1
Stewartstown,	do.	.....	2	10	2
Tandragee,	do.	.....	1	11	0
			33	7	0
Moneymore, per Rev. W. Sparrow, S. by Rev. W. Jordan		.....	1	8	4
Portstewart (Mrs. Kearney, sub.)			1	0	0
Subscriptions, &c. (on account)		...	5	0	0

Cork, Hon. Sec., Miss Townsend.
Deputation—Rev. T. W. Wilkinson.

Charleville, SS., per Rev. J. Sargint		.....	1	15	0
Clonakilty, M., per Rev. C. McFebridge		.....	1	4	0
Doneraile, M., per Rev. J. Nicholson		.....	0	10	10
Fermoy, M., per Rev. Canon Hill			0	15	0
Passage West, M., per Rev. A. Knox		.....	1	2	2
Rathbarry, M., per Rev. W. Atkin.			1	12	3

Drogheda, per Lieut. Sulivan, R.N., M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq. 2 0 2
Monaghan, Hon. Sec., Miss Brooke.
Deputation—T. Farmer, Esq.

Ballybay,	M.L.L.	.....	1	7	2
Brookboro',	do.	.....	0	16	2
Castleblaney,	do.	.....	4	0	0
Rockcorry	do.	.....	4	8	0

Skibbereen, per Miss Fleming. SS. and MM. by Rev. T. W. Wilkinson 6 0 0

SCOTLAND,

Edinburgh, per Miss Shand	0	2	9
Partick, per A. Nisbet, Esq., U.P.Ch. Sunday-school, contribution for Tierra del Fuégo	1	7	0
Portobello, per Miss Leslie	20	3	6

FOREIGN.

Lebu, South Chili, B. P. Bidder, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0

PUBLICATIONS.

Almanacs	0	10	5
Magazines	0	15	2
"Narratives"	10	18	7
Story of Allen Gardiner	1	10	0
Occasional Papers	0	12	11
Robinson's Manual	0	5	0

ERRATUM.—Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, £20, under Provincial Associations in Nov. Magazine, should have been—Proceeds of Sale of Work for General Fund £45.

SALE OF WORK.

Beckenham and Shortlands Association.

Mrs. P. W. Stephens will (D.V.) hold the Annual Sale in aid of the Orphanage and work in Tierra del Fuégo, on December 5th. Contributions thankfully received by Mrs. P. W. Stephens, Tyringham, Beckenham.

Now Ready.

The Narrative of Origin and Progress of the South American Missionary Society

(or First Fruits). Revised and Enlarged. Five Engravings. 1*s.* 6*d.*, by post 1*s.* 9*d.*

"A melancholy interest attaches to this volume, from the death of its author before its completion. It is dedicated to his memory by the Society. It gives a full account of the origin and progress of the Missions in South America, and is a marvellous testimony to the power of Christianity in triumphing over the most terrible difficulties. It would be suitable for reading at missionary working parties."—*Church Sunday-school Magazine.*

To be had of all Booksellers by giving the name of the London Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

"The Holy Scriptures Explained Simply and Catechetically."

BY THE REV. DR. ROBINSON.

We can thoroughly recommend this work to our friends, who will, by purchasing it for their own use or for a gift, be at the same time conferring a benefit on the Society by directly increasing its funds. Price Five Shillings.

"Occasional Papers." 1d. each.

No. 1. "OTHER SHEEP." No. 2. "LOTA." No. 3. "HOW A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER DIED."

ALMANAC FOR 1884.

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac—price 1*d.* or glazed and on roller 1s.—for 1884, is now ready. As the number of copies printed is limited an early application is requested. Address, the Secretary.



THE SCHOOLROOM, OOSHOOIA. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH WAR VESSEL "ROMANCHE."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1883.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the Revs. F. N. Lett (*Sept.* 20, 24, 28, *Oct.* 13); J. A. Dodds (*Sept.* 18, *Oct.* 2); F. Young (*Sept.* 12); J. Midgley (*Oct.* 27); Hugh Davies (*Oct.* 2); Messrs. H. Phillips (*Oct.* 3); H. Burleigh (*August* 30); J. S. Robertson (*Sept.* 26); Singlehurst and Co. (*Oct.* 15); J. R. Tyerman (*Sept.* 22, 24, and 25).

BUSINESS.

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

In accordance with the recommendations of the Special Sub-Committee on the subject, a selection was made of the most suitable of the preliminary estimates for the new steamer, "Allen Gardiner."

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received during the month of October was £1,052 6*s.* 11*d.*

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ON the 18th of last month Miss Jones, of 48, Sydenham Park, had a Drawing Room Meeting, which was well attended, and at which much interest was manifested in the work of the Society. The Rev. H. Stevens, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Sydenham, was in the chair, and earnestly and eloquently advocated the claims of the Society, whose work was explained by the Rev. J. J. Manley, M.A., attending as a deputation. A Local Auxiliary Branch has been formed, with the Rev. J. B. Banks as Treasurer, and Miss Banks and Mrs. Boxer as Secretaries. To the last-mentioned lady the Society is deeply indebted, as it is mainly through her that it has obtained a footing in the Sydenham district.

The account of Paraguay from the pen of one who has had much personal observation of the district, is full of interest, particularly in regard to those tribes of poor Indians—the Caimgues—for whom he so eloquently pleads. We hope, before very much time has elapsed, we may be able to announce the appointment of a faithful and fit shepherd to look after these poor sheep in that wilderness.

The Bishop of the Falklands preached for the Society at St. Paul's, Onslow Square, on the morning of Sunday, November 11th. The offertory amounted to 45*l*.

Mr. H. Mahony took leave of the Committee and several friends of the Society on Thursday, November 8th, when a farewell gathering for this purpose took place at Serjeants' Inn. The chair was taken by Mr. Morris, who opened the Meeting with some most telling remarks on the duties and consolations of a missionary arising out of a consideration of the words, "I will be to them as a little sanctuary." A hymn being sung, Mr. Couty addressed the candidate in terms of fatherly love and Christian sympathy, commending him to the blessing and protection of Him whom he was going forth to serve, interspersing his observations with practical suggestions on the subject of the secular duties that would also

devolve upon him. The Rev. P. C. Mahony read Isaiah xxxv. Archdeacon Whately offered prayer, and the Rev. W. F. Satchell closed the Meeting with the Benediction.

Mr. Mahony sailed from England on Tuesday, the 13th ult.

The paragraph inserted in this Magazine under the title of "Antecedents" gives us a good earnest idea of what Mr. Mahony will be and will do in his new sphere of work, reflecting credit not only on the Society and himself, but on the Rev. H. S. Acworth, in whose parish, as in a preparatory school, he laboured so well, and under whose valuable instruction he made such good progress.

We are happy to learn that the Rev. R. Allen has arrived safely at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Davis and his family at Chuput. We shall look with deep interest for accounts of their reception and first impressions.

There are several points in Mr. Bridges' most important letter to be specially noted. Amongst these is the fact that under the holy and gentle influence of Christ's Gospel, the native women are taking the position in family life which God has clearly assigned them as guardians of home and nurses for the sick—nay, that their "close attention" in this latter capacity was the cause of bringing sickness on themselves. This is indeed an appreciable advance in true civilization. We also hear that "the Yahgans from Cape San Diego to Cape Horn and round to Brecknock Peninsula can be trusted."

It is with very great and grateful pleasure we record the kind and munificent conduct of Captain Martial and his officers, of the French frigate "Romanche," to Mr. Bridges and the people of our Mission, both English and native. Such genuine Christian sympathy in a "strange land," between the subjects of two nations, often foes, but now, we hope, firm friends, is a happy augury for the future, and will, we trust, tend to heal wounds which have been recently inflicted in other quarters of the world. We are much indebted to the generous French nation for this token of their regard, and to those gallant sailors of her navy that have so well represented the nobility of France.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

ORANGE BAY.

"*On board the 'Romanche,' Orange Bay, Aug. 25th*, 1883.

"You will perhaps be surprised to read the above address, and I must tell you how I came here. The French Mission early next month leave Orange Bay for France, and their buildings, which in France cost over 1,000*l*., they leave to us. It seemed well to me to be on the spot at the time of their leaving to receive possession and to make such arrangements for their safety and removal as should prove wise. Captain Martial very kindly invited me to come here as his guest to take possession, and to make such arrangements as should prove feasible. We have been expecting the 'Allen Gardiner,' and had she come I should have sent Mr. Whaits with certain natives in her to receive and remove these buildings. If she does not come before the 'Romanche' leaves I shall return in the 'Romanche' to the Murray Narrows, where a boat will meet me to take me back to Ooshooia. In this case I shall leave Yicifi, a native of influence in these parts, to guard these buildings and materials till the 'Allen Gardiner' comes. Had I not come in the 'Romanche,' and if the 'Allen Gardiner' should not come, I should have found it necessary early next month to come here to receive these buildings and commence their removal. I think you will see under these circumstances that I did well to come; and, further, it was a gratification to our kind friends to accept their offer, and I am able to give them information they are very glad to receive. If the 'Allen Gardiner' arrives before the 'Romanche' leaves I shall return in her to Ooshooia."

RESCUE OF TWENTY-TWO SEAMEN.

"You will rejoice to hear that our Mission has certainly been the happy means of saving the lives of twenty-two men. At 7 a m. on August 3rd twenty-two men reached Ooshooia from the East in three boats. Their ship, the 'Erwin,' was laden with coal for San Francisco. The officers and crew are German, and the coal was shipped at Birkenhead. Bad contrary weather befel them south of these islands, and the coal, 1,700 tons, took fire, and on the third day after discovering it they had to leave the vessel in a hurry, for her mainmast was fast sinking, and they feared they would be unable to hoist out their boats. This, after two days and nights of anxiety and sleeplessness, they did, and sacrificing their spare clothes and goods they put into the boats only such stores as they thought most necessary. Ten minutes after they left their ship her deck blew up and she was a glowing mass of fire before their eyes all that day. The boats were fairly well laden, and the weather was very fine.

THE MISSION STATION A PLACE OF REFUGE.

"Happily that very day they observed the notice on the chart referring to our station as a place of refuge, and made up their minds to make for it. They pulled for the land whose snowy summits only could be seen, New Year's Sound lying N.E. of them. By unremitting labour they rounded False Cape Horn at 4 p.m. on the second day. Afraid of the natives they did not like to land, though they suffered very much from weariness and exposure, but worked at their oars all that night also. They passed this place that night, without the least idea of the help they could find here. At daylight next morning they landed on an island in Wuseniahga, thinking they were in the Murray Narrows, or near them. Failing to see the opening into Beagle Channel, and finding only extensive beds of kelp before them, they determined to pass round Navarin Island and come to Ooshooia from the east. This they were happily able to do. The weather was very propitious, being calm and mild.

NATIVE PILOT.

"They also picked up with a native who piloted them into Ooshooia. During the boat journey of eight days they only landed three times from fear of the natives. Of course we made them very welcome and did all we could for them, and during the sixteen days they were with us they wanted for nothing. One of them was very ill, and in a very critical state for four days with fever in his head, and was often out of his mind. All suffered in their feet, and many were unable to use their feet for some days. Two days after their arrival severe weather set in, which if they had been exposed to would have been certain death to them all. These men proved a nice company, and made themselves very useful. They brought up our four boats for repair, but were unable to repair more than one of them.

"When the 'Romanche' came in on the 18th inst. I spoke to Captain Martial as to what had better be done. He very readily consented to receive them and take them to Punta Arenas when he should go there early next month. Accordingly on the 21st inst. they all embarked, and are here again helpful to me in taking down one of the buildings. The weather has prevented our doing anything to-day. Most of them understand English fairly well, and have been present at our services. On Sunday, the 5th inst., some fifteen of them joined us in commemorating our Saviour's death, and a very happy service it was. They behaved uniformly well, and we would gladly have kept them longer, only our stores were running short. Captain Martial, in response to my application, very kindly lent us twenty sacks of bread and twenty (100lb. bags) of flour. This I refund to him through our agent at Punta Arenas.

KINDNESS OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS AND DOCTORS.

"Doctor Hahn most kindly visited our sick natives during the three days f his stay, and examined and prescribed for them ; and here also all the

French officers are most kind. The seamen have given us no trouble; they have had no leave on shore, and our best thanks are due to Commandant Martial for his many kindnesses. I have conveyed to him and to Drs. Hyades and Hahn the best thanks of the Committee, as you requested me. Many useful things besides the buildings will be left for us, especially medicines.

"I send you, as you desire, an account of baptisms from the first, and a statement of our Orphan Home. Also I send through you letters to the kind friends who have supported children to continue to us this kind and very desirable assistance. You will see we have added to the inmates of the 'Home,' and that some of them are not yet baptized. I am very sorry to say that death is still busy at work in these parts, removing now one now another beyond the reach of our aid and teaching. And worse than all is the fact that nearly all these poor people, even those apparently very vigorous, are more or less affected with tuberculosis or scrofula. Since I last wrote I have to record the deaths of Sarah Oococoo and John Campbell, Alice Lukia, and four children, as well as the sickness of many. We have received the cases of carbolic acid and carbolic soap, of which we are making good use.

"The winter, now happily well nigh over, has most providentially been as remarkably fine as last year, and the natives have not suffered from want.

"Farming industries must, as far as we can see, be the future of the natives of this land, as there is nothing else either ashore or in the sea out of which they can make a living. The wood of the country is very inferior; fish are scarce, and the one thing the natives must resort to is agriculture and cattle.

WITNESSES TO THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

"Concerning the spread of intelligence and knowledge of the Gospel, I can assure you much has been effected, and is borne witness to by the French officers and all who visit this country. I am sure that when you read their reports of what they have seen and heard respecting the natives they will greatly comfort all the Christian friends of these people, whom the French officers always describe as 'very intelligent.' And yet, notwithstanding this fact, our power to teach is comparatively small, because the only means of conveying instruction (the native language) is very inadequate. But of this subject I have previously written, and will therefore add no more. I have something pleasant to tell you.

"John Campbell, a well-grown, vigorous young man, and lately married to Freda Lukia, has recently died after a long illness of tuberculosis. Some days before his death, without any prompting, he sent his father-in-law to me desiring to profess his faith in Christ and to be baptized. I went to him at once, and was much pleased with his Christian mind. He professed much sorrow for his past rebellious state of life and heart against the

Lord's will, and his only hope now was in the goodness of the Lord. Without the least hesitation I baptized him by the name of John Campbell, which name he had long been known by, and which he had received at Keppel Island. *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. From time to time through the winter, when snow and bad weather have made it impossible for the natives to procure food, we have made a free and general distribution among them. Happily, also, a fine whale was found in Yahga, which has been very helpful to them this winter.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG ALACULOOF.

"It is with very great regret I announce to you the death of my young Alaculoof teacher. He was a very intelligent pleasing youth, and very playful. My wife and children, who saw much of him, were much attached to him. He died of tuberculosis, after rather a short illness. He was much liked by the natives. I had hoped to have learned much from him. The Ona have not visited us as they said they would. *As time goes on it becomes more necessary for us to travel if we would enlarge and develop our work.* Life at Ooshooia to visitors is not happy and scarcely possible, unless they are largely supplied by the Mission with daily food, and this is out of the question. Instead of receiving more visits we receive fewer and fewer from distant parts, because the few who have visited are not encouraged to do so again.

"I must now ask you to express to the Ministre de la Marine, 'Paris,' the acknowledgments of the Committee for the transference of the Mission buildings at Orange Bay to us as a Mission Humanitaire.

THE CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.

"I have further to remark that the caution in the Admiralty Chart, in the notice given to Ooshooia, should not contain the caution against the natives of Ponsonby Sound, for these are as safe as those of other parts, and would all be ready to pilot any shipwrecked men to Ooshooia. *A great change has been effected in the character of the natives generally, and the Yaghans, from Cape San Diego to Cape Horn, and round to Brecknock Peninsula can be trusted.* Had bad weather overtaken the crew of the 'Erwin,' the notice on the Chart cautioning mariners against the natives of Ponsonby Sound would probably have been their ruin.

"I have left two good natives in charge of the buildings in Orange Bay, to whom, of course, fit reward will be given. All has gone on happily; the natives have been very kindly treated, and are all well and pleased with their visitors

SICKNESS STILL PREVALENT.

"*6 p.m., Sept. 3rd, Ooshooia.*

"We arrived here from Orange Bay at 4.30 p.m. I am grieved to say that sickness and death from tuberculosis still continues. In the Orphan Home little Hockin is getting worse day by day, and is the only sick child at present. But outside there are five cases of serious illness still. With these exceptions the rest of the people are well. Mrs. Whaits' health still is far from satisfactory, but with that exception the rest of the Mission party are well. All has gone on pleasantly since I left. A vessel is in the offing, we hope she will prove to be the 'Allen Gardiner,' but are doubtful. By the 'Allen Gardiner' I will hope to write more fully, and these promised letters you may expect a month after receiving this.

"The hoped for 'Allen Gardiner' proves to be a sealing vessel.

"I send this by the 'Romanche' to Sandy Point.

"We are all minded to do all we can to forward the objects we are sent here for.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

PARAGUAY.

Extracts from Notes made on a Recent Visit to Paraguay.

(*June*, 1883.)

PARAGUAY, a small but very fertile country, is situated between the great rivers Alto, Parana, and Paraguay, south lat. 22° to 27° 30′, has for capital the city of Asuncion, which, before the devastating war brought on by the Dictator Lopez against the Brazilians and Argentines, is said to have contained 40,000 inhabitants, but now only numbers some 16 or 18,000.

The Government of this interesting country is Republican, with the same laws as the United States and Argentine nations. Religious toleration is part of the constitution, the state religion being Roman Catholic, but the church is not looked up to by the people.

Women predominate in the population as three to one of the men, and appear to do all the work; few marriages take place.

The interior of the country is beautifully wooded, and well watered by numerous small rivers and streams. The land, hill, and dale, in many parts reminding one (changing the oaks and chestnuts for palms and orange trees) of Herefordshire or Devonshire, is most fertile, producing maize, mandioco, tobacco, &c., in abundance, and with very rude husbandry.

In Paraguay there are fifty British subjects resident, twenty-nine in the capital, and the remainder scattered through the country. Between three

and four hundred Germans, most of whom are Protestant, also live there. About fifty of this nationality live in Asuncion, while the remainder are mostly settled in a colony about eight leagues from the city. There are also some twenty-five Swiss scattered over the country, which is settled and under Jefe politicos (or head magistrates), except towards the north-east, where a most interesting tribe or tribes of Indians, called the Caimguas, live, and cultivate the land in a peaceful manner. As usual, the religious teaching, such as it is, seems to be confined to the churches, and the congregations to be composed almost altogether of women.

As to the moral state of general society the less said about it the better. Drunkenness is certainly not a vice of the people. During the writer's three or four weeks' of residence only once did he notice a drunken man, and he was a foreigner. Theft not unknown, but not general. Smoking is carried to excess, especially by the women, who seem unable to get on without it. Girls of eight or ten years, and even younger, are to be seen with leaf cigars in their mouth.

The dress of the Paraguayan women is rather eastern, white being the prevailing idea. Two sheets, one round the body as a dress, and the other folded over the back and head, with generally something on the latter. Everything but the children is carried on the head. A Paraguayan girl, in her graceful white dress, with a large earthenware water jar on her head, would make a good study for a painter.

The moral state of the country districts is better than in the city. The people are more simple and not contaminated by mixing with those from the vessels at the port. The principal food is mandioca and maize. The former is excellent, and reminds one of a very good mealy potato ; in shape it is not unlike a parsnip.

The country is free for religious worship, and State help (10*l*. per month) offered for schools. If the Bible were taught however some objection might be raised to this State aid by the priests. During a ride across Paraguay from Asuncion to Santa Rosa, in the South of the Misiones, or portion of the country colonized by the Jesuits some 300 years ago, many of the works, or rather the remains, were seen and examined by the writer. They consisted principally of large churches, parts of paved roads, old bridges, &c. The finest church, that of Santa Rosa, quite lately destroyed by fire, measured 120 yards by 25, and must have been quite an astonishing building ; generally speaking, the principal work done in buildings of this class is of brick or stone, but was here replaced by columns of hard wood, beautifully carved, each one composed of a single tree. A fine tower of red sandstone stood on the right, the massive walls arched, and from six to nine feet in thickness, proving that the builders intended it to last for ages.

The inside was full of wonderful workmanship in carved wood, painting, &c., but this, together with the archives, which were probably of great interest, have perished in the flames.

In the north-east of Paraguay there are mountains called the Cordillero Anamby, and along these ranges on both sides, Paraguayan and Brazilian, live tribes of tame Indians called Caimguas. These people, who speak the same language as the Paraguayans, viz., "Guarany," are supposed to number between 4,000 and 5,000, and bear an excellent character from those who have lived in that part of the country.

They acknowledge one God, some taking the Sun as His representative. Marriage is recognised among them, and strange to say they insist on the sign of the cross being made to bargains, &c. This latter, however, is only the superstition remaining from the Jesuitical teaching, as no doubt these missionaries reached the forefathers of this tribe. The country where they live is high up and healthy, much cooler than the coast of the river at Asuncion, from where it is distant sixty leagues to the north-east. Half of this distance can be gone over by river.

These people are manageable and intelligent, and of all the Indians in this part of the world they are the most susceptible of civilization. No move has been made to take the Gospel of Jesus Christ to these poor people, who, the writer was assured, would welcome missionaries and teachers. The Romish Church here does nothing, and is not likely to do anything. Occasionally when in the outside towns a few of these Indians are baptized, here the matter ends, and they return without any instruction.

Those who have resided in, and know this country well, are of opinion that the Caimguas and neighbouring tribes are the only field for an Indian Mission on these rivers, and that a Christian teacher would be well received among them.

The Government of Paraguay would also favour any attempt to civilize and improve the position of these poor but honest people.

The Chaco Indians on the western side of the Paraguay river are at present quite unapproachable as they are wild, and any effort to bring them into a better state would be not only attended by great danger, but neutralized by the troops and settlers who shoot them down unmercifully They, the Indians, have murdered many settlers, and troops are frequently despatched to punish them both from the Argentine and Paraguayan territories in the Chaco. Trade used to be carried on between the Chaco Indians and Asuncion principally through a Frenchman, who had a brick manufactory just opposite the city. For some reason they attacked this man's place, he being the only settler on that side of the river, killed eleven of his men and drove off the cattle.

The Frenchman crossed the river to the city and raised an armed party, who followed the trail left by the Indians far inland to a tolderia, or small village, where he says they traced a few of the bullocks. They shot down almost all the people, only one or two escaping out of seventeen, taking captive four young children, one of whom, because he cried very much on the road, was killed, the men fearing the Indians who were following might hear the noise.

Might not a Mission among a tribe like the Caimguas, who would welcome the "good news," and who speak "Guarany," the same tongue as the other Indians and poorer classes of Paraguay, be gradually spread with God's blessing among other tribes and, when times changed, by this mean through the "Chaco" itself?

Paraguay—where some of our countrymen are settled, and where cattle-farming gives much better returns than in the River Plate—having no Christian teaching of any kind, except that of the demoralized Roman Church in the condition already described, has surely some claims upon the South American Missionary Society. These lines have been written with the hope of inducing the Society to take into serious consideration the beginning of a work which one day may shed the "Light," so very much wanted in this interesting country.

Antecedents.

HOW much is implied by the above expression! We often desire to know what a man *has been* and *has done* as well as what he *is* and *is doing*. But too often our desire cannot be gratified, and we must be content to take a man, as it were, on trust. This thought has been suggested by the recent appointment of Mr. H. Mahony to a post in connection with our Southern Mission. His antecedents are known by us better than those of anyone who has lately gone abroad. Not only has he for many years made a bold confession of Christ in every business house with which he has been connected, but for fourteen months he has been wholly given to the Master's work in a Surrey parish of wide extent, where the celebrated Richard Cecil eighty years ago made full proof of his ministry. Among some 700 poor people Mr. Mahony laboured in season and out of season. House-to-house visitation, frequent attendance at the day and Sunday-schools, weekly cottage lectures, open-air preaching, reading the Lessons in church, the supervision of a reading-room for working lads, these with daily study have occupied his time since September, 1882. Many tears were shed when he left the scene of his labours; and at a farewell

meeting a handsome watch was presented to him, which had been subscribed for by ninety people, mostly of the labouring class. For nearly a year he had held the Bishop of Winchester's licence as a lay-reader. Twice had he made tours on behalf of the Society which has now sent him forth, and one of our most active Hon. Secretaries wrote to express his deep interest in one of whom we all feel we know the antecedents.

"My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

EXODUS xxxiii. 14.

THE following verses are from the pen of the Rev. J. Conder, LL.D., late Rector of Wendy, and now Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos, and are most appropriate to the circumstances of the missionary outward bound.

What though thy path seem dark
And crushed thy power to will,
Hold on; maintain the struggle yet,
For I am with thee still.

What though thy frame be weak
And strong all powers of ill,
Bear up; in Me thou shalt be strong,
For I am with thee still.

What though thou can'st not see
The fruit of toil and skill,
Fear not; cast forth the good seed yet,
For I am with thee still.

And when at length thy soul
In sorrow *seems* unblest,
Come Home; my voice shall cheer thy end,
For I will give thee rest.

JOHN CONDER.

Report of the Italian and Argentine Republic Antarctic Expedition.

BY CAPTAIN G. BOVÉ, ITALIAN ROYAL NAVY.

(*Continued from page* 262.)

We left Ooshooia on the following day, May 24th, and sailed for Hammacaia, accompanied by Mr. Bridges and the Fuégian Ascapan. Ascapan, who had passed much of his life in the east of Tierra del Fuégo, told us that between Hammacaia and Cipponaia (Spaniard harbour) were to be found deposits of a stone "like that which is burnt" (he had been at the Falklands and had seen coal.) We made inquiries as to the nature of Hammacaia Bay, and having obtained the most ample assurances of the excellence of its anchorage, I did not feel that I ought to leave unexplored so important a part of the Argentine Republic. Unfortunately, we were not only unsuccessful in the object of our search, but the excursion proved fatal to us. At 2 p.m. on the day we left Ooshooia we anchored in Sciamacush, a little cove half way between the Mission-station and Walla-Lanach (Gable Island), and the next day we hove to in Uallanicea, which has the finest position in the Ou-seiaga. Here the mountains retire almost out of sight, leaving between them and the channel a long and undulating valley covered with alluvial woodland. At Moat Bay the chain again approaches the sea anew, forming the rugged promontory of San Pio. Eastward from this headland the mountains retreat from the coast-line, and here are situated the bays of Hammacaia and Cipponaia.

In winter numerous herds of guanacos find their way down to these shores, and with them come the Onas, who live almost exclusively on the flesh of these peaceful animals. In order to hunt them two or three natives, armed with bows and arrows, station themselves along a given line concealed by shrubs and rocks; and dogs, trained for the purpose, drive the game for the hunters. The slaughtered animals are divided into as many portions as there are hunters; the head and the

skin belong to the man whose arrow brought down the animal. Uallanicea may be considered the western limit of the Ona tribe, who, either from fear of the Yagans (Fuégians among whom the Mission is established), or because the group of mountains which surround Ooshooia arrest their progress, always retrace their steps eastwards upon arriving opposite Gable Island.

On the 27th, at 2 p.m., in the neighbourhood of Snipe Island, we hailed the Mission-ship, "Allen Gardiner," and with her we entered Banner Cove, the only anchorage of Picton Island, and certainly one of the most secure and picturesque inlets of Tierra del Fuégo. An inscription upon a rock, situated at the entrance of the port, records the sad end of Commander Allen Gardiner, the first missionary of Tierra del Fuégo. Attracted by the beauty of the place, and its favourable situation as a port of refuge for the victims of Cape Horn, he determined to make it the seat of the Mission which he thought of establishing among the Fuégians. A few days after his arrival the Aborigines on the island so greatly increased in number, and became so threatening, that Allen Gardiner and his companions were obliged to abandon Banner Cove, and with the two sloops, "Pioneer" and "Speedwell," to take refuge in Cipponaia. A few months afterwards H.M.S. "Dido" anchored at Cipponaia, having been sent for the recovery of the mission party, but they found only eight corpses. Journals and papers were fortunately recovered, but they only served to throw light on the sufferings endured by those Christian martyrs.

At two p.m. on the 28th we entered the fatal bay of Hammacaia. The weather was splendid; wind from W. to N.W. It was true that a high sea was running into the bay from the S.E., but we looked upon it as the effect of half a gale which had been blowing on the preceding day from that quarter. We hove to three-quarters of a mile from land, but wherever we looked about for a landing place, contrary to the assurances which we had received, we found the coast so beaten by breakers that it would have been folly to have ventured to attempt to land in a boat. Being disappointed, and seeing that

the sea increased instead of diminishing I gave orders to set sail; before the anchor could be shipped, however, the wind fell to a dead calm. In the night the sea rose tremendously, but the wind being light we were obliged to remain at anchor. During all the 29th and 30th we watched for an opportunity of leaving the bay, but our hopes were vain. Although the weather was seriously bad, none of us felt any serious fear, the ship holding up admirably against the storm.

The 31st rose very darkly for us, the spring tide had acquired such force as to rush over the ship, which easily became the sport of the sea. Two or three waves rushing in succession from side to side made the chains labour so much that the port bow was soon carried away. Soon afterwards it was discovered that the prow showed symptoms of giving away. A short consultation was held on board. To remain at anchor would result in certain loss of life and body, so we decided to run our ship aground, with the supreme object of saving life.

The appearance of the surrounding land, which lay to leeward, was most discouraging, as far as we could judge from the masthead (but our judgment afterwards proved erroneous), from Hesse point to Maria point was one continuous line of breakers. How far from the coast? The first blow of the ship would tell us. High tide was expected at 3 p.m., and that hour was chosen for the difficult attempt. A small raft was in the meantime prepared, and some barrels of biscuits were placed on it under cover for the benefit of the survivors, if the ship were not able to reach the coast. The conduct of the crew was in this emergency worthy of all praise, and when the command was given, "Let go the chains; hoist the storm-jib," the manœuvre was executed as if we were going out of the bay for a pleasure cruise, instead of running to an enforced shipwreck. The sailor Howard volunteered to be lashed to the helm; two open knives being planted near him, to cut the cords immediately his work became useless. I shall never forget the brave Jemmy (Howard) lashed to the helm with his eyes fixed on the commander, repeating word for word the commands given, "Steady, Jemmy!" "Steady, Sir!" "All right, Jemmy!" "All right, Sir!" They were breathless

moments that passed between the abandoning of the anchor and the grounding of the ship upon the land; every instant we expected her to be arrested by some bank, but to our extreme surprise and joy we passed first over one line of surf, then over another, flying over the waves without any bumping, without any shock. Our agony, however, increased, on nearing the land we saw the sea beating straight against the high rock on to which we were running. All hope of safety vanished for the moment, but fate had ordained otherwise for us. Straight of the course of the ship the barranca made a slight curve, leaving between it and the sea some few square metres of sand. Upon this sand the ship planted her prow, being a few centimetres from the precipice. In an instant the San José was thrown upon her port beam, one of her boats dashed to fragments, and every moveable object washed from the deck; but before any more waves could reach us we were all gathered on a declivity of the barranca, with the sea at our feet, and towering above us a wall three or four hundred feet high. The declivity being of sand it threatened every minute to fall in an avalanche. Fortunately it was not washed by the sea till the following day.

When the tide had somewhat lowered, we set to work to save the most indispensable things. This was an arduous task; for the ship, not being firmly stranded, was beaten about terribly by the waves, the masts receiving such shocks that we feared every moment to see them fall overboard. The assistant Reverdito was the first to return to the ship. He was very near being suffocated in the hold, but assisted by the other Italian, Antonio Corrado di Savona, he succeeded in extricating himself, and in helping to save some scraps and some provisions. Whilst the salvage was being proceeded with some of our party, led by Painiu, a Fuégian whom we had taken on board at Uellenicca, examined the coast in the immediate neighbourhood, and the night coming on we all walked by the narrow shore, which at high tide is completely covered, to the spot they had chosen for our encampment. Barefooted, wet to our waists, loaded with heavy burdens, beaten about by storms of wind and snow, the mile we had to walk seemed endless.

Having arrived at our encampment, we swept away the snow, kindled a little fire, and with a small sail raised a slight shelter from the cold South wind. In the night it snowed heavily; but though almost buried in the snow we enjoyed sound sleep till next morning, so great was the comfort of placing oneself entirely in the hands of Him who rules our destinies, and having the satisfaction of feeling that we have done our duty. On the following morning our first thought was for the vessel; fortunately she was still on the spot where she was wrecked almost buried in the sand and kelp which the fury of the waves had heaped up around her. All day and for two or three days afterwards there was a continual going to and fro; arms, tents, sails, provisions, stores, &c., were carried to the encampment with incredible exertions. Our quarters had been chosen very judiciously. They were between some lagoons, and near the edge of the barranca, with command of the bay, so that any ship which might pass in the vicinity could be easily seen and could observe our signals.

During the night of the 1st of June the weather assumed so threatening an aspect that we congratulated ourselves at being under canvas and round a good fire, although in the midst of a desert of snow. It was the last efforts of the storm, and the next day, although cold, broke splendidly. It was not till the 5th of the month that the only remaining boat could be put to sea to take the news of our shipwreck to Ooshooia and ask assistance from the "Allen Gardiner." Launching the whaleboat was no trifling matter; twice she was cast back upon the coast with all her crew, but the third attempt was successful, though the boat was nearly full of water and kelp. With extreme anxiety we watched the frail bark struggling against the surf, but a cry of joy was raised when we saw her ride over the last breaker and out to sea. The six volunteers who manned her sent us a parting salute, and rowing hard soon disappeared beyond Jesse Point. Three days afterwards they arrived at Ooshooia, exhausted, frozen, their hands wounded by the use of the oar, and received the disappointing news that the "Allen Gardiner" had set sail without making any stay there.

As we did not know the feelings of the natives (and they are

depicted in dark colours) we considered ourselves in an enemy's country, and organized a slight means of defence. Arms were prepared and distributed, the encampment was shut in by a sort of stockade, and guard was mounted by turns from 8 p.m. till 6 a.m. A strict order was given prohibiting any one from leaving the encampment during the night, and in consequence of breaking this order poor Fuégian Painia almost fell a victim to his disobedience.

Until the 6th of June, however, there was no signs of Aborigines. That night the barking of some dogs redoubled the attention of the sentinels, but on the next day, although explorers were sent round about the encampment, no trace could be found of men or dogs. In the evening, however, when we were assembled round the fire, the assistant Reverdito observed two shadows cautiously approaching the encampment; he gave warning, and we went out in a body, but the shadows quickly stole away.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN place of our usual sketch of Association work in the provinces as a whole we insert, as promised in our last issue, an interesting summary of our Northern Secretary's recent tour in Ireland. It is the longest continuous round of lectures ever undertaken in the history of this or possibly any other Society, and we commend the sketch to our readers' careful attention. We may just add that Mr. H. C. Mahony, who has recently sailed for Keppel Island, visited the principal Antrim and Down Auxiliaries, and was kindly welcomed by the clergy and laity with whom he was thrown. Like Mr. Farmer, he took with him and made good use of a magic lantern.

With a deep sense of gratitude for the Divine favour and protection which accompanied him through his recent long tour, Mr. Farmer reports the results achieved so far as they are yet known. At every place except one he lectured on the "First Native Church in Fireland," illustrating his address by means of a magic lantern with some very interesting

views of Ooshooia, &c. In the course of the tour seventy-five Meetings were held, in nineteen different counties, those in co. Louth being arranged by Lieutenant Sulivan, R.N., those in co. Monaghan by Miss Brooke, and those in the remaining seventeen counties by Mrs. Gahan, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary for Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c.

The places in co. Louth were Carlingford, Greenore, Dundalk, Soldiers' Point, Collon, Ardee, Dunleer, Dunany, Drumcar, Drogheda; in co. Monaghan, Ballybay, Brookboro', Castleblayney, Rockcorry; in co. Cavan, Cootehill, Ballyhaise, Killeshandra, Arvagh, Crossdoney, Bailieboro', Shercock, Cavan, Belturbet, Kinawley, Blacklion; co. Derry, Foyle College, Portstewart; co. Donegal, Ramelton, Pettigo, Bundoran, Ballyshannon, Rosnowlagh, Donegal, Killaghtee, Killybegs, Killymard; co. Antrim, Portrush; co. Leitrim, Kinlough, Linganboy, Glencar, Manorhamilton; co. Sligo, Sligo; co. Longford, Longford; co. Fermanagh, Lisbellaw, Lisnaskea, Enniskillen; co. Westmeath, Wilson's Hospital, Portnashangar, Castletown, Moate; co. Roscommon, Athlone, Kiltoom, Glasson; co. Meath, Navan; co. Galway, Tuam, Galway, Ardrahan Ballinasloe, Spiddal; Queen's County, Aighvoe, Rathdowney, Abbeyleix, Mount Mellick; co. Kilkenny, Kilkenny, Thomastown; co. Kildare Monastereven; co. Dublin, Balbriggan; co. Tyrone, Stewartstown, Moneymore, Lissan, Dungannon, Coalisland, Aughnacloy; co. Armagh, Mullavilly, Tandragee. Of the labour involved in the arranging of so many Meetings it is impossible to give any adequate idea. An immense bundle of letters, of which the Deputation caught a glimpse in a quiet dwelling on the shores of the Bay of Donegal, spoke volumes. In such work the vexations and disappointments are endless. When everything has been done that zeal and ingenuity can devise, a pouring night or clashing Meeting, or other event beyond human control may happen to spoil all, but a gracious providence reduced such misfortunes to a minimum, and on this tour there were several instances of most successful Meetings being held on most unfavourable nights. The results of all the toil cannot be estimated by the pecuniary gains, though these were above the average. The purely voluntary comments of some of the friends who permitted the Meetings, "This, sort of thing does the people good; I hope you will come next year," "I hope you will come again, it does us good," &c., points to other most desirable results which are frequently taken too little into account. Indeed, it is by no means insignificant or unimportant work to stir up the hearts of the Lord's people to the duty and the privilege of making "His

name known upon earth, His saving health among all nations," and the friends who make the way of a deputation possible, and as far as may be easy, may take comfort from the thought that they are not only promoting the extension of Christ's kingdom abroad, but also assisting to fan the flame of love in many hearts at home.

The actual aggregate collections at seventy-three Meetings—two were without collections—amounted to 130*l*. This may seem a small sum, but it compares favourably with the collections at the same number of Meetings held on behalf of a venerable sister Society, which amounted to only 83*l*. 235 cards were taken at the Meetings, of which upwards of 20 were new openings; and 125 volumes and 414 occasional papers were purchased. Thus much useful and interesting missionary information was widely scattered, and upwards of 200 voluntary collectors enlisted. Mr. Farmer owes his warmest thanks to the many kind friends who received him; where, with hardly an exception, all were so kind it would be invidious to name any. For the seventh time he has returned to England deeply impressed with an earnest conviction of the increased vitality of the sister Church, and of its ever-growing resemblance to its Divine Master.

PRAYER UNION FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

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

1. That God would open the hearts of many to assist in providing the new Mission steamer for our Southern Mission.

2. That God may grant Mr. Mahony a safe and prosperous journey to Keppel Island, and abundantly bless his labours in the service of Christ amongst the scattered flock in that Mission.

3. That all our dear workers in South America may be granted a truly happy Christmas, and a New Year full of blessing and success.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following packages for transmission to South America:—One parcel from Miss Parker; one bale from Mrs. Shand; one bale from Mrs. C. G. Acworth; one bale from Mrs. Longman. Two bales and one parcel from Mrs. Soames, for Ooshooia. One parcel of tracts, &c., from Mrs. Watson, for the Gran Chaco Mission.

7