RANCHO IN THE SIERRAS NEAR CORDOBA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1885.

THE NEW YEAR.

ANOTHER year has come and gone! The earth, in this her last journey round the sun, has fulfilled her work; so also with all her fruits, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundredfold. And we, what have we been doing? We who are trees in the garden of the Lord; we to whose growth angels minister; whom the Lord Himself tends; whose fruits never die. Has the evil thought not borne corrupt fruit? has not the good thought brought forth good fruit?—growth of some kind there must have been. It is with us as with external nature; it is with the heart of man as with the herbs on which he feeds—first there is a birth into life, then a struggle for existence, then the bud, then the flower, then the fruit. Nature is man's lesson-book.

The plant gains strength by degrees, and so it is with us. We have to seek help in many a prayer, and be taught watchfulness by many a surprise, and be made to feel the truth and power of God's word by walking in it. We have to be fed with "milk" before we can bear "strong meat."

Again, we cannot see the plant grow; we can say it is grown, but cannot observe it in the act of growth. So it is with ourselves. Thoughts bring forth actions, actions habits, habits a change of heart and of nature, all under the benign influence of the Sun of Righteousness. The seed groweth up—man

"knoweth not how." We may see from year to year that we have changed for the better, or for the worse, but the gradual process is unseen, like the working of leaven.

Again, the seed, though but a single grain, springs up multiplied many fold—it was one, it becomes a hundred. In like manner is it with our spiritual life. A man resolves to walk according to a higher law than human custom—sets a watch over his acts, his words, his thoughts; prays instantly for strength; seeks to be guided by the divine morality and philosophy of Christ; tries to copy His blessed example of active benevolence—resolves to prove his conversion by strengthening his brethren and his love for the Gospel by doing all in his power to spread it, even to the "ends of the earth;" and then after a time—at the end of the year, perhaps—he is ten times the man he was before; not for what he has done; not for any merit in his works; but *for what he has become;* he has, under Christ's spirit, acquired the art of living. He has more power to do as he wills, and he goes on from strength to strength, as well as from year to year, until he is able to echo the triumphant assertion of the great Apostle: "I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me."

We wish each other a "Happy New Year"—God grant it to each of us—but in order to be happy we must be, or learn to be, holy; in that future lies our battle-field for happiness; in that span, long or short, lies all our hope, for in it we have to make ourselves ready to die and meet to live for ever. Let us not then be content with a mere passing resolve, on this remarkable day, to try and do better—still less with a desire to be better—but let us lay out our plan of action deliberately and carefully, like the merchant who is going to risk his all in some great undertaking, or some skilful general entering on a campaign "big with the fate" of his country and himself.

We see what spiritual husbandry is—as we sow, so may we expect to reap. This is God's law in nature; it is also His law in grace; and the reapers are coming, and the harvest draws nigh.

We are planted in the garden of God's Church; the bright

beams of His mercy fall upon us full and warm; we are grafted into the great tree of Life; we are branches of that true and mighty living Vine, whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations," and with us, so happily situated in this age, and land, and Church, the time for fruit has come. Are we bearing fruit, or leaves only? "The time is short" at best—shorter, perhaps, than we suppose. Shall we see this year's close—God only knoweth. May the Great Husbandman never find reason to say of us, "Let no fruit grow on thee henceforth for ever;" but rather those blessed and ever memorable words, speaking of joys that "eye hath not seen, or ear heard," namely, "Gather the wheat into my garner." R. J. S.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the following:—

Bishop Stirling (*Oct.* 31.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Nov.* 15.)
Allen, Rev. R. (*Oct.* 31.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Oct.* 30.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*Nov.* 4.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Oct.* 25.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Nov.* 29.)
Young, Rev. F. (*Nov.* 5.)
Dean & Sons, Messrs. (*Oct.* 20.)
Ferguson, Mr. J. (*Oct.* 15, 20, and *Nov.* 8.)
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Nov.* 22.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct.* 14.)
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*Oct.* 20, 22, and 31.)
Willis Capt. (*Dec.* 9.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of November was £426. 13*s.* 7*d.*

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT will fill the hearts of our friends with joy and gladness to learn that our new steamship, "Allen Gardiner," has been both seen and heard of, and that, so far, "All's well," and God has graciously heard the many prayers that have followed our tiny bark on the mighty sea.

"The City of Malaga" sighted a little craft very like her off Madeira, but one of the officers, on arrival in England, finding the "Graphic" in the Sailors' Home, felt certain, from the excellent sketch in that admirable paper, that it certainly was the "Allen Gardiner" they had sighted.

Capt. Willis telegraphed from St. Vincent on the 9th of this month as follows: "Arrived here safely yesterday, all well; sail on Thursday for Monte Video." Thus giving us the happy assurance that they had got safely through the Bay of Biscay. God speed them on!

There has been a letter from the Bishop dated from Lota, Oct. 31. It reports all well there, and great improvement in the church and parsonage house, both of which had been so much out of repair. The Bishop will continue his visitation on the West Coast, visiting Iquique, Chañaral, and probably Santiago, Valparaiso, and Callao.

The letters from the Southern Mission will be read with peculiar interest. That has come to pass which we had been fully expecting, namely, the arrival of Argentine Government authorities to raise the flag and proclaim the authority of the Republic in its recently acquired territory, of which Ooshooia forms a part. On one or two accounts this expected arrival was viewed by many of our friends with anxiety, if not apprehension, but the very friendly and kind course taken by Col. Lasserre, Sen. Calvo, and the staff, has gone far to disarm suspicion and to reassure the sensitive, while the warm assurances of the Argentine Government of not only protection, but co-operation, are a cause of deep thankfulness to the Committee, and will come in most happily at this very time when it has been decided to expand and develope the Mission.

Mrs. Allen and her family started on the 11th ult. for Bahia Blanca, to join the Rev. R. Allen, our Mission Chaplain there.

Mrs. Hemmings started for Ooshooia on the 17th of last month. We have every hope that she will prove a comfort and a blessing to the little native children in our Orphanage there.

The Society is much indebted to the editor of "The Graphic' and his skilful artist for the excellent sketch of the new "Allen Gardiner" in "The Graphic" of November 15, and for the space allotted to the admirable account of the ship and the Society, penned by the hand of our old friend, "J. J. M."

We record with pleasure and thankfulness the sale of work held by Mrs. Heywood at her house at Beckenham on December 3rd. The sale was opened by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Clerical Secretary, with prayer and a short address, and was well attended by many sympathising neighbours and old friends, and realised about £22.

The Annual Prayer Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Offices of the Society, 11, Serjeants' Inn, on Thursday, January 8th, 1885, commencing at 12 o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Barlow, B.D., Vicar of St. James's, Clapham.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of London preached for the Society in Kensington Parish Church, on November 16th, to a crowded congregation, numbering about 1,200. The Bishop has ever shown a warm interest in the Society and its work.

We recall our friends' attention to the financial notice at the close of the "General Intelligence" of last month (page 268); and we now add that it will be a great convenience to have early remittances of collections and subscriptions belonging to the year 1885, to meet the liabilities which immediately begin to accrue with the new year.

We regret to say that there is still a deficit of upwards of £500 in the new Mission Ship Fund.

The handsome amount of £150 "In Memoriam," under the initials "J. H.," for the general funds of the Society, has been received by the Committee with much thankfulness.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA STATION.

THE Rev. T. Bridges sends the following most interesting information :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*
"*October 4th*, 1884.

"On Sunday last we were greatly surprised to see three steamers and a cutter come here in company. They came from Staten Land, where the Argentines have established a lighthouse and settlement in St. John's Harbour, and have now come here to establish a Sub-Prefecture, with some thirty men and their officers, and a captain of the port. The vessels are the war ship 'Parana'; the transport 'Villarino'; s.s. 'Commodore Py'; and the cutter 'Patagones.' The chief of the expedition is Colonel Lasserre, who has treated us with the greatest kindness, and is truly solicitous for the success of our Mission. Also all the officers of the expedition have done us every possible service, and we anticipate the establishment of the Argentine flag with pleasure. Colonel Lasserre desired to establish the Sub-Prefecture here, and I accompanied him in the steam launch to select a place. Finally, we selected Alacushawia across the water at the head of our harbour, and there they are now busy putting up their buildings. Eventually they purpose landing sheep and cattle, but this will be at Hashan, at the N.E. end of the harbour. In accordance with their sincere offers of help I have asked for the repair of our boats, and the three carpenters have been at work on them during the last five days, and will continue till they have put our six boats in order. They were all much in need of repair. Further, they have supplied us with a variety of things we were in need of, and have offered to take and bring anything we send or order free of charge, and thus we shall henceforth have very frequent communication with you, *viâ* Sandy Point and Buenos Ayres. Any possible service they can render and we require I am most kindly requested to solicit, and *Colonel Lasserre further says he has instructions from his government to render the Mission every needful assistance.*

"In short, we all are greatly pleased with our visitors, and of course gladly give them every assistance in our power.

"Also their two medical men have with me made some fourteen examinations of sick natives, and have made up medicines, &c., for their use, and we are greatly pleased with their kindness and evident ability. We have been most kindly received by all, and good conduct is strictly

enjoined by Colonel Lasserre and his officers upon all the company. From the Sub-Prefecture none are to land here without a permit from their chief, and myself, and all, dealings with us are to be fair and open. Furthermore the Colonel or Admiral has placed at my disposition the steam launch should I wish to visit any native settlements. I hope shortly to make use of this kind offer. The natives will be more or less engaged to work for the party, and will be well paid ; but in engaging them they will consult me. Thus everything appears most hopeful, and the natives are all well pleased. I have of course given them all needful advice and information, and I trust they will obtain much more good than evil from contact with the world. I fully believe their good conduct will, and has made, a very favourable impression upon their visitors. These are all charmed with the place after the wretched winter they have spent at St. John's, Staten Land, where there is not a yard of land fit for walking over, and where the rain and snow was almost uninterrupted. Our cattle are now becoming profitable, and put it in our power to render a great service to the expedition. We supply their wants gladly to the limit of our resources. *Colonel Lasserre will also further our Mission's request for the land grant.* The transport leaves to-morrow by the western route and Sandy Point for Buenos Ayres, and she will probably return here in four or five months. Capt. Spurr, her commander, is most genial and helpful. We all paid a very pleasant visit to the 'Parana' and 'Villarino.' Yesterday afternoon a large party of officers, with their chiefs kindly landed to witness and join in some sports with the natives, and afterwards came up to our house for a cup of tea. The natives played rounders well, which was followed by prisoners' base. In both games the officers kindly joined. Almost everybody in the place was present, and all the Mission party.

"The frigate 'Parana' will, we hear, leave in about eighteen days' time, accompanied by the 'Commodore Py,' *viâ* the western route. I am very glad to be able to send with the transport and the frigate a native pilot, and this is felt by the Colonel to be a great boon. These two natives will proceed to Buenos Ayres, or be brought by the 'Commodore Py' here from Sandy Point. But before they leave I make necessary arrangements.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIVES.

"The natives are putting forth worthy efforts in getting their gardens in order, and keep well to their work, notwithstanding the presence of the vessels. I am very thankful to be able to assure you of their strongly expressed desire to live as Christians should, and to do all they can to withhold one another from evil-doing, and to be strong for the right. I believe they will be steady in their Christian purposes, and will continue to improve the good opinion already formed by their visitors of their good conduct and character.

"To day, in answer to the earnest desire of one young man, I urged upon his wife her duty as such, and to give up her evil ways.

"Robert, who goes in the transport as pilot, urged upon his people kindness and protection for his wife during his absence, and spoke very discreetly. Among other things, he acknowledged that he had not lived always as he ought, but asked them to return good for evil, and not to do wrong because he had in former times done wrong to some of them. He urged them to industry in their works, even as he had set them an example. This, I am thankful to say, he was fully justified in doing. Very strong restraint is necessary to enable those people to mend their immoral mode of life, and this restraint, we are happy to say, is more and more felt and yielded to, owing to their relationship to God being more clearly known, and the evil of sin being more clearly seen and condemned. They more and more realise that one evil-doer dishonours the whole community which tolerates him.

THE HEALTH OF THE NATIVES.

"The health of the natives continues to improve, though we have still some serious cases, chiefly of a scrofulous nature.

"The Alaculoof child has continuously suffered from a scrofulous affection in her eyes and nose, but she is now getting better, and her eyesight will be preserved.

"The weather has been very favourable during the past five weeks, and the soil is now nicely dried, and all the snow gone in the gardens.

"I went on an expedition eastward in our larger boat, and communicated with the natives of Gable Island and neighbourhood, and spent a Sunday very happily with them. In all we saw eighteen canoes, representing fully ninety persons. These I exhorted to lead a Christian life of peace, virtue, and industry, and felt happy to see some heartily respond to my advice, and they promised to live as they were advised, and to apply themselves to work in their gardens. Promised seed potatoes to divers of them, which they have since been up for. Transferred the charge of our cattle at Gable Island (four head) to Saytillan. Was eleven days away from home. Have lately placed fourteen rabbits on different islands.

"Mr. Lawrence happily continues his duties, as also Mr. Whaits, and the health of the mission party is much improved. Mr. Whaits has been at work, and still is, on the orphanage, lining the passage, finishing the bed-rooms, and lining, flooring, and ceiling over a fine large room at the the back to serve as a kitchen. Hitherto, in its rough state, it has served as a workshop for Mr. Whaits and a food store.

"Next week we are all going for a day, in the 'Parana,' to Lupatja, by the kind invitation of Colonel Lasserre, and I further hope to visit Yundaghia with him and see the people there. I shall (D.V.) again write by the 'Parana' shortly, and so for the present say farewell assuring you all in the Committee, and all earnest friends of the Mission, of our prayerful and most interested regard and sympathy.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-PREFECTURE.

"*Ooshooia, October 30th*, 1884.

"The prefecture has been so happily and wisely established, under the able parental care of Colonel Lasserre, that we rejoice sincerely over it, seeing the great advantages accruing to the natives, and to the Mission in consequence. Every assistance has been promised us, and much already given.

"*Colonel Lasserre richly deserves the esteem and best thanks of our Committee for the guarantees he has officially and privately given us of the continued independence of our Mission, and the ready assistance in every proper matter of the Argentine Government, which officially recognises the worth of our Christian and humane work.*

"In drawing up the regulations the Colonel most courteously consulted me, and asked me to give him, in writing, the expression of my wishes on this great matter. I will send you by Kosmos mail (next) a copy of same, together with other documents, which shortness of time now prevents my getting ready.

HONOUR SHEWN TO THE MISSION.

"In every matter Colonel Lasserre has recognised my position and strengthened it, and the prestige of the Mission, by showing me and my fellow helpers every possible honour and regard. Thus he has in all matters consulted me. In selecting site for prefecture I accompanied and assisted; his launch, and the steamer 'Comodoro Py' were both placed under my orders for a trip of visits to the native settlements around, the former for one day, the latter for two. These trips were happy, and very servicable to both parties, as the natives were visited and the officers increased their knowledge of the coasts. Messrs. Whaits and Lawrence accompanied me in the latter trip. Bad weather marred the latter, as much as perfect weather blessed the former trip. In my next I will more fully inform you of them.

"We have gladly given the Armament every possible assistance, even as we have received the same from them. Many a want they have supplied. I am authorised each visit of the 'Comodoro Py,' or other vessel, to require a trip to some part or other, and trust to turn it to good account. Further passage for goods, persons, and letters is guaranteed us, and this by steam at least six times a year!

THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION.

"We took part in the ceremony of inauguration of the Sub-Prefecture, and were much honoured by the Colonel on this and other public occasions, always standing next to him. The regulations for the Sub-Prefect are in perfect accord with our work, and the good of the natives, to whom the Colonel will prove a father. We are full of gratitude to God

for the favour He has shown us. *My wishes are incorporated with regulations, and the security of the natives from injury secured.*

"The day before we left Ooshooia (last Sunday week) the 'Allen Gardiner' arrived, and finding nothing made it difficult for me to leave, I determined to carry out my promise to the Colonel to take passage with him to Sandy Point, and return in the 'Comodoro Py' directly with stores for Ooshooia, Keppel Island, and the 'Allen Gardiner,' and thus save the 'Allen Gardiner' five weeks at least for other work. Meanwhile she is at Oshooia, being put into a good state, and immediately on my return will (D.V.) sail for Keppel Island, to bring us first and forthwith a cargo of sheep. Mr. Whaits is in charge of all work meanwhile, and Mr. Lawrence of the services and school work.

"The Sub-Prefect is a perfect gentleman, a man educated for six years at Brighton College. His name is Virasora y Calvo. I am much satisfied in him and his assistants, and the men (thirty) under him are almost all English speakers. I took Henry Lory to assist me as pilot, and we also brought six young natives to serve as domestics in the houses of the Colonel, and his sisters, the 1st Commander, and Dr. Alvarez. But these most unhappily have proved to have been affected by the pneumonia then raging at Ooshooia, and one of the children died on board (we buried him in Hope Harbour), and the rest are dangerously ill. Four of them I am nursing ashore, having the assistance of a good man from the 'Comodoro Py,' and the best services of Dr. Fenton. We hope some may recover. Dr. Alvarez will do his best for the two sick on board and to keep the sound one intact. We were a week on the voyage, and my pilotage was much valued. The 'Parana' leaves to-morrow for Buenos Ayres, and will be accompanied by the 'Comodoro Py' as far as Cape Virgins. As soon as the latter returns we shall ship stores and return to Ooshooia, whence the 'Py' will proceed to St. John's, thence back to us and Sandy Point, and so on. "THOS. BRIDGES."

Patagonia.

THE WELSH COLONY, CHUBUT.

THE following extracts, translated from a letter written in Welsh, from the Rev. Hugh Davies, the Society's Chaplain among the Welshmen in the Chubut, will be interesting:—

"*Colonia del Chubut, Buenos Ayres,*
"*September* 30*th*, 1884.

"DEAR MR. THOMAS,—I received your kind letter of the 31st June on my return home after my Sabbath journey from the

Upper Valley on the 1st inst., together with the various papers and magazines. They served to cheer me greatly in this out-of-the-way district, on account of the warm sympathy of which they were an indication. Our best thanks are due to you and others for your exertions on behalf of this Mission, which is greatly prized by the colonists on the banks of the Chubut.

"As I told you in a former letter, the condition of the colonists is very depressed in consequence of the long drought and non-rising of the river, which prevents wheat-sowing. The price of wheat is also very low, which is another cause of depression, so that the wolf is kept from the door with difficulty. As for myself, I am glad to tell you that I am completely happy and well contented.

"I have planned much in the way of buildings since I have been here, but have not carried out much. The population is so sparse and uncertain that it is difficult to determine what is best to be done, and perhaps I am too eager and sanguine. I have had the usual allotment of Government land assigned me a month ago. It is in a central spot in the Upper Valley, in the midst of a population favourably disposed towards my ministrations, and I propose living there, as it will be equally convenient for my work, and also building a small church there, if I can. Want of sufficient support has been the reason for my not putting up any building yet, and I feel thankful now that I have not done so, for I might have built at an unsuitable spot and repented when too late. I have strong hope there will be a good harvest this year, and I shall then be able to build a House of the Lord in the Chubut Valley. I have three places to think of, and feel undecided when to begin.

"I translated into Welsh a prayer for the Rogation Days from Proctor's on 'The Prayer Book,' adapting it to the circumstances of this country. I then used it at all the services in the different stations as a prayer for God's blessings on the fruits of the earth *through the rising of the river*. At that time there was no sign of any rising, but quite the contrary, and all felt discouraged. Through God's mercy—and may we not believe in answer to prayer?—the river has risen to a greater height than usual. There has also fallen more rain than can be remembered before, and the promise of a nice harvest is becoming apparent; but in the lower valley the result will be disappointing unless the river retires soon, and high winds spring up so as to make it possible to plough and sow the ground. You would hardly believe how soft the ground becomes when it has been ploughed the previous year, and the water passes over it; every step you take you sink to your knees. When the wind has blown over it for two or three days it becomes as hard as if baked in a kiln.

"I derived great interest from watching the rise of the river. It rose gradually and regularly at the rate of one inch an hour for days. Whether I examined my measurements at the end of one hour, or of

three, or of sixteen hours, the result was always the same, and I could not but reflect on the marvellous order of the Great Creator in thus providing for the absence of rain. The first rise of the river is an earnest of a further rise, which will enable us to irrigate the sown land. The joy at the rise of the river led my mind to the subject of two sermons which I preached, one from the text, 'The earnest of the inheritance,' the other from the words, 'The river whose streams make glad the city of God,' sermons which, I am thankful to say, were listened to with great attention, and I have cheering reason to believe with profit.

"I am in the habit of writing by every mail that leaves the colony, but sometimes the ships cannot pass the bar of the river for weeks after the mails have been placed on board. A short time ago a steamer carrying the mail passed our coast in ignorance, and returned to Buenos Ayres with the letters, which have not yet reached here.

"I am glad to learn you are all well, as I am glad we are here through God's mercy.

"Ever yours faithfully,

"HUGH DAVIES.

"P.S.—We have just heard that three tribes of Indians are laying down their arms, and preparing to come soon to the upper edge of our colony, in order to treat with the Government respecting their future settlement. The ground is now almost untravellable owing to the rains. You will receive further particulars as soon as I have sufficient certainty.

"Jonathan Davies is becoming a most acceptable preacher, and assists me diligently as a lay helper."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE Rev. G. A. S. Adams reports as follows:—

"*Rosario, October* 13, 1884.

"You will, I expect, have been on the look out for news of our arrival for some time before you receive this. We reached Rosario just after the dispatch of the last mail, which must account for the delay in writing.

"The passage from Liverpool to Monte Video occupied 25½ days. The 'Galileo' anchored at the latter place late on the 1st October; unavoidable delays, however, prevented our reaching Rosario until the morning of the 8th instant. On landing in Buenos Ayres we were met by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Woods, and Mr. and Mrs. Prebble, from whom we experienced the greatest possible kindness. As we approached the Mole

here we distinguished easily Mr. Davis and Mr. Barnett, from whom we received a most hearty welcome. At present we are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, as our house is not yet ready for us.

"On Friday evening the English Church Choral Society gave a concert, under the leadership of Mr. Davis. The room was crowded to overflowing, and, as many were unable to gain admittance, the concert is to be repeated on Friday next. The music seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

"Yesterday morning I preached to a very large congregation, the church being crowded, and Mr. Davis most kindly read prayers. In the evening also the church was well filled.

"We are not a little pleased with all we have as yet seen of Rosario. The church is so nicely kept, and the service so hearty, that we have thoroughly enjoyed our first Sunday here. I should like to acknowledge the kindness and assistance which I have received from Mr. Davis since my arrival, as well as the fact that he has been most anxious to have everything connected with the church as well arranged as if he had at his command all the conveniences to be found in England.

"As yet it is impossible to write much about the work here. I can only add that from all whom we have met we have received all possible kindness.

"G. A. S. ADAMS."

CORDOBA.

R. J. TYERMAN reports:—

"*Cordoba, October 22nd*, 1884.

"I have received your kind letter of August 12th. The two books have not yet come to hand, and when they do I really don't know when I shall find time to study them. My letter of September 15th contained particulars of Abeledo's going away; and now the free school is closed, and I have received a few of the most respectable scholars. We have lately had the church-room cleaned and painted, and now it presents a very comfortable and church-like appearance. At the special offertory for this purpose the people responded very liberally.

"In addition to the daily school work I am now preaching in Spanish as well as in English, *every* Sunday. This entails such an amount of study that it is a question how long I shall be able to keep it up, but I suppose the Spanish will be easier for me the more I use it. The attendance at the regular Sunday services is to me not very satisfying—the average lately is 22; but I cannot find time to visit as I should; and there are so

few Church people, and so few earnest souls here, that the church attendance might even be worse.

"The American organ you kindly purchased for me we are now using in church, and I have bought a 'Cyclostyle copying press,' so that I can now print circulars, music, &c. This is a great boon. All the American ladies attend service regularly, and Miss Armstrong continues to preside at the organ, for which she has my sincere thanks. It is refreshing to know that we have the prayers and good wishes of friends at home, for in this 'dry and thirsty land' there is often little to encourage, and one is apt to become low-spirited, and to long for fatherland; but so long as God vouchsafes to me health and strength I intend to leave no stone unturned here, but shall endeavour by every possible means to promote my Master's kingdom, the interests of our Mission, and the spiritual good of the people.

"The other week our landlord came here with a priest to inspect the mission premises, with the idea of selling the house to the Catholic Club, but the priest thought the premises unsuitable for such a large club, for otherwise we should have been turned out, and I really do not know what we should have done, as there is not a house to let anywhere about town, and few would care to let us heretics a house, especially for Evangelical Mission purposes. I may add that the property is for sale, the price asked being $8,000, or about £1,600. There is plenty of ground, a large frontage, splendid position near Plaza, and for very little money a capital church could be made just by knocking down a partition wall, thus throwing two large rooms into one, and by raising the roof. I only wish I knew of some well-to-do friend who would buy the property, and have us for tenants. We are paying $40 per month.

"Under existing circumstances, we are liable to be turned out at any time; and if we make any stir with our Spanish work this will most surely be the case, and it will be no easy task to find another place. Excuse me for troubling you with all this. I mention it because it is so frequently uppermost in my mind. However, I continue to make it a subject for prayer, believing that all things will eventually turn out for the best.

"May I ask you kindly to send me any tracts or books of sermons in Spanish, or anything that would help me in the composition of Spanish sermons.

"Last Saturday we experienced a slight earthquake shock, which made our windows rattle, this being the second this year. We get accustomed to them, and think but little of them. "J. R. TYERMAN."

CONCORDIA.

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

"*Entre Rios, Argentine Republic,*
August 18th, 1884.

"Our little congregations attend most regularly, and not even almost impassable roads after a thunderstorm have prevented them from partaking of the high privilege and duty of worshipping together in our little church in Concordia. I remember the trifling pretexts my parishioners sought formerly when excusing their absence from church. It is advisable that regular worship should be sustained in these towns which may be looked upon as the head centres of my work; and, for this reason, please God, I do not wish anything to interfere with the Sabbath services here and in Salto—for a respectable and numerous congregation can only be gathered together on the strength of regularity and order—and, also, it permits us to welcome occasional strangers in our midst."

Uruguay.

BANDA ORIENTAL AND ENTRE RIOS.

THE Rev. Dr. Conder writes:—

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

"Many thanks for the forms for lists of services; it so happened I had already made a table of services since the commencement of the year 1884. I send two quarters filled in. (See pages 18 and 19.)

"In the 'Gift' I hope to interest some of my young people in the periodical questions on Scripture, and, if possible, I shall get a fly leaf printed at Concordia specially applicable to our districts.

"I find great interest in my little gatherings about the country, and God vouchsafes me many encouragements as a good set-off against difficulties and disappointments.

"Mrs. Conder sends special kind regards to you. Thank God she is fully restored to health and such a blessing to me.

SERVICES HELD IN BANDA ORIENTAL AND ENTRE RIOS IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1884.

Date	Day of Week	Hour	Locality.	Town, Estancia, &c. &c.	Distance in Miles from last place.	No. of Congn.	No. of Commts.	Offertory Dollars	Remarks
Jan. 6	Sunday	11 A.M.	Corralito ...	Mr. Waller's Estancia	60	19	10	18·02	5 Baptisms.
„ 7	Monday	3 P.M.	„ ...	Mr. Bordes ...	8	...	...	...	Baptism and Bible Class.
„ 13	Sunday	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	54	17	...	3·20	
„ 20	„	3 P.M.	Paysandu ...	Vice-Consulate...	70	11	...	Subs.	Baptism. Went into camp beyond Paysandu. Return 36 miles.
„ 27	„	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	70	21	...	4·01	
Feb. 3	„	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	19	7	1·12	
„ 10	„	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	14	...	1·39	
„ 17	„	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	27	...	2·01	
„ 24	„	...	Paysandu ...	...	70	...	...	...	No service. Boat stopped. Visited Las Delicias on Monday.
Mar. 2	„	11 P.M.	Salto ...	Church	80	Not Counted			
„ 9	„	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	„	150	36	...	1·75	
„ 16	„	11 P.M.	Gualezuaychn Entre Rios...	Mrs. Appleyard	18	13	...	4·95	Baptism. Visited camp beyond Gualzuaychn. 30 miles.
„ 23	„	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	18	24	...	·86	
„ 30	„	8 P.M.	Paysandu ...	Mr. Ritchies ...	Return 140	16	...	Subs.	

No. of Services (Full)	13
„ Celebrations of Holy Communion	2
„ „ Baptism	11
„ Marriages	*nil*
„ Funerals ... ... ▬	▬

Distance travelled in (*directly*) carrying out these services: 804 miles.

SERVICES HELD IN BANDA ORIENTAL AND ENTRE RIOS IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1884.

Date	Day of Week.	Hour	Locality	Estancia, &c. &c.	Distance in Miles from last Place of Service.	No. of Congn.	No. of Communts.	Offertory Dollars	Remarks
April 6	Sunday	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	...	26		·96	
„ 11	Good Fri.	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	8	...	...	Good Friday a holiday.
„ 13	EasterDay	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	21	7	·90	
„ 20	Sunday	...	Rincon Angosto	Mrs. Cash ...	45	...	...	Subs.	Family Service. Watercourses impassable.
„ 21	Monday	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	15	...	Subs.	1 Baptism.
„ 23	Wed.	12 P.M.	„ „	„	...	...	...	...	1 Baptism.
„ 27	Sunday	11 P.M.	Gualeyu Paysandu	Santa Rita ...	75	15	...	Subs.	
May 4	„	11 P.M.	Corralito ...	Mr. Kelly ...	170	25	...	7·05	West 40 miles into camp. 1 Baptism.
„ 11	„	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	60	22	...	·98	
„ 18	„	11 P.M.	Gualezuaychu Entre Rios	Mrs. Appleyard	Return 36	18	7	6·25	Bishop Sterling took Fray Bentos service. Started same night in company with Bishop for Salto and Concordia, 150 miles.
„ 25	„	8 P.M.	Paysandu ...	Mr. Ritchie ...	80	17	...	Subs.	
June 8	„	11 P.M.	Fray Bentos	Church	70	22	8	1·50	
„ 15	„	11 P.M.	„ „	„	...	23	...	1·28	
„ 22	„	11 P.M.	Salto ...	„	150	32	...	...	Amount taken by Churchwarden and not noted by me.
		3 P.M.	Concordia ...	Church Room ...	5	27	...	...	Rode 50 miles about camp.
„ 25	Wed.	9 A.M.	Mandisori...	Estancia ...	50	17	...	...	Two addresses given.
		...	Federation	Cemetery ...	6	...	...	...	
„ 29	Sunday	9 A.M.	Paysandu ...	Las Delicias ...	130	12	...	...	

No. of Services 15
„ Celebrations of Holy Communion... 3
„ „ Holy Baptism 4
„ Marriages 1
„ Funeral 1

Distance travelled in (*directly*) carrying out these Services: 1,117 miles.

Brazil.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

THE Rev. F. Young writes:—

"*Rio de Janiero, November 5th*, 1884.

"The Hon. Secretary mentioned that a Mr. Soper, formerly a steward in the employ of the Royal Mail Company, had, with the help of friends, started an independent mission, and he thought that it might be well perhaps that the Committee should take some steps with a view to coming to a friendly arrangement with Mr. Soper. It was, however, resolved to defer any action for the present.

"We have taken the rooms over Mr. Bassett's store, and have removed our belongings to them. They are well placed, near the British Consulate, the ship-chandlers, and the Rua da Misericordia, where the hospital and most of the sailors' boarding-houses are.

"I have had some talk with Mr. Hooper with regard to his duties, &c. He appears to me to be an earnest man, and I think will help forward the work. We thank you for the kind trouble you have taken in the matter. I propose to call another meeting shortly, when he will be presented to the Committee, and when I shall lay his papers and your letters before them.

"With Mr. Hooper, and also with Mr. Soper, the work will, I think, take a new start. I told Mr. Soper that I trusted we should always work cordially together, and that there was plenty of room for both without clashing.

"F. YOUNG."

Pernambuco.

MR. WALKER, the newly-appointed Missionary for Seamen, writes:—

"*Pernambuco, September 24th*, 1884.

"I am happy to say that we arrived here safely on Thursday last, the 18th inst. We had very fine weather all the way out from England. My last letter to you was dated from St. Vincent, and gave particulars up to that time. When possible, I had conversation with one and another on board the steamer, and on Sunday the 14th inst. was asked to conduct the usual Sunday service. This I readily agreed to do, and at half-past ten the crew were mustered aft, and were marched into the saloon, which had been prepared for the occasion. The service appointed to be read lasted about an hour, and was interspersed with singing. I afterwards obtained

the captain's permission to hold the meeting in the forecastle, which we had promised the men. His consent was very readily given, and in the evening we had a very nice meeting. There were about forty men present in the forecastle and on the stairs. I spoke from Romans vi. 23, a text which gives two aspects of the question. At the close I arranged for the doctor, who was with me, and whom I mentioned in my last letter as giving his assistance, to hold service on the following Sunday. The men very gladly gave their consent, as they stated that they had enjoyed the services very much.

"On arrival at Pernambuco we were placed in quarantine for 24 hours, and the next day the Rev. Mr. Midgley came off in a boat for us. On the way to the shore he stated that, owing to depression in commercial circles here, the project of an Institute had for the present fallen through; hence the Committee had taken a room for us, and arranged for our boarding at the same place for a month, until something can be done. The Committee meet next Wednesday and this matter will then be dealt with, and also the providing a boat for the visiting of the ships. I hope soon to be able to report progress in regard to an Institute, and also of satisfactory work among seamen. We request your continued prayers on our behalf."

Chili.

CHANARAL.

Mr. R. J. S. Robertson sends the following letters:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, August 12th*, 1884.

"On Sunday, July 29th, we had a very enjoyable meeting at Las Animas. All hands were present, and our congregation was augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Schyolberg and one of the boys. On my return journey to Chañaral I met with a slight accident, the horse fell on the railway line, but I escaped all hurt beyond a fright, a shaking, and a few scratches.

"Owing to hard times in our district the railway company's trains running twice a week from here to Las Animas and Salado, are suspended for a time. As the company has been working with a reduced staff for the last two years, we only lose one church supporter, the boiler-maker. When he came to say good-bye, he told me he was very sorry to leave, if only 'for the sake of the little church.'

"The question of the separation of Church and State has been occupying the attention of the Senators, and hot and angry debates have been the order of the day. That the separation of the two powers will eventually be conceded no one doubts, but the question is when?

"J. S. Robertson."

"*Chañaral, Chile, September 30th*, 1884.

"With this I send you my return, &c., for this quarter. Our attendance at Church in the port has varied from 25 to 47, giving an average of 35, the highest since I have been here. This must not be attributed to a larger number of residents in Chañaral, but to strangers passing through, and visitors from the mining districts and ships. It has enabled me to realise, in a small measure, my idea of Chañaral as a centre. You will be glad to hear that captains of coasting vessels, chiefly Germans, often attend service.

"On the 15th the body of Hugh Lawrie, a seaman of the 'Mary Jose,' of Swansea, who was drowned whilst bathing at the side of his ship on August 24th, was found on the beach. We buried it the following afternoon. From the bent position of his legs, the poor fellow had, without doubt, been seized with cramp the moment he entered the water.

"School work during the quarter has been satisfactory. We are now having a fortnight's holiday, and I assure you I am glad of the rest.

"The 'Mer-i-ocho' passed quieter than usual. On the 20th we held our Bazaar, Concert, &c., in aid of the Church, in the hall of the 'Escuela Democratica,' which Governor Alvarez kindly lent us for the occasion. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, and presented quite a lively appearance. At one end a stage was erected; at the other a stall loaded with pretty things which had been gathered together for a Bazaar, and in the centre tables were laid for tea. The programme was rather a heavy one for Saturday evening; music, tea, a juvenile play by the boys, and a Christy Minstrel Concert. The boys acquitted themselves admirably, and gained repeated rounds of applause. Altogether a very agreeable evening was spent, and we can consider it not only a financial success—over 300 dollars was taken—but a social one. The Governor was present, and several of the most important families were represented, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the entertainment. "J. S. ROBERTSON."

PATAGONES.

THE following is a continuation of Dr. Humble's diary:—

"22*nd*, *Friday*.—News of there being a steamer at the mouth of the river on her return from the South. We received a visit from two members of our congregation, Mrs. Ceiley and Mrs. Jones.

"23*rd*, *Saturday*.—Went out riding before breakfast, and visited several sick persons. I visited also an Indian family. I crossed the river in the afternoon to the dispensary on the north side.

25*th*, *Monday*.—We had no service, for being Carnival time, decent, quiet people are afraid of going out for fear of having water thrown over them, and so do not come to church.

"26*th Tuesday*.—I visited some patients on horseback before breakfast. I was called on to inspect the body of an old man, who was found in the river. He was seen late last night, somewhat intoxicated, and it is supposed he lost his way and got drowned. What a sad end for an old man of eighty!

"27*th Wednesday*.—I was sent for early to visit the child of the Governor, General Winter.

"29*th*, *Friday*.—The Government schoolmaster called and spoke about appointing my son as assistant schoolmaster in the public school. I consented to his taking the post on trial. I visited a German Protestant family who occasionally come to church. A ship arrived from Buenos Ayres.

"*March* 1*st*, *Saturday*.—The 'Toro,' a steamer from Buenos Ayres, arrived to-day. I received a visit from Mr. Mulhall, junior, son of the editor of the B. A. 'Standard,' who was accompanied by an Englishman, Mr. Downing, who has come to look at the camp about the Rio Negro. I visited the child of the Governor.

2*nd*, *Sunday*.—I read last night of poor Mr. Letts' death; no doubt his loss will be much felt by the English Protestants in Rosario, and I fear it will not be easy to supply his place. Had Divine service; very few present.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN an article dated the first day of the New Year it might seem suitable to look forward rather than backward, to map out future work, rather than chronicle events of a year past and finished. However, though bearing the New Year's date, our matter has to go to press some days before the close of the old year, and during such closing days our minds naturally revert a good deal to the work that is past, and besides this the failure of one year becomes a lesson for the next. For example, several of our supporters have time after time postponed sermons or meetings, and now, as we write, we find that it proves impossible to bring them in for the year 1884. From this we should learn that, too often, postponement means loss for the year, and we would impress on all our auxiliaries the great desirability of fixing as soon as possible a date for their anniversary, and keeping to that date, even at some inconvenience. A well-intended desire to obtain *better results* often leads to a delay, which eventually ends in there being no results at all.

The past few weeks have not been without some tangible results in Association work. The West of England tour, taken by Mr. Shimield, embraced a drawing-room meeting at the Vicarage, Taunton ; two sermons and a lecture at Ellacombe ; a lecture at Bishop's Teignton, and the annual meetings at Torquay and Exeter. Friends on the spot and the deputation alike (and this we consider of great importance) seem to have been satisfied with the results. At Norbiton and Bagshot week-day sermons were preached, and at the former a lecture, in connection with the new church, was delivered by Mr. Welby, who also lectured at Odiham, and took the annual sermons and meeting at Lamorbey. Whaddon, and Bassingbourne are two new openings, obtained by Mr. Shimield in his own district. Mr. Farmer reports meetings in the North, at Bolton and Birkdale, and writes hopefully of the new plan by which he is to divide his time between Northern and Midland meetings. His visit to Malvern seems to have been attended with the happiest results. The Society is deeply indebted to the Hon. and Rev. Canon Baillie, who preached for it in his own church at Cupar Fife, thus saving the expense of a deputation, and collecting nearly £15. In conclusion, we most heartily wish all our workers in the provinces a very Happy New Year, and many of them. Let our aims be high, our efforts constant, and our success is assured.

PRAYER UNION.

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

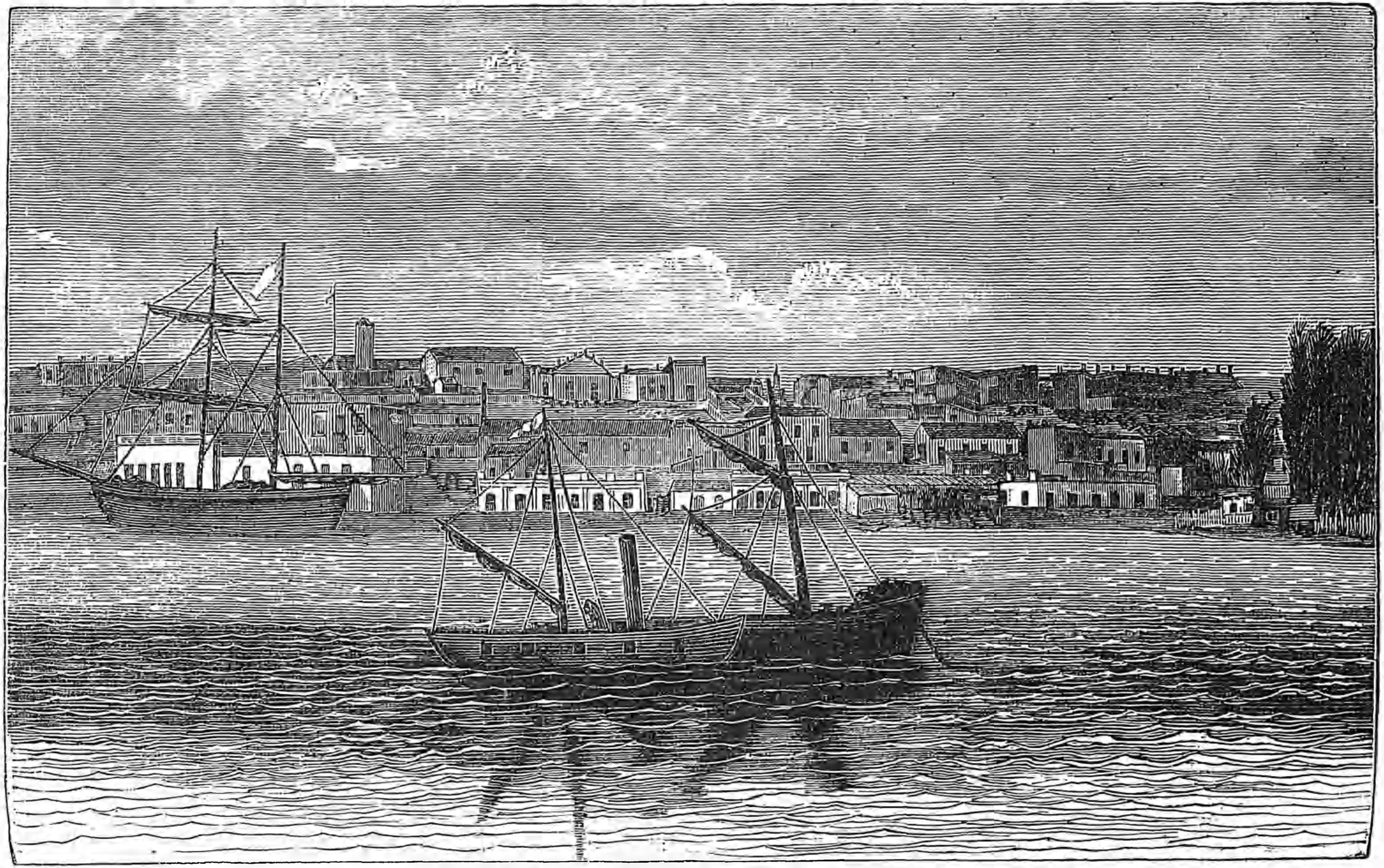
1. We pray that the Lord will graciously protect the new vessel and all the souls on board, and speed her course over the waters to Ooshooia, and that He will be pleased to preserve her whilst navigating the dangerous seas of Tierra del Fuégo, and prosper her presence there for extending the Society's Christian work amongst the Indians of those islands.

2. Prayer is very earnestly offered for the health of the orphans and the residents at Ooshooia, and for the general prosperity of the Southern Mission ; especially for Mr. Bridges the Chaplain, and for the Bishop, that the spirit of wisdom and grace may guide their deliberations for such rearrangements of the work as may be called for and may best promote the welfare and growth of the Mission.

3. We pray God that a safe and happy journey may be granted to Mrs. Allen and her family going out to join the Rev. R. Allen at Bahia Blanca, and to Mrs. Hemmings proceeding to Ooshooia as matron of the Orphanage.

4. That the Bishop's visit to the West Coast may be attended with much spiritual blessing and to the furtherance of Christ's Gospel.

DE85



NORTH SIDE OF PATAGONES, RIO NEGRO ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 2, 1885.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the following:—

Bishop Stirling. (*Nov.* 22, 29.)
Allen, Rev. R. (*Nov.* 29.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Dec.* 16.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Nov.* 8, 14.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*Nov.* 15.)
Davies, Rev. Hugh. (*Nov.*)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Nov.* 13, 28.)
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Nov.* 21.)
Armstrong, Mr. Thos. (*Nov.* 9.)
Bowring, Mr. E. S. (*Nov.* 20.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct.* 31, *Nov.* 11.)
Wehrhahn & Co. (*Nov.* 22.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received from 1st December, 1884, to 26th January, 1885, for the financial year 1884 was £2,626 7*s.* 9*d.*

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

BRITISH & MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of the late Right Rev. JOHN JACKSON, D.D., Bishop of London, on the morning of January 6th, of heart disease. The late Bishop was not only a Patron of the Society, but a warm friend and supporter of its claims, which he advocated with earnestness in a sermon for the Society in Kensington Parish Church, so lately as Sunday, November 16th, in last year. The Committee have passed a Resolution of regret and condolence, and forwarded it to Miss Jackson.

No tidings of the new Mission Ship, "Allen Gardiner," have reached us since the 9th of last month, when she was about to leave St. Vincent for Monte Video, nor do we look for any news just yet; but our hope beats high that "All's well," and that He who has so graciously, and almost miraculously, preserved her two predecessors from "foes or wreck" for the last 29 years will mercifully watch over and preserve our little craft, as she wends her lonely and perilous way over the wide waste of waters to her destined haven.

The interest which was naturally excited by the remarkable turn of events at the Southern Mission, as recorded in our last number, is likely to be heightened by the further intelligence brought by a later mail, and published in the present Magazine. This account still more strongly confirms the hopeful, thankful, and trustful view taken by the Committee in reference to the arrival of the Argentine Commission, and the friendly intention and action of the Government. They feel sure that whatever misapprehension may arise in the minds of some members of Congress, as is often the case in our own older Legislature, those misapprehensions will be soon allayed by the irresistible logic of facts, and that the Executive of the Republic will not only act with perfect *bona fides* towards our Mission and the natives now taken under their protection as well as under ours, but will find it their truest interest and soundest policy to promote the

South American Missionary Society.

After going to press a telegram reached us from Captain WILLIS, dated Monte Video, January 27, announcing safe arrival and all well, and starting on that day for Ooshooia. This news will be a source of deep joy and thankfulness to all our friends.

consolidation of a Mission that has no political or aggressive object, and exists only for the purpose of sowing the seeds of "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety" in the land, and of teaching the poor natives "to render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," as well as "to God the things that are God's."

We transfer a letter into our present number from the *Buenos Ayres Herald*, in order that our subscribers and readers may learn the views taken by an independent outsider, who is evidently well acquainted with the facts of our history and the objects of our Mission. We do not, however, endorse all the strong expressions he uses as to Members of Congress, who may have acted conscientiously and frankly, but have spoken upon most incorrect information.

Mr. Burleigh left Liverpool on the 14th of January by the "Galicia," for Sandy Point, with the view of returning to spiritual work at the Southern Mission, which he carried on so faithfully and successfully at Keppel Island during the last seven years. He will now assist Mr. Bridges, and probably undertake the supervision and education of the natives on Gable Island. Mr. Burleigh came over to England under medical certificate, and has returned, we are thankful to say, with completely restored health. Mrs. Burleigh and his daughter accompany him.

Mr. Charles Henry Bartlett has sailed for Keppel Island, to join his father there as an Industrial Assistant.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly consented to preside at our next Annual Meeting, and has fixed April 21st as the date of meeting, of which further particulars will be given in our next Magazine.

As the old year's accounts will be closed as speedily as practicable, all collections and other moneys intended to be chronicled in 1885 should be sent to the office forthwith.

We again request our friends' attention to the obvious necessity for some portion of the New Year's gatherings being sent to the head office early in the year.

THE ANNUAL PRAYER MEETING, 1885.

This meeting was held at the offices of the Society, on Thursday, January 8th, at 12 o'clock. H. Morris, Esq., presided.

There was a good gathering of the friends of the Society, amongst whom were Archdeacon Whately, D. Couty, Esq., W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., the Rev. H. S. Acworth, Edward Brearey, Esq., &c. &c., and several ladies.

The hymn "Ye Servants of the Lord" was sung, and prayer was offered up by D. Couty, Esq., Archdeacon Whately, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said,—

"The New Year is a solemn season for each one personally, as, turning his back on the past and his face to the future, he 'forgets those things which are behind, and reaches forth unto those things which are before.' It is a satisfaction to forget, knowing that the sins of the past year have been forgiven, the mistakes will be overruled, and the good has been accepted for the sake of God's dear Son. Then, for the future, let us step bravely forward, 'pressing toward the mark for the prize of our high calling.' May the coming year be one of greater faith, greater resolve, and greater prayer, all of us praying out plans and planning out prayers. May not these remarks be applied to corporate, as well as to individual, life; and, as a Society, may we not forget the things which are behind, and reach forth toward the things which are before."

He then called on the Rev. W. H. Barlow, B.D., Vicar of St. James's, Clapham, who gave the address, of which the following is a brief outline. The address was a most admirable one, and was listened to with the deepest attention:—

EPHESIANS iii. 8–10.

"Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, in this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ; And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God who created all things by Jesus Christ; to the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the Church, the manifold wisdom of God."

To preach the Gospel is here called a *grace*. St. Paul regarded it as a manifest token of Divine favour that he, "less than the least of all saints," was permitted to have any share in this great work. To preach the Gospel is still an honour granted to the servants of God. Some are permitted to go; others to support them from home. But the work is *one*; and if the higher privilege be the office of the Evangelist abroad, second only to that is the blessedness of those who toil, plan, give, and intercede at the *base* of the operations. Some affect to despise missions, some seem to think they confer a favour on their fellow men, or even upon God, if they give a portion of their wealth to a work of this kind. But the favour is really the other way. God highly exalts those to whom He entrusts this sacred cause.

But what is our work?

(i) To unfold riches to the poor, yea, the unsearchable riches of Christ," to the spiritually outcast and ruined. Study the case of the heathen morally and socially, individually and collectively. In all respects they are poor. Study more and more the Gospel, Mark its complete adaptation to the needs of man. Note its perfect wisdom, tenderness, and strength, its searching powers, its unutterable sweetness. To set forth this Gospel to the poor is our great aim.

(ii.) The gospel is a *mystery*, a revealed secret. It is something which man could never have discovered. But God has made it known. Now, at length, with fulness of time, that which had been "hid from the beginning of the world" has been disclosed. The plan upon which the great Architect had been for ages at work has been set forth to view. It is a wonderful revelation. Mercy and truth have met together; righteousness and grace have kissed each other. All God's attributes are preserved intact—nay, brought out into clearer relief than ever before; and yet a way is open for the repenting sinner to find peace.

(iii.) It is not enough to proclaim the details of this mystery, faithfully and to all men—we aim, by the aid of God, the Holy Ghost, at bringing them into the *fellowship* of it. We long to see, not only minds instructed, but hearts changed. We want to see a *new creation* in Christ Jesus. And here the supreme importance of prayer comes in. Let it ascend to the throne of grace without ceasing. Let us regard our work as but *prepared for* when the missionary agent is ready; if that work is *to be done*, it must be by the power of the ascended Saviour accompanying the preached message, and this power He waits to give to them that ask it of Him.

(iv.) Once more, by this method the *manifold* wisdom of God is set forth to "the principalities and power in Heavenly places." They must have known much of that wisdom as regards the creating and upholding skill and might of their Lord. But His work of *redemption*, His use of the weak things of this world to carry out His purpose, His gracious acceptance of even *our* offerings, efforts, and supplications—these things

must, indeed, strike them with wonder, and compel them to ascribe the glory of each sinner's salvation not to man, but solely to the grace of God.

The Meeting was closed with the Benediction.

The New Mission Steamer, "Allen Gardiner."



CAPTAIN WILLIS thus writes of our new Steamer, and her progress on her long voyage :—

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *St. Vincent*,
"*December 9th*, 1884.

"We left the G. W. Docks about 4 P.M. on the 19th ult., and passed safely through a fleet of fishing boats and nets, and then shaped our course down Channel. The wind was moderate N.E., so did not set sail until morning, when we were clear of shipping. We lost the Lizard Lights at 3 A.M. on the 20th, and saw no more until we sighted St. Antonio yesterday at sunset. We signalled three vessels *en route*, and compared longitudes yesterday with the Allan s.s. 'Corean' for Monte Video. We worked expansively for six days on the sailing-ship route, as I expected the wind to go to the westward ; it then blew a gale from E.S.E., so that we hove to on account of the tremendous sea which ran for some 60 hours in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent. We then ran with the square sail bent to the yard, and passed two barques, one Italian and one English ; they both waved and cheered as we scudded past them. The wind has been from N.E. to S.E. all the time with us. On running we disconnected, and allowed the propeller to revolve at will. We had close-reefed mainsail, two reefs in foresail, and whole fore staysail with the sheet lashed to the foremast, and with this sail she lay splendidly, headreaching $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile an hour with about three points leeway, shipping no weather water. We did not use the steam again until this morning ; we lay to all night, as we did not see the light of St. Antonio. She is perfectly seaworthy under sail, and a better sailer than steamer, and in fact with less than 50 lbs. of steam the propeller is a drag on the sails. I intend to fill up the coal here and put the fire out as soon as clear of the islands, and steer for Monte Video. We are in quarantine here, because the bill of health was not obtained at the Portuguese Consulate, and I am told we are fined about £4 for this breach of arbitrary Portuguese law.

"The cabin is still pretty full of stoves and lumber, so that it is impossible to have the crew aft to service, and are compelled to go forward

when the weather is suitable. All of them have suffered from *mal de mer* and home sickness, but we now hope for better things. We have been cheered and upheld, knowing that we are in the service of Him who holds the winds and waves in the hollow of His hand. We have remembered that many Christian hearts are continually pouring out their supplications before the throne of heavenly grace for us, and that God has promised, and cannot lie, to hear and answer the prayers of His faithful servants and loving, trusting children.

"J. C. T. WILLIS.

"Please to return thanks in the Magazine to the friends who supplied the 'Allen Gardiner' with little marks of sympathy and Christian love, books, cards, &c.

"The compliments of the season and a Happy New Year to all."

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA STATION.

FROM the Rev. T. Bridges we have had the following deeply interesting letter:—

"*Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan,*
"*November 8th*, 1884.

"I hasten to inform you more in detail of news concerning our Mission work. In reply to requests made by Colonel Lasserre, Dr. Alvarez, and Major Yturrieta, and Mrs. Sampayo, I was pleased to encourage the natives to send their orphan children relatives to serve the above persons as domestic servants, being conscious that their service would greatly promote the happiness of the children. Accordingly, I took away in the gunboat 'Parana' seven children and Henry Lory. During the stay of the Argentine vessels at Ooshooia a typhoid-pneumonia broke out with violence among the natives, some of whom were in a perilous state when we left. On their account I had no hesitation in leaving the station for eight or ten days, which I then supposed the limit of my absence, because Mr. Whaits was well prepared to deal with the cases, having had the advice of Dr. Alvarez for the past three weeks. Unsuspected by us, these eight persons proved affected with this dangerous complaint, which manifested itself on the third and fourth days in all the eight natives. The sickness was vehement, and, notwithstanding every care, one of them died on the sixth day. We buried him the same evening in Hope Harbour. The others waxed worse; and, as soon as possible after our

arrival here, I hired a cottage and placed the four worst cases in it. Colonel Lasserre most kindly sent a young man accustomed to attend sick cases to assist me, and the four have since the 27th ult. received every attention, and been under the careful treatment of Dr. Fenton, and now only the youngest girl is likely to recover, and she not permanently. Lory is very far gone, as is also Mary Wiguellin. Neither of these can long survive. The little boy is better, but not out of danger. As regards the other three—the boy was well when the 'Parana' left for Buenos Ayres on October 31st; the two girls were very ill, but Dr. Alvarez was hopeful of their recovery. These went in the 'Parana,' and I trust, under his kind care, they are restored.

"To me the natives thus falling ill is a bitter disappointment, and I fear that on my return to Ooshooia I may find many sick cases. If out of eight apparently healthy persons all proved affected by contagion, and the sickness, under medical treatment and every care, has proved so dangerous, what can we expect for the natives at Ooshooia? I trust my fears may prove ill-founded. Again, I must say that on our leaving Ooshooia the sickness was pronounced by Dr. Alvarez to have been gastric fever, and he did not think it typhoid-pneumonia till the cases were well-developed on board the 'Parana.' The health of the ship was perfect; evidently the infection was native, and not foreign. Should the three children aboard the 'Parana' recover, the two girls are for Colonel Lasserre's sisters, and the boy is for Major Yturrieta's wife. I am confident they will be well cared for. On board the 'Parana' every attention was shown the sick, and the officers are most kindly affectioned towards the natives, and I received privately $10 (£2) on their behalf. The young man deputed to nurse the sick on shore is very attentive and pleasing, and if a comfortable cottage and good care could cure them we were content.

"The 'Comodoro Py,' which we expected back on the 3rd inst., has not yet returned. We suppose she is detained by giving assistance to a French wrecked steamer of 3,000 tons, lost near Cape Virgins.

"Last week I was happy to baptise two children of leading persons in this colony, and another party has asked to be married.

"Poor Lory longs to return to Ooshooia, but he is too far gone to render his removal proper. In short, only the two younger children are capable of returning. On a visit to an estancia I saw Icashanjiz, a native from Ooshooia. He is valued by his employer, who is a just master, and he is well content and in perfect health. He was very glad to see me and hear the news of his people, but was not desirous of returning. I cautioned him against temptations, and encouraged him to follow what is good. He is well cared for, and is likely to do well. Dr. Alvarez was most kind in his attendance on the sick, and gained the good opinion of everybody. We had proposed leaving Ooshooia for Sandy Point on the 19th ult., when the 'Allen Gardiner' yawl was seen in the distance.

I went to meet her in the 'Comodoro Py,' which was sent to tow her up But the wind suddenly rose to a gale, with furious sleet, the tow-rope snapped, and sails had to be unfurled and spread to work the vessel off the lee shore, near which we were. The 'Allen Gardiner' acted bravely, and worked up to her anchorage. Finding nothing made my departure difficult, I left in the 'Parana' the next day. Beside the obtaining supplies, I felt it to be very important to answer your letters, which I felt sure would be awaiting me. This I did without delay.

"I must now refer to our intercourse with the Argentine expedition. It arrived at Ooshooia on September 28th, consisting of the gunboat 'Parana,' the transport 'Villarino,' the tender steamer 'Comodoro Py,' and the cutter 'Patagones.' These are under the direction of Colonel Lasserre, and came to Ooshooia to establish there a seat of government under a sub-prefect, and to set up port lights, and to inspect the country, to test its capabilities, and *to protect the natives, and to assist them and us in our Mission work.*

"Our three weeks' intercourse with the armament was of the happiest kind. Much assistance was freely given us ; our boats were repaired, and many interchanges of service made the time pass most pleasantly. The doctors of the 'Parana' and 'Villarino' did their utmost in visiting and prescribing for the sick. I spent three days very happily in visiting the natives of different places in their steam launch and tender. The industry of the natives at Acamatoo was pleasant to see, and I have promised them some cattle at the first opportunity.

"The establishment of the Prefecture will certainly be helpful in keeping in check the more ill-inclined of the natives ; and we have at times felt the need of the power which has now come to exercise that wholesome restraint, and to guarantee to all that security of life and property which are the great incentives to industry and independence.

"Again, the avenging of blood will now most happily be put a stop to, to the general advantage, and we will do our best to make the new *régime* a blessing to the natives.

"The natives are now quite capable of seeing much into the nature and necessity of government, and they hail with satisfaction the new institution and the many advantages they will now enjoy.

"In the transport 'Villarino' I sent Robert Yunoowa as pilot. His health is not good ; the change is likely to do him good, and he will imbibe many new ideas, which he is able to impart to his people.

"I shall hasten my return to Ooshooia. The 'Comodoro Py' has returned to-day ; bad weather alone detained her. We have only had one pleasant day since Friday week ; by day and night, with that exception, it has been blowing cold and hard, with furious squalls of sleet and rain.

"The employment of natives by the settlers is increasing ; and it is very desirable it should ; and we must do all we can to promote it on a

good footing, and fit the natives not only to work, but to make a good use of the fruits of their labour. In this colony there are nine Fuegian Indians; only three of these, however, are Yahgans.

"The Ona land will soon be occupied, and it is very necessary we should open, without loss of time, communication with the Ona. This we will do (D.V.) when our steamer 'Allen Gardiner' comes. We must bring the Ona from the south, and through them begin our intercourse with the Ona of the north.

"I have occasion to order stores largely in order to meet the wants of Ooshooia, the 'Allen Gardiner,' and Keppel Island. I have, however, $175 Argentine from Mr. Lawrence towards paying for them. I am in a strait what to do with my sick natives. To take or leave them is equally difficult. I rather incline to leave them under Dr. Fenton's care.

"Poor Lory quite won the doctor's heart by the sensible expression of his gratitude and pleasure, especially when Mrs. Fenton, with two of her children, came to see him and inquire of his welfare. He, poor fellow, is very near his end, and to move him is quite out of the question. He finds comfort in prayer, and ascribes his rallying again and again to Divine aid in answer to prayer. I am very happy to have found such suitable accommodation for them; and the young man who waits on them proves very reliable. I trust the little girl may recover, and be taken into the house of the Governor by Mrs. Sampayo, who has already four Alaculoof Indians from Port Famine serving there. The natives there steal Government cattle, and this native woman and three children are captives.

"Very sincerely do I hope our fears for the natives' health at Ooshooia may prove ill-founded, and that we may find them better than when we left.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"NOTES OF SUGGESTIONS FOR INGRAFTING INTO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE SUB-PREFECTURE NOW ESTABLISHED AT OOSHOOIA, ADDRESSED TO COLONEL LASSERRE BY THOMAS BRIDGES.

"1. Let the sale of all intoxicating liquors (specially spirits) be strictly interdicted; and also the sale of tobacco to the natives.

"2. Let drunkenness be heavily punished, whether of natives or foreigners.

"3. Let immorality, when complaint is made, and the case proved, be heavily punished, according to the gravity of the offence.

"4. I will ask as a special favour that compulsory work may cease at the Prefecture on Sundays, and that the Sabbath may be a day of rest and order.

"5. Also, for the contentment of the members of the Prefecture, a half holiday on Saturday afternoons would be well granted. It has been from the first our custom to grant this relief to all our *employés*.

"6. Let the wants of the members of the Prefecture be supplied, as far as we can do so, and they desire this service of us, at some stated time, say, on the Saturday afternoons freed to the men ; and let such be (as a rule) the only time allowed them for visiting the station.

"7. As part of the men at the Prefecture are English speakers, may they be encouraged to attend our Sunday service at 11.30 A.M.

"8. As regards remuneration of native labour, may I suggest the rate per day to be about one and sixpence for each working day ?

"9. As the temptation to cattle stealing will be great, it will be well to make it a grave offence.

"10. I further request for the natives that such lands as they use for tillage and pasturage be secured to them permanently, and transfer of the same to be made illegal.

"Trusting these suggestions will commend themselves to your Excellency's judgment, and that of our worthy President and Congress, and may be engrafted in our local laws,

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

(*Translation.*)

"EXPEDITIONARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

"*Ooshooia Bay*, 19*th October*, 1884.

"TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

"Considering that it is the firm resolve of the National Government to protect, by every possible means, the Mission here established, seeing that its humane and civilising objects harmonize entirely with the Government views of progress and colonisation ; and considering, likewise, that, on account of the proximity of the Mission to the Sub-prefecture now established, it is necessary to regularise the relations between the subaltern *personnel* of the Sub-prefecture, and the ships of the nation, with the Indians (Catechumens) clothed and fed by the Missionaries, and to avoid, as far as is possible, every cause of complaint on either side, by establishing relations of mutual respect and consideration.

"The Chief of the Expedition, who subscribes this, recommends that, on your part, you should similarly instruct your subalterns, and require of them and of your superintendent a strict compliance with the precise regulations which here follow :—

"Art. 1st. No individual belonging to the Sub-prefecture, or to the national ships, from quartermaster downwards, may cross the stream situated at the west of the Sub-prefecture, and close to it, without previous permission of the chief in charge, who will only grant such permission after previous accord with one or other of the Missionaries.

"2nd. The Military Commander, as well as the Sub-prefect, will attend to any complaints made by the Indian men and women, or any of the Missionaries, on account of any injustice or wrongs done to them; and in case such complaints are duly proved and justified, the delinquent will be most severely punished, according to the gravity of the offence.

"3rd. All work done by any indigenous Indian (Catechumen) must be remunerated, and under no circumstances imposed upon them, the consent of the Missionaries being first necessary where the services of such Indians are sought for.

"4th. In order to encourage the development of pastoral colonisation, the basis of which already exists in this part of Tierra del Fuégo, and it being indispensable, in order to attain this object, to insist upon the adoption of the regulations of the code in this connection, there shall be observed—and made to be observed by all—a profound respect for each one's property; all thefts of animals, killing and skinning of animals, &c., by whomsoever committed, as well as the invasion of the domiciles or lands actually occupied by the Indians for pasturing or sowing, shall be summarily dealt with, and justice done.

"5th. The traffic in spirituous drinks, whether imported or otherwise obtained, is prohibited under the severest penalties.

"6th. The purchase or sale of Indians (Catechumen) without the cognizance of the Missionaries is strictly prohibited.

"7th. The Authorities now established in this place will cause the orders of the Supreme Government to be complied with which prohibit the export of products of all kinds, as well as of fish and seals, within the radius of their jurisdiction.

"8th. The harmlessness (tameness) of the Indians, as well as the extreme misery of their lot, impose upon all the duty of aiding them in every possible way, each *employé* assisting to the best of his ability in promoting their civilization.

"May God preserve you.

(Signed) "A. LASSERRE.

"*October 20th*, 1884.

"Let the foregoing regulations be passed to the Rev. Thomas Bridges for the purposes therein stated.

(Signed) "CARLO MENDEZ."

"EXPEDITIONARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

"PERMIT.

"In view of the statements made by the Superintendent of the Mission in this part, the Rev. Thomas Bridges, and in order that the sustenance of the indigenous Indians may be provided for, a Special Permit is granted to him for the Indians to hunt and fish with freedom, so long as the Supreme Government does not otherwise direct.

(Signed) "R. LASSERRE.

"*Ooshooia*, 29*th October*, 1884."

"NOTE REFERRING TO BEACON LIGHTS AND FLAGS.

"*Ooshooia*, 18*th October*, 1884.

"TO THE REV. THOMAS BRIDGES, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

"As arranged between us, I have now the pleasure to hand you the beacon light, with the necessary materials for its illumination and corresponding utensils, which, being placed at the point we have arranged upon, will serve as a guide to those unhappy shipwrecked mariners who will require the succour which can be extended to them in this bay.

"I likewise accompany, reverend sir, a legalised copy of the decree issued by the Supreme Government of the Nation, regulating the use of the national flag, and the flags of friendly nations, in all the territory of the Republic; and, as I presume the Mission neither possesses the flags nor the material for making them, I beg your acceptance of the accompanying pieces of bunting, wherewith you can have the Argentine flag made up. I salute you with all esteem and consideration.

(Signed) "AUGUSTE LASSERRE."

"*Sandy Point*, *November* 14*th*, 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—It is arranged that we leave to-morrow for Ooshooia, in the 'Comodoro Py.' I take with me the three sick native children. The two youngest may recover, the eldest cannot. I would gladly leave them here, but it is impossible. We can find no fit person willing to take charge of them. To take them back is also difficult, from lack of space and fitness of accommodation, but it is the best we can do for them. I attend to them myself during the voyage. Colonel Lasserre will pay part of their expenses here, which are rather heavy.

"Our dear friend Henry Lory died on the 10th, and was buried early the following day, in due form, in the English part of the cemetery. He die trusting in the love of God. His illness has been rapid and painful, but for the last three days he had little pain, but excessive weakness. Dr. Fenton, who attended him, most kindly followed with me the remains to the grave. I trust Mary Wiguellin will survive to see her relatives at Ooshooia. I settle all business matters to-day, and embark with the natives this afternoon, ready for an early start to-morrow.

CAPT. POULDEN, R.N. "THOMAS BRIDGES."

LETTER TO THE "BUENOS AYRES WEEKLY HERALD."

The following letter appeared in the *Buenos Ayres Weekly Herald* of November last:—

"*Port Stanley*, *Falkland Islands*, *South America*, *October* 21*st*, 1884.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'WEEKLY HERALD,' BUENOS AYRES.

"SIR,—By the last mail steamer, which called here on the 18th inst., I fell in with a copy of the *Buenos Ayrean Standard*, containing a report

of the debate in your Congress concerning Bishop Stirling's application for an extended grant of land in Tierra del Fuégo for missionary purposes, and was surprised to perceive that, in so presumably august an assembly, such petty malevolence and unwarranted jealousy should find utterance.

"Though I have no interest in the South American Mission, other than any ordinary Christian might be supposed to feel for such a work, joined to a personal knowledge of the individuals who compose the mission party in the South, yet I cannot allow some of the insinuations or misrepresentations uttered to pass without raising a protest against them.

"The speech of one or more of the deputies (I regret that I could not retain the report for reference) implied the existence of grave suspicions that the British Government is in some way or other connected with the efforts put forth at Ooshooia in Tierra del Fuego—that the English flag is hoisted there as a declaration that the missionaries acknowledged no authority but that of England, and that the ostensible object of the Mission is that of implanting the nucleus of an English colony with a view to the future annexation of the islands by the British!

"I take the liberty of asserting that each of these statements is incorrect, and without a shadow of foundation.

"The locality of the Mission station (named Ooshooia) being about eighty miles almost due north of Cape Horn, on the south coast of the main island, about midway in the Beagle Channel, approachable on three sides by water, but only through long, narrow, and intricate passages, being altogether out of the track of shipping, and situated almost inland, will sufficiently demonstrate that the pure desire in locating the establishment in such an out-of-the-way place was not for commercial or colonising purposes, but that of having a central position among the Indians who are denizens of the hundreds of islands and islets which compose the Archipelago and surround the station. The report said that a question was asked, 'Whether the English Government subsidised the mail steamers to call there?' They would be as likely to call at the South Shetlands!

"The so-called 'English flag,' hoisted but rarely, and then simply as an act of courtesy to visitors, or in recognition of some birthday or family event, I beg leave to affirm is a nondescript flag, representing no nationality whatever; so fabricated at a time when the national right to the territory was in dispute, for the express purpose of avoiding any such imputation as that made by a member of the Congress. Even now the settlement, though on Argentine ground, is contiguous on the west and south sides with that arbitrated to Chili. All unbiassed persons will recognise the wisdom of such a course of procedure (under the circumstances) by those whose aim and object was not an enlargement of the boundaries of any nation, but an extension of the kingdom of Heaven.

"A less honest and conscientious community might have chosen to follow a practice said to be common during the varying political changes in certain parts of South America, and temporised as circumstances suggested, viz. when either party was represented or in the ascendant; but they adopted the wise expedient of composing a flag which could not, or rather should not, give offence to either of the Powers who each claimed possession of the country. That the missionaries, or those whom they represent, are adverse to the rule and authority of the Argentine Confederation is a great mistake. The very fact of their Superintendent having applied to the Government at Buenos Ayres for land shows plainly a readiness to submit to the authority and laws of the Republic; and I venture to say that not one of them will have the least objection to signify their allegiance by hoisting its symbol of sovereignty. In fact, on the contrary, they will deem it a matter for gratulation that the Mission property and their own, hitherto placed on so insecure a tenure as a disputed possession, may now be considered as under the protection—though for a time merely nominal, as there is no force appointed to protect the country—of a responsible power. The original grant of land was obtained from the Government at Buenos Ayres, and ever since its establishment, in the settlement eyed so suspiciously by your legislators, have the missionaries put themselves to considerable inconvenience to daily register observations for the Argentine Meteorological Office.

"Surely, had Great Britain any desire to annex this miserably desolate country of a wretchedly destitute race, they would have done so years ago, when spending so many thousands of pounds sterling in surveying its coasts for the universal benefit of commercial enterprise, and not now, when the Panama Canal is about to almost annihilate voyaging round Cape Horn or through the Magellan Straits.

"The only recognition that anyone in connection with Her Majesty's Government has ever made of even their knowledge of the fact that such a Mission existed, was when Her Majesty graciously caused to be communicated her approbation of the efforts made by the people at Ooshooia to rescue a ship's company who died of starvation and exposure on one of the Cape Horn group.

"As regards the language of this new acquisition to the Republic, it is only reasonable to desire that the tongue of the governing power should be spoken, and in future regarded as the language of the country. It can, however, hardly be expected that the pious and charitable, who deny themselves in order to furnish funds for the carrying of the Gospel to the heathen in Tierra del Fuégo, should also employ agents to teach the Aborigines the language of the Argentine nation.

"If it be so desirable that Spanish should be spoken, would it not be politic on the part of the legislature to offer an annual grant of a few hundred dollars to the Fuegian Mission, with the express stipulation that Spanish should be taught daily, both to the Indians under tuition and

also to the children of the missionaries, some of whom, doubtless, if fairly dealt with, will in course of time become good and loyal subjects of the new *régime*.

"At present, the duties of the devoted few who compose the self-denying little band in this mission field are so numerous that time can scarcely be found in which to acquire the native language, and impart to their Indian pupils, with their own children, even the simplest rudiments of education, much less teach them Spanish.

"The primary consideration with them is that of elevating those who are said to be the most degraded and repulsive of the human family; a work which, in its character, is vastly different to the generally preconceived notions of missionary labours. In order to civilise the natives of Fuegia, they must first be taught to settle down, build decent habitations, break up, fence in, and cultivate land, to work for and provide means of subsistence other than by the erratic mode of living they necessarily adopt on account of the precarious nature of their supplies of food. Fish, shell-fish, wild birds, with the miserable fungi of the woods, an occasional seal, the more rare guanaco, or the stranded whale, must be incessantly sought for over a considerable area, and render settling in one spot an utter impossibility.

"To induce them to settle, and stick to civilised work, it is found absolutely essential that the missionaries work with them, or the Indians soon weary of such toil and make off to the more congenial pursuits to which they have been accustomed from infancy.

"Thus missionary experience in Tierra del Fuégo is not preaching in a suit of clerical broadcloth in the pleasant sunshine, canopied by a green spreading tree; but with hob-nailed boots and labourer's clothing, hard digging and delving, felling trees, sawing and chopping; with blistered fingers and aching limbs; realising little encouragement other than what is afforded by their belief in the satisfaction given by them to 'Him by whom actions are weighed.'

"It was acrimoniously observed by one of the Assembly, who seemed particularly opposed to the Mission and the English race in general, that 'The English were the only people who divided America into four parts, viz., North and South, Indian and Independent, and by the latter meant the Falkland Islands and all the territory they hoped to acquire.' Because, the flippant authors of such a geography-made-easy statement choose to swagger and amuse themselves with puerile and tantalising boasting, and so raise the ire of easily impressible senators, should a work like that of the Fuegian Mission be ignored or regarded with suspicion?—a work, which has done so much for those, whom voyaging brings in contact with the destructive mountain billows of this junction of the two greatest oceans—in ofttimes too close proximity to the rock-bound coasts, the wreck-strewn shores of Tierra del Fuégo—a land, whose inhabitants were a terror to the hundreds who have been shipwrecked there; a race,

the very mention of whose existence, was an aggravation of the horrors of a passage round the stormy and dreaded Cape Horn; inhabitants, who were said to be not only inhospitable, but cruel, merciless, and cannibal; but very many of whom, are now become Christian, kind, hospitable, vying with each other in rendering aid to the unfortunate who happen to be cast away on their pitiless shores, even travelling many miles in order to ensure assistance to such, from the missionaries, assistance which they themselves were not permitted to render—so great was the fear, aversion, and menace with which their proffered friendly advances were met.

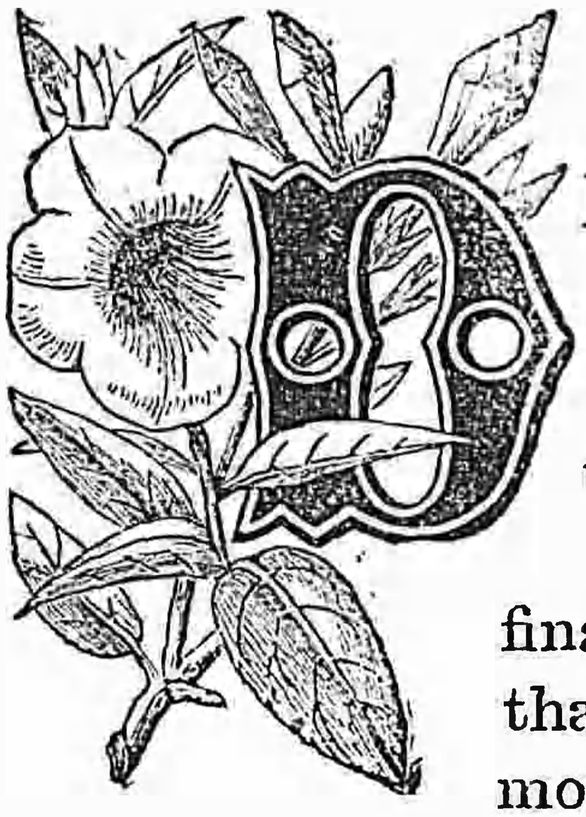
"Instead of regarding with prejudice and suspicion, it would have been more to the credit of the Congress to have gratefully acknowledged the immense benefits accruing to, their recently-added territory from the labours of a Society, many of whose agents have suffered great privation, and even succumbed to starvation and massacre, before the present gratifying state of affairs could be arrived at. The Argentine Government intend to colonise this part of their dominions. What so likely to reassure emigrants, or would-be settlers, as the fact that among these tribes of reputed cannibals, missionaries have been living for some years, surrounded by many who were once lawless savages, but who have been brought not only to respect the lives and property and stock of others, but also to settle and farm for themselves?

"We hope to hear, that the Argentines will recognise and co-operate with the noble work of the Mission in this so-called 'land of fire,' and to see this rising and expanding South American Republic, shorn of its present incubus of bigotry and intolerance, become the great nation it seems destined to be, realising that influential position among the nations, and that prosperity, which all genuine Englishmen wish for it.

"EMERITUS."

Argentine Republic.

PATAGONES.



R. HUMBLE writes:—

"*Patagonia, November 21st*, 1884.

"As an English steamer will be leaving shortly, I take this opportunity of writing.

"I enclose some of my journal, and my quarterly financial statement; last quarter's receipts were larger than usual, in consequence of having been paid several months' salary from Government. It seems in future it will be paid monthly.

"We have lately had an epidemic of measles, chiefly among children; this, of course, gave me a great deal of extra work; happily, the mortality was small. The epidemic has almost passed, and things are resuming their

normal condition. Some days I had as many as twenty places to call at, and often two, three, and four in one house.

"Our congregation is much as usual. We have lately had the windows in our church filled with stained glass, thus giving the building a bright and ecclesiastical appearance. The expense was borne entirely by the congregation and myself; one member of our church, a Welsh carpenter, of the name of Jones, gave his work gratis of putting the glass in.

"It seems that several new Governorships are to be created for Patagonia, including Chubut, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, &c., and that General Winter will in future be Governor of this territory, Rio Negro, and not of Patagonia. Staten Island is to be a penal settlement, it seems.

"Things here are going on much as usual; for all details I refer you to my journal. "GEORGE A. HUMBLE."

"3*rd*, *Monday*.—A Mr. Rincale, a Scotch farmer, called on me, accompanied by two gentlemen, who have come to see the place with the view of settling here if they like it.

"4*th*, *Tuesday*.—A steamer left the town for Buenos Ayres. I was sent for to the police station to see a young man who had been bitten by a poisonous spider.

"7*th*, *Friday*.—A public holiday to-day in honour of a nautical victory obtained by the Argentines. I visited an English family, and took them as a present an English illustrated reading-book for one of their children, which they desired to have.

"9*th*, *Sunday*.—Weather oppressively hot. Had Divine service; there were more present than usual.

"12*th*, *Wednesday*.—An Argentine war steamer, the 'Villarius,' arrived from Buenos Ayres. Some four or five Romish priests have come in her. I have heard that one of them is from the Welsh colony of Chuput.

"14*th*, *Friday*.—I went out riding before breakfast, and visited a young Indian girl and another patient. I afterwards crossed the river, and met a Captain Rogers from Chuput. It seems he was bound for Bahia Blanca, but failing to reach it, had to come to Patagones. I invited him to come to church on Sunday.

"16*th*, *Sunday*.—We had a better congregation to-day than for some time past. I preached from the first lesson.

"19*th*, *Wednesday*.—News has come of a man up the river being killed by a tiger. The animal, it seems, had killed one of his horses, and he and his servant started in search of the tiger. The animal seems to have attacked them, when the servant ran away, and in the fight which ensued the man was killed. This is the first time I have heard of a tiger in these parts.

"21*st*, *Friday*.—Mr. Mulhall, jun., of the B. A. 'Standard' newspaper, called here, and breakfasted with us. His father has purchased pro-

perty in the neighbourhood. Commander Roe, of the Argentine army, returned to-day from his expedition against the Indians near Chuput and elsewhere. I do not yet know the details.

"23*rd*, *Sunday*.—Had Divine service. There was a better congregation than usual, probably on account of a wedding which I celebrated immediately after service.

"25*th*, *Tuesday*.—Feast day and public holiday, so I did not cross the river. I was sent for to visit the officer who commanded the late expedition against the Indians, he being ill. I received a visit from a former servant of mine, an Austrian ; I gave him a Spanish Bible.

"30*th*, *Sunday*.—I was pleased at the sight of a good congregation to-day ; a nearly empty church has a depressing effect on one's spirits. I preached from the first lesson, Exodus iii., of Moses and the burning bush.

"31*st*, *Monday*.—I was sent for early to see some soldiers who were sick, who have lately returned from the expedition against the Indians.

"*April* 1*st*, *Tuesday*.—The Governor of Patagones, General Winter, returned last night after an absence of some weeks up the river. He is now appointed (*ad interim*) chief of all the troops on or near the Rio Negro.

"4*th*, *Friday*.—Several soldiers and an officer came to the dispensary for medicines, &c.

"5*th*, *Saturday*.—I received a visit from the priest. He came to ask for some olive branches. It is the custom in the Romish church to distribute olive branches to the congregation on Palm Sunday.

(*To be continued.*)

Ladies' Working Parties.

TO THE MEMBERS OF OUR WORKING PARTIES.

"A letter I have received from one of our fellow-workers leads me to think that a few hints may be useful to some of you. My friend writes : 'I look again and again in the Magazine for a little practical information for holders of working parties, and, except clothes for adults wanted, have seen none.'

"This omission may be felt by many more beside my correspondent, but it is not really an omission ; a few of our friends having more recently put their hands to this part of the work in the Lord's Vineyard, are not aware of what has gone before.

"In the Magazine for 1881, page 252, in that also for 1882, pages 12, 254, 271, various details occur—a careful perusal might find even more. There is also a little tract, 'Ladies' Working Association,' giving some useful hints. For those who may not have these volumes, it will not, perhaps, be deemed repetition if I give some information which I gleaned from Mrs. Bridges when she was in England.

"Clothes for men and boys are greatly needed—jackets, jumpers, blouses, shirts, &c. With Butterick's patterns to cut out by, and a sewing-machine, there is not so much difficulty in making these as is generally supposed. We should not care to have our work criticised by a tailor, but the men of Ooshooia are too needy and grateful to despise clothing made by the ladies of England. Serge, tweed, and a coarse brown holland (called canvas) are the best materials for outer garments; flannel and galatea for shirts. Clothes for women and girls should be strong and warm—an entire garment, body and skirt united, lined to the waist, is better than making the latter with a waistband. The length of a dress for a full-grown woman, from neck to ankle, should be 4 feet 4 inches; waist 32 inches; sleeves wide, and made not to fasten, but to slip over the hand; all buttons and buttonholes should be large. The women are short and stout, and their fingers are not adapted for any dainty fastenings. Any trimming is superfluous; it soon gets torn, and makes the dress look untidy, besides sometimes causing foolish envy, as the oldest amongst them is but a babe, as yet, in Christian feeling; and with our own poor we have to be cautious of raising jealousy.

"Smaller articles may be made of remnants—hoods of all sizes for women and children, caps for men and boys with ear-coverings or lugs. Quilts can be made of any materials joined together and wadded with newspapers. Socks are valued for babies and young children, but stockings for older persons. Any odd buttons, and small bundles of material for patches, should be enclosed in the parcel.

"Mrs. Bridges writes, in a letter recently received, 'We have to thank you for several parcels and a box, all containing most useful and valuable gifts. These were all distributed at the end of June, when we had a most happy day, and many were made glad. I must beg you to thank very warmly on our behalf the kind workers who help you so effectually in your work and labour of love for us. The dear natives look so clean and bright for some time after the distribution that it is quite a pleasure to us to see them, particularly when going to service on Sundays.'

"Surely our motherly instincts can enter into the feelings of our Missionaries as they look on the children of their adoption, young and old, clothed in garments they have assisted to distribute or to make; and can we not share their anxiety, as time and toil 'take the gloss off the articles,' and the eye catches sight of 'odd little bungles of mending and patching combined;'—no matter if 'the grey mismatches the blue'—but will they last till another parcel arrives from England, or will the inclement winter find our poor people unprovided with warm clothing?

"Mr. Bridges has told us, 'The demand always exceeds the supply.' May I suggest that, as a New Year's gift, each lady who reads this letter, and who is not allied to a working party for this Society, should forward

to the office two garments for each sex. Or a guinea, or less sum, might be well expended in a selection from a well-known list of ready-made clothing, such as the following :—

	£	s.	d.
Woman's cottage gown	0	6	9
School frock (for girl of 12) . . .	0	3	3
Tweed jacket (for youth of 17) . .	0	5	0
Brown cord trousers	0	6	0
	£1	1	0

"This New Year may we ask for each other 'The Lord Jesus Christ be with thy spirit' (2 Tim. iv. 22). Thus shall we have love in our work, energy in our work, ability in our work, and success in our work, till the day of labour ceases, and we hear the Master say, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me.'

"Y. Z."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

AS our record under this head comprises events between the 20th of one month and the same date on the succeeding one, we have less than usual to say on this occasion about our Deputation Work, for Christmas and the New Year really deprive us of quite a fortnight for lecturing and preaching purposes. Indeed, but for sermons at St. Peter's, Nottingham, on December 20th, kindly taken by the Rector, our Hon. Secretary, and a magic-lantern lecture at Christ Church School, Surbiton, taken by Mr. Ponder on the 27th, our work, as far as speaking and preaching goes, was at a standstill from December 17th till the 11th of January, when Mr. Welby preached at Willington, in Notts, and Mr. Redknap at Blandford, in Dorset. On the days following Mr. Welby visited Burton, Darlaston, and Wolverhampton, and Mr. Redknap Coleford, in Somerset.

We omitted to mention in our last article an encouraging meeting held by Mr. Shimield, at Selwyn College, Cambridge. It seems to have brought our Mission to the notice of several of the clergy in the University, to whom it was unknown before, and to have interested all present. Selwyn College ought to be a warm supporter of our cause, being built in memory of one who took a lively interest in all missionary work, and not least, that being prosecuted in South America. The late Bishop of Lichfield, after hearing the writer preach in a Church in Ireland many years ago, expressed his love for the Society ever since he met Mr. Despard in the Falklands, in 1857 ; and not long before he died he gave a donation to one of our special funds.

Speaking of the Eastern District reminds us that Mr. Shimield has visited our old friend, Mr. Burnaby, of Buckland.

Mr. Farmer, as we noted in the January number, is dividing his time between Western and Midland meetings—Tansley, Worcester, Brailes, Long Compton, Eastwood, Matlock Bath, Yotham, Bordesley, and Fairfield are in the latter, and Pitsmoor in the former. At these meetings we are glad to notice that 35 cards and boxes were taken. These, well worked, ought to produce far more than the immediate proceeds of the lectures. And here we would remind our deputations, specially those who go out for the first time, that these after results are the main intent of meetings. The collections barely defray deputation expenses, and all our hopes centre in the enlistment of collectors at the meetings, whose work shall appear at the close of the year. Thus we notice that Mr. Ponder's meeting at Alderley Edge, last spring, brought a substantial after-collection to the office in December. May it prove so with all the meetings that are being organised this spring, that our income may more nearly approximate to our Society's need.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on the 9th inst. :—

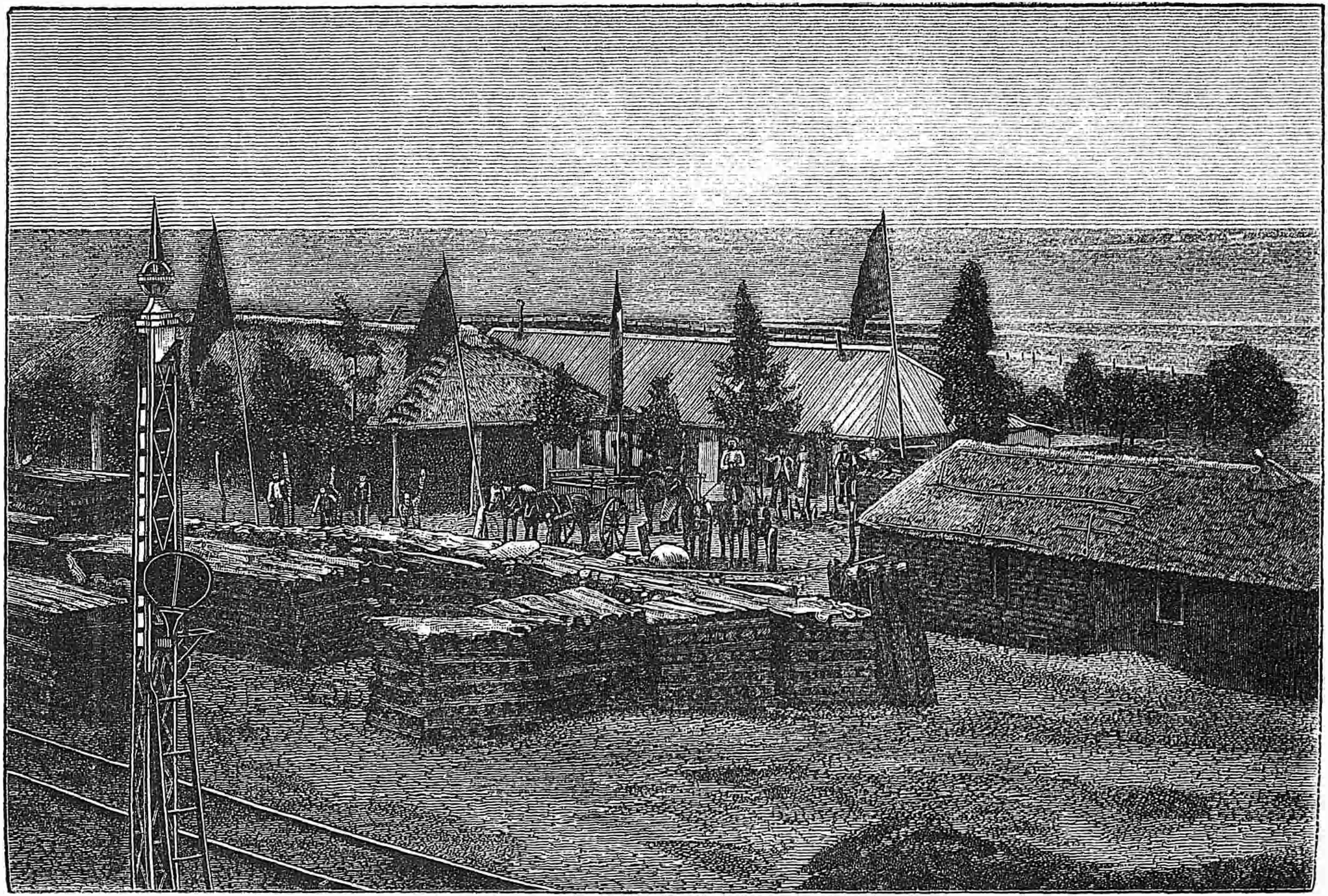
1. We pray that the Lord will graciously protect the new vessel and all the souls on board, and speed her course over the waters to Ooshooia, and that He will be pleased to preserve her whilst navigating the dangerous seas of Tierra del Fuégo, and prosper her presence there for extending the Society's Christian work amongst the Indians of those islands.

2. We pray God that a safe and happy journey may be granted to Mrs. Hemmings, proceeding to Ooshooia as matron of the Orphanage; and also to Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, returning to their good work at the Southern Mission; also to Mr. Charles Bartlett, going out to join his father at Keppel Island as an Industrial Assistant.

3. That the Bishop's visit to the West Coast may be attended with much spiritual blessing and to the furtherance of Christ's Gospel. Prayer is very earnestly offered for the many sick, afflicted, and desolate at Ooshooia, owing to the recent violent epidemic of measles—also for the general prosperity of the Mission—in view of the late arrival of the Argentine Commission, and of the proposed rearrangements of the work, and that the Bishop, Mr. Bridges, and his fellow-labourers may be given special grace and wisdom to guide them in their deliberations as to the future welfare and growth of the Mission.

4. That God may be pleased to restore Dr. Conder to health after his late severe illness.

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VIEW FROM THE RAILWAY STATION AT CHAJARI, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *See* page 65.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 2, 1885.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the following:—

Bishop Stirling. (*Dec.* 27.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Jan.* 7, 16, 23.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Nov.* 24; *Dec.* 7.)
Cross, Rev. Dr. (*Jan.*)
Davis, Rev. J. Hy. (*Dec.* 19.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Dec.* 20.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Dec.* 12.)
Langbridge, Rev. R. (*Dec.*)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Jan.* 5.)
Young, Rev. F. (*Jan.* 13.)
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Jan.* 20.)
Ferguson, Mr. Jas. (*Jan.* 1.)
Gray, R., Esq. (*Jan.* 22.)
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Jan.* 6.)
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Nov.* 24.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Dec.* 16.)
Speers, W., Esq. (*Jan.* 19.)
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Nov.* 15.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Jan.* 28.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the financial year 1884, from Jan. 27th, 1885, to Feb. 25, 1885, was £938. 2*s*. 8*d*.

The amount received for the financial year 1885 was £127. 7*s*. 6*d*. during the month of January.

It was resolved to close the Accounts for 1884 on the 19th inst. Friends will please note that all remaining contributions for that year must be sent up forthwith.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE news which we had been receiving from the Southern Mission Field towards the close of last year, and the beginning of the present year, was calculated to inspire us with great hope as to the future of our Mission in Tierra del Fuégo— in respect to its development and extension—a hope which the latest news tends still further to strengthen. But our readers will be grieved to learn that with the sweet has come also the bitter, in the shape of the sad tidings that a very large number of our natives, young and old, have died of measles; but even in this deep trial we are inspired with a greater hope than the one to which we have alluded—the hope of a blessed and immortal life for our poor Fuegians who have fallen asleep in Jesus.

The storm has been succeeded by a calm, and the bow has appeared in the cloud. Few more touching descriptions could have been written than are to be found in the simple narratives of Mr. Whaits and Mr. Lawrence. How well do they illustrate the memorable precepts of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "rejoicing in hope," "patient in tribulation," "continuing instant in prayer," "distributing to the necessities of the saints"—what a contrast to the scenes of death in that region in other days? Fiends and furies transformed into the gentle disciples of the Prince of peace; exhibiting to a wondering world the patience of the saints and the marks of the Lord Jesus.

It is sometimes a very desirable thing "to see ourselves as others see us," whether for encouragement or correction. We therefore have transferred a most interesting article from the Buenos Ayres paper, "La Prensa," to the pages of our Magazine, giving us a graphic account of the Argentine Expedition to Tierra del Fuégo, and the impression formed by its members in regard to our Mission, and its results.

It is a cause of much satisfaction that the Rev. J. Dominguez is able to give a hopeful view of progress in Concordia, and that Messrs. Walker and Hooper, our Missionaries to Seamen, are in a position to write in a similar strain of the work in Pernambuco and Rio.

The Committee have arranged that Mr. Frank M. Ponder, who is well acquainted with the Society's history and work, shall assist, to a limited extent, in the organizing of the Society's work in the metropolis, especially in the delivery of Evening Lectures and Sunday Afternoon Addresses in Church or School.

The Argentine Expedition to the South.

ENTRY INTO THE BEAGLE CHANNEL.*

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO THE TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND PROGRESS.

INSTALLATION OF THE SUB-PREFECTURE.

OUR readers will no doubt feel a lively interest in perusing an extract from the diary of a distinguished naval officer, who has kindly furnished us with this reliable and very interesting material:—

San Juan.

After the sailing of the steamer "Scotia," which took place the 28th of July, we were left here in the most complete inaction. There was a daily fall of snow and rain, together with a temperature averaging from five degrees under to five degrees above zero; our small ships were without any comfort whatever, and crammed with people, ill-humoured through idleness and detestable food, and, above all, wanting in that resignation which bows to privations when it is a matter of necessity. Each day that passed seemed an age; but, happily, on the 10th of September, at 8 P.M., a gunshot from the light-house caused a great alarm. What was happening? The anxiety was of short duration, because we soon heard the whistle from the "Villarino," which, at that late hour, and in spite of a dense dark night, was steaming inward, and ten minutes after dropped anchor close to the ships which formed the Southern Expedition. These sent at once their boats to compliment Captain Spurr on his happy entry in the dark, and to collect the mails, which are nowhere so welcome as in this desolate region.

On the following day succeeding a night in which few got any sleep, the operations for discharging the "Villarino" were begun in earnest, as she had on board 300 ewes, and eight cows with their calves—the first kind of animals sent to the South by the Government in a season and under conditions adapted to the climate.

The start of the squadron from San Juan was fixed by the chief for the 20th of September, and at that date all was ready.

The "Parana" had left her moorings, and had only to weigh her

* Translated from *La Prensa*, Buenos Ayres paper, October 22, 1884.

anchor; the "Villarino" had taken in all her cargo, which consisted of building materials and provisions for the Sub-Prefecture of the Tierra del Fuégo; but that very day there broke out a most terrific gale, which only abated a little on the 22nd. We then attempted to sail; but when we got out in full sea, it began again to blow hard, and considering it imprudent to risk such small ships as the "Py" and "Patagones" in such a heavy sea, having such a safe port at hand, the expedition had to put in, having been out only four hours. From this place we could hear the roar of the sea and the wind. On the 26th we took to sea at 1 o'clock P.M., and we were at sunset in Parry or Lanport, thirty miles to the west of St. John.

At midday we were leaving astern the Drifty Strait, steaming along the south coast of the Tierra del Fuégo. Near the Aguirre Bay we saw some smoke proceeding from the huts of the natives, and at sunset the squadron anchored at Picton Island. This is the best island in the Fuegian Archipelago; the ground is low, and the slopes are covered with pasture, and its valleys and brooklets with forests, with easy access to the ships; its shores have a gentle incline, which is exceptional, as it will be seen hereafter; and it is inhabited by many Indians, because its position causes its climate to be most agreeable.

At daybreak of the 28th of September, the squadron entered the Beagle Channel, which, by its width and the smoothness of its waters, resembles the Parana River; only that the coasts which surround it run up so high, covered with snow, that the colour of the heights gets confused with the sky, yet it leaves at intervals strips of low lands covered with pasture. Gable Island is the best of the group, and has about 20 miles of surface.

We arrived at Ooshooia, the English Mission station, at 4 o'clock P.M.; and as soon as the squadron dropped anchor, a crew of six natives came out, the men as well dressed and well trained as the sailors of our seas. There were seated in the aft part of the boat six gentlemen of distinguished appearance; these gentlemen were received by the chief of the squadron with the attention peculiar to him. None of them spoke Castilian. Mr. Bridges, the head of the Mission, is a man of about 45 years of age, dark complexion, of short stature, sharp eyes, with a face which revealed a soft intelligence and a tried, strong will; he introduced himself, and then introduced his companions, two of whom are teachers of elementary classes in carpentry, ironwork, and agriculture; in one word, the Directors of the School of Arts established there with the object of transforming the savages of the Tierra del Fuégo into useful and civilised men and women. The other three were the sons of the three first-described gentlemen—youths from 10 to 12 years of age, strong looking and well educated.

Mr. Bridges offered his services to the chief of the squadron, complimenting him on his safe arrival, and wishing that the National Government may be more fortunate in taking possession of the Tierra

del Fuégo than they were at the Pampas, and expressing his readiness to continue his civilising Mission begun by Captain Allen Gardiner, and followed by him with good success for the last fourteen years.

Colonel Lasserre promised to visit him the following day at 2 o'clock P.M., and accepted his disinterested services.

Ooshooia, where the mission is established, is an extent of low land slightly undulating, and of about 30 miles of surface, covered with a layer of good turf, with constant good pasture grass, where the stock of the colony is kept very fat; it produces good potatoes, turnips, cabbages, salad, pears, apples, roses, pinks, violets, and others of the common sort. Mr. Bridges will receive this year walnut-trees and chestnuts, which he feels sanguine will do well there. Ooshooia is, without doubt, the prettiest seaport and the most convenient there is in the Fuegian Archipelago, very accessible for ships of all draughts. It has a good harbour, of fair depth; the bottom is sand and good anchorage; there are no swells there. Several abundant rivulets of rich water flow into the port, from which the ships can get water easily.

The north side of the port is covered with a forest of white oaks, which are good for building; their trunks are generally about a metre in diameter, and from 10 to 15 in length. The quantity of these trees in the Tierra del Fuégo is so great that ten cities like Buenos Ayres could be built with them.

The climate of Ooshooia is very healthy and very agreeable. From records made by Mr. Bridges, the first frosts fall in April and the last in September. In the first and the last of these months the thermometer goes at night as low as 2 degrees above zero; but during the day it reaches 15 degrees.

The winters are not too severe; the maximum cold has not surpassed 12 degrees under zero; and if it is true that there are abundant falls of snow, it thaws very quickly. In the spring and autumn it rains moderately, and the days are very pleasant. In the summer it rains little; and although the nights are fresh up to 10°, and generally to 15° in the day-time, then the thermometer rises to 30° and 35°.

Water is abundant; and when the weather is warmer, the rivulets, which originate from the melting ice of the neighbouring hills, come full down on the plains.

Fish is very abundant, and it constitutes the principal food of the tribes which have not adopted any regular work. All the rocks, when uncovered at low tide, are full of cockles and other shell-fish. It is estimated that in each hut of the natives is consumed an average of ten tons of shell-fish per annum; therefore a Fuegian family, who have lived ten years in the same place, have their home surrounded with an immense pile of one hundred tons of shells, which can be seen all along the low grounds of the Fuegian channels. The huts are similar to a cone; they measure generally about six metres in diameter; they are formed

with the trunks of young trees and covered with a coat of mud. A hole in the centre lets out the smoke of their hearths, which are continually burning in a kind of pit made in the centre of the huts; all around the fire a layer of dry turf serves as seats and beds of the inhabitants, who make very little use of their legs, because, as soon as they come out of their earthy dwellings, situated near the sea, they get into their boats, which are always close at hand.

These are a kind of vessel which has the form of a Paraguayan cigar, made without any pretence, and consist of oak bark sewn together with threads of whalebone, with a border of sticks tied up in the extremes and separated gradually with pieces of wood across; the interior is formed with wooden arches, which likewise go diminishing at the ends; upon these arches they place another layer of loose bark, and in the centre of the canoe a layer of sand, upon which they make a fire according to the temperature; at the fore and aft parts of the fire there is a space of ten inches without any bark, and through which they bale continually the vessel, which is constantly leaking. This is naturally the work of the little ones, because the women, muffled up in a layer of turf, paddle with a kind of small short oar, which they manage admirably well from one end of the canoe, while the men are at the other—but in the same comfort and posture—preparing their arms, which they use both for fishing and fighting. These consist of bows and arrows, like those used by the Indians of the Chaco; harpoons, which serve also as lances, and a kind of trident with which they catch the lobster in three or four fathoms of water (at that depth it can be seen at the bottom very well). The fishing-lines complete their outfit; these have, instead of hooks, a slip-knot at the end. These vessels, thus equipped, traverse hundreds of miles, with eight and sometimes twelve persons, who very often do not go on shore for many days, because they cook and sleep in them, always squatting on their little legs.

(To be continued.)

The Alexandra Colony.

GRAN CHACO.

R. J. FERGUSON writes:—

"*The Vicarage, Colonia Alejandrade Santa Fé,*
"*20th October*, 1884.

"I wish to send you the following report of my work since the Rev. Mr. Richards left for England, and am sorry to state, in the first place, that a number of families have gone from the colony to seek employment elsewhere, which makes the attendance at school much less. Other settlers, however, in the colony attend as often as they can; they live from one to four leagues from town, and are

frequently obliged to stay at home, especially at this season, when they are planting corn, &c., and for the next three months they will be constantly keeping away the cattle from it. We have had, for the last two months, from ten to sixty-five present at the morning service. Nine Spanish and three English baptisms. I have been three times since the 20th August to Reconquista, calling at Mala Briga, and I intend leaving again on the 2nd of next month to hold a service at the Welsh colony, and visit some families in the town. In anticipation of the very hot weather, which is already commenced, I have bought a light Swiss waggon to visit the out-stations, so I shall be able to continue the services throughout the year. There is also great need at the California colony. I can easily arrange to have a meeting there once every month.

"I will be glad to receive about forty or fifty 'Almanacks' for the new year, and a few Christmas cards for the boys at my Sunday-school. We are not altogether without some hope of some good being done through our visits and meetings. Mrs.—— first took an interest in religion by reading 'The Royal Invitation,' a few copies of which I got before I left England. She professes to trust in Christ, and is anxious to do something for the extension of His kingdom; comes eight miles to church, and reads her Bible, in quite a new light. "J. FERGUSON."

Brazil.

PERNAMBUCO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

THE following letters are from the Rev. J. Midgley and Mr. Walker, our recently-appointed missionary:—

"*Pernambuco, October 27th*, 1884.

"I herewith enclose Mr. Walker's first report, and need only add a line to say that I hope that in time we may get rid of the vexatious restrictions which so hamper him in visiting the shipping. I have written to ask what are the regulations in force at Rio, and, if need be, we will apply through our Minister for equal facilities here.

"I hope your Committee will be able to note Mr. Walker's suggestion respecting the Bible Society.

"Also that respecting a 'Mission to Seamen's Flag.' This would be very useful, and we hope we may soon possess one. "J. MIDGLEY."

"*Pernambuco, October 27th*, 1884.

"In presenting the first report of the Mission work among seamen in this port one feels how difficult it is to give an idea of the work already

done. The Committee are conversant with the obstacles that have been raised to prevent visitation of vessels lying in the harbour. The Customs' authorities have declined granting a general permit to visit vessels. This necessitates our having a license for each vessel at a cost of 200 reis. The license and boat-hire make visitation expensive, and which should be avoided if possible. Hence our work has been confined to speaking to boats' crews at the landing place, and by them sending reading on board their respective vessels. This work has been encouraging, the men very gladly receiving the reading given them, and listening very attentively to what has been said to them. Thanks are due to the English, American and Swedish consuls for the kindly manner in which they have promised to assist me as far as they can. The English consul, Mr. Hughes, personally accompanied me to the Guarda Moria to ask for a general license. He also obtained permission from the authorities of the hospital and the prison for me to visit each of these places at any time convenient to me. Since obtaining permission I have visited the prison three times, and the hospital the same. The inmates of each have been spoken to and counselled, and have had tracts and reading given to them, and where needed Testaments also. In visiting the prison I was requested to speak to an American who was in a cell there. He had been locked up for stabbing and, according to his own statement, had been in prison five months. He had not written to his consul in the matter, and I felt it my duty to acquaint the consul of the fact. This gentleman promised to enquire into the matter, and the man is to be brought forward for trial on the 10th of November.

"In the hospital we have come across English-speaking sailors of different nationalities. These men are of our own Faith, and have welcomed our visits and reading. Another part of our work is the looking after sailors adrift on shore in this place. Since being here I have become acquainted with nine of these men. I have enquired as to their history, and kept account of the same. Some have been helped with small sums of money, food, and clothing. Of this number three have obtained vessels during the past fortnight, as also two others whom I have not seen until this week. Two of this number of men, now gone away, I was helpful to in speaking to the captain for them. Others who remain we hope also to help in obtaining employment, and again becoming useful men. Their spiritual welfare has first been sought by conversation and by reading given, and the help promised if possible. We have to record the gift of a small 'Bethel Union' burgee, presented by Captain W. S. Livertsen, of the Norwegian barque, 'St. Olaf.' He is a Christian man, and a member of the 'Bethel Union,' to which Society he has promised to report the existence of a Sailors' Mission in this port. In this way we shall obtain a register of captains belonging to the Union, whose vessels will be available for services. I have to suggest to the Committee the desirability of applying to the British and Foreign

Bible Society for a grant of Bibles, Testaments, and tracts in the languages of the German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and the Dutch Nationalities. Our English vessels are very often largely manned by sailors of these nations. These men are often thrown adrift in this port, and are in the hospital here. To such it would be well if we had something to give them, and thus get a hold of them. The British and Foreign Bible Society's Secretary told me before I left England that he would gladly do anything to help the Mission by a grant of Bibles, etc. The total number of vessels to which reading has been sent is twenty-eight, of which number five were Norwegians. A certain amount of reading was also given to two boats' crews of the gunboat 'Algerine.' I would suggest to the Committee that application be made to the 'Mission to Seamen's Scciety' in London for one of their flags, so that we might be easily distinguished by the customs and police authorities, and so prevent needless questioning. Captains to whom I have spoken have welcomed the Mission as a good agency, and expressed a wish that it might prosper. We trust that it will, and that existing difficulties may be cleared away, and a needed work flourish with God's blessing on it.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Mr. Hooper, recently appointed as Seamen's Missionary at Rio, thus writes :—

"*Rio de Janeiro,*

"*9th December*, 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in writing to inform you that I now consider my Mission fairly started. You will see by my report that I am far from satisfied with the month's work. I take comfort that there is plenty of room for improvement, and trust I shall be able, by God's help, to show improvement. At present I am rather cramped in my work, for my Mission-room has only one Bible besides my own, and I ought to have at least twenty-five for Mission-room use alone. I should be very glad if you could get a grant of, say fifty Bibles, fit for seamen. Another disadvantage is that I have no hymn-books. I find that sailors take very kindly to Sankey's hymns ; and if I could get about fifty they would be simply invaluable, as they cannot be purchased here. The tracts I got from the Religious Tract Society are nearly all gone, and I think if I had twice as many more I could soon dispose of them, for there is a large number of ships here, and a tract if interesting, and not too dry, as the sailors say, is always welcome ; and surely the 'Word' should be presented in its most attractive form, not bound up and set forth as dry bones with no power to save and keep together. My experience, so far, is that the soil is ready out here, and waiting the 'Word'

to drop as seed and spring forth, bearing much fruit. Amongst the men ashore it will be slow work, there being very few sailors ashore, the most of the men who have hitherto attended my Mission-room being what are termed out here beechcombers. Nothing but Jesus's power can make these men whole. There is a young man sent out by Major Poole, who is working zealously among them. God grant some of them may be brought to a knowledge of His saving power! There is plenty of work in this field, and I hope and trust the labourers may be made worthy to bring honour to their Master's cause. I have not much opportunity of seeing Mr. Young or Mr. Curran often, as at present I have to work up my Mission-room, and hope I may be a successful worker in the vineyard. I trust you will remember me at the throne of grace.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

Sabbath Schools and Foreign Missions.

By Professor HENRY DRUMMOND.

[The following trenchant and original address was delivered by Professor Drummond, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, at the recent Conference of Sunday-school Teachers held at Kirkcaldy. It is specially worthy of attention for its unconventional and happy method of dealing with a pre-eminently important subject. We quote the report of a Kirkcaldy contemporary.]



IT is not easy to interest in foreign missions men in middle life, with their sum of interests already made up and the romantic driven out of them long ago by the prose of business. But with children this problem scarcely exists. They are not yet rooted in the environment of any country. It is really only as we grow up that we become provincial. The child is the true cosmopolitan, has the universal mind, and India and Malabar are as real to it as the next parish. The Sabbath-school teacher will do well to mark this characteristic, and take advantage of it. Anything which makes foreign countries real is a contribution to the missionary cause.

Picture-books of wild animals, missionary adventures and travels descriptions of the manners and customs of savage races—these have a most important function in preparing the mind to realise missions. Moreover, these are the most tempting of all themes to a boy or a girl—for there are no more voracious readers of boys' books than girls—so that this preliminary missionary education can be carried on without the possibility of prejudicing the scholar by the dryness of his task. A Sunday-school superintendent might do much worse occasionally than take his whole school to a menagerie, and a good paper might be written for next conference on the missionary function of Noah's arks.

No man, in fact, has a finer chance in any department of Christian work than the teacher who would interest the young in missions. While every other class of work is handicapped by difficulties of the most hopeless kind, this stands out as an almost solitary exception—an exception which would become the rule if men grew into the higher aspects of religion in childhood, instead of striving to force themselves into them in maturer years.

But, wholly apart from the religious nature, there is an appeal in missions to the instincts of the young, which affords an enormous leverage to those who would interest children in the missionary's work. Between the wondering adventurous spirit of the boy and the heroic career of the missionary there is a natural sympathy; and the question reduces itself mainly to this: Grant the preparation of the boy, grant the surpassing interest and fascination of the facts, how are we to bring the one in contact with the other? This is really the whole problem. The facts will make all the impression, create all the interest, enlist all the scholars, if they are only known. The teacher should know them. But the majority of teachers are simply ignorant of missions. I have lately returned from a visit to one of the best known missions in the world, an ideal mission, which has been before the public in many ways, and whose romantic story, one would think, must have given it a place in the hearts and interests of many. I have been moving among the people most likely to have shown that interest, and yet I have not found more than three persons who could ask an intelligent question about it.

I have been asked by intelligent people if I went to Lake Nyassa by the Congo, and a dozen times I have had to change the conversation in despair on being asked if I had seen anything of General Gordon. It is a teacher's duty to qualify himself for his work by a knowledge of foreign missions. With regard to the information to be brought under the notice of the Sunday-school the main thing is definiteness. The ordinary appeal for collections for India, or China, or Lebanon, or the New Hebrides, is comparatively useless. The box goes round as a matter of mere routine, and, as a rule, the child sees no further than the hole into which it vacantly drops the reluctant copper. In many schools there is no more unintelligent part of service than the missionary collection, whereas, if wisely managed, it might become one of the brightest interests of the school.

The proper method consists in singling out some specific object, person, or place, and fixing it in the mind as a living interest. When a new steamboat is wanted for a missionary, half the schools in the country should be asked to put a plate in it. One large school should be asked to supply the funnel, another the compass, a third the screw, a fourth the anchor, others between them should pay the captain's salary, and there should be a competition open to all the mission schools in the country for the post of cabin boy. If a medicine-chest is wanted for the South Sea Islands, a hundred schools should furnish a bottle each for it; and in

many such ways the fact that missions do not only exist on paper will be driven into the mind.

Another application of this principle consists in the singling out by a school of a certain person in the foreign field—a certain heathen to be taught, a certain native catechist to be maintained, a certain orphan to be educated in some missionary institution. Acting upon this principle, the United Presbyterian Church, after the Indian famine, had four or five hundred orphans distributed over the schools of this country. In many cases, the better to interest the home school in their welfare, these orphans received the name of their superintendent, or of the minister, or of the minister's wife, or of some leading teacher. This, by the way, I think a mistake, as well as an error in taste—Siamuka and Chipitula are much more picturesque than Norman Mc Leod or John Cairns.

In a similarly lively vein Mr. Drummond advised that every school should be equipped with a good set of maps. When a band of missionaries start for the foreign field the fact should be announced in every school, and their route traced with the pointer. With regard to collections, the traditional box might be laid on the shelf for a month or two, say at Christmas time, and a neat card for home use put in its place. The senior girls might make the cards themselves, illuminating them nicely with a text and the collector's name. The wide circulation of good missionary records and lives of missionaries can scarcely be too much insisted upon. The chief duty here is to see that the literature is really of first-class quality, and especially that the narratives given are all rigidly true. One of the most efficient ways also of exciting missionary interest is the frequent exhibition of curiosities from missionary lands. These can now be had almost for the trouble of collecting, and few things are more stimulating to the mind of the child. Equally, if not more valuable, are magic-lantern exhibitions with missionary slides. The churches might do worse than have one or two lanterns, with competent professional lecturers, in steady circulation, and a desideratum for the future to supply might be a carefully-projected, first-class, well-painted missionary panorama.

Only one influence remains to be noted, but that the most important of all—the living voice of the living missionary. There is such a thing as a dead missionary—and when one thinks of where they spend their lives, and the few privileges they enjoy, the wonder is there are not more. I would never let a dead missionary speak to a living child. No one feels the touch of death like a child, and its instincts will not be deceived. There are also weak missionaries, dyspeptic missionaries, soured and discouraged missionaries, unsympathetic, scolding missionaries. I would not have their voices heard in any Sunday-school. But when you can get the real man, at any cost bring him. The tale of self-denial, quietly told, will make its mark; long after the day is past and the story of his life forgotten, his personality will abide in the hearts of the best in the school as an ever-living power. If they cannot be got, let someone go

where they are and catch their fire, and bring back their words, for a single echo from a living voice is eloquence.

Interesting scholars to become missionaries is the highest department of our work, and the one most of all neglected. It is not enough to watch among the scholars for an interest in missions. We must watch for the dawn of the missionary spirit, and direct the picked few who manifest it by solemn and careful steps. The missionary spirit steals into the mind at a very tender age. It is too great a thing to come late—it has to bear too much strain to be of hasty growth. Its seed must be in the virgin soil of the heart, and it must mature from the beginning of active growth. The few missionaries whom I have ventured to sound upon this matter have unanimously testified that the call came to them when very young; and I am inclined to place the usual time of impression at about the age of twelve years. This fact gives a new impulse to all the missionary work of the Sabbath-school.

Argentine Republic.

CONCORDIA.

"*Concordia, Entre Rios, Oct. 25th*, 1884.

"WE are deeply sensible of the kind appreciative messages sent by the Committee of the South American Missionary Society, in response to our efforts made on behalf of the new Mission s.s. 'Allen Gardiner.' We shall esteem it a favour if you will express to them our sincere gratification for the same—not merely because some small opportunity has been afforded us of showing, with I trust, no inconsistency, the really sincere interest which we take in all things pertaining to the Mission work, but also the pure joy and satisfaction that God has permitted us to be the means of lending a weak, though willing, hand in helping to send forth this sturdy sea-messenger of glad tidings of salvation, and her freight of living souls, all devoted to the grand and noble cause of God's holy service on earth. We perused with the liveliest interest the graphic account of the launch of this gallant little vessel. We hope that this substantial proof of good will on the part of our dear Christian friends in Concordia, Salto, and neighbouring camps, may be but an earnest of what may follow, and we believe, and do most prayerfully trust, that God is graciously inclining their hearts for the furtherance of His holy purposes, and that a real awakening to better things may eventually bring forth the good fruit that is 'holy and acceptable in His sight'!

"I will not tire you with any repetition; suffice it that our congrega-

tion on Sunday mornings continues to grow, and we often welcome two or three strangers in our midst. The rendering of our musical part of the service is greatly improved, thanks to our new organ, and the regular choir practice, which keeps up the interest in Church matters. The evening services in 'Castellano' are most encouraging and give cheering promise. We may say that already our churchroom is too limited for the accommodation of those who come, including the many children who beg to be permitted to remain for the later devotions after their own service (from 5.30 P.M. to 7 P.M.) is over.

"I firmly believe that we shall be enabled to erect a new Church building in a comparatively short space of time. We have already set to work, and God seems to be adding His blessing, for He has raised us up one or two really good friends who are joining in the spirit of the work, and may perhaps draw others with them. I intend to have a circular letter or address printed, which will be forwarded to all our Christian friends, far and near. This will sufficiently explain the imperative necessity for demanding their help, and will, I trust, excite a kind of brotherly feeling and regard that also may draw us all nearer and nearer together in the bonds of faith, fear, and love. My wife is very busy with her sale of work, which she intends to keep open for many months for the convenience of those in the camp who but rarely come to town. The day of full moon in every month she purposes holding an open bazaar; that is, everything will be displayed in the bazaar style; sales made and orders taken, refreshments prepared, and everything carried out in an orthodox manner, so far as our limited accommodation will permit; but I need not remind you that here we must encounter difficulties that are altogether unknown in England.

"We already sent for inexpensive articles from England; one parcel already to hand, and we hope to receive a box with more about the close of this year 'gratis.' We shall have it brought up the river, so as to keep down expenses as far as possible. Capt. Goldie, of S. S. Saturno 'Compañia Vias Fluviales,' has kindly promised to take charge in Monte Video of any small parcels that may be sent out for the church or for charitable purposes. We were glad to see the full list of donors' names in the 'South American Missionary Magazine' for this month, as it will be regarded as a satisfaction by the many. I shall be glad if you will kindly send us not less monthly than 36 numbers of the interesting 'South American Missionary Magazine' to begin with, next year; we shall find subscribers for them all. Every small item adds, and besides, it is a pleasure to extend the circulation. I do not remember to have acknowledged the actual receipt of the parcel of tracts, hymn-books, &c., so kindly forwarded by you last May, although I responded to the fact that the 'bill of lading' was at last in my possession. Accept our sincere thanks for the books, pamphlets, &c.; they were all most acceptable, and we are continually distributing in all directions and on all occasions.

"It is a great pleasure to inform you that I have now definitely arranged to have regular monthly week-day services in the houses of the two leading families in the Mandesovi, and these visits will also admit of my administering to a German colony of Protestants in their neighbourhood, so that the two days necessary for the journey will be thoroughly, and I trust profitably made use of. I ought not to close my report without giving you some description of a terrible hurricane that swept over a district near to Federacion on the night of the 16th of this month, leaving the most terrible devastation and ruin behind. On my way to the estancia of Mr. Walter Mac Neil, on the morning of the 23rd instant, I had an opportunity of viewing the pitiable desolation and destruction that had so suddenly fallen upon many poor families residing in this locality. Pitiable it truly is, even now, when one beholds but the *débris* and wreck piled on every side of what were shortly before dwelling houses, with their living inmates of parents and children; but imagination can scarcely picture what it must have been on that fearful night when, aroused from their slumbers, these poor people found themselves in such imminent danger, and had to run out into the wind, hail, and darkness of the open camp to escape being buried alive in their falling houses. Many are the appalling incidents and hair-breadth escapes that many of these terrified people have to relate, but still more wonderful is the account of the protecting arm of a merciful Providence, who in His love did not suffer a single life to be forfeited, although one poor man had his leg completely shattered, and still lies in a precarious condition, whilst many others were scratched, bruised, cut, and otherwise hurt. One poor child was found lying under a large pile of bricks, wood, &c., but so strangely guided must the falling *débris* have been, that the stones fell harmlessly into place around and above the sleeping child, who was thus miraculously preserved in a sort of narrow vault, and whom I understood was not hurt in any way. In several instances the houses are entirely blown down, in others the roofs have been cleanly carried away; and again, some seem to have collapsed in the centre, the walls also bending in, presenting a most curious spectacle, and evincing what must have been the overwhelming force of this terrible wind, whose fury nothing appears to have been able to withstand. Fortunately for surrounding districts, its mighty power was quickly diminished, or we might have considerably to enlarge the list of disasters.

"We had a very nice service at Mr. Mac Neil's on the afternoon of same day. A storm next day prevented me fulfilling my engagement with the Germans at the school house, about a league distant, but I made a few visits, and we have arranged for meetings next month.

"The photo of Chajari (*see* Frontispiece) was taken by Captain Herr Bendle, and represents the scene where I have had Divine Services, Baptisms, and even a Wedding.

"The shed behind the carts being converted *pro tem.* into a Church.

"J. DOMINIGUEZ."

Chili.



VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO.

THE following very interesting extracts are taken from the *Record*, published at Valparaiso on December 17th, 1884 :—

VALPARAISO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

"The Bishop of the Falklands, Dr. Stirling, was invited to meet the members of the Young Men's Christian Association at their rooms in calle Blanco on the 4th instant. After tea had been served, Mr. H. Fraser requested their honoured guest to address the gentlemen who were present. (More than a hundred were assembled.) The Bishop did so very pleasantly, referring to the purposes of the Association, and stating that his wish was to be acquainted with all who were there, and to be helpful in fact to all residents upon the coast so far as his visits might bring him near them.

"Mr. F. then called upon the Rev. Dr. Trumbull, who remarked that it was a pleasure to welcome Dr. Stirling in this third visit to our coast (4th said Dr. S.) as the official representative of that branch of the Church of Christ which had been the earliest to follow the foreign residents of this country, English, Scotch, Americans and Germans, and their families, with the ordinances of the Gospel. In briefest retrospect, mention was then made of the Rev. Mr. John Rolandson, who in 1837 was chosen rector of St. Paul's Church, to which commencement we owe in signal measure the privileges since enjoyed. Great importance was also attached to the visits now by the Bishop to churches established on the coast, and to the more remote and outlying districts where as yet no public worship has been commenced. Bishop Stirling was assured that he would be followed with our sympathy, best wishes, and prayers in his work.

"There were present the Revs. Messrs. Wetherall, Dodge, F. Thompson and Cameron, Messrs. P. Mackay, Wm. Walker, James Hardy, Wm. Helfmann, George Jenkins, David Gordon and James F. Fowlie. Messrs. Bonthron, Daniel, Marshall of the P.S.N.Co., Lopez and James Blake favoured the company with entertaining songs, and Mr. Henry Finn with recitations.

"Before separating Bishop Stirling said he desired to remark, and could do it with the more freedom as Dr. Trumbull had then retired, that he felt all were indebted to Dr. T.'s exertions for the religious rights and privileges now enjoyed ; adding that before ever meeting Dr. T. he had heard similar remarks of appreciation from merchants who had resided here, and was pleased to join his own testimony in corroboration.

"It was proposed in closing to sing the Doxology: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' and all were lifted up with emotion and inspiration as the entire company joined their voices in the act of devotion.

"Messrs. Fraser and Daniel, who were the promoters of the gathering to receive Bishop Stirling, are not only entitled to thanks for taking the initiative in it, but to congratulation in view of the success which crowned their endeavours.

"A gentleman not long ago in Valparaiso, who has arrived from Liverpool, expressed himself especially interested in the proceedings of the occasion, as being so similar to the pleasant social influences and entertainments in vogue at home.

"The Young Men's Christian Association is fulfilling its aim as a social power in our foreign community, and reflects honour on all who participated in its inauguration."

SANTIAGO.

"*December 15th.*

"I take the liberty of sending you a report of our Sabbath service. The presence of Bishop Stirling, of the Church of England, on this coast, in his official visit to the flock under his charge, gave us an opportunity to enjoy his ministrations.

"Our congregation united in the worship, consequently there was a very large congregation to welcome the Bishop and to hear words of Divine counsel from his lips.

"To many of us who have not often the opportunity of listening to the service of the Church of England the occasion was one of peculiar pleasure. Every word seemed full of sweet and strengthening meaning, and the imperfect attempts to follow the order prescribed made that order all the more interesting.

"The sermon was a suggestive gem, not long, not abstruse nor dry, but sweet, tender, clear, eloquent, and full of unmistakable devotion and fervour. It was on the question of John the Baptist to Christ: 'Art thou He that should come or do we look for another?'—Matt. xi. 3.

"The Bishop prefaced his sermon with a happy acknowledgment of the fact that the Union Church had set aside its usual services, and invited him and those of his flock resident here to this 'guest chamber;' he felt that he was a guest at this service, and appreciated the kindly spirit that had extended the welcome.

"In regard to the question of the text, the Bishop said it was not asked to give a lesson to the disciples, nor did it indicate that there were doubts in the mind of John. The Saviour's own picture of John—as not being a reed, as not one clothed in fine raiment, but as the greatest born of women—showed that John could not waver. The question was an exhibition of John's desire that Christ's work should advance more

readily. In reply to this desire, the Saviour sends an assuring message, 'The lame walk, the blind see, the lepers are cleansed, and to the poor the Gospel is preached.'

"This reply showed John and us that the work of Christ is a gradual one. To pull down error is easy, but to build up truth is slow. Christ is preparing the material for his grand structure. His work is still going on; there has been progress through the centuries. This is seen in the advanced religious life and in the higher degree of control of individual conscience.

"The subject taught: 1. The need of patience. 2. Of personal growth. 3. We all may have a part in securing the final success.

"After the service many remained to the Communion.

"I cannot close this account without mentioning the unusual excellence of the music. The choir of the Union Church had prepared themselves for the occasion, and right royally did they discharge the duty that fell to them.

"All honour is due to each member of the company, for this group gave faithful work to preparation; but there should be a special recognition of the skilful leadership of Mr. Radford. Under his direction this choir is taking a front rank, and the rendering of the difficult and beautiful music chosen for this service in a manner of highest excellence shows how capable he is, and how good the material is with which he has to work.

"The congregation did not know with what anxiety the Bishop must have fulfilled his duties, in the burden of the sickness of his daughter in Valparaiso.

"Had the people known of this trial to Dr. Stirling there would have been greater sympathy with the prayers that ascended for the sick. We almost wonder that Bishop Stirling could remain, and while glad that he felt willing to do so, sincerely hope he may be rejoiced in the speedy recovery of his daughter.

"Sincerely yours,
"A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION."

TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

"A steamer for the Fuegian Mission was dedicated at the London Docks, October 13th, bearing the name 'Allen Gardiner,' a wooden vessel, auxiliary screw, length 80 feet, 16 beam, and of 87 tons. A lady in Manchester, Mrs. Langworthy, contributed $15,000 towards its construction (£2,000).

"This is the third vessel of the name: a schooner of 100 tons launched in 1854; a smaller vessel of 50 tons to replace it in 1874; now in 1884 this steamer leaves England for Christian employment in the channels and islands.

"Lives and property have already been saved there when European vessels were wrecked on those inhospitable shores; this work will no

doubt be carried on more extensively and easily, while the increased facility of communication will enable the missionaries (Mr. Bridges and others) to reach the Indians more numerously and to better advantage. William McAndrew, Esq., and the Rev. William H. Lloyd took part in the ceremonies of dedication, Admiral Prevost presiding. It was resolved on motion by Mr. Pite, seconded by Rev. C. H. Turner, 'That this meeting dedicates the ship 'Allen Gardiner' to the service of God, through the South American Missionary Society, and wishes her God-speed on her voyage.'

"She was to leave Great Britain on the 20th of October."

Lee and Blackheath Association.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE quarterly Prayer Meeting of the Lee and Blackheath Association was held the 12th February at 3 P.M. at the house of the Treasurer, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee. The attendance was as usual very good.

The Rev. Archdeacon Whately presided, and read a portion from Isaiah xlv. v. 14 to the end.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson gave a brief address, prompted by the recent intelligence of an outbreak of measles at Ooshooia.

The following paper, prepared by the Treasurer, but which there was not time to read, formed the topics of Mr. Simpson's affecting and instructive address.

The Mission at Ooshooia Tierra del Fuégo, is at present in a transition state from more causes than one.

Plans have recently been resolved upon for its expansion, and men and materials have been sent out to occupy new stations amongst other tribes; and the new steam vessel has reached Monte Video on her way out to Fuegia for promoting the movement.

Just at this critical moment the Argentine Government, ruling over the territory we occupy, has made selection of a spot in the immediate neigbourhood of our Mission Station for setting up a Prefecture, with a governor and staff of officials

and subordinates, naval and military; and although the inauguration has been so far conducted in a very friendly spirit, it is quite impossible to forecast the evil or the good that may result from this abrupt and close neighbourhood of South American civilisation with the primitive notions and habits of the Christian Indian life.

Immediately upon this, a new form of sickness has just visited this poor Indian people. An epidemic of measles has swept over a wide reach of their coast line, and it is calculated that, in the station and neighbourhood, 100 have died of the malady!

Sickness, with many deaths, had prevailed throughout the past year amongst the natives: and this succeeding calamity has carried off a large number of those upon whom our hopes were fixed for future usefulness. Conspicuous amongst these is the native, Leonard Burleigh, whose interesting journals have recently been gratifying reading to many of us, and who had just been selected to occupy a foremost position as teacher in the Mission's Day and Sunday Schools; and his father and mother, though living far distant from their son, have both been carried off by the same disease.

It has been a season of clouds and mourning, both there and here. And yet, with it also has been mingled rejoicing! Our missionaries tell us that on every hand has been heard, from cottage and wigwam, the sound of prayer and praise, and the utterances of faith and hope and resignation, and not unfrequently, of rejoicing.

The Fugian Mission was cradled in death-trials, and has been wont to date its present life from these. It is now called to give thanks for the dying testimony of a cloud of witnesses from among the gathered heathen of its Christian love and care, who have now joined the "great multitude which no man can number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, saying salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb."

The subjects for Prayer were Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on page 72. The Meeting closed with the Benediction by the Chairman.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN all our Provincial districts some useful work has been carried out since we last addressed our readers. The Brighton Association is one of the most important in the Southern district, and doubly interesting from the Patagonian Mission having been formed there on July 4th, 1844 (see Capt. Gardiner's small pocket-book). Mr. Aston our Hon. Sec. kindly gave Mr. Redknap his pulpit on January 25th, when the collection amounted to £18. 12s. 6d. A drawing-room meeting was also held at Mrs. Wigram-Money's, under the presidency of the Rev. R. S. Smith, when much interest seems to have been aroused, and Mr. Cave, late member for Barnstaple, gave a strong testimony in favour of our work in South America. The deputation reports that he rarely, if ever, attended so encouraging a meeting. At the Canterbury meeting we had the Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College in the chair, and an excellent speech from the Bishop of Dover. And here we may add that by the kindness of the Dean sermons in the cathedral are promised for the last Sunday in February, the results of which will be noted in our April number. A week-day sermon at St. Paul's, Maidstone, a meeting at Horsted Keynes, a magic-lantern lecture at Dover, were taken about the same time as the Canterbury meeting. Mr. Ponder was the lecturer at Dover; and here we may mention what we believe many of our provincial readers will regret to hear, that for the future Mr. Ponder's deputation work is to be restricted to the metropolis, it being thought that trips to the country somewhat interfere with his duties as accountant. Sermons and meeting at St. John's, Wimborne; sermons at Yeovil and Monkton Combe (one of the latter being preached by the Rev. W. Acworth, V.P.), and an excellent meeting at Combe Down complete our list for the season up to Feb. 16th. Mr. Shimield had sermons at Croydon, Cambs., in January and hopes ere long to be able to report many similar new openings, but at present he is chiefly engaged in preparing ground hitherto but little cultivated by our Society.

Since our last issue Mr. Farmer has lectured at Newark, Purston, Luddendenfoot, Ashton, Weaverham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is, as we write, engaged on the Shropshire auxiliaries. In return for this aid in the Midland, Mr. Welby is rendering valuable assistance in the South, which will form the subject of mention in our next.

PRAYER UNION.

The subjects selected for prayer and praise on the 9th inst.:

I.

That the Lord will be pleased to comfort the wounded hearts of the poor Indians, who mourn the death of their many relatives and friends carried off by the epidemic of measles. And also cheer, with His soothing favour, the hearts of the Missionaries, whose households, though visited with the sickness, were spared from death ; but who, nevertheless, sorrow over, and sympathise with, the fatal affliction of their people.

II.

That the Holy Spirit may sanctify the present sorrowful visitation to the instruction and growth in righteousness of all the survivors; strengthening their faith and love to the Lord by the examples of patience and grace given by the dying.

III.

Our hearty thanks are offered to God for the happy testimony, given by so many of the dying Indians, of their faith and hope in the finished salvation of the Lord Jesus. Prayer especially asked that God's Holy Spirit may bestow grace and wisdom on the Bishop, on the Committee, and on all engaged in spreading the Gospel at our Mission Stations in South America; that the Lord Jesus Christ may there be faithfully lifted up; and that the love of God may be made known, "Who will have all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the Truth."

IV.

We thank God for the recovery from yellow fever of our Seamen's Missionary, Mr. Walker, at Pernambuco, and also for the recovery of the Rev. Dr. Conder from a serious illness, and his being enabled to resume his active duties at Fray Bentos and the camps.

THE

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

WILL (D.V.) TAKE PLACE

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21st, 1885,

AT 2.30.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has consented to preside.

The Meeting will (D.V.) be addressed by

The Right Rev. BISHOP OF DERRY, D.D.,
The Right Rev. BISHOP OF ANTIGUA, D.D.,
The Right Rev. BISHOP PERRY, D.D.,
and other Friends.

A DE 85

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE two following most touching letters have been recently received :—

"*Ooshooia, November 15th*, 1884.

"You will have heard, of course, from Mr. Bridges of the establishment of the Argentine settlement in Ooshooia, and also of his going to Sandy Point. It is now four weeks since they left, and we had expected them back in fourteen days at the outside. The day after they left, nearly all the Indians here were taken ill of measles, so that in a few days the whole population were stricken down at once, Mr. Bridges' and Mr. Lawrence's children included. There was not a house in which one could wait on the other; also, in our house, all the children were down at the same time. Many of the people died in sickening before the measles came out, and others died of lung disease after the measles. We have now lost forty-three persons in three weeks at Ooshooia; but how far it has spread I cannot say, for it is as much as I can do to look after those near at hand. In the Orphanage we have lost one little girl, and one boy is still very ill. I can assure you it is very sad to see the poor things suffering so much, and not be able to help them. We had heard of two families at some distance from here, who had been suffering very much, and asked to see me. I went across with Mr. Gibbart, of the 'Allen Gardiner.' At the first house we found eleven people sick, and one old woman who had recovered; they told us three had died, and pointed out several others whom they said would die—among them a little boy, who held his arms out to me and said, 'No, no, I am not going to die, Mr. Whaits; do take me to Ooshooia with you in the boat, and then I shall soon be well.' But the poor little fellow will die. At the next place we found three women, a little boy, and a man trying to get to the canoe to come to Ooshooia. The man told us he had buried four, but was so weak that he could not bury the others who were in the house. We went in and found one dear little fellow on his back, not quite dead; he asked me for water, which I gave him; he died a few minutes after. Near him we found a man who I found was Leonard Burleigh's father, his mother having died a few days before. In the same house we found a man who had been dead two days, and in his arms a poor little boy, not dead. When I took him away, he cried to go back to his father. We took him to Ooshooia, but he died on the way. But I will not write more of this sad picture, for in the midst of it all our mercies have been very great. How much worse it

would have been if any of us English people had been sick! But we have all been well, and able to help each other and the natives. Also all the English children are going on well. You will be sorry to hear of the death of Leonard Burleigh; he had not been well for some time before he had the measles, and was soon taken off; he was very cheerful all through his illness, not the least fear of death. He said he felt quite sure it was much better for him to go and be happy in heaven than to stay here; it was quite a pleasure to be with him. On one occasion he seemed very hopeful after we had read together a part of the 43rd of Isaiah, and I may say the same of many others; *it has been a pleasure to go among them, for in almost every house I have heard the voice of prayer and praise in the midst of all their sufferings*, and their thankfulness for any little thing done for them has been great.

"R. WHAITS."

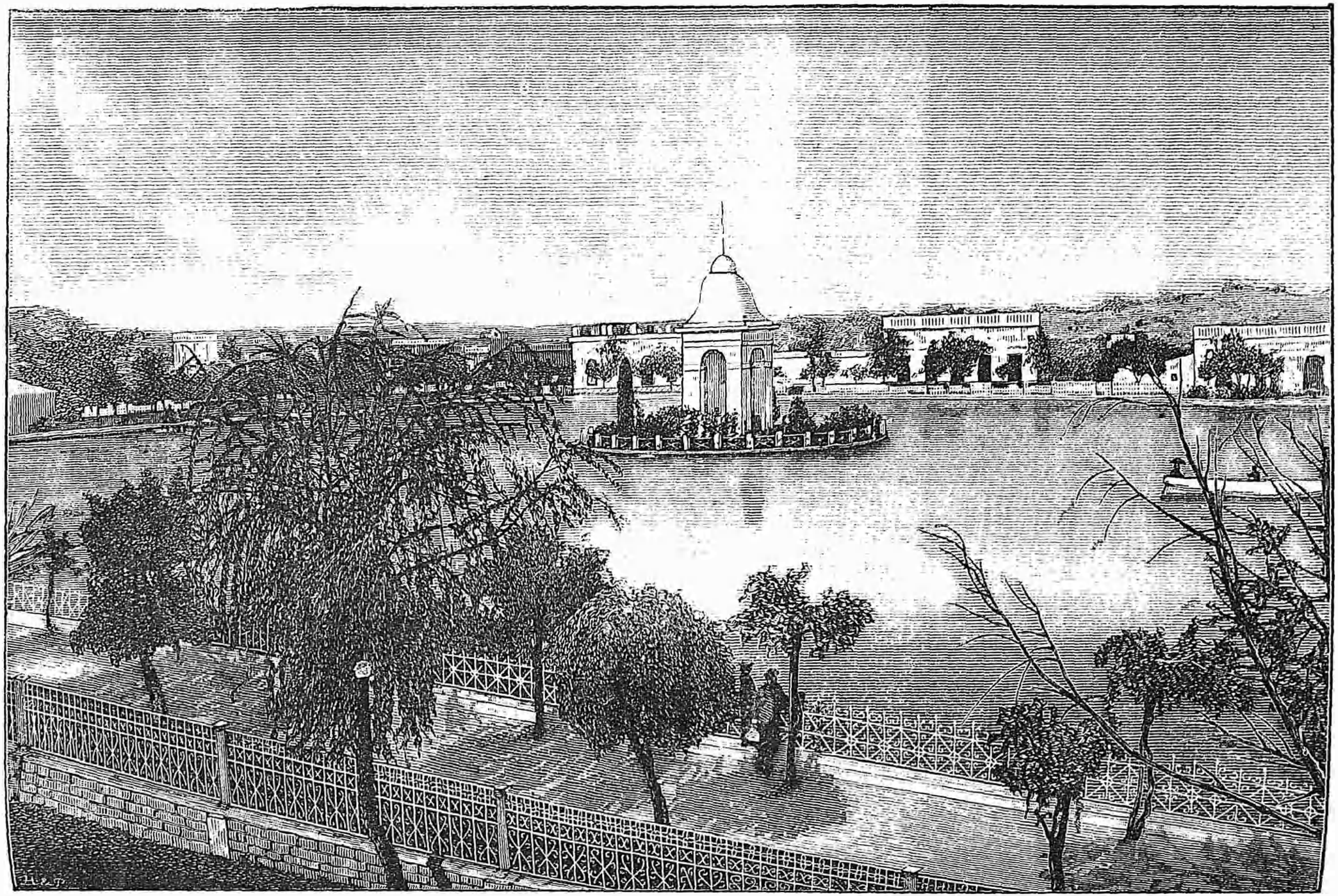
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"J. LAWRENCE."



ALAMEDA, OR PUBLIC WALK CORDOBA.

[*See pages 84 and 86.*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

SINCE our last issue letters have been received from the following:—

Bishop Stirling. (*Jan.* 26.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Feb.* 13.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*Jan.* 18, *Feb.* 17.)
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Dec.* 19, *Jan.* 28.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Jan.* 12 and 23, *Feb.* 5.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Jan.* 28, *Feb.* 28.)
Willis, Captain (*Jan.* 22, 26.)
Bell, Towers, & Co., Messrs. (*Jan.*)
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Feb.*)
Bowring, Mr. E. S. (*Feb.* 9.)
Bartlett, Mr. W. (*Oct.* 28.)
Dean, Sons, & Co., Messrs. (*Jan.* 17.)
Ferguson, Mr. Jas. (*Feb.* 1.)
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Feb.*)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*Oct.* 2, *Dec.* 25, and *Jan.* 5.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Jan.* 13, 21, *Feb.* 3, 4.)
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*Jan.* 27, 31.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Feb.* 14, 27.)
Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs. (*Jan.* 30.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the financial year 1884, from Feb. 25, 1885, to March 20, 1885 (date of closing accounts), was £301. 2*s.* 4*d.*

The amount received for the financial year 1885, during the month of February, was £263. 5*s.* 5*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 9th and 23rd inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM E 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE made the following announcement on a small slip in the February number of the Magazine :—

"After going to press a telegram reached us from Captain Willis, dated Monte Video, January 27, announcing safe arrival and all well, and starting on that day for Ooshooia. This news will be a source of deep joy and thankfulness to all our friends."

Since that date we have had letters from Captain Willis and Mr. Armstrong, from which we are thankful to learn that all have enjoyed good health, and have had a very safe and prosperous voyage.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mrs. Hemmings went out a short time ago to Ooshooia as matron of the Orphanage there. She landed at Sandy Point, and was to remain there to await the arrival of the new steamer "Allen Gardiner," to take her to the Southern Mission. While she was thus waiting, the Argentine ship, the "Commodore Py," arrived at Sandy Point on its way to Ooshooia, and its kind and courteous Commander most considerately gave Mrs. Hemmings a free passage to her destination—another instance, amongst many, of the very friendly feeling displayed by the Argentine Government and their Commission towards the people of our Mission.

We have received letters from Mr. Burleigh (written on his voyage out) and from Mr. Mahony at Keppel, extracts from which we give in this Magazine as well worthy of attention.

We have every reason to hope that our Annual Meeting this year may prove specially interesting. Our new Primate kindly takes the Chair, the Bishop of Derry and several other well known speakers will take part in the proceedings, and amongst them Admiral Morshead, formerly Captain of H.M.S. "Dido," who discovered and interred the bodies of Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions in 1851, and brought home his journal, diary, and many other sacred souvenirs of these brave Christian men.

The Argentine Expedition to the South.

(*Continued from page 53.*)

The English Mission of Ooshooia is formed of three families, with a total of eighteen persons—viz., three gentlemen, three ladies, seven boys, and five girls; they all are persons extremely sociable and of excellent education.

The native portion of colony is composed of forty families, which form a total of 330 persons, 200 of whom speak English and dress in woollen cloth furnished by the Mission. From forty to fifty children attend school, and many of them can read and write. Some of them are carpenters, and some blacksmiths, and the majority agriculturists. They possess 200 cows, which also have been furnished by the Mission. Those who behave well are stimulated with presents for domestic use; some families have a complete tea-service. The buildings are made of wood; those inhabited by the Missionaries are as commodious and comfortable as those of La Plata. There is a Church which serves as a school, a handsome structure, twenty metres long by ten metres wide, containing twenty forms with five seats each, a low pulpit, and in the centre a first-class stove. A large picture, framed, representing the birth of the infant Jesus, and the baptism in the Jordan, three geographical maps, and two cardboards with praises to God, complete the ornaments of this simple English Christian temple.

Another building, exactly like the one just described, serves as an industrial school. Another of smaller size serves as a store for provisions and clothing, with which the Mission is well supplied. Then come the three houses of the Missionaries. All the buildings are in a straight line, with flower-gardens in front. The houses of the labourers are smaller, and they occupy eight blocks, well situated in rows, forming a street twenty metres wide. Each small house has an orchard.

The families of those who have not become regular workers live in huts in the neighbourhood, and do not enjoy the same comforts, till by degrees they become deserving through their industry and good conduct. One of the best labourers possesses already ten cows, two patches of well-cultivated land, and a good house. The head of the Mission, Mr. Bridges, baptizes and marries the Indians. When they arrive at a proper age, taking into consideration the resources of each candidate, it is proposed to them to marry the most suitable partners, to which they generally assent, as they are of good disposition and of moral habits. Thus coupled, the Mission allows to the deserving ones a small house, two cows, and the lands which they have to cultivate, and stimulates them with presents of useful articles at every step they take towards civilisation.

Several of these labourers have been taken to the Malvinas and Punta Arenas in the small ship which the Mission has for their service, called

"Allen Gardiner," named after the well-known first and much-lamented Missionary, who died, with his six companions, from starvation in the land of those whom he sought to redeem from barbarism.

The 29th day of September, at 2 o'clock P.M., the chief of the expedition went on shore with his suite. The Missionaries, gathered together with their families, were waiting for them in a decent parlour, and, after the formal introductions, Mr. Bridges accompanied his guests to see the small town. *The navigators were astonished when they learned the patience and amount of labour that had been displayed in order to plant in this country the germs of civilisation.*

The chief of the Mission, who is an eloquent man, and quite the evangelist of Tierra del Fuégo, narrated in detail a number of his excursions about the Archipelago, with the object of attracting the Indians, and to learn their habits and character, and to study the capabilities of their country. This gentleman learned perfectly the language of the natives, and has translated into it part of the New Testament, which is read to the Indians by those among themselves who have had most practice. After having inspected and promenaded through the village, the visitors returned to the Mission, where they found prepared a very good lunch, as well served as in any saloon of Buenos Ayres.

The following day the site for the Sub-Prefecture was selected. *Colonel Lassere happily resolved to found it on the opposite side of the port, the sea thus separating it from the colony, in order not to interrupt the moral influence of the Mission upon the Indians by any questionable influences that might arise from the influx of persons from the capital.*

On the 1st of October was begun the construction of the huts, which certainly will not reflect much credit on Argentine civilisation if they are compared to those brought there by the poor Missionaries, but which are, nevertheless, better than the huts of the Indians. On the 3rd, the Missionaries, with their families, paid a visit to the ships of the naval division, being invited by the commander of the "Villarino," who put at their disposal an excellent boat, and brought them on board his vessel. The visitors were much pleased.

On the 5th of October, at daybreak, the "Villarino" left the port of Ooshooia, and after nine hours entered the Darwin Channel.

Here it begins to be all dull; high mountains, covered with snow, are bordering on the channel, and between them enormous heaps of drifted snow with a crystal greenish transparency, some of them 500 metres thick, the scene being very grand.

We met, from time to time, some Fuegian canoes crossing the channel, and as the engines were stopped to treat them with biscuits and clothing, we could see them closely.

The Fuegian Indians are whiter and more attractive than those of the Chaco, Pampa, and Patagonia. The women have large black eyes, beautiful teeth and rosy cheeks, good broad shoulders, round arms and

small hands. Both sexes have short and comparatively thin legs, due perhaps to the little use they make of them. The female Indians ornament themselves with large collarets made with coloured shells.

We passed the night in the anchoring ground of Burnt Island, and the following day we entered early Brecknock Channel, and sailed for two hours in sight of the Pacific, which made us feel the power of its large waves, which dashed against the gigantic walls of the peninsula of the same name.

The second night we passed in the Cockburn Channel, and the following day we entered Magdalena Channel, having in sight the venerable Sarmiento, with its bases surrounded with enormous piles of drifty snow; we were then in the Great Magellan Straits.

The "Villarino" has traced for the navy a very successful survey of four hundred miles of channels.

After cruising for some time in the Magellan waters, we got sight of a steamer, which, when nearer, turned out to be the "Cordillera," which had foundered upon a rock at Cape San Isidro. This ship was wrecked in a stormy and dark night. People were occupied in unloading the cargo, because the hull is not completely sunk. The "Villarino" offered assistance, which they gratefully declined, as the "Britannia" was just arriving to help them. This happened at 12 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock P.M. we were anchored at Punta Arena.

Punta Arena is a town of 4,000 inhabitants, and is of more importance than is imagined in the Argentine Republic. By its position it is destined to become the central market of Tierra del Fuégo and its islands, and of Patagonia from Santa Cruz to the south. It is surrounded with splendid lands, which contain abundant pastures, forests, and waters; it produces a great variety of vegetables. It has a good port, and, when it is not frequented as it is at present by the Pacific steamers and the whalers and sealskin ships, it will then be visited by the coasting vessels, which will bring to it the produce of all the colonies founded in those territories. This Chilian colony is placed on a site which does credit to those who selected the spot.

A plain, slightly inclined towards the port, is backed by a hill, which protects it from the cold winds which prevail in winter, and gives to it a picturesque view. Its eastern borders are irrigated by a small but abundant river of excellent water; its climate cannot be better (this is the opinion of the medical man who has been established there for the last ten years). The town proper is composed of eighteen blocks of houses, separated by streets twenty metres wide, most of them macadamised, with good lanes leading to them; in the centre of the small town there is a square. All the buildings are made of oak wood, which is as abundant there as in the States and the Tierra del Fuégo. There is a wharf made of the same wood, of the length of two blocks, and as well built as those at Buenos Ayres.

The inhabitants are very attractive and sociable. The trade is composed of six large stores, which have miscellaneous assortments. There are four cafés with billiards, two hotels, two butcher shops, three eating-houses, four baking-houses, and three hairdressers. Almost everybody speaks Spanish, English, and French.

The surrounding country is occupied with sixteen ranchos, which possess 40,000 sheep, 6,000 cows, 2,000 horses, 2,000 pigs, and great quantities of fowls and domestic birds. There are two steam saw-mills, ten carpenters' shops, a coal-mine with railroad (which is at present stopped), while the gold-washers, about 50 in number, are across the sea, where they are employed.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE two following most touching letters have been recently received from Mr. Whaits and Mr. Lawrence:—

"*Ooshooia, November 15th*, 1884.

"You will have heard, of course, from Mr. Bridges of the establishment of the Argentine settlement in Ooshooia, and also of his going to Sandy Point. It is now four weeks since they left, and we had expected them back in fourteen days at the outside. The day after they left nearly all the Indians here were taken ill of measles, so that in a few days the whole population were stricken down at once, Mr. Bridges' and Mr. Lawrence's children included. There was not a house in which one could wait on the other; also, in our house, all the children were down at the same time. Many of the people died in sickening before the measles came out, and others died of lung disease after the measles. We have now lost forty-three persons in three weeks at Ooshooia; but how far it has spread I cannot say, for it is as much as I can do to look after those near at hand. In the Orphanage we have lost one little girl, and one boy is still very ill. I can assure you it is very sad to see the poor things suffering so much, and not be able to help them. We had heard of two families at some distance from here, who had been suffering very much, and asked to see me. I went across with Mr. Gibbart, of the 'Allen Gardiner.' At the first house we found eleven people sick, and one old woman who had recovered; they told us three had died, and pointed out several others whom they said would die—among them a little boy, who held his arms out to me and said, 'No, no, I am not going to die, Mr. Whaits; do take me to Ooshooia with you in the boat, and then I shall soon be well.' But the poor little fellow will die. At the next place we found three

women, a little boy, and a man trying to get to the canoe to come to Ooshooia. The man told us he had buried four, but was so weak that he could not bury the others who were in the house. We went in and found one dear little fellow on his back, not quite dead ; he asked me for water, which I gave him ; he died a few minutes after. Near him we found a man who I found was Leonard Burleigh's father, his mother having died a few days before. In the same house we found a man who had been dead two days, and in his arms a poor little boy, not dead. When I took him away, he cried to go back to his father. We took him to Ooshooia, but he died on the way. But I will not write more of this sad picture, for in the midst of it all our mercies have been very great. How much worse it would have been if any of us English people had been sick! But we have all been well, and able to help each other and the natives. Also all the English children are going on well. You will be sorry to hear of the death of Leonard Burleigh ; he had not been well for some time before he had the measles, and was soon taken off ; he was very cheerful all through his illness, not the least fear of death. He said he felt quite sure it was much better for him to go and be happy in heaven than to stay here ; it was quite a pleasure to be with him. On one occasion he seemed very hopeful after we had read together a part of the 43rd of Isaiah, and I may say the same of many others ; *it has been a pleasure to go among them, for in almost every house I have heard the voice of prayer and praise in the midst of all their sufferings*, and their thankfulness for any little thing done for them has been great.

"R. WHAITS."

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, November 24th*, 1884.

"With feelings of sadness we forward you information of the distressing circumstances of our poor Fuegian people during the absence of the Rev. T. Bridges. As he has now returned from Sandy Point in the Argentine steamer 'Comodoro Py,' he will write you full particulars of what has taken place at Ooshooia, concerning the terrible sickness among the natives, and the number we have lost in a short space of time. What we have witnessed and experienced the last few weeks is almost more than we can describe. In a very few days after Mr. Bridges left us, the fatal disease spread through every home and wigwam, even to our own children. At one time nearly all the natives were in such a helpless condition—scarcely one to be found to give us necessary assistance. Providentially the 'Allen Gardiner' was with us, and Mr. Whaits and myself finding it impossible to do the needful work without further assistance, the help we required was at hand. I am thankful to say the crew of our vessel willingly assisted whenever called upon to do so ; also the employés of the Argentine Government.

"With feelings of gratitude we are able to say our own dear children are spared, and are slowly recovering.

"Though our trials have now been great, we are sure many of the natives whom we have known and loved so long, such as Samuel Mateen, Leonard Burleigh, and others, have passed away to a happier home. What a privilege to speak and pray with them, and to know they were able to express their humble submission to the will of God, and their calm and peaceful confidence in Jesus, having a joyful hope of triumph and victory over death through the finished work of Christ!

"J. LAWRENCE."

Mr. Burleigh writes:—

"*Steamship 'Galicia,'*

"*February 4th*, 1885.

"We are now within a few hours' run of Rio, and hope to arrive there to-morrow at 7 A.M.

"The passage from Lisbon has been favourable, with the exception of the first three or four days, during which we encountered a strong gale and heavy head seas, that made our experiences on board anything but pleasant, and getting about a very difficult proceeding; in fact, at times it was dangerous to attempt to do so. One poor old gentleman, returning to Rio with his son and daughter-in-law (newly married) was thrown down from the top of the stairs leading to the saloon, broke his thigh, and received other injuries, from which he died after eight days. At his request, I visited and spent much time with him, and I feel thankful that I was able to be a comfort to him in his sad affliction. He spoke of his pious mother, and the remembrance of her must have cheered him in the hours of death. On Saturday last his body was committed to the deep, in sight of the Island of Fernando Noronna. To me fell the sad duty of reading the burial service, by the captain's request.

"On Sunday, February 1st, I conducted service in the saloon, at 10.45, the officers, passengers, and crew forming a large and hearty congregation. I preached from the text, 'Neither is there salvation in any other.'

"Another death occurred yesterday, of an infant a few hours old. Being of Roman Catholic parents, it was buried by one of the priests on board, of whom there are three.

"*Rio, February 5th.* Anchored at 8 A.M. I have made inquiries about the 'Allen Gardiner.' She seems to have been expected here, but probably went on to Monte Video.

"To-day is excessively hot, but, to the surprise of many, there is no fever on shore.

"Several Brazilian ships of war were going out to sea (as we came in) for several days' cruise. I should think the cool sea breezes would be much appreciated."

Cranmer Station, Keppel Island.

FROM Mr. Mahony we have had the following letter :—

"*Keppel Island, Falklands,*

"*Christmas Day*, 1884.

"The accounts ending September are sent by this mail, that is if we can catch it.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' lately arrived here from Ooshooia. She brought distressful tidings. Our hearts were made sad, and grew heavy when we heard the tale of woe. Many of the boys once at Keppel have perished in the late violent attack of measles at Ooshooia.

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' loaded up with sheep and went back to Ooshooia. Captain Gibbard has managed the vessel with good care and diligence. He is a regular church-goer, and is well known in the Falklands as *a steady God-fearing man*. I am sure this information must please you.

"Sickness still prevails at Keppel—Charlie Bartlett is slowly moving on towards the grave. Phillip Marsh is on his death-bed ; and some few others are very weak and sickly.

"Mr. Bartlett's staff is much better than when I last wrote you. Mr. Bridges sent him up three good strong lads. One is a member of the Ona tribe ; he is a powerful fellow, and when he is in good working trim I believe he will do good work for the Mission. It may interest you to know that we have a grandson of Jemmy Button now resident here ; he is a good boy, and I have great hopes of him. This boy may replace Leonard at Keppel ; he is helpful to me in the school."

"*January 3rd*, 1885.

"I wish the gentlemen of the South American Missionary Society Committee a bright and happy new year. May the only wise God guide their counsels and deliberations, and may the Holy Spirit rest upon them, and ever more dwell in their hearts, giving them joy and peace !

"The shearing season has begun, and now the Indians are busy in the woolshed. It is a very amusing sight to see the natives of Tierra del Fuégo shearing the sheep. I wish the poor fellows could occupy themselves so in their own country. The natives are daily inquiring for the new 'Allen Gardiner.' I hope she will soon come, and I pray she may be very useful to the ociety."

Argentine Republic.

CORDOBA.

R. J. R. Tyerman reports as follows:—

"79 *Calle Law Geronimo, Cordoba,*
" *January* 27, 1885.

"It is with feelings of thankfulness that I am permitted to lay before you a report of my work in the important and interesting City of Cordoba during the past year.

"I cannot review the past without being filled with joy at the continued measure of success being granted to us by the Giver of all good. Changes have taken place that have materially affected us, some of them being of a particularly sad and solemn nature. The death of our dear friend, the Rev. F. N. Lett, has deprived us of one of the most earnest, active, and devoted workers in this country. Personally, I feel the loss in two ways, for not only was he a brother in the Lord's work, who took the deepest possible interest in our Cordoba Mission, but he was to me a real friend, one whom I never can forget. I felt I could lean upon him as I learned from him; but God knows best, His will be done; He removes the workmen, but the work goes on.

"The removal of my fellow-worker in the Spanish department, Señor Abeledo, was also a great loss to me; himself a convert from the Roman Church, and moreover being full of religous zeal, and a good Evangelist, his services were very valuable. On account of health, as well as other causes, he has now taken up work in the province of Entre Rios.

"During the year, also, Mrs. Demmler, our former School Mistress, removed to Rosario; so that now I am, so to speak, alone in the work.

"We received two visits from our beloved Bishop, who expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw of the Mission and its prospects.

"The following brief summary comprises the chief features of the work:—

"I.—ENGLISH SERVICES.

"These are held every Sunday in a building rented by the Church Committee. The room has lately been cleaned and painted, 24 new chairs have been bought this year, and now the building presents a very Church-like, and comfortable appearance. The services are very hearty, and the singing good; we have a very fair choir; anthems are occasionally sung; Miss Armstrong kindly presides at our new American Organ.

"The communicants' list numbers 23 names. Aggregate attendance during December, 176. Offertory for the same month, including Spanish services, $34·28. Churchwardens, Messrs. J. B. Pilcher and Geo. K. King. Sidesmen, Messrs. William Pilling and Frederick Wood.

"The English adult population now numbers about 110, and not more than 12 of these were members of the Church of England at home. Number of English services held, 65.

"II.—SPANISH SERVICES

are held in the same building as the English, once every Sunday. The Liturgy we use was compiled by our dear friend the late F. N. Lett, and is found to be very suitable, the people attending these services being Argentines, Germans, French, besides English and others. Señor Abeledo, our Spanish assistant, having left in September, I then commenced to preach in Spanish. I have been much encouraged by the attendance of Native Students from the University at these services. Perhaps some of them come from motives of curiosity, but they behave very reverently, and appear to be much interested. After the vacation I hope to see them again.

"Aggregate attendance during December . . . 105

"Number of Services during the year 51

"III.—SUNDAY SCHOOL.

"Held every Sunday morning, number of names on the register, 23; number increasing. Children are English, Spanish and German. In this work I am alone, but hope soon to find a teacher for Spanish class. I hold a children's service at short intervals.

"IV.—DAY SCHOOL.

"This was continued during the year, but owing to the Government having opened Free Normal Schools our numbers were smaller, this also being the case with other non-Government Schools.

"Number of names on Register, 21—a good proportion of these being Cordobese. The examinations were held on December 15th, 16th, and 17th, Willie Ogilvie and Manuel Pruneda gaining the highest number of marks in 1st class ; the latter being very good in Scripture questions. In the 2nd class Philip Brown and Josefa Mota were highest, and in the 3rd class Carlos Stangé and Edwardo Lemoine,

"The Holy Scriptures form an important part in the daily instruction. I was assisted in this department by Miss S. Harms.

"V.—REMARKS.

"During the year there were six funerals and nine baptisms. I find that the weekly offertory has been almost double that of 1883. This is a healthy sign. Our choir is really a credit to the Mission, and the hearty, reverent manner in which the people join in the service is quite refreshing.

"Ours is the only Protestant service within thousands of miles to the north. The important Argentine cities of Tucuman, San Juan, Catamarca, Jujuy, and Salta, the country of Bolivia, the vast north and west

of Brazil, are all as yet untouched by Protestant Missionary effort. These fields are ready to harvest. God grant that suitable labourers may soon be forthcoming to put in the sickle. Now that I am enabled to preach in Spanish I hope to be able to pay an occasional visit to some of these northern cities.

"VI.—PROSPECTS.

"These are, on the whole, very good; but, to speak frankly, I must say that until we have premises of our own I am afraid to make much stir in the Spanish department of our Mission. This city is a Jesuit stronghold; the majority of the people are very bigoted.

"With my 'Cyclostyle' I print a monthly notice of the services in Spanish, and circulate them carefully, and I have held several deeply interesting and important conversations upon religious subjects with educated natives, many of whom are very courteous to me. I have also lent books to them, and given away Testaments. Our present church building is too small to be comfortable, and in this very hot weather it is no easy task to worship in such a building, much more to conduct the service; nevertheless, people still continue to assemble together to join in the public worship of God. Our prospects, then, are such as to warrant encouragement. We heartily thank God, and take courage. Cheered on by the sympathy and prayers of the Committee, and members of the Society at home, we hope to advance with the good work, never ceasing to sow broadcast the good seed of the Divine Word in this dry and thirsty land, knowing that it shall one day spring up and bear fruit to His honour and glory.

"God grant it, for Jesus Christ's sake.

"J. R. TYERMAN."

CORDOBA.

"Cordoba, 30 square leagues, population 60,000, includes merely the city and outskirts, within a radius of about eight miles. The city, before the opening of the railway in 1869, was one of the quaintest and most mediæval-looking places in this part of the world, preserving the same features as at its foundation by Luis Geronimo de Cabrera, in 1573. It is seven years older than Buenos Ayres, and was for two centuries the head-quarters of the Jesuits, the centre of learning and civilisation, and the only place east of the Andes which had a printing press. No monument, street, or square perpetuates the name of the founder, who was one of the few high-minded 'Conquistadores,' and was unjustly put to death by his successor, Figueroa. The city suffered so repeatedly from the inundations of the Primero, that at last a breakwater was built by Governor Peredo, in 1671, which still exists. By moonlight the Plaza looks picturesque, with its cathedral of Oriental architecture and Moorish cabildo. There are ten minor churches, some attached to convents, others erected by pious persons. The ceiling of carved-wood in the

Jesuit church attests the skill and taste of the architect. It is put together without a nail or screw, and richly gilt with the first gold brought from Peru; the trunks of cedar from which it was made were brought down on rollers from Tucuman by Indian neophytes, who took two-and-a-half years in the task; in the nave are medallion-pictures of St. Ignatius, St. Francis Xavier, and other saints of the order. Next to the church is the University, established (1613) forty years after the foundation of the city. This grand old structure seems to defy the ravages of time, and is built on four sides of a quadrangle, on the north side of which is the Academic Hall, where degrees are conferred; over the rector's chair is the founder's portrait, full-length, with the inscription, 'Bishop Trejo, native of Paraguay, A.D. 1620;' the hall is 80 feet long, the arms of the fourteen provinces adorning the ceiling. The National Observatory, which has gained such importance under its present director, Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, stands on a high ground, overlooking the park where was held the Argentine Exhibition of 1871, in which year it was begun at the cost of Government, the task having been confided to Dr. Gould. The glory of Cordoba, after the decline of the University, was its Alameda, or public walk, a quadrangle with an artificial lake of four acres in the centre, surrounded by stately trees; it was laid out by Viceroy Sobremonte in 1806, but a tornado, which visited the city in 1880, tore up the noble trees from their roots, and made desolate a scene once so lovely. Close by are the baths, which are worthy of the Moors, and have no rival in these countries; they are built like reservoirs, lined with Roman cement, overshadowed by trees, and have a stream of water constantly flowing through them from the Alameda. Acequias, or open watercourses, run through the various streets, irrigating numbers of gardens. All the water supply is drawn from the Rio Primero at a point above the city. In summer the heat is intense, the thermometer marking in January as high as 107° Fahr. in the shade, when most of the families retire to Quintas in the Sierras. Heart disease has long been more prevalent in Cordoba than elsewhere, which some physicians ascribed to the frequency of revolutions, others to the want of vegetables, others to the sedentary habits of the people. The Cordobese are said to be more primitive in their customs, more difficult of access, than any other people in the Republic, but, their acquaintance once formed, they are generous and obliging. This city is the residence of the governor, bishop, legislature, and other authorities, and is the second city in the Republic."—*Mulhall's "Handbook of the River Plate."*

Alexandra Colony.

MR. Jas. Ferguson writes :—

"*The Vicarage, Colonia Alejandra, de Santa Fé,*
"*1st January*, 1885.

"As the mail goes out to-morrow, I wish to send you a report of our work for the past two months. Since I last wrote we have been to the Welsh colony and Malabriga; the Welsh people are always willing to hear the Gospel, and, as usual, we had a good and encouraging meeting. I have not yet had a service at Malabriga, but I hope to find a suitable time early in the year, as there are a great many Germans living there, and the population is increasing almost every day.

"The services at the church are well attended every Sunday morning; the afternoon service has always been a failure with regard to numbers, and I purpose this year (D.V.) to have an evening service instead. Besides, it will suit us better, as we go into the camp every Sunday afternoon to teach in the Sunday School.

"On Christmas Day we decorated the Church. A few texts of Scripture, white letters, grounded in red; the lectern and font with green, and white flowers—it was not elaborate, but the effect was good. Fifty were present in the morning, and sixteen in the evening. We consider this a very fair number, as the people have to come a long way.

"The town Sunday School has always been a failure, as the parents do not encourage their children to attend. They prefer Sunday trading rather than the worship of God; but as the schoolmaster has left for Florence, I intend beginning the day school from the first of the year as a private Mission school. I think by this means I will also secure them for the Sunday School. Of course, the place is very thinly populated, and is getting worse every day. There is no employment of any sort for old or young, and they are leaving for other places.

"I examined the boys in the Camp Sunday School, and find that they have made good progress. I am sorry to add that eleven children have left this part of the colony with their parents, but I am able to keep the school together pretty well, as I visit the houses on my way and collect the children in a small carriage which I bought a few months ago; besides, it takes away all excuses from the parents, who either had no horses, or the little ones were too young to ride.

"We hope to begin the new year by opening the Town Day-School, as previously stated. Also the Camp Day-School. The Town Sunday School, I trust, will be a greater success this year.

"I will (D.V.) open a reading-room, and clean up the library, which will be very useful for visitors coming from the camp.

"We intend visiting the Welsh colony every month throughout the year, and as soon as possible hold services at Malabriga.

"We will also go down to the California colony and hold services there, besides visiting the natives and Italians. 'JAMES FERGUSON."

Chili.

LOTA.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds sends the following:—

"*St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili,*
"*December 12th*, 1884.

"Since my last account of Lota, published in the Magazine, we have had our good Bishop amongst us. He arrived in Coronee on October 29th from the Falklands, and came round next morning to Lota in a sailing boat, accompanied by his daughter and myself.

"On the following Sunday morning (November 2nd) and in the midst of the ordinary morning service, the Confirmation took place, fifteen candidates being presented to the Bishop by the chaplain as prepared for the rite. Immediately before the 'imposition of hands,' the Bishop gave a most impressive address to the candidates, which was listened to with close attention and great interest by the candidates and congregation.

"I sincerely hope—and may I not believe?—that there were many, and especially among the candidates, by whom those words of wise counsel and instruction will never be forgotten. If any doubts still lingered in the hearts of his hearers as to the meaning of and reason for the rite, that address was just the one to dispel them; to encourage and cheer the timid yet sincere candidate. There was a very large congregation present; the Bishop says it was by far the largest congregation he has seen in Lota English Church. There were about 120 present, candidates included. (The Church will only seat about 140.)

"I trust that the candidates may never forget the solemn and awful responsibilities of their promise. May they ever remember the great cloud of witnesses who were present, and heard them ratify with a firm voice their baptismal vow, 'to continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants until their lives' end.'

"After the service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, when the whole of the female candidates, thirteen in number, came to the Lord's Table and partook, for the first time, of that sacred feast.

"At the evening service there was about 80 in Church. The musical part of the service was led by the Sunday School children, who sung specially selected hymns from the Sunday School hymn book.

"The Bishop preached from Hebrews xii. 1, 2, on 'Christian Training,' in the course of which discourse he had a word both for the

old and the young. The offertories on that day were given to the Society, if indeed, we can be said to give anything to the Society whilst the Society provides the by far major part of the chaplain's stipend; so that, in reality, the offertory was for a local object, viz. toward the salary of the chaplain. It realised twenty-eight dollars twenty-eight cents.

"On the following Tuesday (November 4), the juvenile members of the Lota branch of the Church of England Temperance Society were entertained at tea at the Parsonage. After they had demonstrated in a most satisfactory manner their abilities in the way of tea and cake, and thus proved themselves worthy wearers of the blue ribbon, they adjourned to the Chilian School Room, kindly lent for the occasion by the manager of the Lota Company (Señor Squella), and there entertained a goodly audience by their vocal and elocutionary powers.

"I will not unnecessarily prolong this letter by mentioning those who perhaps excelled; suffice it to say that all did their parts well, and the audience was very pleased, as well as surprised, at their performances.

"On the following evening (Nov. 5), a congregational tea was held in the same school-room, at which also there was a goodly attendance.

"The object of this meeting was to welcome our good Bishop, and to hear a few words from his lips such as he could not with equal propriety say from the pulpit. This, however, I regret to say, was not accomplished, as the whole of the evening was taken up with music. The evening, however, passed off very happily; tea, cake, and other delicacies were in abundance, and everybody appeared to be in good spirits, thanks to the ladies who so kindly and readily gave their time and energy to its promotion. It was an effort that taxed their powers in no small degree, but they were equal to it, and for it they deserve all praise.

"On the following Sunday (Nov. 9) the congregations were smaller, as it was not, I think, widely known that the Bishop would remain another Sunday. The Bishop preached both morning and evening. In the morning from St. Luke xvi. 9, on 'The fellowship of the Saints in Heaven, a reward for public spirit in the promotion of God's kingdom on earth;' and in the evening from St. John i. 18, on 'The Revelation of the Divine through the human.'

"On Monday evening, the 10th, the Bishop met the churchwardens at the Parsonage and conferred with them upon Church matters.

"On Tuesday evening (Nov. 11), a meeting (of which notice had been given on the previous Sunday) was held in the Church, for the purpose of seeing what more could locally be done for Church work here. A Church Constitution, previously drawn up by the Bishop by way of suggestion, was approved and passed by the meeting; another meeting however, to be called to confirm the same, at which all present pledged themselves to be present. I hope the next meeting will be a much larger and more representative one. The substance of the Constitution is briefly this: That the Church be called the Episcopal Church of St.

Andrew; and the qualifications of membership be, loyalty to the Church of England, and the subscription of at least ten dollars a year to the Chaplaincy Fund. These to form the governing body, or vestry of the Church.

"I will give Constitution in full at some future period when it shall have been really established.

"I trust that what the Bishop said on that evening, and on the previous Sunday morning, may be productive of more material results in this place—more self-help. I am sure there are some among our community that will recognise their duty in this matter, and generously and nobly take the lead.

"The remainder of the week was given to visiting, the Bishop accompanying me to the house of nearly every British resident in the place.

"On Friday morning (Nov. 14) the Bishop and Miss Stirling left here for Valparaiso, overland, to which place I accompanied them. We arrived there late on Saturday night, but in time to take duty for the English Chaplain of that place, who was absent.

"I believe the Bishop's visit here will have been productive of great good. He has very kindly promised to call again on his way back to the Falklands, and to hold another confirmation. I have already received some names of candidates. We are looking forward with pleasure to his next visit.

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

PANAMA CANAL MISSION.

WE are favoured by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge with the following extracts from a report by the Rev. E. Bassett Key to the Bishop of Jamaica, of a visit of inspection and organisation of the mission to the workpeople on the Panama Canal, recently undertaken by Mr. Key, at the Bishop's request. The report is dated January 12, 1885. At Colon, Mr. Key found the fine Church in a state of disrepair and disorder, and, after having put it into better condition so as to render it fit for service:—

"On the Sunday (he says)—December 7th—Mr. Kerr took the early service and baptism at 8 A.M. at Colon, and assisted me at the 11 o'clock service, at which I preached to a good congregation, and would, no doubt, have been a very large one had it not been for the still rainy state of the weather, and the all but impassable condition of the roads, which were literally a 'slough of mud.'

"Leaving Mr. Kerr to take the afternoon service and Sunday School, I went to Monkey Hill by rail, performed a funeral at the cemetery, and held service at the church, where Mr. Reed, lay-reader, had taken Morning Prayer. The church was well filled, and the congregation seemed thoroughly to appreciate the advantages of having regular ministrations. In the evening I returned to Colon in time to be

present, and preached at the evening service, commencing at 7 P.M., which was largely attended, and it was no small cause of thankfulness to God that in this place, which twelve months before had been notorious for its sabbath-breaking and wickedness, both at this church and at Monkey Hill such large numbers, under unfavourable circumstances of weather, had attended the six services in all provided. Their conduct, and the readiness of response showed that those assembled were not casual visitors; and the assistance given by the choir proved an earnest care for the due rendering of the Church's Liturgy.

"I was enabled to place before the board an account of the ingivings at seven stations, where services had been held and congregations gathered in the short space of one year; that four of these had provided themselves with harmoniums and other adjuncts for the due celebration of divine service; and that from the hard earnings of $1\frac{1}{2}$, equal to 4*s.* 9*d.* English, with all the heavy expenses of living, chiefly by the labourers, £445 had been raised, independently of grants from societies interested in the work. No small part of this success is due to the ready and willing help given by lay readers, who, without emolument, have aided our salaried agents in carrying on the work: Dr. Gore of Panama, Mr. Humphreys at Bas Obispo, and Mr. Reed at Monkey Hill, having materially aided by holding services in the absence of the clergyman or catechist, who, it is evident, without their assistance could not have gathered congregations at so many points.

"At Monkey Hill is a church built originally by Mr. Franz, of Frank, Bros. and Co., and handed over to the residents. By a formal and legal deed this has now been made the property of the Mission; and the church, a fair specimen of our school chapels, has been repaired and reseated, and is well attended. The population around this, the first station on the line, is more settled than in other parts, and it would be very desirable, if the funds of the Mission would allow, that a catechist and schoolmaster should be stationed there, and assist the clergyman at Colon, and visit and hold service in Columbus and Spanish Town, where a large population is gathered, the former being the great depôt for the canal material, and the site of very large machine shops. At Tabernilla there is an earnest desire manifested for further ministration, the complaint being that so little of the agent's time can be spared for the place.

"Gorgona has much increased in size and importance in the twelve months past, and is likely to be for some time the location of a very large number of men. The Canal Company are here building a Protestant church, the foundation of which will be completed, no doubt, in a month or six weeks.

"Bas Obispo. To this very important station I paid two visits, spending a day and two nights on the first occasion, and a night and part of two days on the second; being kindly entertained by our secretary, Mr. Humphreys, by whose help in reading service, and in the efforts he has made to maintain the Mission, its success at this point is, under God, mainly due. On my second visit I preached to a large congregation, gathered in the carpenter's shop, in the evening, who appeared most thoroughly to enjoy the service, and listened attentively. Money has been raised at this place to build a church, and the site has been given by the company. M. Muracciolli has most liberally advanced timber sufficient to construct it, so that I hope shortly to hear of its erection. The importance of this station, from its situation, cannot be over-estimated. Being built by our own Mis-

sion, it will be solely under our own control. The section is one of the healthiest, if not the healthiest, on the line. It is the very central, having Gorgona four miles on one side of it, and Las Cascades four miles on the other; while at Empire, seven miles off, another church is being built by the company for Protestant ministration; some of the greatest works undertaken by the company being in the immediate neighbourhood of this station. Orders have been given for the erection of 37 new barracks, there being several already, which means the import of about 4,000 or 5,000 fresh hands. It should certainly, in my opinion, be made as soon as possible the head-quarters of a second clergyman, who should specially undertake this work, and that of visiting on the line towards Colon.

"Passing Las Cascadas and Empire, we come to Culebra, which, as soon as a successor is found for the late lamented Mr. Lockyer, will be under the superintendence of that clergyman, who would, I presume, also overlook Empire, where his catechist should reside. It is the scene of the greatest excavation required on the line of the canal, and about which, for years, a very large number of workmen will be concentrated. Barracks for their reception were commenced, in addition to the large number already existing, One barrack, 80 feet by 37 feet, has been set apart for a church, and has been fitted up with benches, harmonium, chandelier, &c.—the two latter being provided by the congregation. On Wednesday, in company with Mr. Kerr, a service was held here in the evening, and a large and appreciative congregation gathered. We were most hospitably entertained by the *chef de section* and the *chef de camp*—a room, with bedsteads, mattresses, bed-linen, &c., being provided for us. Arrangements were made that the catechists, for the present, should hold fortnightly Sunday services here. On Sunday I arrived at Panama, and at once called on Dr. Gore. On the death of Mr. Lockyer, serious difficulties had arisen, and the congregation were, for the time being, without a place for assembly.

"That there exists a large and increasing field for work in this city is very evident; and, in company with Dr. Gore, who was indefatigable in his exertions, I endeavoured to find some place that might be rented. Rents are so enormously high. At last one place was found, but, as the proprietor required a lease of five years, I did not feel justified in sanctioning the acquisition of the property without direct communication with your lordship.

"It was decidedly satisfactory to find that, in spite of the great difficulties to which brief allusion has been made, the nucleus of the Church still remained faithful, and that the finance showed $241 at the disposal of the Committee.

"It is only right to state that to the great interest of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. J. James, in the work, and of those who in the late Committee seconded his efforts, is in no small degree due the financial success that is shown in the returns; the expenditure of the funds having been so wisely regulated that, while the greatest amount of comfort possible for the agents was secured, and due regard had for the right celebration of divine service, extravagance and debt were avoided; and it is with thankfulness we can inform those English friends who helped to start the mission that, in its first year, it raised a little over cent. per cent. for their assistance.

"It should be remembered that 18,000 labourers are said to be in the company's employ, scattered over a line 47 miles in length. The present staff of

missionaries is hopelessly inadequate to deal with this vast number. When, too, the terrible death-tale is considered, and so many of these immortal souls are so rapidly passing away, it becomes all the more urgent a duty to provide them with the means of grace. And it would be a lasting slur on our Church if, while a Roman Catholic company shows an exemplary liberality in placing its railway at the disposal of our missionaries, is willing to give a subsidy of £360 per annum, has provided three churches and every other facility for Protestant ministration, she does not show a readiness to avail herself of these opportunities; and when men of the world by thousands will brave all the hardships of life for gain, it will be a sad thing if men cannot be found willing, for Christ's sake, to minister to those deprived by circumstances of the preaching of God's Word and the celebration of His sacraments.

"The general condition of the labourers seems greatly improved. Vast numbers of stores have sprung up along the line, and men can regulate their expenditure much better than was possible a year ago. They are thoroughly well housed in substantial wooden barracks, raised some four feet above the ground on brick pillars; and while, in such a vast number of undisciplined employés it is impossible but that many cases of want, hardship, and untended disease must exist, I would venture to say that never before has any commercial enterprise been started where so much enlightened and substantial care was taken to protect in every way those who should work first. Among the labourers themselves, too, there appears to be a change for the better, and though crime and violence, and even murder, are frightfully prevalent, and human life is very little esteemed, still, considering the absence of all repressive measures, and the practical immunity from punishment which exists, it speaks well for West Indian negroes that, with their natural love of ease and strong passions, so large a body are, without any of the restraints common in more civilised places, working on the whole steadily and well.

"The number of children concentrated at any one point does not seem to require at present the establishment of schools, except at Colon, where one is urgently needed, and would, under a competent teacher, be self-supporting; and at Monkey Hill, already attended to.

"I cannot close this Report without also drawing attention to the earnest awakening there is among Spanish-speaking people in the North of South America and in Central America, and the readiness with which Anglican ministrations would be received. Could those who have the means, and to whom the cause of Church extension is dear, hear what I have heard from men of all shades of opinion, and from different parts of this continent, all agreeing in their testimony, their hearts would, I feel certain, be stirred to answer the unspoken cry of 'Come over and help us,' and to send a more efficient agency than at present exists, to give to these, practically living without God in the world, the blessing secured to us by our apostolic and scriptural Church. God grant that the scheme recommended by the first Synod of the Province of the West Indies may speedily be realised, and a Missionary Bishop appointed, whose care it should be to organise this great work and superintend those places where our Church has already gained a footing, and which, from distance and the burdensome nature of present duties, our overworked staff of Colonial Bishops cannot undertake."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IN place of our usual summary under this head, we venture to give a sketch of

Meetings in Edinburgh.

Three drawing-room, and six other meetings, besides addresses to Ladies' Working Parties, and to children, with numerous calls, made a busy fortnight. Mr. Farmer was the deputation, and this was his third visit to the fair and beautiful northern capital, which is the centre of so much Christian influence. The meetings commenced on the 9th ult., in the afternoon of which day the deputation gave a short address on the work of the Mission to a large working party at Mrs. Melville's, Drumsheugh Gardens, which was very kindly received. In the evening a lecture was given in the St. Paul's Church Room to an attentive and appreciative audience, and elicited warm expressions of interest. The Rev. Rowland Ellis presided, and the Rev. W. Bruce, who was present, became an annual subscriber. The 10th was occupied with calls and arrangements for future meetings, and in the evening with an address to a working party at Miss Houlden's, George Square. The 11th was the day fixed for a drawing-room meeting at Miss Dougal's, Morningside Place, over which Colonel Davidson presided. The attendance was good, and the results most cheering. Here the deputation met with old friends of the Society, who knew Captain Allen Gardiner, and have faithfully toiled through the trying years of weary sowing and waiting which have led up to the present blessed time of reaping; and to these the accounts of successful efforts were most welcome and delightful. On Thursday, the 12th, a lecture was given in the Cathedral School-room, at which the Dean, who took the chair, expressed in the kindest manner his warm sympathy with the work. On the following day, Friday, 13th, Mrs. Shand, Findhorn Place, opened her drawing-room, which was thronged with friends. Rev. — Henderson presided, and Dr. Teape and Dr. Cleghorn exhorted the friends to persevere in systematic effort. Several of the friends present became annual subscribers. On Sunday morning the deputation addressed the children of St. Andrew's Sunday School at their special service, and at its close the first Juvenile Association formed in Edinburgh was commenced with a band of twenty-five collectors. Miss Mary Teape undertook the post of Hon. Secretary. On Monday, 16th, a drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Grindlay's, 16 Royal Circus, where one, perhaps two, new subscribers were obtained, and Mrs. Grindlay most kindly undertook to have a sale of work in her rooms on the 18th and 19th of December next, (D.V.), for which she will be glad of contributions of work &c. At the request of Mrs. Macrae, who was present at this meeting, the deputation attended a large working party on the following day, at 46 Moray Place, and gave details of the work in South America, which created considerable interest. In the evening of the same day he delivered a lecture in St. Andrew's Schoolroom which was presided over by Rev. Dr. Teape the much respected incumbent. The public meeting in the Bible Society rooms took place at 2.30 on the next day, Wednesday, 18th, when Major General Nepean Smith took the chair. At this meeting the Bishop of Edinburgh was present, and spoke of his long interest in the work, which owed its origin very largely to his acquaintance with the founder of the

Society, whose son, the late Rev. Allen W. Gardiner, was for some time his pupil. The Chairman's address was very good and beautiful. The evening meeting on this day took place at the Chalmer's Memorial Hall, which was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Professor Blaikie presided, and Dr. Horatius Bonar spoke warmly on behalf of the Mission. At the close there was a great demand for the Society's publications, 19*s.* 6*d.* worth of which were bought by the audience. The last of this series of meetings was held at Free St. George's Hall, and was as well attended as could be expected where evening meetings are not popular, and other attractions abound. At the various gatherings it was astonishing to meet with so many intelligent persons who knew nothing of the Society and its work; but 52*s.* worth of the Society's publications sold at the meetings, together with the addresses delivered, will, it is hoped, do something to dispel this ignorance of our work. Including this sum, and several new subscriptions, the amount collected was upwards of £20. For divine help and blessing bestowed each day the deputation feels profoundly thankful, and trusts that old friends have been refreshed, and new ones raised up to take an active part in the efforts to make the Saviour's name known amongst the various peoples and communities in the land for which the sainted Gardiner died.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Farmer that the Rev. Dr. Teape has become Hon. Clerical Secretary, and Miss Jane Ker, 6 Strathearn Place, Hon. Treasurer.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects for praise and prayer on the 13th inst.:

I.

We heartily thank God for so far shielding from danger, and prospering on her voyage, our new Mission steamer "Allen Gardiner," as to cause her to arrive in safety at Monte Video, and proceed on her way southwards.

II.

We pray God to bless the labours of Mr. Adams at Rosario, and Mr. Tyerman at Cordoba, and to vouchsafe his grace and strength to Mr. Singer, who is about to go forth as lay Missionary, to assist Mr. Adams in his arduous work.

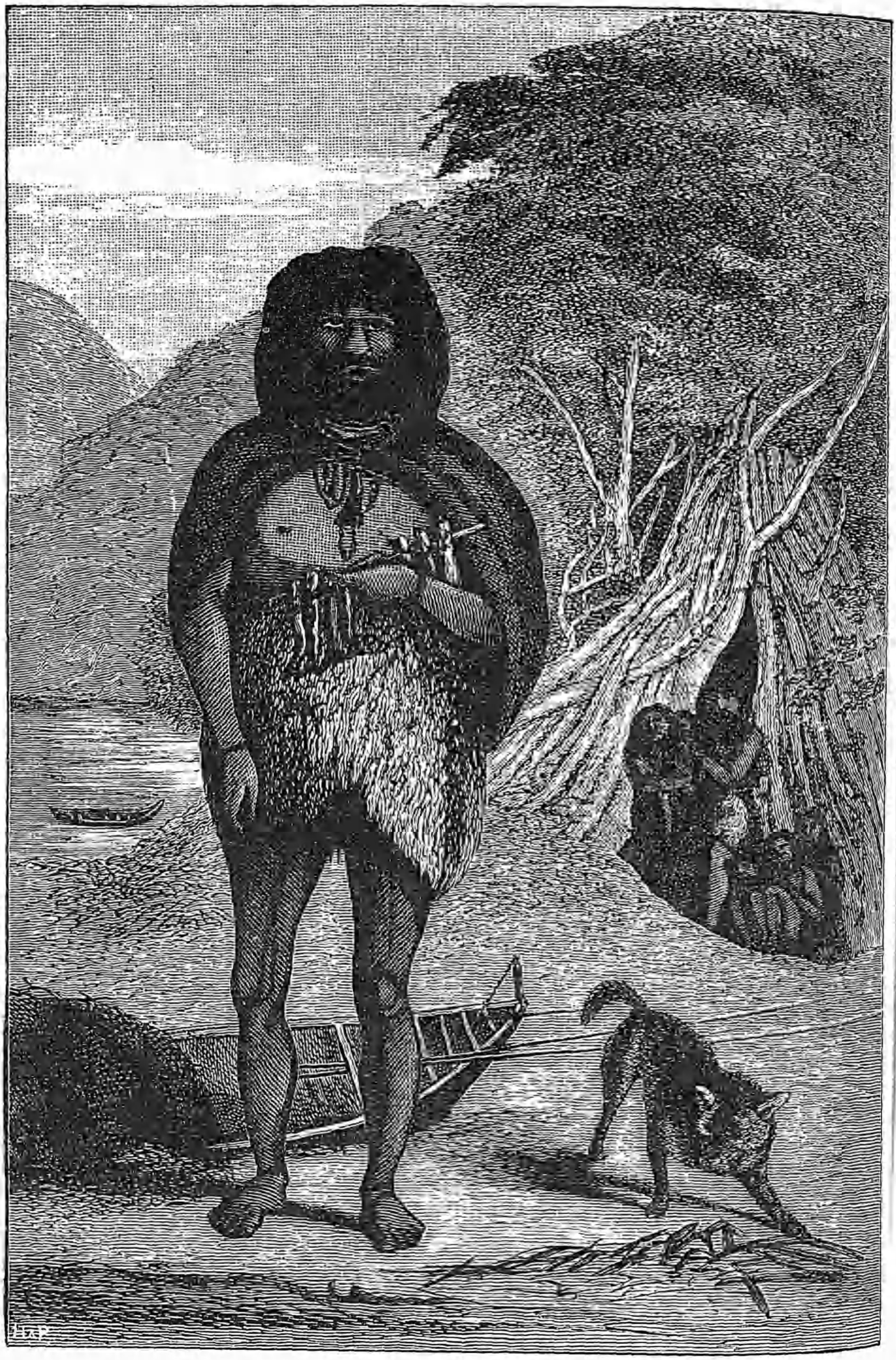
III.

May God's blessing rest on our Annual Meeting of this year, so that what is said or done on that occasion may enlist the sympathies of the Church at home to further the threefold work of the Society, and may encourage our Bishop, Clergy, and lay-helpers in their noble work abroad.

IV.

We pray that the Lord of the harvest may graciously raise up a faithful and suitable man to minister to the thousands of our people at Panama, and the surrounding districts, who are now as sheep without a shepherd.

FREE LIBRARY 85



FUEGIANS AND WIGWAM.

From an original kindly supplied by Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*Feb.* 17).
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Jan.* 5.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Feb.* 27.)
Brandon, Rev. L. (*March* 10.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*Feb.* 18, *March* 9.)
Davis, Rev. J. Henry (*April* 6).
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Feb.* 17, 25.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*March* 6.)
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Feb.* 11.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*March* 16, 28.)
Young, Rev. F. (*March* 3.)
Zink, Pastor (*April* 1, 1884).
Willis, Captain (*Feb.* 17).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Feb.* 20.)
Bartlett, Mr. W. (*March.*)
Bowring, Mr. E. S. (*Mar.* 14.)
Ferguson, Mr. Jas. (*Mar.* 9.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*Mar.* 21.)
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Jan.* 3.)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*Feb.* 16, *March* 3, 4.
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Feb.* 16.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Mar.* 27.)
Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs. (*Mar.* 16.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the month of March was (including legacy £378. 19*s.* 4*d.*) £736. 4*s.* 1*d.*

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

BRITISH MUSEUM
F 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is a subject of great thankfulness to God that our Annual Meeting was so large a gathering, and that it was attended, apparently, with so much success.

The speeches made were deeply interesting, and it will not be considered either invidious or contrary to fact to say that the speech of the Primate, who so kindly and ably presided, was pre-eminently eloquent, weighty, and hearty, and is calculated to confer great benefit on the Society, and to commend its sacred and important work to the sympathies of many clergy and laity who have hitherto stood aloof.

Not the least interesting feature of the Annual Meeting was the presence of Admiral Morshead and Admiral Sulivan, and also of Captain W. Parker Snow and Mrs. Snow, all of whom were so intimately associated with the early history of the Mission.

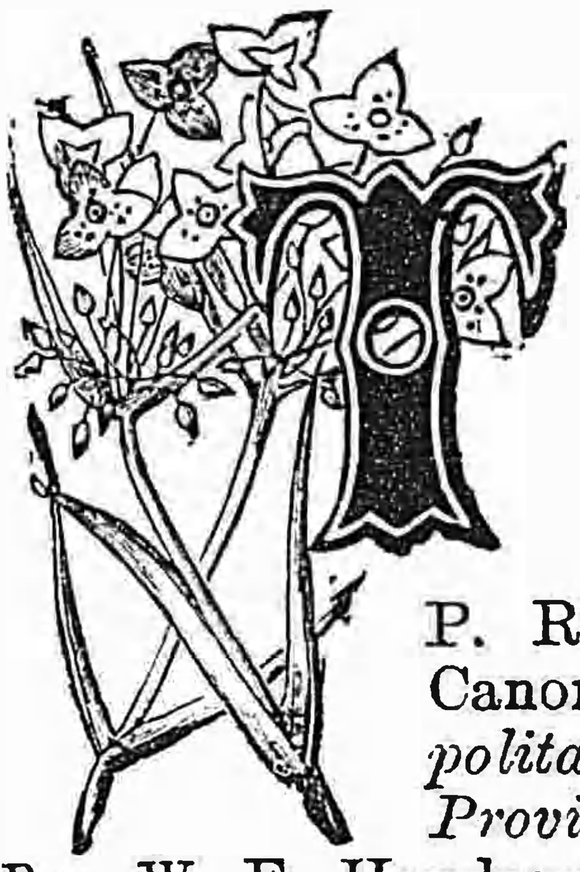
The differences which existed for many years between the Society's Committee and Captain Snow have now been happily brought to an end, to the great satisfaction and thankfulness of both parties; and we earnestly trust that the 'brotherly love' thus re-established may 'continue.'

The scheme for assisting the widows and orphans of our Missionaries, under the affliction of being deprived of their relatives in the service of the Society, needs no comment; it speaks for itself.

Mr. G. W. Singer has been appointed as a Lay Missionary to Rosario to work under Mr. Adams, especially amongst the seamen. He started on the 17th of last month for Rosario.

The Annual Sermons will (D.V.) be preached in St. Jude's Church, South Kensington, on Ascension Day, May 14th, 1885. That in the morning at 11 by the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.D.; that in the evening at 7 by the Rev. R. W. Forrest, D.D., Vicar.

The Society's Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting.



HE thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the South American Missionary Society was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 21st, at Exeter Hall. There was a large attendance. The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, and among those present were the Bishop of Antigua, Bishop Perry, Canon Carver, Rev. C. Stirling, Rev. W. Windle, Rev. E. H. Nelson, Rev. H. Smith, Rev. P. R. Mahony, Rev. J. H. Davis, Rev. A. A. Welby, Rev. Canon Tugwell, Rev. R. J. Simpson, *Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Acworth, *Org. Secretary of Provinces*, Rev. W. H. Shimield, Venerable Archdeacon Whateley, Rev. W. F. Handcock, Rev. W. H. Barlow, Rev. Montague Fowler, Rev. G. Robinson, Rev. J. Parson, Rev. E. W. Matthews, Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B., Admiral Morshead, Major Frobisher, W. McCullagh Torrens, Esq., M.P., Major-General Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.C.B., Captain W. Parker Snow, T. Garnett, Esq., Dr. McClinton, Colonel Channer, Colonel Beamish, J. Fair, Esq., Chas. White, Esq., Dr. C. L. Cunningham, General Bruce, General Crofton, D. Couty, Esq., J. M. Dean, Esq., F. Coleman, Esq., A. Chapman, Esq., T. Farmer, Esq., Mr. Maidment, E. Harry Woods, Esq., Mr. D. W. Bland, Ed. Brearey, Esq., H. Chaplin, Esq., Captain Poulden, *Secretary*.

The Rev. W. WINDLE having offered prayer,

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, Clerical Secretary to the Society, said: With your permission, I will mention two or three letters which have been received in reference to this meeting. Some will cause regret, because they account for the absence of gentlemen who were to have spoken here to-day. The following I have received from the Bishop of Derry: "April 21st. It is, unfortunately, impossible for me to be with you. I have been kept here for several days, and have to make all the arrangements for receiving the Prince, who honours our house by being our guest on the 25th at Derry." Under those circumstances the Bishop, I regret to say, cannot come. I have also a letter from Sir Thomas Chambers, the Recorder of London, who expresses his deep regret that he is compelled to be at the Criminal Court to-day till five o'clock. Mr. Pite, our Chairman of Committee, writes from Ramsgate to say that he is exceedingly sorry to be absent from the meeting owing to a very severe cold. I have also received communications from the Earl of Aberdeen, the Dean of Windsor, Sir William Charley, and others, speaking of their great regret at being unable to be present. I am happy, however, to say that two gentlemen whose names are not on our list will be with us. One is the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; the other is Mr. McCullagh Torrens, whom I am happy to see on the platform. (Cheers.)

Captain E. POULDEN, the Secretary, read the financial statement as follows:—It becomes the duty of the Committee again to put before the subscribers and friends of the Society a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the past year, and to supply a few explanatory comments thereon. The total receipts, inclusive of balances, have been £14,980. 17*s.* 6*d.* The total expenditure has been £17,631. 10*s.* 9*d.*; and to meet this expenditure of £2,650 in excess of receipts it has been necessary to sell, out of Reserve, stock to this amount. In the two past years (1882–3), however, the Reserve has been largely strengthened by legacy receipts of the value of £6,600; a growth which suggested to the Committee some increase of work, and consequently some proportionate drafts upon the fund. This large draft has exceeded expectation, but the sufficient explanation is to be found in the following facts: (1) During the year there has arisen a charge of some £500 on the funds from the lamented deaths of two of the Society's valued officers. One, the devoted missionary to Panama, stricken down by yellow fever; the other, the exemplary, toil-worn, chaplain at Rosario, suddenly called

to his rest. It was felt that their widows had well-deserved claims for generous help. (2) The station at Keppel, where 20 Indians are domiciled for industrial education at the farm, has called for an outlay of £350 for a new dormitory, &c. (3) The new steamship "Allen Gardiner" has proved a charge on the funds of the year of over £500 above what was subscribed for her. The total cost of her build, outfit, and insurance has been £4,123. The Committee most gratefully acknowledge that £3,605 of this has been contributed by friends in response to the special appeal. The subscription list records, indeed, noble and munificent giving, and the whole is a cheering and assuring evidence of the love and loyalty of the friends to this work of the Lord. (4) There has been a material deficiency of receipts, under the important head of "Associations," as compared with last year, of over £800! Something of this deficiency may, of course, be due to the special appeal for the New Ship Fund, for the stream of benefactions that ordinarily flows into the General Fund becomes, for the time, partially diverted to "the Special," and so disappears from "Associations" to reappear in "Donations," which the balance-sheets of 1883 and 1884 compared partially show to have been the case. But the "Associations" receipts are recognised as the backbone of a Society, and the Committee must urgently appeal to their kind Local Secretaries and friends to adopt energetic measures to recover in the present year the lost ground of the past. The receipts from legacies during the year have been £1,355. They have been no less than six in number. These are affecting reminders of so many gaps in the ranks; but they are also sacred tributes to the work by departed friends, witnessing alike to the depth of their love for the Society and their faith in those entrusted with its management. After mature deliberation and conference with other Societies, the Committee have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to establish a fund from which grants may, *at the discretion of the Committee*, be made to widows and children of the Missionaries whose lives have fallen in the Society's employment, and of aiding, by some pension, such as after faithful service have become incapacitated for future work. The Committee would again record their devout thanks to Almighty God for the means placed at their disposal by many old and new friends for the furtherance of the Mission. They also have great pleasure in again expressing their thanks to the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Collectors, both at home and abroad, who have so kindly devoted their time and attention to the Association work.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON then read an abstract of the Report, which said: At a time when the horrors of war and the audacity of crime are startling the minds of men, the Committee of the South American Missionary Society are thankful to turn to the happier conquests of the Prince of Peace, while they report the progress of that blessed Gospel which affords the surest and truest means of remedying the wrongs of nations and mitigating the aggregate of crime. For thirty-four years the South American Missionary Society has laboured for the spread of Christ's Church on the great continent of South America, and the Committee now desire to lay before the Members of the Society, as well as before the Church both at home and abroad, some account of the work done during the past year, and of the important calls that still urgently claim their sympathy and prayers. The Committee wish, in the first place, to record their heartfelt thanksgiving to Almighty God for the merciful loving kindness He has shown them in the work abroad, and in the help given at home; not least for having spared the Society this year the sad duty of having to mourn the death of any labourer in the Mission field. This happy immunity does not however apply to its friends in England. In the late Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, the Society has lost not merely a patron, but an able advocate and a warm friend. Having consecrated Bishop Stirling, and ordained the Rev. Thomas Bridges, the late Bishop often expressed himself as specially and personally interested in this Mission; and he never failed, when occasion offered, to evince that interest in the most cordial manner. The same may be said, with even greater emphasis, in reference to the late Bishop Claughton. He was ever ready to bear testimony to the value of the Society's work, pleading its cause in the church, in the drawing-room, and on the platform. In him the Society has lost a most hearty and valuable supporter.

The Rev. Canon Hume, LL.D., Vicar of All Souls', Liverpool, has also passed away from amongst us, followed by sincere regret. He was not only a Member of the Committee, but one of the Society's Association Secretaries in Liverpool for many years. By the death of the late J. R. Balfour, Esq., the Society has lost a very old and liberal supporter. The Right Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, and the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, have kindly consented to become Patrons of the Society. Henry Churchill, Esq., of Clapham, has been elected a Member of the Committee. The Rev. G. A. S. Adams, M.A., has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of Rosario, and entered on his charge last September, the Rev. J. H. Davis having acted as *locum tenens* after the lamented death of the Rev. F. N. Lett. Mr. L. H. Burleigh, who has for several years been a Missionary at Keppel Island, is now appointed Lay Missionary at Ooshooia, and left England in January. Mrs. Hemmings is appointed Matron of the Orphanage at the Southern Mission, and sailed for Ooshooia in December last. Mr. Armstrong has been appointed Lay Missionary at Ooshooia, and went out in the new "Allen Gardiner." Mr. Charles Bartlett started about the same time to join his father in Keppel Island, as his assistant in the Industrial Department there. Mr. Walker and Mr. Hooper have been appointed Missionaries to Seamen, the former at Pernambuco, the latter at Rio de Janeiro, and are now carrying on their interesting work at those important ports. The Rev. W. H. Shimield, late Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos, has been appointed Association Secretary for the Eastern Counties District. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands has been occupied for many months in visiting the various stations of the Society on the east, south, and west coasts of South America, some of the results of which are recorded in extracts of letters contained in this Report. His voyage to and from Ooshooia, in the "Messenger," in midwinter, was attended with great peril, and the Committee, as well as many friends at home and abroad, were thankful to have news of the Bishop's safe arrival. The Rev. Thomas Bridges and his devoted fellow-labourers have been conducting the work of the Southern Mission with their usual faithfulness and zeal. Its history for the past year has been characterised by two remarkable episodes, differing much in their nature; but in both Mr. Bridges and his staff have fulfilled their parts with wisdom and a high sense of duty, realising the result implied in the Apostolic precepts "rejoicing in hope" and "patient in tribulation." The two episodes alluded to were the arrival and establishment of the Argentine Prefecture at the Mission Station, and the virulent epidemic of measles which proved fatal to many of the natives. In regard to the former, the Committee desire to say that what has come to pass had been fully expected, namely, the arrival of the Argentine Government Commission to raise the flag and proclaim the authority of that Republic in its recently acquired territory, of which Ooshooia forms a part. On one or two accounts this arrival was viewed by many persons with anxiety, if not with apprehension, but the very friendly and kind course taken by Colonel Lasserre, Sen. Calvo, and the staff, has gone far to disarm suspicion and to reassure the sensitive, while the warm assurances of the Argentine Government of not only protection, but co-operation, are a cause of deep thankfulness to the Committee, and are given most happily at the very time when it has been decided to expand and develop the Mission. This is a very noteworthy fact, when it is borne in mind that all the officers and men in the Argentine Commission are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and that they represent a Government which, though one of the most enlightened in South America, has not hitherto exerted itself for the protection of the Indian races.

The Rev. Thomas Bridges writes:—"In accordance with their sincere offers of help, I have asked for the repair of our boats, and the three carpenters have been at work on them during the last five days, and will continue till they have put our six boats in order. They were all much in need of repair. Further, they have supplied us with a variety of things we were in need of, and have offered to take and bring anything we send or order free of charge, and thus we shall henceforth have very frequent communication with you, *viâ* Sandy Point and Buenos Ayres. Any possible service they can render and we require I am most kindly requested to solicit, and *Colonel*

Lasserre further says he has instructions from his Government to render the Mission every needful assistance. In short, we are all greatly pleased with our visitors, and of course gladly give them every assistance in our power. Also their two medical men have with me made some fourteen examinations of sick natives, and have made up medicines, &c., for their use, and we are greatly pleased with their kindness and evident ability. We have been most kindly received by all, and good conduct is strictly enjoined by Colonel Lasserre and his officers upon all the company. From their Sub-prefecture none are to land here without a permit from their chief and myself, and all dealings with us are to be fair and open. Furthermore, the Colonel or Admiral has placed at my disposition the steam launch should I wish to visit any native settlement."

At a later date Mr. Bridges remarks:—"The Prefecture has been so happily and wisely established, under the able parental care of Colonel Lasserre, that we rejoice sincerely over it, seeing the great advantages accruing to the natives and to the Mission in consequence. Every assistance has been promised us, and much already given. *Colonel Lasserre richly deserves the esteem and best thanks of our Committee for the guarantees he has officially and privately given us of the continued independence of our Mission, and the ready assistance in every proper matter of the Argentine Government, which officially recognises the worth of our Christian and humane work.* In drawing up the regulations the Colonel most courteously consulted me, and asked me to give him, in writing, the expression of my wishes on this great matter."

These regulations are the following:—

"EXPEDITIONARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

"*Ooshooia Bay*, 19*th October*, 1884.

"TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

"Considering that it is the firm resolve of the National Government to protect, by every possible means, the Mission here established, seeing that its humane and civilising objects harmonise entirely with the Government views of progress and colonisation; and considering, likewise, that, on account of the proximity of the Mission to the Sub-prefecture now established, it is necessary to regularise the relations betwen the subaltern *personnel* of the Sub-prefecture, and the ships of the nation, with the Indians (Catechumens) clothed and fed by the Missionaries, and to avoid, as far as possible, every cause of complaint on either side, by establishing relations of mutual respect and consideration: the Chief of the Expedition, who subscribes this, recommends that, on your part, you should similarly instruct your subalterns, and require of them and of your superintendent a strict compliance with the precise regulations which here follow:—Art. 1st. No individual belonging to the Sub-prefecture, or to the national ships, from quartermaster downwards, may cross the stream situated at the west of the Sub-prefecture, and close to it, without previous permission of the chief in charge, who will only grant such permission after previous accord with one or other of the Missionaries. 2nd. The Military Commander, as well as the Sub-prefect, will attend to any complaints made by the Indian men and women, or any of the Missionaries, on account of any injustice or wrongs done to them; and in case such complaints are duly proved and justified, the delinquent will be most severely punished according to the gravity of the offence. 3rd. All work done by any indigenous Indian (Catechumen) must be remunerated, and under no circumstances imposed upon them, the consent of the Missionaries being first necessary where the services of such Indians are sought for. 4th. In order to encourage the development of pastoral colonisation, the basis of which already exists in this part of Tierra del Fuégo, and it being indispensable, in order to attain this object, to insist upon the adoption of the regulations of the code in this connection, there shall be observed—and made to be observed by all—a profound respect for each one's property; all thefts of animals, killing and skinning of animals, &c., by whomsoever committed, as well as the invasion of

the domiciles or lands actually occupied by the Indians for pasturing or sowing, shall be summarily dealt with, and justice done. 5th. The traffic in spirituous drinks, whether imported or otherwise obtained, is prohibited under the severest penalties. 6th. The purchase or sale of Indians (Catechumens) without the cognisance of the Missionaries is strictly prohibited. 7th. The authorities now established in this place will cause the orders of the Supreme Government to be complied with which prohibit the export of products of all kinds, as well as of fish and seals, within the radius of their jurisdiction. 8th. The harmlessness (tameness) of the Indians, as well as the extreme misery of their lot, impose upon all the duty of aiding them in every possible way, each *employé* assisting to the best of his ability in promoting their civilisation. May God preserve you.

(Signed) "A. LASSERRE."

Under such circumstances the Committee entertain the confident hope that the action of the Argentine authorities will, under God, tend, in connection with the new Mission steamer, to develop and extend the beneficial effects of Christian civilisation not only to the Ona and Alaculoof, but to the more remote tribes of Patagonia. The epidemic of measles which has carried off so many of the native people, though a subject for real present sorrow, brings with it no small consolation to the Committee and to every Christian heart, for Mr. Whaits writes:—"But I will not write more of this sad picture, for in the midst of it all our mercies have been very great. How much worse it would have been if any of us English people had been sick! But we have all been well, and able to help each other and the natives. Also all the English children are going on well. You will be sorry to hear of the death of Leonard Burleigh; he had not been well for some time before he had the measles, and was soon taken off; he was very cheerful all through his illness—not the least fear of death. He said he felt quite sure it was much better for him to go and be happy in heaven than to stay here; it was quite a pleasure to be with him. On one occasion he seemed very hopeful after we had read together a part of the 43rd of Isaiah, and I may say the same of many others; it has been a pleasure to go among them, for in almost every house I have heard the voice of prayer and praise in the midst of all their sufferings, and their thankfulness for any little thing done for them has been great."

And Mr. Lawrence adds:—"With feelings of gratitude we are able to say our own dear children are spared, and are slowly recovering. Though our trials have now been great, we are sure that many of the natives whom we have known and loved so long, such as Samuel Mateen, Leonard Burleigh, and others, have passed away to a happier home. What a privilege to speak and pray with them, and to know they were able to express their humble submission to the will of God, and their calm and peaceful confidence in Jesus, having a joyful hope of triumph and victory over death through the finished work of Christ!" What a significant contrast to the death scenes that took place thirty years ago, in which fiendish ferocity and murder held unbridled sway, but which have given place to "joy and peace in believing," "rejoicing in hope," and "falling asleep in Jesus." The Committee desire to tender their cordial thanks to Mrs. Langworthy, the donor of £2,000, and to the many other liberal and kind friends who contributed to the building and equipment of the new Mission steamer. They would, however, add that a sum of £500 and upwards is still wanting under this head of expenditure. The work at Keppel goes on well under the good care and unwearied love of Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Mahony. The same may be said of the labours of the Rev. J. A. Dodds at Lota, the Rev. Dr. Humble at Patagones, Mr. Ferguson at the Alexandra Colony, Mr. Tyerman at Cordoba, and the Rev. H. Davies at Chuput. Mr. Walker, at Pernambuco, and Mr. Hooper, at Rio, have commenced their duties amongst the seamen with great energy and with good prospect of success. The ministrations of the Church, and the Evangelistic work amongst the Brazilians, are being still carried on by the Rev. Dr. Cross at Saô Paulo and Santos. The Committee continue to receive the most satisfactory accounts from the Bishop, as well as from other quarters, of the arduous labours of the Rev. Dr. Conder at Fray Bentos and in the vast camp district he has under his charge

and they earnestly trust and pray that his health may be soon completely restored. The Rev. J. Dominguez is enabled to report good progress at Concordia, and Mr. Bowring at Salto; and the Committee recognise with pleasure that Mr. Dominguez and his people sent in a joint contribution of £52 towards the "New Mission Steamer" Fund. Accounts received from Rosario clearly warrant the hope that the work so well and worthily begun by Mr. Coombe, and continued by the late Mr. Lett, will be carried on by the new Missionary Chaplain, the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, with equal fidelity, energy and discretion. The work there is greatly on the increase amongst the English-speaking, native, and sea-faring populations, and more men are needed; but this need the funds of the Society are not at present adequate to supply. The Committee regret that in reference to Paraguay and Patagonia, where the Committee are strongly urged to take up Missions to the Indians, there is the same need of funds. The appointment of a Missionary Chaplain to Panama, in succession to the late lamented Rev. A. Lockyer, is still in abeyance, pending certain contemplated Diocesan changes, and in the hope that the Bishop of Jamaica may find a suitable man to fill the post—suitable not only in faith and zeal, but in physical constitution. The Committee wish to record their warmest thanks to the many friends who have given "Sales of work" and parcels of clothing; also those who have held Drawing Room Meetings in aid of the Society; and finally to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Christian Knowledge Society, for the grants of books and tracts which they have most kindly and liberally made in aid of the work.

The Most Reverend CHAIRMAN, who was hailed with cheers on rising, spoke as follows:—It gives me great pleasure to be here to-day. I have come from the country on purpose to be here; and, at the same time, I have to regret very much that I must undertake a task which was not originally intended for me. The adoption of this Report was to have been moved by the eloquent Bishop of Derry, and although we are all satisfied that he is doing his duty in Ireland in the very best way, we cannot but regret for ourselves that we are missing an opportunity of hearing him put in his own magnificent language such remarkable scenes and events as have marked the Society's history this year, remarkable as it is for the greatness of its enterprise and for the vastness of the scale upon which it proposes to go forward. If this Society proceeds as it has begun it must become very great indeed. The work appears to me, from all I can learn about it—and I have studied the Report very carefully—to be done in a thorough, steady, earnest, progressive way, and I am sure that the Spirit of the Lord is animating those who are doing such work under such great difficulties. (Hear, hear.) Beginning modestly, and having so great a name before us, if we only will preserve the spirit of prayer, and live in the faith that God will give great things into the hands of those who trust Him, we may believe that the work of this Society will be one of the greatest hereinafter that shall have been accomplished in the history of the promotion of Christianity. (Cheers.) The various scenes of the labours of this Society are extraordinarily picturesque. We have upon this platform the presence of those who stretch out their hands, as it were, from the very beginning of the Society to this day, and whose work in the past, and whose state of preparation for work in the future, present together wonderful scenes in the Society's life. We have here Admiral Morshead (cheers), who found the bodies of Allen Gardiner and his devoted comrades, who was well acquainted with the early history of the Mission, and assisted in planting it. Admiral Sulivan, too, is here (cheers); and we have also Mr. Bland (cheers), who is about to step into the dangerous place vacated by the lamented death of Mr. Lockyer. The Bishop of the Falkland Isles is a person round whom, as chief agent of this work, our interests centre. The Bishop of the Falkland Isles! A little spot in geography, but his church is South America, all but British Guiana, just as if there were a bishop of the Isles of Scilly, who had the episcopal care of the whole continent of Europe. One of the first picturesque associations of this day is what we have heard about the "Allen Gardiner." To Admiral Morshead I am sure it must come with a strange, thrilling feeling, to think that he whose souvenirs he brought away from that sad and most devoted mission field has, as it were, vested—and will, I trust, for generation after generation vest—with his name, and with the

living spirit of his influence, the land for which he died. This little vessel, whose adventures are told in the Report—told so graphically by the Bishop—is a living Allen Gardiner to Tierra del Fuégo.* Such a region! I recollect that my first acquaintance with it began upon a headland in Scotland, where I was reading Fenimore Cooper's "Sea Lions," and the description of Cape Horn and the natives filled my imagination upon the wild headland where I was just at that moment. It was indeed but an insignificant little thing compared with Cape Horn. It is among the inhabitants of that wonderful region that the work of this Society began; and we have been hearing of the immense call for teachers, and the wonderful field that is opening out at the other end of this little diocese of the Falkland Isles, where a marvellous work is in progress at the Isthmus of Panama. This Society would have great claims on the public, and on their liberality, if all that were known about it was that it was the only Church of England agency which attempts to deal with either the heathen or the Christians in South America. But also this Society touches so many points of general interest that we have additional ground for encouragement. When we think that it drew the attention of Charles Darwin, and made him, in his pursuit of the wonders of the kingdom of nature, realise that there was another kingdom just as wonderful and more lasting (hear, hear); and when we think that it drew his earnest support and his gratitude towards the Mission, that alone—to have drawn the attention of so great a man of science to this subject, occupied with such different things, and to have obtained from him that opinion which we are all familiar with as quoted at various missionary meetings—is a wonderful thing to have done for the cause of missions. (Hear, hear.) Another greatly interesting fact about this work is what we have been listening to with respect to the Argentine Republic, and all that Colonel Lasserre has been doing. His last word is "civilisation." For a long time past we in England, and the Anglo-Saxon peoples that belong to us, have been carrying what we call "civilisation" to the ends of the earth, and a very happy-go-lucky affair in many an instance have we made of it. To us it ought to come with a great feeling of shame that this Argentine Republic is setting about civilisation with some understanding of what it really is—that is, setting clearly before itself what are the great aims to be gained. When we think of the territory that we have ourselves acquired by fire-water, and the unscrupulous way in which we have possessed ourselves of territory after territory—I may almost say of continent after continent, of river after river—by dosing the poor unhappy natives with fire-water, we must admit that it is a great thing to see the Argentine Republic putting forth, as one of its regulations, that everything in which the Indians are concerned is to be conducted with the same strict honour as towards the white men, and that there is to be no sale of spirituous liquors under any circumstances. (Cheers.) When, also, we think to our shame that there are Indian tribes in North America with whom the name "white man" is the one that they use for "liar," when we reflect upon such an awful fact as that told to me the other day by the Bishop of Minnesota, we must indeed feel full of hope for the future work in South America now that the Argentine Republic is ready to help, saying that there shall be no profit by the making of human beings drunk for the first time in their lives, and then drunk for ever; and that there shall be nothing gained by any transaction which would be dishonourable if conducted among white men. (Hear, hear.) Now we must leap quite away to another part of the world, and while some of our friends are questioning whether the Welsh Church is worth preserving, it is something to read that that Church is doing a great work upon that continent (cheers); and to read the quiet observation with which the Report ends, and which says they do trust that the work begun by the Welsh Church will be a great means of religious union on the other side of the world, and they have reason to think that those are not vain words. (Hear, hear.) Again, we find ourselves in the midst of a strange body of Indians, who gather together with the cross in their centre, and worship it as a god. They seem to do so, at any rate; and to have strange remnants of baptism and of the Holy Communion—things that have floated down from the time when the first Jesuit missionaries taught them, and then were

* The voyage in question was made in the "Messenger," a 10-ton cutter, specially intended for the Bishop's use at the Falkland Islands.—Ed.

obliged to go away and leave them. There has been left in the hearts of these wild children of the forest a strong and burning inclination towards reviving the real meaning of all that remains with them, and which is at present but a kind of service-ceremony. Then, again, Panama must be near to the hearts of us all. It is but yesterday that Mr. Lockyer, of the University of London, went out there, full of hope, and fell so soon a victim to the climate. We trust that with more precautions and care his successor may be preserved to direct and to do the work for many years, and to sow the seed of great future good. (Hear, hear.) I should be sorry to sit down without paying a tribute to Bishop Stirling himself. I saw something of him when he was here last, and I was much impressed with the single-hearted, peaceful surrender of a very holy soul to the work which it was impossible for him to face, except by the simplest reliance on the guidance of the Holy Spirit and on God's good providence. You can scarcely read the account of his voyage in the little "Messenger" boat, when he got into that great reef, without feeling that God's presence is most closely with him, and that He has hidden him amid the war of elements in the hollow of His hand. (Hear, hear.) I was myself present at the consecration of Bishop Stirling in Westminster Abbey. I shall never forget it. It was one St. Thomas's Day, one of the darkest winter mornings that I ever was at church in. The darkness hung over the Abbey until just the end of the service, when it broke out into a very bright ray. In the midst of that bright ray I was going round the cloisters, the ceremony being over, when I saw a little scene that touched me to the very quick. There was a pretty little girl waiting at the corner of the cloister. Bishop Stirling came out in his new bishop's dress. His little daughter, the child whom I had caught sight of a moment before, sprang forward and clasped him round the neck, her eyes full of tears and her face full of love, and I thought what a wonderful thing it was to see this little child welcome her father as a bishop, and to know at the same time that it was a parting. (Hear, hear.) Since that moment he has always been in my mind. I never knew him to speak to till I saw him the other day, when we kneeled down together in my room and prayed for constant guidance and help for him. I trust there is no supporter of the South American Missionary Society who, while giving him and his work all possible material support, forgets to give him his most earnest prayers. He is in my bead-roll, and ever will be. I remember that when a boy I was on the top of the central tower of St. Ouen, at Rouen, and looking over the clerical seminary below, where a large number of the students were to be seen, I talked to my guide about the misfortunes through which the French clergy were passing at that time—so poor, so hindered in the work of education, so starved almost, officials high and low making it difficult for them to do their work at all, despised by such a large proportion of the population in their then temper, and I said, "It really is wonderful, considering all these men go through, that there are still some found to come forward to fill up their places and to carry on work which involves a life of so much disappointment, vexation, trial, and even suffering." My guide, a simple French peasant, looked at me with a smile, and said, "*Oh! monsieur, ils ne manquent pas.*" May God grant that it be so with your missionaries! (Hear, hear.) May we be able to say of them, as we have good hope of doing, that for the love of God and the glory of His great name, and that man may believe in Him who died on the cross, *ils ne manquent pas*, may they never fail! You must remember that the future of this Society depends on you, on those whom you interest in it, and on those whom you bring into it. We must earnestly commend the secretaries to the local Associations, that they may support them well, and may increase that really trifling sum which is at the disposal of the Society to deal with South America in the name of the Church. But do not forget, at the same time, that what you do and say, and the way you live, and the way in which you manifest your interest in the great missionary work which you love, may increase this Society manifold. (Cheers.)

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P.:—As you have heard words of so much encouragement and eloquence from the first peer in the land, perhaps you will permit the humblest of the Commons to add his voice, though very unequal to that of his Grace, in seconding the adoption of this Report. I have been in this room before under other circumstances, and I could not but remark, while the Archbishop

was speaking, what a great change there is in the audience as compared with the one which I saw on a former occasion. There was much of that coldness which goes most to the hearts of earnest men, the coldness which comes from apparent want of sympathy, for the room was not half full. I rejoice to see that to-day the room is quite full (cheers), and of all classes, kinds and conditions—a fact which indicates that whatever may be said elsewhere of the loss of power and ascendency by the Church over the mind of England, there is no indication within these walls that the Church is waning in its hold over the spirits of men (cheers); and my belief has long been, and is more than ever to-day, that if the Church in England is to resist its assailants, who are numerous and active, it must be by keeping quick before the minds of all who belong to it that its elastic and aggressive force is not exhausted, and that whilst we are not wanting to our neighbours and to our children, we feel that the duty of the Church of England is to be a Missionary Church. (Hear, hear.) We know that we have many competitions in the race of civilisation and under the name of Christ, but it is our honourable desire—call it ambition if you will—to be foremost in the race, and to show that we are *primus inter pares*, because we can do more work and more effectually than all the others (cheers). With your help, and the help of those with whom you are united, I have very little doubt that this Society will every year expand and extend; and when its ministers come home, if they are spared, after their turn of office, they will find that they have not been forgotten in their absence, and there will be abundant zeal, as in the case illustratively stated by his Grace, so that there will not be one spot found vacant which can be honourably filled. I have the honour to second the motion. (Cheers.)

The Right Rev. Bishop PERRY, D.D.—I have been requested by our Clerical Secretary to support this resolution, and I have much pleasure in doing so. It is always a pleasure to me to be present at a meeting in support of South American Missions, and it is peculiarly so when we have our Archbishop in the chair. That pleasure has been increased by the exceedingly interesting address—I may say so in his presence—with which he opened the meeting. I shall not occupy you long, but I would state in a few simple words my reasons for feeling special interest in this Mission. In the first place, I feel a special interest in it, and I think we ought all to do so, on account of its origin. I will not occupy your time with the story of Captain Allen Gardiner. It is probably well-known to all of you. I will only say that if there are in this room any who do not already know it, I would earnestly advise them to obtain a copy of the short history of his life. It would well repay them, and would rouse in their minds feelings which they would be glad to cherish, for in that book they would find remarkable instances of heroism, and faith, and joy, and peace in believing. But what I would draw particular attention to when I say that this Society is peculiarly interesting in its origin, is that it illustrates the old saying that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. (Hear, hear.) Not that Captain Gardiner was a martyr in the common sense of the word—namely, that he was put to death for his religion; but you know how he placed himself in a position where he actually endured death by starvation in the carrying out of his mission; and it is marvellous the manner in which this Society has grown up out of his—well, I was going to say martyrdom, and it is martyrdom. (Hear, hear.) In these events we have a cheering testimony to the truth of the Gospel. This Society was started, you may say, upon Captain Gardiner's death, and has gone on increasing ever since It might have been supposed that that death would have destroyed the Society altogether, and for a little while there seemed to be some danger of it; but a dear, devoted man, who was afterwards a clergyman in my diocese, the Rev. Pakenham Despard, took it up, with the assistance of others, and now you see what the Report can say about it. I may venture to say, as the subject has been already alluded to, that a man similar in many respects to Captain Allen Gardiner, was the late General Gordon; and I cannot but hope that his death, painful though it is, may eventually bring God's blessing to the great South American continent. (Hear, hear.) In the same manner the death of Bishop Patteson, who was killed in one of the islands of the Western Pacific by the people among whom he had worked so long, was, under God's blessing, the occasion for putting to an end the most shameful labour traffic,

as it was called, in those islands. So it is that God brings good out of evil; and we may hope that events which we lament at the time may be ultimately sources of the greatest blessing. Then I think that the Society derives great interest from the success which God has granted it in that very country, in the neighbourhood of which Captain Gardiner died. In South America and Tierra del Fuégo there is now, as you know, a flourishing Mission among the Indians; and the contrast has been alluded to in the Report between the Christian Indians there to-day and their forefathers at the time of Captain Gardiner's visit to those shores. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, the Society is specially acceptable to us on account of its work among the English settlers in the vast continent of South America, and among the Portuguese and Spanish races, as I may call them. To the latter I believe it is carrying the message of a purer faith. (Hear, hear.) His Grace has spoken of the interest taken in South American Missions by Welshmen. I intended to have alluded to the subject myself. I remember that some years ago an appeal was made to the Church in Wales from a little Welsh colony in the vast continent with which this Society deals. They complained of being without a minister, but I am glad to learn that they have obtained a missionary. There are in all parts of the world, but especially in South America, little colonies, or perhaps they ought rather to be called little settlements, of Englishmen, Welshmen, and Scotchmen. Among such as these the Society is now doing part of its great work. (Hear, hear.) There are also native heathen whom it still has to provide for; and even in Panama it is now establishing a Mission. His Grace has alluded to the vastness of the diocese of the Bishop of the Falkland Isles. We in Australia used to think our dioceses large, but there is none comparable in extent to that over which Bishop Stirling holds rule—the whole continent of South America, with the single exception of British Guiana. Your Grace has noticed the fact that this is the only Missionary Society for all that continent. I will not enter into details; but for all these reasons the Society claims our special interest and support, and I do earnestly trust that this and other Missionary Societies will be more and more liberally supported by all Christian men and Christian women in our country, for I believe the Gospel is our great strength. We may trust in the arm of flesh—in our able officers and gallant soldiers—and we have great cause for thankfulness on that ground; but what we have in England to look to is the protection of the Lord our God. Our Clerical Secretary has alluded to these critical times as times of great anxiety; but if we are faithful to our Lord and Saviour, and if, in accordance with that prayer which His Grace has put forward for our use, we are careful to live under the guidance of the Spirit of God, and to His glory and the advancement of His kingdom, seeking always the deliverance of the oppressed and the good of all mankind, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we may have good confidence that He will not fail us, but will carry us through all our difficulties and dangers, and that our country shall not, like the empires of old, suffer first a moral and then a social decay, but that we shall be preserved in the midst of all our dangers, and be permitted still to glorify God.

The CLERICAL SECRETARY here read a note from the Lord Mayor, to the effect that his lordship was prevented by an important engagement from attending the meeting.

The resolution, with a list of the Committee, was carried unanimously, and Bishop Perry took the chair, the Archbishop being obliged to leave.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of ANTIGUA, D.D., proposed the following resolution:—

"That it is a cause of much thankfulness that the Society has been enabled, through the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, the Clergy, and Lay-Missionaries, to carry on during the past year spiritual work amongst our own countrymen in South America, and, not least, amongst our sailors—and also to meet the wish and request of some of the native communities for the teachings and ministrations of the Church of England amongst them."

He said: When any of you read this Report in detail, you will feel that there is abundant cause for thankfulness, as the resolution says, for the work which the

Society has been enabled to do. It is, indeed, an immense work in which the Society is engaged. We talk of its spreading over a continent; but what is that continent? It extends in length over considerably more than one-sixth of the globe, and covers sixty-five or sixty-seven degrees of latitude—fifty-five to the south of the equator, and ten or twelve to the north—and this is the only Society which undertakes to carry the Gospel, through the ministrations of our Church, to the several communities with which that immense continent is fringed, and to the natives within it. You will all, therefore, feel that indeed this is a great work. When I was a young man, rather more than fifty years ago, I was sent as a Missionary to the Island of Trinidad, which may almost be called a part of the South American Continent, and from our windows we could look on the mountains of nearly the whole of Venezuela; and it was often a question with me what was being done for the multitudes in that grand land. At that time there was not one single missionary engaged in carrying the Gospel in the pure form in which we are allowed to have it in our Reformed Church to that whole land. How different is the account we hear now! that, with its majestic mountains and grand rivers, it is being looked after, and that the townships with which it is fringed are being visited, and that, as far as the means of this Society will permit, chaplains are being sent to carry thither the ministrations of our Reformed Church. The resolution divides itself naturally into two parts. First, it expresses thankfulness for what has been done among our own countrymen. This is a very important point, and one that will engage the sympathy of every Christian heart among ourselves; for in these cities and towns on the coast of South America there is everywhere an element of our English brethren, an element of almost every Reformed Church in Europe, and these are, for the most part, without the ministrations in which they can join; for I need not tell you that the populations are Spanish and Portuguese in nationality, and are universally Roman Catholics. You would have to see for yourselves, to form an idea of it, the joy with which the ministrations of the Church are welcomed by those who are thus condemned to live without them. I can speak of this, for I have in my own diocese a congregation gathered out of the Roman Catholic population of Porto Rico, eight or ten degrees north of the continent of South America. Thirteen years ago I was invited to go there. A revolution had recently taken place in Spain; and after Isabella was driven from her throne, a proclamation of religious liberty was put out, to the immense joy of the inhabitants, who, before that time, had not been allowed to assemble in each other's houses for reading and prayer. As soon as the proclamation came out, I was invited to go over and form a congregation. I asked a clergyman from a neighbouring Danish island to visit the people and hold a service, and nothing could be more affecting than his account of that first service. A large room was obtained, and prayers were read as they would be in one of your churches here; the ladies got up some psalmody, and the clergyman preached an affecting sermon. A Mr. Bielby, who had lived there for fifty years, and had never had an opportunity of attending the ministrations of his own Church during all that time, came up to the minister, threw his arms around his neck, and burst into tears. The service had brought to him his early recollections of home, and had brought a new life to him in his declining years. I found him a devout Christian. This instance will give you some idea of the joy which fills the hearts of those who go to those out-of-the-way towns to seek a livelihood for their families. I have a relative in Buenos Ayres, and one of the most affecting letters I ever had from her was an account of the visit of an English bishop, and of the joy it brought to her to attend a confirmation, which she had not for years had the privilege of witnessing. This is one of the blessings to which the resolution refers, as being conferred upon the English-speaking people of those countries. Then the resolution notices the work of the Society among the aborigines—among those who were utterly despised, and neglected, and oppressed in times past. The Society has been the means of reaching many of them, and in Keppel Island we have twenty under regular instruction, and natives enjoy the ministrations of the Church and the benefit of schools in Tierra del Fuégo itself and in various parts of the continent; and, as you have heard, the influence of an admirable Missionary engaged on that southern coast has been the means of

leading the Commissioner of the Argentine Republic to throw his ægis over these down-trodden and oppressed people, and to endeavour to do all that can be done to secure to them justice and their rights. The account of the influence which the character of a good man like our Missionary has had over the arbiter of the destinies of a whole people in time to come is one of the most remarkable things I have ever read. I may sum up the whole matter in the words of a Lay-Missionary, writing to a brother: "The South American Missionary Society deserves our warmest gratitude for taking up our cause so thoroughly, and our prayer is that God's countenance may be lifted up on its noble aims, and that the dew of His blessing may rest upon its faithful Missionaries, now labouring to extend the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in this great continent."

Major-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B., seconded the resolution very briefly, saying that the Society had been abundantly blessed and honoured of God.

The Rev. J. HENRY DAVIS, temporary chaplain at Rosario and Fray Bentos, and consular chaplain at Monte Video, supported the resolution, and said: I have a twofold claim on the indulgence of the meeting, for I am a young man, and this is the first time I have ever addressed a large meeting, and I arrived from South America only two days ago, and have had no time to prepare anything elaborate to say to you. I have no connection whatever at the present time with the South American Missionary Society, and therefore the little value which my opinions have is increased by the fact that they are entirely unbiassed. With regard to Bishop Stirling, I cannot emulate the grand way in which the Archbishop spoke of the qualities of that good man, but I have seen faces brighten up in the camp and the church when he has gone near, and have seen tears run down the cheek when he has confirmed old men at the same time as young children. He has been a very good friend to me, and I might occupy much of your time in speaking of him; but I must give my testimony of the Society's work in the shortest possible way. As to the work at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Rosario, in Santa Fé, including the work at the camps and in the harbour, you could not understand it unless you had been there yourself. I have counted ship after ship in the harbour, the crews of which were without a chance of hearing God's Word unless a clergyman could go to them, and have found men in the camps willing to ride twenty, thirty, or forty miles to attend a service. I have known a man ride thirty leagues after only ten minutes' notice in order to go to a service. You have no idea of the grand work which the Society is carrying on; and though there are sometimes little things that militate against it, yet by God's Providence the work progresses. It was after the death of Mr. Lett that the Bishop of the Falkland Islands asked me to go to Rosario to carry on his work, but I found that it was a very difficult thing to succeed Mr. Lett. The work he did at Rosario was a work that can never die as long as there is anyone there who knew him. He never gave in to difficulties, however great, and his energy carried him through scenes that would have appalled many stout and brave hearts. He never hesitated, even when he had the fever on him, to go and visit the worst fever cases. He was a man to whom no testimony of mine could be too great. It is important to remember that the work of the Society is a non-aggressive one. In Cordoba, the head town of the Jesuits, filled with Roman Catholic churches, there is a small congregation of English-speaking people who worship in a Protestant church under the auspices of this Society. That has never been interfered with by the Jesuits, or by the powers at the head of the Republic. At one time there was a small difficulty, because a man who had been converted from the Roman Catholic Church preached bitter sermons against it, but we had to tell him that that sort of thing never prospered. The work of the Society is, in fact, increasing ten thousandfold by the simple fact of its being non-aggressive, and, as you have heard, it has the countenance of the Government of the Argentine Republic. That is a country in which a polyglot man is very useful. Three weeks after I got to Rosario I was told that a man wished to have his child baptised in Spanish, but when I got there I found that he was a Frenchman, and I cannot describe his pleasure when I told him I was going to baptise the child in his own language. In another case a young German girl came

to my special service, and she came to see me afterwards, and asked me if there was any chance of her attending the Holy Communion. She had been confirmed at home, but had never had an opportunity of attending a Communion in South America. I gave her a German prayer-book, and went through the service with her, and she communicated in her own language. Some who are here may know Mr. Henrickson—the first man who ever took the Bible into Bolivia, and came back with his life. He began as a colporteur, and is now the head agent of the Bible Society at Rosario, Santa Fé. After he had been kicked out of Bolivia with contumely, he had the courage and boldness to go back again. It was my privilege to have that excellent man at my elbow at Rosario, and we owe him and his Society a debt of gratitude. I will not detain you longer, and I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried.

Admiral Sir B. J. SULIVAN proposed the following resolution:—

"That the time appears to have come for a Mission to the Paraguay Indians, but the Society, at present, is without adequate funds to embark in it; and that the Committee be requested to appeal for funds and suitable men to enter upon this important work."

He said the object referred to in this resolution was one which he had had very much at heart for many years. The Paraguay[illegible] were one of the most interesting Indian peoples, not only in South America, but in the whole world. It was as far back as 1845 and 1846, when he surveyed the Parana a thousand miles to Corrientes, that he first knew something of those people; but the Society had never had a mission in the whole of the province of Corrientes. It was a peculiarity about the aboriginal language, the Guarani, that it had never been beaten out by the Spanish, which was the language of the *élite*; but at Corrientes, when they spoke to the native servants they spoke Guarani, which was the only language spoken by the country people of that large province. On the other side of the river was a very interesting region, the Gran Chaco, where, strange to say, the Indians had been free to this day. The southern portion of that tribe had been but slightly touched by the Society, through Mr. Lett, whom he had been glad to hear spoken of as he deserved, for he was a man they must never forget. The Gran Chaco Indians spoke Guarani, and came across the river to Corrientes to trade; and he had always thought that a Missionary at Corrientes, when he had learned the language, would have a great field of usefulness before him. In Paraguay the aboriginal Guarani Indians held the country to this day, except that they had been governed by Jesuit Missionaries. Paraguay, and a portion of Brazil, were in the early days colonised by Jesuit missionaries, and those districts were called the "Missiones" still in Brazilian maps. In Paraguay a population had sprung up entirely under the rule of Jesuit Missionaries. He did not believe they were a very religious population, but they had been the best-governed population in South America. When he was there Dr. Francia was the dictator of the country, and he and his secret police governed it so that no man could call his soul his own. But all that time he was educating the people in schools, and they grew up without wars, while in other provinces there were civil wars and revolutions until there was only one male to four females. The Paraguayans had grown up a splendid race, and some measurements which he made of their heads were astonishing. When they thought the English were going up to help their enemy Rosas, they raised, for the first time in their history, four thousand soldiers, and sent them down to Corrientes to defend it against the invading army of Rosas, and the splendid heads of the Paraguayan natives struck him, being so different from the retreating foreheads and animal heads of other Indians. He did not make a selection, but measured the head of the first man he could find, and then the skulls of two others, and the Paraguayans themselves brought up to him a man whose head was of unusual size, even amongst them. This one was, he thought, twenty-four inches and a half round, and the others were twenty-three inches. Mr. Donovan, the great phrenologist, of the Strand, told him that if these measurements were an average in Paraguay, they were above the average of any European race. Paraguay was not a cattle country, and the people were not accustomed to the slaughter of cattle, as was the case in other districts, where

boys showed their courage by trying to be the first to run their knives into the animals. Afterwards these lads would go for soldiers, and they gave no quarter. He had had a few prisoners on shipboard, and they asked him why he had not cut their throats—they thought it was a rule of war to do so. The character of such people showed their bringing up; but in Paraguay the population had not had wars nor the slaughtering of cattle, but regular education for several generations, which had developed finer heads than many nations could boast of. Nor did they fight with knives, but one day he saw a circle made in the midst of those 4,000 men, and two men fighting in a ring with their fists, English fashion. He inquired how they had learnt it, and found that a runaway English sailor had taught them to fight so, and also to make straw hats, which they made bell-top fashion. The Paraguayans were a harmless, fine race, and it was to that race that the Society now hoped to send missionaries. He looked forward with pleasure and confidence to this being some day one of the most promising of their South American Mission Fields. To show what faith the people had in Francia, he might say that one day he had a telescope on shore, and they came round him and asked, through an interpreter, how far he could see. He told them he could see the trees on the distant range, twenty or thirty miles off. They then asked him if he could see down into the valleys between the ranges of two hills. He replied that it was impossible; but they said that Francia had telescopes that would look down into the valleys where they lived, so that he could see everything they did. And really he kept up such a system of secret police that he found out everything they did. After he (the speaker) was there, the Brazilians and Buenos Ayrians, he believed without just cause, made war on poor Paraguay. All the adult population turned out as soldiers, and he believed that half of them were killed off; but they fought in such a way as to astonish their enemies. When the Brazilians asked them to surrender, they refused, and fought to the last man, because they had been told not to surrender. They came down in boats and canoes, and boarded and carried a Brazilian vessel of war, the largest of the whole force, but they could not get below, and a small vessel steamed up and swept them off the deck. That showed what a fine race they were, and he asked the friends of the Society to help that race all they could. But it would be absolutely necessary for the Missionaries to learn the Guarani language. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. H. SHIMIELD, Rector of Wendy, and formerly Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos, seconded the resolution with great pleasure, because for some time he had had the subject of Missions to Paraguay continually before him. In South America he had frequently met those who had visited Paraguay, though he himself had not done so, and he had been asked, "Why not send missionaries to Paraguay; it is far more promising than Tierra del Fuégo?" The people were a very superior race of Indians, and capable of great civilisation. Their devotion to those in whom they trusted had been manifested in the manner in which they fought against Brazil, and they followed the tyrant Lopez to the death. He believed that owing to that war there was at present only one man to every six women in the country. If they had shown their devotion in material things, most surely they would show it to those who took to them the glad tidings of salvation, and taught them how to be Christians. At present they did not know what Christianity was. He had lately been reading the "Cruise of the Falcon," in which the kind-heartedness of the people was described; but a sad picture was drawn of their religious condition, owing to the depravity of priests of their own Church. The Society had a great field before it in the Indians of Paraguay and the Gran Chaco. They had before them what had been done among the degraded Indians of Tierra del Fuégo, and how much more could they do with the noble Paraguayans and the Gran Chaco Indians!

The resolution was carried.

Admiral MORSHEAD, formerly Captain of H.M.S. "Dido," and the finder of the bodies of Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions in 1851, proposed:

"That this Meeting earnestly hopes that the recent friendly action of the Argentine Government at Ooshooia may prove favourable to the growth of the

work, and that the Southern Mission, with the aid of the new Mission Steamer recently sent out, may, under God, greatly develop and extend both in Tierra del Fuégo and Patagonia."

He said he thought it would be a great encouragement that this matter had been recognised at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and the resolution would be communicated to the Argentine Government. Having lived in friendly intercourse with the crew of the steamer "Allen-Gardiner," he was sure that everything would be done on their part to Christianise the poor unhappy beings in Tierra del Fuégo. The gallant admiral described how, when commanding the "Dido," he called at Tierra del Fuégo to ascertain the fate of Allen Gardiner, and how, after scouring the beach with a hundred men at a time, and when on the point of giving up the search, they discovered some writing on a rock directing them to go to Spaniard Harbour. They landed there, and found the boat, the beach strewed with boxes, and—what he should never forget—the body of poor Allen Gardiner, which had lain there four months, but which, owing to the climate, was untouched by decay, his countenance as composed as if he were asleep. They gave him as solemn a funeral as they could, with the rites of the Church of England. On the rocks was a little hand painted, and a lozenge, in which were the verses 5 to 8 of the 65th Psalm. These words were prophetic, for they had been perfectly carried out. After some descriptive references to the natives, Admiral Morshead concluded by expressing his satisfaction that the difference with Captain Snow had been satisfactorily settled.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON said, perhaps he might add to what had just fallen from Admiral Morshead, that they had present among them on that occasion Captain and Mrs. Snow. In speaking of these early days, the rev. gentleman went on to say, it is right to mention that important and valuable services were given to the Mission by Captain Parker Snow and Mrs. Snow, who are present here to-day. (Cheers.) Captain Snow was the first commander of the Mission ship "Allen Gardiner," which sailed from Bristol in 1854. He took possession of Keppel Island on behalf of the Society in 1855; he selected the site on which Sulivan House was afterwards built; and on reaching Tierra del Fuégo he visited Spaniard Harbour, and, accompanied by Mrs. Snow, Mr. Phillips, and his crew, held a solemn service at the graves of Gardiner and his brave companions. Immediately after, at great personal risk, he established friendly relations with the Fuegians at Banner Cove and Button Island, discovering Jemmy Button, who was one of the few links by which it was hoped to establish Missionary communications with the Fuegian tribes. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. CARVER, late Principal of Dulwich College, in seconding the resolution, said: I think you will all agree with me that we owe a great debt of gratitude to the Argentine Republic for the action which they have taken in stretching out their hands in a friendly spirit to this great Society. There can be no doubt that many, even of the most hopeful and sanguine supporters of the Society, might rather have anticipated a callous indifference, if not an active opposition, to its efforts. God be praised that He has influenced the hearts of the rulers of the land to help forward the noble work in which our missionaries are engaged. We have heard it said sometimes of late that there is need in Missionary Societies of something more of the Apostolic spirit, something more of self-sacrifice and entire devotion of comfort, and wealth, and life itself, to the cause of Christ. I am sure that after what we have heard to-day, it must be felt that no such reproach can rest upon this Society, or rather upon those noble men who have gone forth to preach the Gospel in the vast tracts of South America. Their field of labour has, indeed, been an Apostolic one in its vast extent, and in the great variety of people, and languages, and forms of belief, with which they have come in contact. After all that we have heard on this occasion, we cannot but feel the deepest interest in the labours of those noble men who have shown that they are ready to lay down their lives for the truth, and of whom some have sealed their testimony with their blood. I think that the action of the Argentine Republic ought to have an important influence upon ourselves. Surely it ought to be at once an encouragement and a stimulus to us. In conclusion, I would earnestly ask you to give your influence, your

sympathy, and your prayers to this Society, and add practical proof of your interest as largely as you can from the means with which God has blessed you in support of the noble and beneficent efforts which it is making. I am quite sure that there is no Christian Society engaged in the spread of the Gospel throughout the world whose work has been better or more nobly done—none which, by God's blessing, has been more conducive to the spread of the knowledge of Christ and His great salvation, or to the extension of that true civilisation which is the only basis upon which knowledge, or art, or science, or secular education of any kind, can safely rest—namely, true religion.

The resolution having been put and carried, on the motion of the Rev. W. F. HANDCOCK, seconded by the Rev. H. S. ACWORTH, a cordial vote of thanks was given to the Primate and Bishop Perry, and the latter Right Rev. Prelate closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

SCHEME

FOR PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,

AND

FOR SUPERANNUATION OF MISSIONARIES

OF THE

South American Missionary Society.

1885.

I.

The Committee of the South American Missionary Society have deemed it expedient, and calculated to benefit both the Society and its Missionaries, to establish a system by which a fund shall be formed in the manner hereinafter described, from which the Committee may be enabled to make, in a single payment, or by annuities, certain payments to meet necessitous cases of widowhood, orphanhood, and old age or broken health of Missionaries.

II.

It is to be clearly understood that by establishing and maintaining this system the Committee, and the Society they represent, incur no responsibility to their Missionaries, nor to their widows and children, none of whom shall have any legal or equitable claim on the Society or any member of the Society, in respect of the fund proposed to be raised. The formation of the fund in question, and the distribution therefrom, shall be matters of grace wholly; and the constitution and management of the said fund, and the interest thereof, as well as the election of any persons to whom payments shall be made thereout, shall

be wholly within the jurisdiction and discretion of the Committee for the time being of the said Society, and not subject to Government inspection and control; and this scheme is to be read and construed as part of, or supplemental to, the General Rules of the Society.

III.

Subject to the decision of the Committee in each and every instance, grants or annuities in the case of a favourable decision may be made as follows :—

(*a*) To widows and children of Missionaries, either Clerical or Lay, who have, in the opinion of the Committee, served faithfully and well in the Society up to the time of their death.

(*b*) To Missionaries who shall have become incapacitated by age or sickness from further service, but who have up to the period of retirement, in the opinion of the Committee, served faithfully and well.

IV.

In order to distinguish the funds hereinafter made applicable under this Scheme, two members of the General Committee shall be appointed by the General Committee to act as Trustees of such funds.

V.

The fund from which the above grants and annuities are to be made and paid shall be formed by quarterly payments into the hands of the Trustees at the rate of five per cent. per annum on a sum of £200, or £10 per annum, in respect of such number of Missionaries employed, or such other rate of interest or annual sum as may be determined by the Committee from time to time. Such payment to be made from the current income of the Society as follows :—

The first. March 25, 1885, and subsequent payments on the 30th June, 29th September, 31st December, and 25th March in each year, or as soon after those dates as the Society's funds permit.

VI.

The Capital Fund accumulating in the hands of the said Trustees may be increased by special donations or legacies, or at the discretion of the Committee, by portions of legacies left to the Society's general funds; and all interest accruing on the said fund shall, on its receipt, be added to the principal.

VII.

The periodical quarterly payments to this fund shall be made

by the Finance Committee into the account of the said Trustees at the bank named as follows :

Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co.

And the accounts of the said trust fund shall be kept at the Society's office, and shall be audited yearly with the Society's accounts and the general statement published in the Annual Report of the Society's proceedings.

VIII.

All payments shall be made by the Trustees, by the direction of the Finance Committee.

IX.

The said Trustees shall from time to time invest, and change the investments, in such manner as the Finance Committee may from time to time direct, and shall incur no responsibility. The investments may be made in any securities in which Trustees are by law authorised to make investments.

X.

Should the fund increase beyond the capital sum of £2,000, the Committee shall be at liberty to take into consideration the advisability of reducing the percentage paid annually.

XI.

If the Committee shall think fit to make or pay any such grants or annuities as aforesaid, payments shall be made on the following scale, subject to the right of the Committee to deal with each case in such manner as in their absolute discretion they deem best, without being limited or bound to make any particular payment to the amount here suggested, and so that they may make a larger or a smaller payment if in such discretion they shall think fit:—

	£	s.	d.
(*a*) To the widow of a Missionary becoming his widow before 45 years of age, as a lump sum	200	0	0
Between 45 and 50, an annuity of ...	20	0	0
Between 50 and 55, an annuity of ...	24	0	0
Between 55 and 60, an annuity of ...	28	0	0
From 60 upwards, an annuity of ...	32	0	0
(*b*) For children to the age of 17, an annuity shall be given for each child:			
Provided the total amount received by one family in respect of widow and children shall not exceed	32	0	0

	£	s.	d.
(c) If there be one child only, the annuity for that child till 17 shall be ...	10	0	0

(d) A grant may be made towards apprenticing a child in lieu of all further annuity.

XII.

In the event of a widow's re-marriage, the annuity from the above fund ceases.

XIII.

Should a Missionary be dismissed, neither he nor his family shall receive any benefit from this fund; and the Committee may attach to the payment of any annuity any condition which they shall in their discretion think fit.

XIV.

If for any reason it shall appear to the General Committee that in the interests of the Society this Scheme shall cease to operate, or shall require amendment, they may either close the accounts of the said fund (and in that case the Trustees shall pay and transfer to the Society all moneys or investments in their hands), or amend the Scheme as the Committee shall think fit. In either case they shall make such arrangements as to outstanding annuities, and otherwise as they shall think fit, by leaving funds in the hands of Trustees, or otherwise.

XV.

All questions of Superannuation or Grant shall be dealt with separately as each case occurs, and all applications for consideration under the above system shall be made on a form provided by the Committee, and shall be accompanied by attested statement of age.

XVI.

The above regulations shall be printed and promulgated for the information of the Missionaries and the public generally.

Metropolitan Proceedings.

A SHORT review of work in the metropolis during the first four months of the year will, we think, afford ground for congratulation, though only in a measured sense.

Sermons have been preached by the Rev. R. J. Simpson at Streatham Common (Immanuel Church), where the Vicar, the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild, is kindly and heartily co-operating with our old friend Mrs. Cow in maintaining the local interest in our cause. The collections

yielded the handsome result of £40. Sermons have also been preached by the Revs. R. J. Simpson, J. J. Manley, and T. F. Thiselton-Dyer at St. Paul's, London Docks, and St. Thomas's, Camden Town (which are both new openings), and at St. Saviour's, Poplar. Mr. Simpson also took the annual sermon and meeting at Christ Church, Forest Hill; a meeting at Holy Trinity, Sydenham, and a lecture at Christ Church Schools, Curzon Chapel, in each case finding sympathy and success, as the results testify.

Mr. Ponder's Sunday School addresses at St. Matthew's, Bayswater; St. Paul's, Covent Garden; St. Mary-le-Strand; Christ Church, Blackfriars; St. Paul's, Old Ford, have yielded small, though highly satisfactory, results; and it is sincerely hoped that further opportunities may be given by our friends for similar work.

Magic lantern lectures have been given by Mr. Ponder in the following places:—St. Andrew's, New Kent Road; Christ Church, South Hackney; St. Paul's, Old Ford; Messrs. Maple & Co.; St. Stephen's, Old Ford; National School, Putney; St. Andrew's, Westbourne Park; and St. Matthew's, Brixton, the collections in each place varying from £5. 10s. to 10s. The Organising Secretary for the metropolis, and his Assistant, take this occasion to return their best thanks to the various kind friends who have contributed to the successful results enumerated; and they beg, at the same time, for further opportunities to make known our past and present work, and our present and future need.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for prayer on Monday, 11th inst.:

I.

That God may be pleased to vouchsafe His blessing upon the proceedings of the recent Annual Meeting, and on the weighty words of the chief Pastor of our Church, and the other speakers, to advance the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ in South America.

II.

That the health of Dr. Conder and Mr. Mahony may be fully and speedily restored.

III.

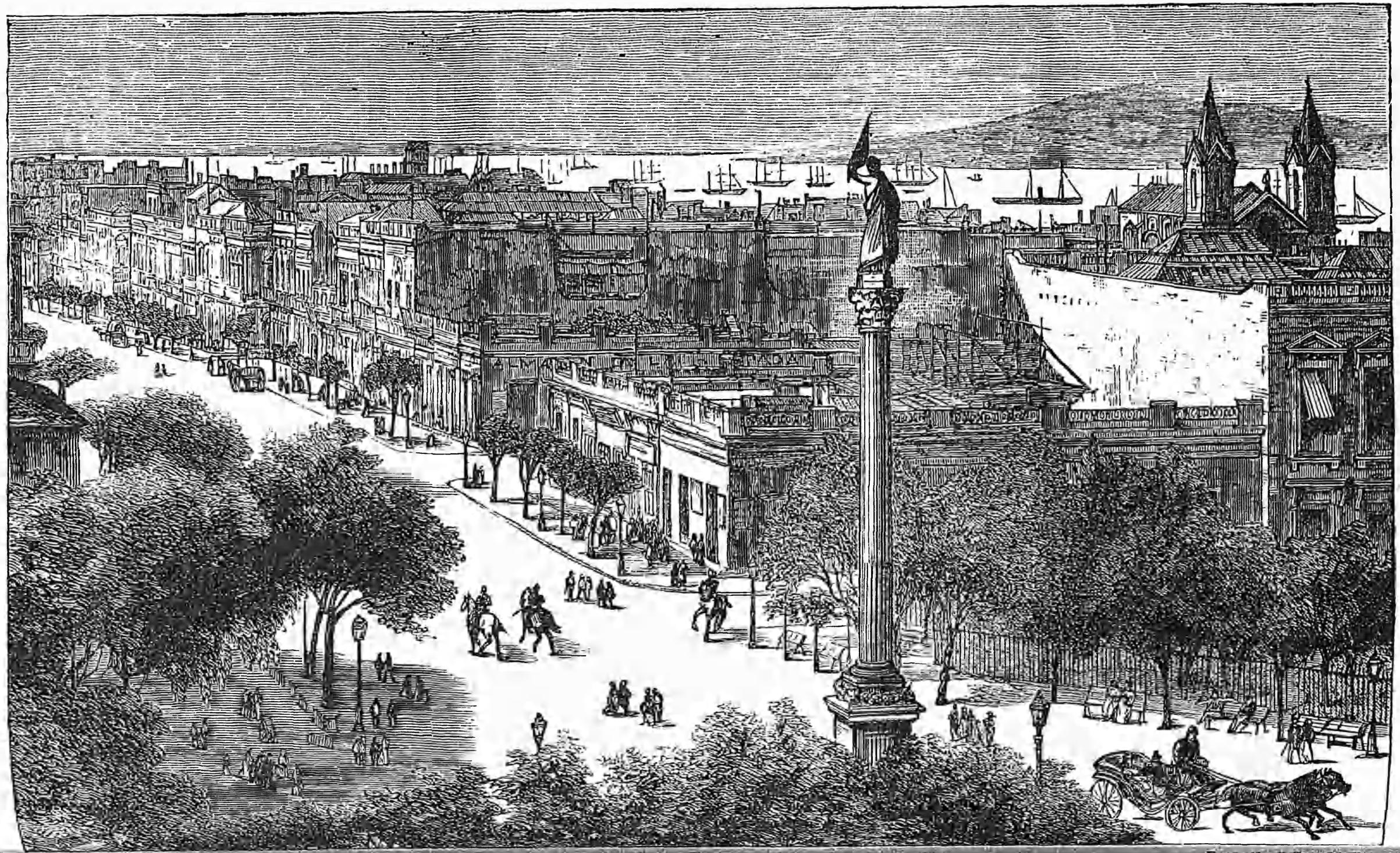
That peace may, before long, prevail in the Isthmus of Panama, and that a new Missionary Chaplain may soon be appointed to minister to the spiritual wants of our countrymen there.

IV.

That liberal aid may be forthcoming for the Rev. Hugh Davies and the Colonists of Chuput, in order to enable them to build the small churches they propose to rear in the Colony, and that their own efforts for the same purposes may be abundantly blest.

V.

That God may grant to Mr. Singer a safe voyage out to Rosario, and much success in his work there.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*April* 4, 24).
Allen, Rev. R. (*April* 17.)
Adams, Rev. G. (*April* 26.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*April* 7, 15.)
Cross, Rev. Dr. (*April* 23.)
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*March* 26.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*March* 20.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*April* 26.)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*March* 23.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Mar.* 2, 18, 31.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*April* 4, 27.)
Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs.

BUSINESS.

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

H. Morris, Esq., was unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee.

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

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the month of April was £453. 11s. 0*d.*

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is a matter of sincere regret to the Committee and the Society that A. R. Pite, Esq., owing to his removal from London to Ramsgate, has felt it his duty to resign the post of Chairman of the Committee which he has so ably filled for 18 years with so much advantage to the Society, and so much pleasure and satisfaction to his colleagues, who rejoice, however, that he still continues a member of the Committee.

The important post thus vacated has, at the request of the Committee, been undertaken by H. Morris, Esq., one of the Chairmen of the Finance Committee, who, accordingly, took his seat for the first time on Tuesday, the 12th of last month.

Mr. D. W. Bland has been appointed Missionary Chaplain to Panama, in the place of the late lamented Mr. Lockyer, and started from England for his destination on Monday, May 18th. Mr. Bland was born at Demerara, and has worked for some time in Jamaica as a Lay Missionary under the present Bishop of Jamaica, who has promised him ordination on his arrival at Kingston, before proceeding to take up his charge on the Isthmus. We earnestly trust Mr. Bland may take up in the same spirit the work so faithfully and vigorously begun by the late Mr. Lockyer, and may have health and strength to carry it out, to the glory of God, and for the supply of the deep spiritual needs of the thousands of our poor countrymen now labouring in connection with the great canal scheme on the Isthmus.

The Rev. J. Henry Davis, who has so lately and efficiently acted as *locum tenens* at Rosario and Fray Bentos, and spoke at our last Annual Meeting, has been appointed Consular Chaplain at Monte Video, in succession to the Rev. R. Langbridge, who, we regret to find, has been compelled, through ill health, to resign his charge.

Our indefatigable Superintendent, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, has visited most of the principal towns on the West

Coast, and had just arrived at Kingston in Jamaica before the despatch of his last letter, where he was conferring with Bishop Nuttall on the proposed appointment to Panama, &c. The Bishop is expected to revisit Lota, and some other places on the West Coast, on his return journey to the south.

Our readers will be thankful to hear such good accounts from Rosario as Mr. Adams is enabled to give in his report, and will also rejoice at the successful work Mr. Walker and Mr. Hooper are carrying on amongst the Seamen at Pernambuco and Rio.

The Committee are most thankful to hear from Dr. Conder of his improved health, and devoutly hope and pray that his valuable life may be spared, and his health fully re-established, to carry out the work he has so well and actively commenced.

We would direct special attention to the memorandum on the "Prayer Union" in this issue of the Magazine.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

THE "ALLEN GARDINER" MISSION STEAMER.

CAPT. WILLIS sends the following letters :—

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *Monte Video*,
"*January* 26, 1885.

"I am pleased to inform you we are now ready for sea, and intend (D.V.) leaving at daylight for Stanley and Sandy Point. I hear the yawl did not go for the mails, as she was engaged carrying sheep from Keppel Island to the coast ; consequently, if we do not call for them, it will be many months before they will receive them at Ooshooia. I shall make no stay at Stanley, and shall be guided by circumstances as to whether I call at Keppel Island or not. I have no desire to do so, except for the interest of the Mission. I was sorry to be compelled, on account of thick weather, unknown current, and want of coal, to take a pilot, and to be obliged to tow to anchorage in the inner harbour, where the pilotage is compulsory, also to be obliged, on account of damage, to get a new main-boom. I intend cutting the old one for a fore-boom

and the fore-boom for a main-gaff, at some future time, and so make the vessel fit for contending with the elements of the South.

"The internal pipe to one of the air-pumps has been found necessary, and has been rectified, the artificers from H.M.S. 'Ready' assisting on board. The tube was made ashore; and we are now expecting to leave in an hour or so.

"We dined with Mr. Langbridge last evening. He is indeed very ill-looking, and seems entirely unfit for duty, and almost unable to exert himself in any way. Grateful to our Heavenly Father for past mercies, we again launch forth, praying that we may be directed aright in all our deliberations, and that we may be preserved and taken on our way aright, and that each of us may endeavour to glorify God in all we do.

"J. C. T. WILLIS.

"We missed quarantine by not calling at Rio, and a deal of expenses there."

"*SS.* '*Allen Gardiner*,' *Sandy Point*,
"*February* 27, 1885.

"We left Monte Video on January 28, having on board the mails for H.M.S. 'Algerine,' which Captain Echlin, of H.M.S. 'Stork,' was very anxious to send by me. Immediately on arrival at Monte Video, a boat came on board, offering to assist us, or do any repairs necessary. Two men were sent to assist in the engine-room, and two carpenters to fix the stanchions around the forecastle head; so you will see it was rather difficult for me to resist the temptation of going to Stanley first, especially as Mr. Lewis had written me about letters lying there for Ooshooia; and I saw a letter in the Buenos Ayres 'Standard' from Mr. Bridges, saying the Argentine vessels were doing all their work—that is, carrying their cargoes from Sandy Point; so I imagined that Mrs. Hemmings would surely be carried on to her destination in my absence. On arriving at Stanley, I met Mr. and Mrs. Whaits: they had come in the yawl for a change of scene; also Mr. Mahony, who is seriously ill. He is much thinner than when I went home, and he has almost lost his voice. Mr. Whaits will be at Keppel Island for some time to come; and I hear it is the intention of Mr. Lawrence and family to visit Keppel Island on my return from Ooshooia. I directed Mr. Gibbard to return to Keppel Island when Mr. Whaits and Mr. Mahony were ready, and take another load of wool to Stanley, and return and shear the sheep on the islands, if they were not already done, and then lay the vessel up; and if no opportunity offered, to send the men to Stanley to wait for my return, assisting Mr. Whaits in the meantime. I did not intend calling at Keppel Island, but was compelled to enter Samar, as a W. gale came on, which continued from February 12 to 14. Sunday we spent on shore, Mr. Armstrong holding two services, attended by all of us and Mr. Bartlett's numerous host. Mr. Lewis accompanied us to see Mr. Bridges and the natives who are

left in Tierra del Fuego. It is rather remarkable that whilst the Orphanage was used as a *crêche*, or hospital, only one orphan, or real inmate, died; and the majority of those now living are of the number who have at some time or other been to Keppel. Does not this show that civilisation is beneficial? There are many places where the disease has not spread to, such as Wollaston Island and New Year's Sound.

"We left at daylight on Monday, and, owing to head winds, did not enter the Straits until Saturday night, and anchored at Gregory Bay Sunday night, sunset. Monday we had a Fuegian gale, and were forced into Gente Grande Bay, where we remained 48 hours. We arrived here at 9 P.M. on the 25th, and found our dear friends and fellow-workers, Mr. Burleigh and wife. We have not been able to coal, as a French and Chilian corvette were before us. If it is calm to-morrow, we hope to clear at dark, and get on our way rejoicing.

"I forgot to mention we all partook of the Holy Sacrament at Stanley on the Sunday after arrival. Let us continue to be thankful, and trust our Heavenly Father for our future safety and welfare. May we be enabled to labour in the service of our Lord and Master for His honour and glory, and the salvation of immortal souls.

"J. C. T. WILLIS.'

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

R. J. LAWRENCE writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Fireland,*
"*January* 3, 1885.

"We have now been permitted to see the beginning of another year. Christmas, with all its joyous festivities in every civilised part of the world, seemed almost forgotten by us. In former times the season has always been remarkably quiet in Fireland—very little to remind us of what is going on in the busy world. On account of the sad circumstances at Ooshooia during the last three months (of which you have fully heard) our trials were too many to think of great rejoicings; we could not help feeling grieved and sorrowful when all around were afflicted with a disease which brought premature death to so many in a short space of time. Mr. Whaits and myself witnessed some most distressing scenes, but we are thankful to say the worst is past; though some are gone, we trust to a happier world, we have the pleasure of seeing many restored. Some are still suffering pain and weakness, others are well and strong; and, to our great satisfaction, we have frequent visits of natives from other parts,

who have not suffered in like manner, and are, comparatively, in good health. This gives us some encouragement, and we hope the disease has not been so general as we expected. We shall be better known, and also enabled more accurately to ascertain the real state of the people, when we have the facilities of our new vessel with her auxiliary steam, which we hope will speedily and safely arrive. Though our work seems to have suffered much, specially in the removal of the young, who were growing up and becoming intelligent, industrious, and full of promise for future usefulness, we must not murmur and complain. We have felt the trials of the past few months to be very discouraging—disappointment to you and all interested in the work, as well as to us ; and though we have been tried to the utmost, we trust all has been wisely ordered by Him who knows what is best, and with Whom we must leave results. May He grant us all grace, that we may not become weary, but be found faithful to the end.

"The changes which have taken place among the natives (specially at Ooshooia) during the past few years seem to have been brought about by the intercourse they have had with people from other countries. Since the first sealing vessel arrived, five or six years ago, the Indians have not been free from disease : previous to that time long illness and premature death were very rare.

"When the officials of the Argentine Government arrived we gave them a hearty welcome, when we heard with pleasure and satisfaction that all should be done to further the work of our Christian mission, giving us the promise of all the help we required, and protection if needed. The former we have gladly availed ourselves of, but, thankful to say, the latter we seek not. Everything apparently so favourable toward the natives, we thought it a special time for joy and thanksgiving ; but sorrow and trouble quickly followed, and the poor natives were unprepared for such a visitation. "JOHN LAWRENCE."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ.

THE Rev. G. A. S. Adams sends the following Report for 1884 :—

"*Rosario de Santa Fé, December* 31, 1884.

"During the year the population of the town and district have largely increased, and there has been a more than corresponding increase in the shipping of the port.

"CHURCH WORK.

"It is a matter of great thankfulness that, amid all the changes of the

year, but one of the usual Church Services has been omitted—a celebration of the Holy Communion on the first Sunday in February, when the late Rev. F. N. Lett was lying ill. Mr. Lett gave way to the fever, which had been for some time hanging over him, on Monday, January 28. On the previous evening, having changed his subject in the vestry immediately before preaching, he took for his text, 'As for me, I will behold Thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness' (Ps. xvii. 15). He died on February 8; and the manner in which he was generally esteemed was evidenced by the large Testimonial Fund subscribed to by Protestants and Roman Catholics alike.

"From this time till the Rev. J. H. Davis took up residence here as temporary chaplain, the services were taken by the Bishop during nearly all March, and again on Easter Day; by the Rev. J. H. Gybbon-Spilsbury on the first Sunday in March; by Mr. J. R. Tyerman on two Sundays; all other services having been conducted by Mr. A. Henriksen.

"The Rev. J. H. Davis took charge of this chaplaincy from May 18 till the arrival of your chaplain on October 8. On no Sunday, therefore, was the church closed, and the occasional services of the Church have also been regularly performed. There have been during the year 33 English, 7 Spanish, 5 German, and 1 French—making a total of 46 baptisms. There have, besides, been 3 receptions into the Church—1 adult from Roman Catholicism, and two children after private baptism. There have been 22 marriages and 48 burials.

"It is impossible to furnish any information as to Communicants, as the roll has not been accurately kept during the year. The offertory for the year, despite the fact that the offertory was omitted on eight occasions, has reached the sum of £150. 17*s*. 7*d*.

"The Sunday School work has been regularly carried on; the English portion under the superintendence of Mr. H. Martin. The infant class, previously taken by Mrs. F. N. Lett, has been undertaken by Mrs. W. Barnett. The Spanish portion, under the superintendence of Mr. F. G. Studdert, which meets at 9.30 A.M. on Sunday, seems to have been efficiently carried on.

"*Church Officers.*—Chaplain, Rev. G. A. S. Adams; churchwardens, Mr. William Barnett, Mr. William Robinson; vestrymen, Mr. John Eggington, Mr. Henry Fisher; organist, Mr. Thomas Williams; choir leader, Mr. A. A. Knight.

"The hours of Church services remain unchanged.

"*Day School.*—Principal, the Chaplain; master, Mr. Thomas Williams; mistress, Miss Knight.

"Owing to the change of mastership in the end of November, the school has suffered a temporary depression, from which it is fast recovering; but during the year the attendance was fully up to the average of 1883.

"The death of Mr. Lett made it impossible for a time to carry ou

the plans for erecting new school buildings. The need, however, is so urgent and so generally admitted, that the time cannot be distant when the plans will be proceeded with.

"SHIPPING.

"Want of assistance renders it impossible for the Chaplain to undertake this branch of the work; though all are glad to welcome in St. Bartholomew's Church any members of the crews; and this was fully realised by Mr. Lett. In the second half of December there could be counted from the mast of one vessel no fewer than 60 ocean-going sailing-ships and 11 ocean-going steamers. On the last five Sundays of the year services were taken voluntarily by Mr. A. Henriksen on board some Norwegian vessels, and these services, if viewed as an experiment for bringing the crews to service on shore, were highly successful. After the first two of these services, there were always some from the vessels at morning and evening service in the church, whilst at some other hour they had a service on board. But, to develop this work, regular visitation of the ships during the week is requisite; and for this there must be a properly appointed agent, working with and under the superintendence of the Chaplain.

"CAMP DISTRICT.

"Services have been held as regularly as circumstances have permitted, but it is, of course, impossible, with the rapidly developing work of Rosario, for the districts lying outside of it to have that pastoral supervision which is so urgently needed."

"*Rosario, January* 14, 1885.

"The Chaplain visited Cordoba in December for the quarterly celebration of the Holy Communion. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Stirling and Rev. J. H. Davis had visited this city previously to his arrival.

"Owing to the short time he has been in the country, and the fact that he is aware that Mr. J. R. Tyerman is sending home direct a full report of the work, he feels he is not in a position to make any comment upon it.

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

Alexandra Colony.

GRAN CHACO.

FROM Mr. J. Ferguson we have received the following letter:—

"*Colonia Alejandra de Santa Fé,*

"*March* 9, 1885.

"I have just received, per last mail, the 'books,' almanacks, &c., with an inclosure from Mrs. Percival. The weather has been very unfavourable during the past two months, as we have suffered much from the intense heat, heavy rains, and mosquitoes. The latter have been quite a plague

this season, owing to so much rain ; they tormented us night and day, and the only remedy is to fill the house full of smoke, by burning weeds at the door or inside the house. They are likely to continue for three or four weeks more, and then they will disappear for at least six or seven months. We have not been to Reconquista since December, as the river Mala Briga has risen so high we are unable to take the 'trap' across, but we have been to the California Colony, San Javier, and received, as usual, a warm reception from Mr. MacLean, one of the oldest settlers in that part of the country. We left home at 4 A.M., and arrived at the estancia, a distance of six leagues, at 6.35; we rested half an hour, and proceeded seven leagues farther, when we allowed the horses to graze for half an hour, and finally arrived at our destination at 4.30 P.M. Next day I arranged to have a service at 7.30 in the evening, in Mr. MacLean's large dining-room. About the time appointed all the English-speaking families were fairly represented, 27 in number, and after the address I baptised one child and gave away two 'French Bibles,' a few books entitled 'The Royal Invitation,' and a number of tracts, including portions of the Prayer Book in Spanish. Before all the people got comfortably seated in their carts and on their horses it was close upon 10 o'clock. One hour later we were on the road, homeward bound. We travelled all night, sometimes passing through dense woods and thickets, and passing by places a few years ago frequented by the most savage Indians. Everything was very quiet all the way, the moonlight was almost as clear as day, and we arrived home at 8.30 next morning. Mrs. Ferguson was a little fatigued, and, for my own part, I think I could have continued all the next day without feeling any ill-effects from the journey. The Sunday services in the Church are pretty well attended; frequently we have had wet Sundays, and this always forms a good excuse for not being at Church. The town Sunday-school is better attended than it ever has been, but it is very difficult to make the children take an interest in getting off a lesson well. The big boys are fond of hunting, and although they have a great deal of time during the week they always look forward to Sunday as a holiday, and just now the River Parana is rising fast, and the Banado is almost covered with water, so that deer, &c. are passing over the high ground, which offers a great temptation to boys such as these. The day-school became vacant in December last. As it was built by the colonists at Mr. Lett's request, and under his directions, but in no way connected with the Government, I made it a private Mission School, and opened it as such at the first of the year. I have 21 names on the roll, 15 is the average attendance; this includes all the children in the neighbourhood from two to three leagues distant. We will soon remove to our cottage a few miles from town; it will be more central for the Sunday-school, and I can have an afternoon Sunday Service, besides the advantage of bringing many to Church on Sunday morning

who either cannot ride or cannot make up their mind to come. Mala Briga is becoming quite a large place and an English settlement; we intend beginning monthly services there in a few weeks. We are all well.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

CONCORDIA.

THE Rev. J. Dominguez writes:—

"*Concordia, Entre-Rios, A. R.*

"*February* 25, 1885.

"How repeatedly one is made to testify to the truth of the adage, 'Man proposes, but God disposes!' I had even commenced writing my report last week, when an accession of fever, in consequence of severe cold (taken in the camp), compelled me to forego all duties and to take refuge in bed, where I sufficiently suffered for three days; and even yet, although about again, I feel very far from my usual self, and therefore on this occasion you will kindly excuse brevity.

"Many thanks for the very acceptable parcels of tracts and almanacks that were safely to hand, and are now being distributed.

"The land presented by Mr. Robinson for the new church is now legally the property of the South American Missionary Society; and I had hoped to have had the fencing-in already begun, but the surveyor has not yet been able to attend, by reason of accumulation of work.

"With regard to my duties in general, I have no special point of interest to offer, further than the satisfactory continuance of the progress already recorded.

"With kind regards and Christian wishes from Mrs. Dominguez and myself.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

Brazil.

RIO CLARO.

WE have received the following Report from Pastor Zink:—

"*São João do Rio Claro, April* 1, 1884.

"I am behind with my report this time, and I humbly beg your worthy committee to excuse me once more, as I have been very busy with the building of our church, besides many pastoral occupations. In order not to be more backward, I send the report of the first quarter of this year as well.

"As regards my Evangelistic work, I have done all that is possible;

visited the places in which I usually preached last year, except Limeira, where I had not a house for worship, and where I found the people so cold that I could not preach there again. In the last quarter of last year I preached 53 times; 40 times in German and 13 in Portuguese. The number of services at Rio Claro was 24 in German, with an attendance of 37 persons. I preached 11 times in Portuguese to an audience of 20 persons. Twice I visited the colony of Ybicaba, and 17 attended Divine worship. On account of the rain I could only preach once at Araras to 27 persons. At Lema four times I preached to 15 hearers. I visited Santa Barbara once, and I had 22 hearers; and at Rochina I held services, the attendance being 32. I preached twice at Campinas to 22 persons. I was in S. Paulo once, and preached to 45 persons. I went once to Caldas Station, Fazenda Barreira, and had 60 hearers, and once to Friedburg, where I had 54 hearers.

"During these three months I baptised 29 children, viz.: 8 at Rio Claro; 1 at Leme; 1 at Pirassununga; 2 at Campinas; 2 at Friedburg; 7 at Barreira Colony, Caldas Station; 7 in Sao Paulo; and 1 at S. Jozé dos Campos. I celebrated 12 marriages, viz.: 5 at Rio Claro; 1 at Pirassununga; 2 at Campinas; 3 at Barreira, Caldas, and 1 in Sao Paulo. The number of communicants was 19; 2 at Rio Claro, and 17 at Santa Barbara. The candidates for confirmation were 5 at Santo Barbara. One burial at Rio Claro. The collections amounted to 512 mil reis, as follows: 96 at Rio Claro; 80 at Leme; 7 at Pirassununga; 17 at Araras; 15 at Campinas; 70 at Friedburg; 44 at Rocinha; 60 at Barreira; 50 in S. Paulo; 38 at S. Joze dos Campos; 35 at Santa Barbara. I have nothing very important to say about all these places, except that the Brazilians at Pirassununga are well inclined to hear the Gospel, and therefore I hope to visit that place now and then with a good result.

"In the first quarter of this year I preached 42 times; 36 in German and 6 in Portuguese. The rain several times hindered the people from coming to the service. The number of services at Rio Claro was 24 in German and 5 in Portuguese; the attendance at the former was 51, and at the latter 32. At Ybicaba I preached twice to 17 hearers; in Sao Paulo once to 60; at Friedburg twice to 49; at Campinas twice to 22; at Rocinha three times to 50; at Santa Barbara once to 20; at Araras once to 40. I preached besides at Pirassununga once in Portuguese, to 35 persons. I baptised 25 children—5 at Rio Claro; 9 in Sao Paulo; 3 at Santos; 3 at Campinas; 1 at Friedburg; 2 at Rocinha; 1 at Santa Barbara, and 1 at Pirassununga. I did not celebrate any marriage. I had 1 burial at Sao Carlos do Pinhal, and 1 at Araras; the former of a head of a family, the latter of a child eight months old. The candidates for confirmation were 17 at Rocinha. The number of communicants was 51; 48 at Rocinha; 2 in Sao Paulo; and 1 at Sao Carlos do Pinhal. The collections amounted to 449 mil reis, viz.: 108 at Rio

Claro; 45 in Sao Paulo; 40 at Santos; 10 at Sao Carlos do Pinhal; 10 at Campinas; 56 at Friedburg; 125 at Rocinha; 5 at Santa Barbara, and 40 at Araras. In the first place, I thank your honourable Committee very much for the grant of £50 to help me in the Evangelistic work. I trust in our Lord that He will continue to bless my work in His vineyard, as hitherto, and I beg of your worthy Committee to go on with your help. Here, at Rio Claro, I can do little at present among the Brazilians. I preach in Portuguese, but the Brazilians seldom come; only young Germans who prefer the Portuguese language, and do no longer speak German well, and others who know Portuguese avail themselves of the service. At Pirassununga, both the Brazilians and the Germans met together to discuss about buying or building a house for worship; but as the Rev. da Gama is against it, as I am told, perhaps it will come to nothing. He sent me word to say that his rooms were at my disposal, if I liked to accept his offer. I have not yet decided upon accepting it. About Rio Claro, I have to mention that the new church that the Germans built was inaugurated on the 9th of March. The Rev. Müller helped me, and preached in the morning to a congregation of about 300 persons. In the evening I preached in Portuguese to about 100 persons. The Germans did all they could to finish the building soon. It is not plastered outside, for want of money. They contributed generously, however. Our debt does not exceed 500 mil reis, and I hope that it will be paid off this year, in order that we may complete the work which is to be done on the exterior. Up to the present I have received 5,300 mil reis from the Germans in this Province. Several gave us timber, others offered their services, and it is so that our debt is reduced. I heartily wish that the interest of the Gospel may exercise its influence over many hearts, that many may become true Christians, seeking the blessing of the Lord in this house, which He is ready to give to all that seek. Lastly, I beg your honourable Committee in their prayers to remember me and the field of my work, that I may see and experience that my labour is not in vain.

"J. J. ZINK."

RIO SAILORS' MISSION.

THE Rev. F. Young writes:—

"*Rio de Janeiro, March* 9, 1885.

"I enclose our Annual Report, and also Mr. Hooper's report for month of February. You will see by the former that the Mission is in a good state, both as regards work and funds. We have had some changes, but are now, I trust, in a fairly settled condition. I have just succeeded in taking rooms in the Rua da Misericordia, which I believe to be the best locality for the

Mission on shore. Many of the sailors' boarding-houses are in this street, the Consulate is close by, and also the ship chandlers. The Hospital of the Misericordia is at the end of the street. You can hardly imagine the trouble Mr. Hooper and I have had in finding these quarters during some weeks past. Nothing seemed to suit; either the rent was too high or the premises unfit. But we determined, if possible, to confine our operations to the Rua da Misericordia, and have, I am thankful to say, at last succeeded. Much requires to be done to make the rooms comfortable and attractive, but we shall do so by degrees.

"Since leaving Mr. Basset's, we have occupied temporary quarters in Mr. Soper's Mission Room; we find it is better to work quite independently. There is ample room for both; so he remains in Rua da Sande, at the opposite end of the city, and we work at this end.

"You will be interested in Mr. Hooper's report. I like him, and think him well qualified for the post: straightforward, honest, and at the same time earnest.

"Mr. Harrison, our able Treasurer, is on his way to England, and will call upon you. You will hear about our work and prospects from him. I hope he will be able to procure for us a good supply of religious papers and tracts. These are what we need most just now.

"Our Ship Fund progresses slowly. "FRED. YOUNG."

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1884.

In presenting their Report of the Seamen's Mission Fund for the past year, the Committee, whilst pointing out some important changes that have taken place, would record with thankfulness its continuance and success.

In the first place, in accordance with the request of the Committee, the Secretaries of the South American Missionary Society in London arranged with Mr. Thomas Hooper, formerly in the Royal Marines, to join the Mission. Mr. Hooper arrived in Rio in November last, and has been since then working for the Mission. He appears to be in all respects well qualified for the post.

They are sorry to have to report that Mr. Curran, who has so long and so ably worked with the Mission in this port, has sent in his resignation, which dates from the close of the year. Mr. Curran is not a young man, and doubtless finds the strain of the work too much for him; yet it was hoped that for some years to come the Mission would enjoy the benefit of his earnest labours and long experience.

The Committee, in the name of the subscribers, thank Mr. Curran heartily for the good work he has been enabled to accomplish.

Work both afloat and ashore has been carried on through the year. Most of the British and American ships in harbour were visited.

Service was held each Sunday in the Mission Room. The boarding-houses and hospitals were also frequently visited by the Missionary. A

regular system of relief to deserving men has been set on foot through the Missionary, who is directed to make inquiries into all cases and report either to the Secretary of the British Benevolent Fund or to the Mission Secretary. Thus it is believed that only deserving cases have been relieved.

The Mission is in much need of literature of a sound and interesting kind, especially journals, illustrated papers, and magazines; also of second-hand clothing for destitute seamen. All friends are asked kindly to contribute.

The South American Missionary Society and Edward Gotto, Esq., continue to give their support to the institution.

The special Mission Ship Fund progresses slowly. The amount so far set aside towards the "Ship Fund," namely, Rs. 2,730, is only about one-fourth of the sum required for the purchase and outfit of a suitable hulk.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for the past year. Whilst thanking those who have already so kindly contributed to the "Ship Fund," the Committee would venture to commend its claims to all friends of sailors.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—*Receipts:* Balance at credit, 31st December, 1882, 5,968$880; Subscriptions and donations, 3,094$140; Interest on deposit and in account current, 217$540; Total, Rs. 9,280$560. *Payments:* Missionary's salary, 2,100$000; Rent of Mission Room, 590$000; Boat hire, 490$000; Petties, 184$000; Balance at credit 31st December, 1884, 5,916$560; Total, Rs. 9,280$560. Rio de Janeiro, 31st December, 1884. F. H. Harrison, Treasurer.

NOTE.—From this balance of 5,916$560 should be deducted the amount at credit of the Mission Ship Fund, 2,730$000. Actual amount at credit of Seamen's Mission Fund, per 31st December, 1884, Rs. 3,186$560.

COMMITTEE for 1885: The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, President; The Rev. Fred. Young, M.A., Secretary; Francis H. Harrison, Esq., Treasurer; E. W. May, Esq.; R. Norton, Esq. (abs.); E. A. E. Phipps, Esq.; A. Tootal, Esq.; L. Schwind, Esq.; C. C. Andrews, Esq., Consul U.S.; W. Ford, Esq.; R. S. Quayle, Esq.

Mr. Hooper reports as follows:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch, March* 3, 1885.

"I have much pleasure in preparing this my February report of work done by the Mission; my attendance at the Hospital has been regular; I still find opposition to the work of distribution amongst the men: in fact the Sister nurse tells me point-blank that I must not give either tracts, cards, or even newspapers to the sick; that the Hospital provides reading matter for those desiring such. I have made inquiries concerning same, and find that English and American seamen can some-

times get a German work, and sometimes a Life of the Saints ; these are not at all interesting to the men. I must work on patiently, waiting for the time when religious toleration in the Brazils will be something more than mere words. I have made frequent visits to the 'boarding-houses' during the month, and find some few fair specimens of their class, whilst others may be classed as 'dens.' I find the men well inclined to hear the 'Word.' Occasionally I meet with a rebuff, but, as a rule, the men are rather partial and attentive to what I have to say, coming to me in their troubles and asking advice. I hope to make more progress amongst them still, as I become better known by them. I have only held Divine Service on two occasions on shore, owing to local difficulties ; I shall therefore be very glad to get suitable rooms as soon as possible. This is no very easy matter, but will come about in due time ; in the meantime I must do the best I can under the circumstances. I can report more favourably of the 'Work Afloat,' as during the month I visited fifty-eight vessels ; some visits were, however, for the second or third time, so that I visited forty-one different vessels during the month ; the names and number of times visited are as follows : Vick and Mebane (3), Nevado (3), Harriet Upham (3), Vere (2), Minnie Burril (2), Adelaide (2), Nor'-Wester (2), Gordon (2), Anna (1), H. B. Cann (2), Mark Twain (2), Martha Reid (2), Mornington (2), Albemarle (2), Wanderer (2), St. Kilda, Codan, Merrimac, Gryfe, Ringdove, Mary Ann, Diana, Rozella Smith, Rowena, Nicholay H. Knudtzon, Familiens, True Briton, Isabella Balcam, Julia Rollins, Charles Platt, Terra Nova, Aldine, Serene, Norseman, Commerce, Dom Pedro, Grey Eagle, Aurelia, Flash Lights, J. B. Mackay, and Derwent, once each. I held service on board of such ships as occasion offered, and in all cases liberally giving tracts, papers, &c. It is a source of anxiety sometimes as to how I can meet the demand ; and, even now, I am restrained from making as many visits as I could wish, for I find the bundle of papers act as a kind of passport. True, I have once had the papers thrown at me by an indignant captain, who would not let his men have them, neither would he allow me to board his ship. That, up to the present, is about the only opposition I have received afloat. I hope to work along steadily at this branch until every ship bearing the British flag shall have been visited at least once by me during her stay here at this port. I think this is about all I have to report this month.

"THOMAS HOOPER,
"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

PERNAMBUCO MISSION TO SEAMEN.

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*February* 27, 1885.

"Your missionary herewith lays before you this report of another month's work. As the sugar season is nearing its close, the number of

vessels entering the port is consequently smaller. But to 16 of those that have called here, or that have entered, reading has been given and the sailors spoken to. Two vessels that have come in this month have been here before, and received some reading on their last visit. A sailor of one of these vessels, on receiving some reading, said, 'The last lot of reading you gave, sir, I took home to my wife, and she was very pleased with it.' This, it is hoped, is not a solitary case, but we trust that many more such may come to light, and that husbands and wives alike may receive benefit from the efforts put forth here to spread the knowledge of the Gospel. During the month the hospital has been visited nine times and the prison six times. One old man died in the hospital in the early part of the month. He was spoken to very earnestly and plainly, and his danger pointed out. On asking for the address of his friends, he at first objected, but on being pressed for it he gave it, stipulating, however, that they should be written to only in the event of his dying. His death took place soon after; but he was again spoken to by me the day before his death. On the following day I was at the hospital, and was informed of his death, and communicated the same to his Consul, who would write to inform his friends of it. At the same time, another sailor in hospital requested me to take the address of his mother, so that I might write to her in case he too should die. But our opportunities of speaking to these men as we would wish are restricted, and speaking forbidden by the Sisters. On the men entering, they are requested to don a robe and attend mass. As this act brings them a little extra food, many of them comply with it, and they are then called Catholics. With these, I am forbidden to converse, and thus find the purpose of my visit thwarted in most cases. On leaving the hospital, the profession of Catholicism is thrown aside, and the men come to me for help in food, clothing, and in finding employment. At the present time there are a good number of men ashore without work. Some have come over in vessels from England, and are left on the beach at Para or Parahyba, the vessel being handed over to Brazilians. These men receive no proper discharges, and hence find a difficulty in getting another ship. Nineteen men have had food and clothing given them during the month. One notorious character was taken on board a vessel in which he had shipped. Having some money to spend he would not stay there. Needless to say, he lost his vessel, and lost and spent about 100 milreis in two or three days. He has since obtained another vessel, and is likely to go away. We have received notice of a grant of books from the British and Foreign Bible Society, for which we are thankful. This closes the account of another month.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

Chili.

LOTA.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

"*The Parsonage, Lota,*
"*March* 6, 1885.

"You will, no doubt, be glad to hear that the work of this chaplaincy continues to be, as usual, quietly progressive. There is neither ostentation nor noise, yet I believe real work is being done for God; for not only is there an increased, and increasing interest, in all matters connected with the Church, but, what is better than all, I see some who, amidst much conflict with self and the world, are, I am convinced, 'pressing toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' When thus we see the plants growing and increasing daily, amidst much to retard, to stunt, and to blight, then indeed 'the joy of the ministry' is ours, and one cannot help lifting his heart up in gratitude to Our Heavenly Father for these 'drops of blessing.'

"Since the close of the former Bible class, I have opened another in Boca Maule, or Las Minas de Schwager. There are at present only a possible five to attend it; but I believe there will very rarely be an absentee. We have taken up the Book of Genesis for study. I hope to be able at some future date to tell you of more extended work at Maule. Perhaps a regular service, which I have long desired, may be arranged for.

"We are looking forward with pleasure to the bishop's return visit, and expect great benefit to accrue to our church and community by it. The churchwardens and myself, and not a few of our community, are looking forward with hope to the consolidation of the Church constitution, concerning which I wrote some few months ago.

"During the past month the organist of our church, Miss Price, was married to Mr. L. P. Noreys, captain of a British barque trading on the coast. After the legal ceremony had been gone through, I had the great pleasure of marrying them according to the rites and ceremonies of our Church, in the presence of many spectators, among whom was a fair number of Chilians.

"Miss Price has taken duty as organist for about four years, about half that time having sole charge. She has been most constant at her post (which is entirely voluntary), and deserves, therefore, and I heartily accord it, great praise.

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS.'

MONTE VIDEO.

THE South American State, of which Monte Video is the capital, is officially known as the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and familiarly called the Banda Oriental from its geographical position at the eastern side, or left bank, of a large river from which it takes its name.

Monte Video was originally built on the seaward and narrower end of a small cape, or, as it is sometimes called, a peninsula, at the mouth of the River Plate; an estuary where, at this point, the water is salt, as it is for many miles farther up in the direction of Buenos Ayres. About half-way towards the inland extremity of the cape there existed till quite recently the remains of the citadel of the first Spanish colonists, and of the gateway and walls of the old city. The population of Monte Video, including the environs, is from 100,000 to 120,000.

From "The Republic of Uruguay," published by Mr. Stanford, we make a few extracts giving a general description of the city :—

"On entering the bay or harbour of Monte Video the most prominent object is the *Cerro*, or Mount, from which the city takes its name.

"The principal public buildings, and the more important and business portions of Monte Video, are still within the boundaries of the old walls, but of late years the city has gradually extended over the wider part of the cape and on to the mainland. According to the plans formerly laid out by the municipal authorities, in parallel lines of streets, arranged at right angles to one another, and enclosing blocks or squares of regular dimensions, Monte Video will in course of a few years spread over a very large area; and from its picturesque and healthy situation, open on two sides to the sea, and in other directions bounded by hill and stream and grassy plains, it should have scarcely a rival in South America as a place of residence.

"The city has its public libraries and museum; and the port being in daily communication with Europe, by steam or telegraph, the residents are thoroughly conversant with the politics and doings of the rest of the world. The native families of the better class are well educated and refined. The younger members of a Monte Videan household generally speak English.

"The warehouses, the wharves, the shipping of the port, and the lofty custom-house buildings produce a favourable impression on landing. In its general characteristics, Monte Video is perhaps more European than any city in South America. Viewed at a distance, it rather resembles Cadiz in respect to its position, and the flat roofs of the houses, with their turrets, or *miradores*, as they are called by the inhabitants. On nearer inspection, its symmetrical blocks of one or two storeyed buildings are not quite so imposing. The streets, well paved—but to Regent

Street notions roughly paved—run at right angles to one another. The houses, mostly of one storey, with one wide entrance, and the windows protected by iron bars, or *rejas*, sometimes gilded and ornamented, but generally plainly painted, have a somewhat monotonous aspect. To a visitor from Northern Europe the ground-plans of the houses have nevertheless a novel as well as an archæological interest. Within a very little, the several parts of a Monte Videan dwelling of the better class answer to the *vestibulum*, *ostium*, and *atrium* of an ancient Roman villa. In the middle of the courtyard, or *patio*, is a cistern, or *aljibe*. The *patio* is often filled with flowering plants and shaded by vines, and during the summer days by an awning, and is adorned by fountains and statuary. The favourite flower, which grows to great perfection, is the Cape jessamine; but the rose, the camellia, the magnolia, violets, and carnations, and other familiar flowers of the temperate zone, as well as those of the regions bordering on the topics, flourish in abundance, some of them flowering nearly all the year round in the suburbs of the city.

"The exchange, or *Bolsa*, in Monte Video, as well as the *Solis* theatre, or Opera House, the London and River Plate Bank, and some other of the foreign banks, are fine edifices—such as might be met with in any of the great cities of Europe; but the newly-arrived Englishman, in his first loiter in Monte Video, will perhaps feel that he is abroad. During the heat of the day he will not find in the streets of the city the bustle and activity of London or Liverpool. Still, when the sun is setting behind the Cerro, when the towers of the city, and the shipping in the harbour, and the bay itself, are enlivened by the evening glow and tints of the climate, a certain stir commences quite in keeping with metropolitan gaiety and pretensions.

"It is then that the river steamers take their departure for Buenos Ayres or the ports of the Parana and Uruguay."

Prayer Union for South America.

"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

"When thou prayest enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

OBJECTS.

WHILST God's people pray for the spread of His truth in all lands, and for the support of the various agencies which exist for this purpose, it seems desirable that there should exist a Special Prayer Union for South America. Each one who prays for that land will then feel his hands strengthened, and a more abundant blessing will probably follow when particular and definite petitions are fully agreed upon, and regularly offered at stated times.

Accordingly it is proposed that the following should form the subjects of MONTHLY prayer, the second MONDAY in each month being chosen as the day when all those who join the Union are expected to supplicate the throne of God.

1. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all who are interested in South America; upon all collectors, subscribers, donors, and secretaries; upon clergymen who open their churches and schools for the advocacy of the cause; for those whose houses are opened for prayer on its behalf, or for hearing what may be done to help this dark land; but especially for wisdom, prudence, energy, courage, and ability to be given to those who may devote their time to the direction of the affairs of the Mission, as Members of the Committee.

2. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all the missionaries of the Society in South America, and upon all agents who may be in any way connected with the foreign work, that they may be conspicuous for growth in grace, ability, courage, and perseverance, that they may win the confidence of those to whom they are sent, so as to dispose them to help in their work, that they may have the power to acquire the needful language or languages to translate, and to teach, so that, in a word, by their means Christ's work and salvation may become known.

3. The outpouring of the Holy Spirit on all who may enter the schools or churches of the Society, or who may in any way be brought in contact with their missionaries, and with "THE LIGHT" which they exhibit, that they may themselves become centres of light, and so be the means of saving many of their brethren; and generally on all who live in South America, whether they be Aborigines, Spaniards, Portuguese, Negroes, Chinese, mixed population, or English—that from them agents may be raised up on the Continent itself to propagate the truth.

4. That suitable men may be raised up in England, as need may arise, for work both in the home and in the foreign field; and that the Society, and the cause it is devoted to, may find increasing favour throughout the length and breadth of our land.

5. That the means may be supplied to enable the Committee to embrace the numerous openings which now present themselves on the Continent, and also to expand, strengthen, and consolidate the various parts of the work already begun, keeping in mind the command of our Lord and Master to preach the Gospel unto all nations; leaning on the promise, "Lo, I am with you alway;" and constrained by the love of Him to whom we owe everything that we have now, or hope for hereafter.

6. For special objects which are published monthly in the Magazine, with which each member will be supplied.

N.B.—It is much to be desired that the Hon. Association Secretaries will interest themselves in the formation of centres for prayer in their various districts.

For Cards of Membership, and other information, please address the Secretary, South American Missionary Society, 11 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IT is three months since we addressed our readers on the general work in the provinces, and during that period not a few sermons have been preached and meetings held.

Ireland has begun to occupy our thoughts, and as we write Mr. Shimield is at work in Counties Dublin and Wicklow. A sketch of his tour will be given in our next number.

Two most important auxiliaries recently visited are Leamington and Cheltenham. At the former the meeting was addressed by the Clerical Secretary and the Rev. Charles Baker, Vicar of Matlock, Bath. The latter kindly gave his own pulpit to Mr. Shimield, and remained over the Sunday at Leamington, preaching in the morning at St. Mary's, and in the evening at Holy Trinity. Meanwhile, Mr. Simpson proceeded to Cheltenham, preached on the Sunday at Holy Trinity, and held a drawing-room meeting on the Monday; the sermons and meeting producing over £30.

Mr. Welby, as we noted in March, has been taking a great deal of work outside the limits of the Midland District, and his help has been doubly valuable from the fact that in March Mr. Redknap met with an accident, which laid him aside for a time. Plymouth and Stoke, Clevedon, Clifton, Liverpool and York are among the important places where he has lectured or preached, and in one case, at least, has done both. At Eastwood and Rugeley he took the annual sermons.

Mr. Redknap, between May 17th and 21st, preached sermons at St. Catherine's, Cardiff, Canton, Abergavenny, and St. James', Hereford, and gave an address on our Mission work at the Militia Camp, near the last-named city.

Mr. Farmer, in addition to the Scotch work, which formed the subject of a notice in the April number, has taken a long series of lectures and addresses both in the Midland and Northern Districts. The meetings at Shrewsbury and Whitby may be mentioned as specimens, where it is impossible even to give the names of all the places visited.

Mr. Shimield reports great difficulty in getting openings in the Eastern counties. Melbourne, Luton, Harrow Weald, Bengeo, and Fyfield are among the places at which he has lectured or preached in the three dioceses specially under his care, and he will be glad to hear from any persons willing to promote our objects in these dioceses.

In conclusion we have to thank the Revs. Foster Rogers, F. Reade, W. R. Savage, and F. C. Jackson for most kindly advocating our cause in their own parishes. Were more of our *friends* to do this, our deputations could devote more time to places where, at present, no interest exists.

Metropolitan Proceedings.

IN addition to the fulfilled appointments enumerated in our last issue, we have to record three successful meetings kindly taken by Captain Poulden; one, at Wanstead, resulting in a remittance of £6. 8s. from the Juvenile Association; another at Mr. Oldham's school, Blackheath, where £2. 12s. was collected; and another at Fylton Lodge, in connection with the Kidbrooke Juvenile Association.

Mr. Ponder took a magic-lantern lecture at St. Paul's, Southwark, and another at St. Bartholomew's, Camberwell, where a kind interest in our work has been created, and is being fostered by the Rev. Henry Wells.

The usual monthly meeting of the Curzon Chapel Association was taken by the Rev. R. J. Simpson.

An interesting and well-attended meeting was held at Mrs. Watson's house, Croydon, in aid of the Society, on April the 30th. The Rev. W. H. Hickman, Vicar of St. James's, kindly presided. The Rev. R. J. Simpson attended as deputation, and gave an account of the work of the Society. The Rev. A. J. Bennoch was present, and made many interesting allusions to the early history of the Society.

On Ascension Day the annual sermons were preached at St. Jude's, South Kensington, where the Right Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.D., in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Forrest, the Vicar, in the evening, eloquently pleaded the cause of the Society. Offertories of upwards of £28 was the result.

On the same day the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, Vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, ably advocated the claims of the Society at Portman Chapel, where upwards of £26 was collected; and at All Saints', Langham Place, a sum of £21. 10s. 6*d*. was offered in response to sermons by the Rev. G. A. Arbuthnot and the Rev. R. J. Simpson. We regret to say that indisposition prevented the Rev. Sholto Douglas, the Vicar, from preaching in the morning, as he had kindly consented to do.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the special subjects selected for prayer on Monday, the 8th inst.:

I.

That the health of Dr. Conder and Mr. Mahony may be fully and speedily restored.

II.

That God may be pleased to vouchsafe to Mr. Bland, now on his way to Jamaica and Panama, as Missionary-chaplain on the Isthmus, a safe journey, an abundant blessing in his arduous work, and health and strength to bear up under the perils of a most trying climate.

III.

That the Divine blessing may be granted to the work of Mr. Walker and Mr. Hooper amongst the seamen at Pernambuco and Rio.

IV.

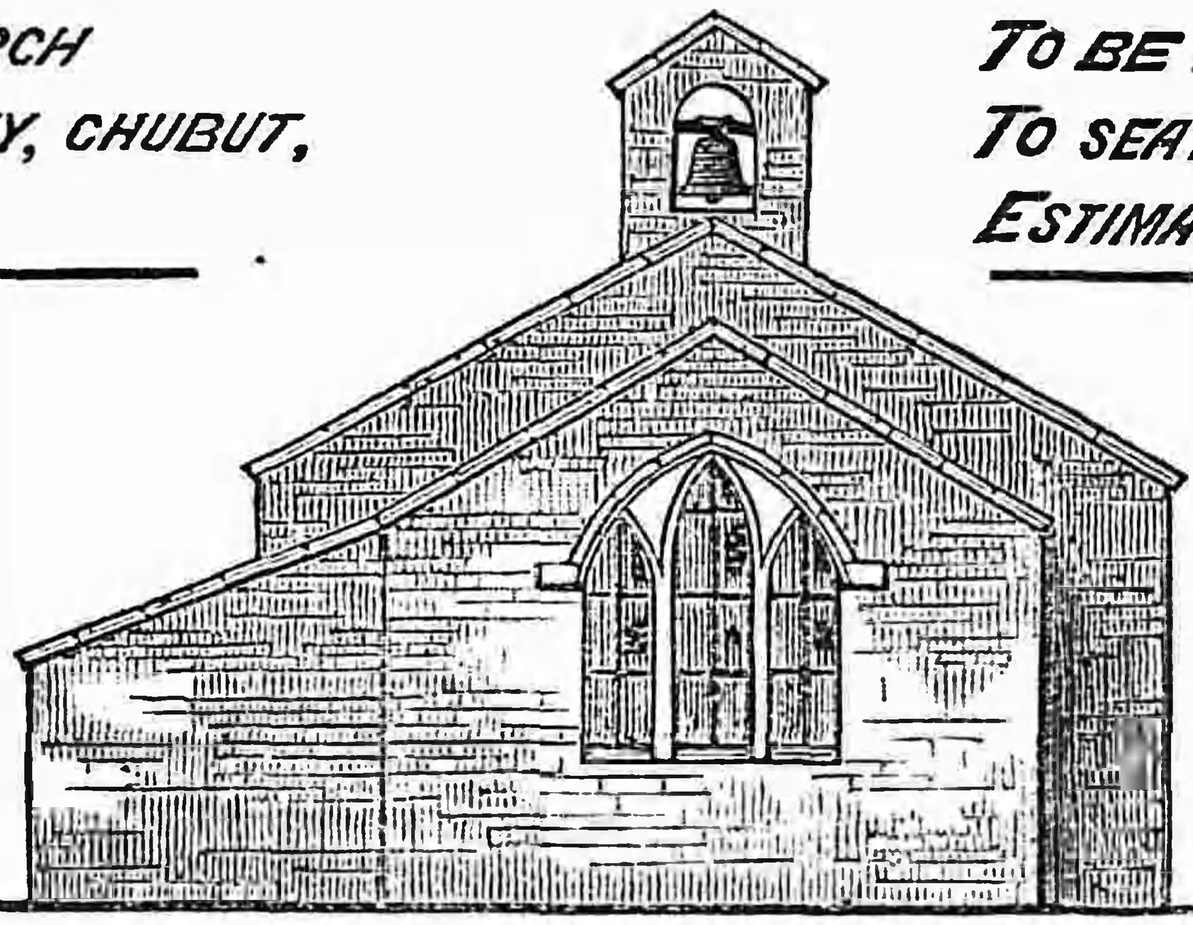
That the spiritual and temporal miseries of revolution in Panama and Uruguay may be speedily brought to an end, and peace be restored in those troubled regions.

V.

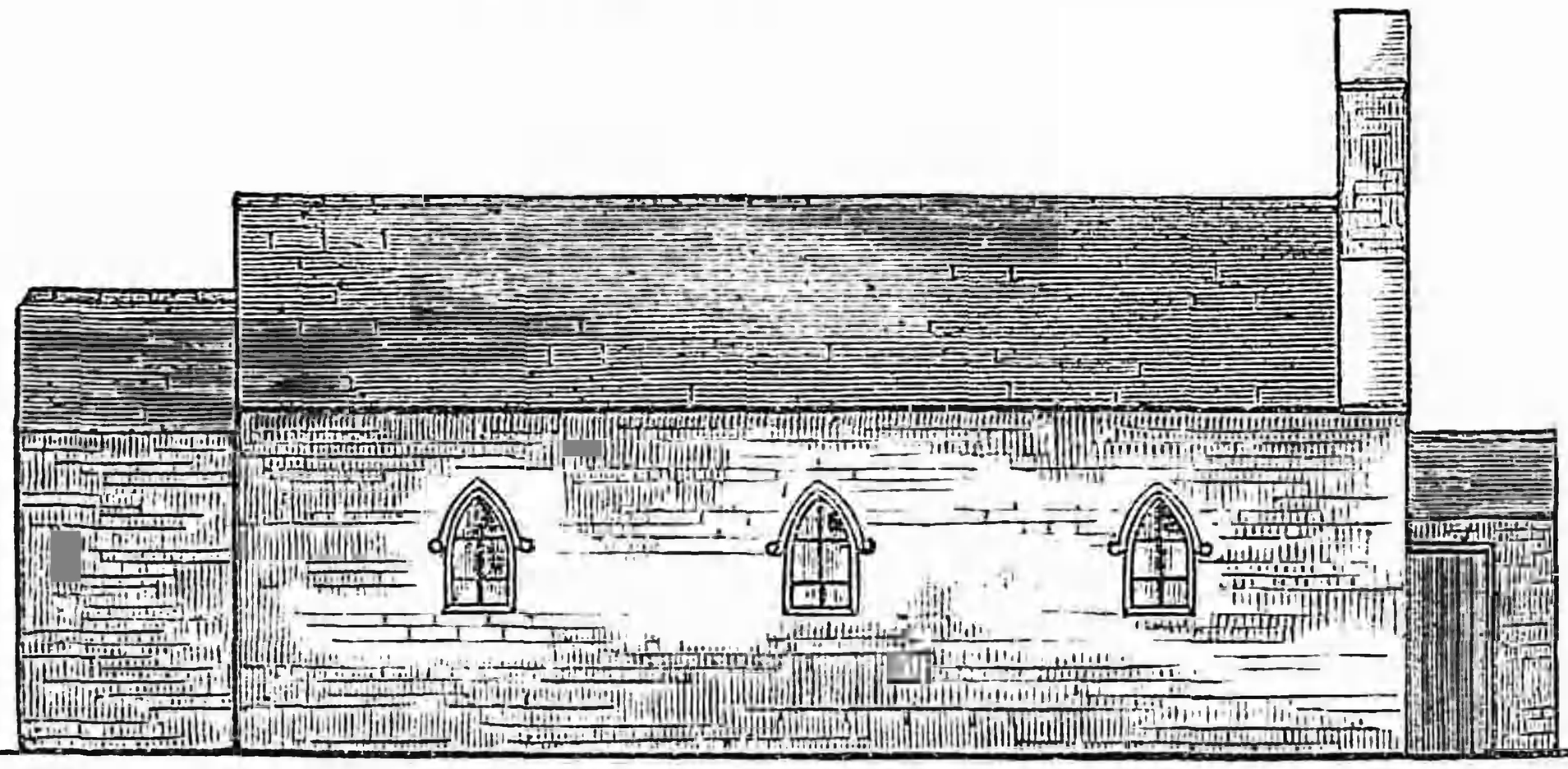
That God would graciously vouchsafe us the men and the means to carry on a mission to the Indians of Paraguay.

PROPOSED CHURCH
AT UPPER VALLEY, CHUBUT,
SOUTH AMERICA.

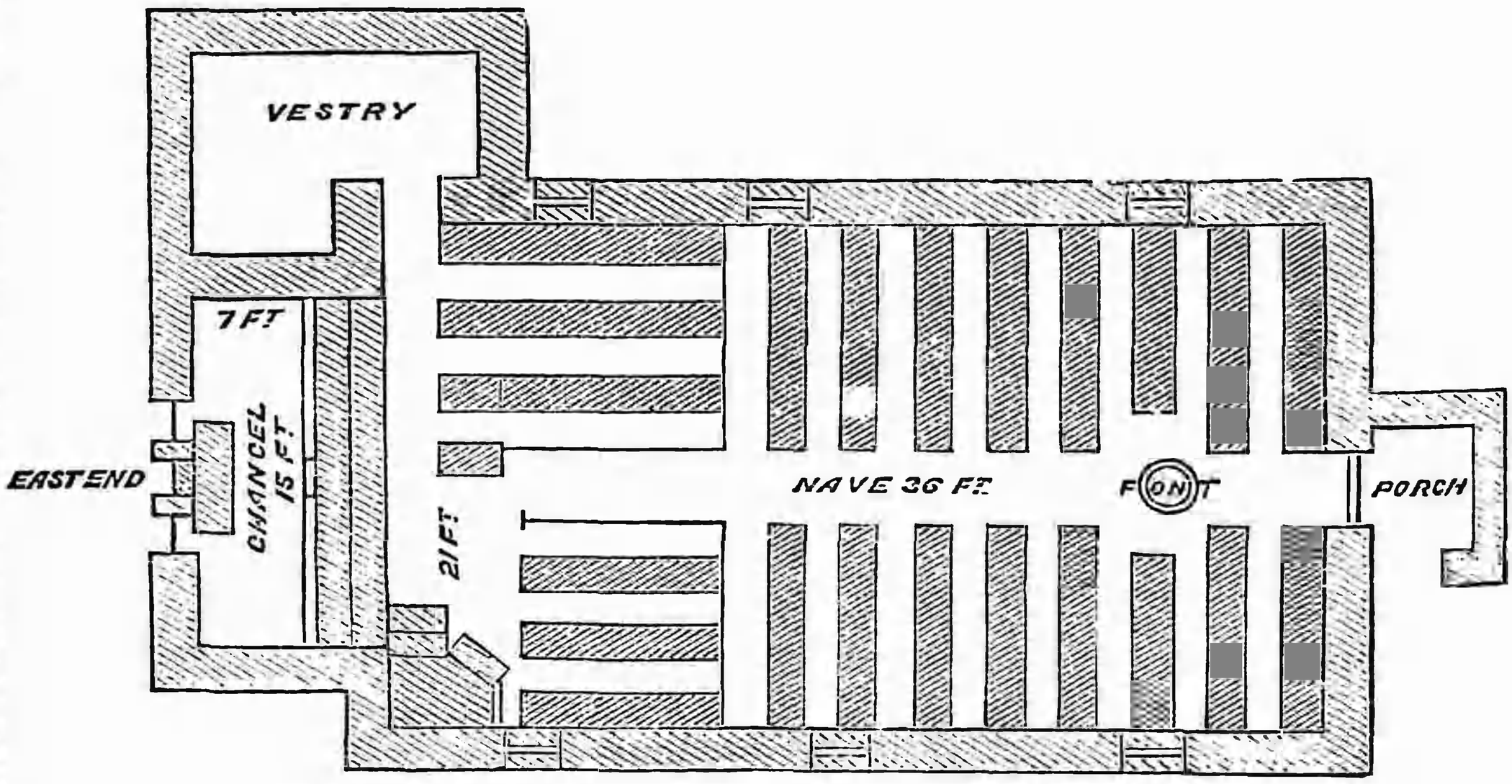
TO BE BUILT OF BRICKS
TO SEAT 106 ADULTS.
ESTIMATE COST £270.



EAST END ELEVATION.



NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN —— SCALE 1/16 OF AN INCH TO A FOOT.

PROPOSED CHURCH AT THE CHUBUT COLONY, PATAGONIA. [See p. 153

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
Missionary Magazine.

JULY 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling.
Adams, Rev. G. (*June* 9, *May* 12.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*March* 10.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*May*).
Cross, Rev. Dr. (*May* 18.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*April* 22.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*April* 16, 29.)
Langbridge, Rev. R. (*April* 23.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*May* 12.)
Young, Rev. F. (*May* 19.)
Willis, Captain (*April* 18).
Speers, W., Esq. (*April* 27.)
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*April* 7.)
Dean & Sons, Messrs. (*April* 17.)
Ferguson, Mr. J. (*May* 1.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*April* 1, *May* 1, 5.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*April* 16.)
Singer, Mr. G. W. (*May* 6.)
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*May* 7.)
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*April* 6.)
Walker, Mr. P. (*May* 4, 11, 27.)
Whaits, Mr. R. (*April* 2.)

BUSINESS.

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on Thursday, the 16th inst., and not on the 14th inst., as announced on the List of Committee Meetings.

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the month of May was £276. 4*s*. 9*d*.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 9th and 23rd inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE news from the Chuput Colony is most cheering, where Mr. Davies seems to be unwearied in his labours and successful in enlisting the sympathies of the colonists, both of Churchmen and Non-conformists.

In his apparently admirable plan for building three little churches at the principal centres of the Colony, we wish him God-speed. His first church is to cost £270, and towards this, on his appeal, the following grants have been made:—The Christian Knowledge Society, £60; the South American Missionary Society, £50; the Welsh Committee, £25.

It is most gratifying to mark the help that has been offered in labour and material by the Colonists themselves.

We rejoice in having received favourable accounts of Dr. Conder's health. We wish we could say the same in the case of Mr. Mahony. We trust, however, that the change to a new sphere of labour at Rosario may, under God, lead to a restoration of his health.

It is a matter of thankfulness that Mr. Bridges was enabled to provide at once for the work at Keppel, and that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, with true Christian zeal and cheerfulness, undertook that work for a time.

It is pleasing to find that the relations between the Argentine authorities and the Mission continue to be of the most amicable character.

The new "Allen Gardiner" has evidently got to work already, and quickened the movements of all hands at the Southern Mission. Mr. Bridges was at the time of the departure of the last mail going on "a trip westward and northward among the Alaculoof tribes, and possibly other tribes." We hope before long to hear of new fields being won for Christ, amongst the poor natives of Fireland, approached as they will be by those who come to them, not to "destroy men's lives but to save them," and to tell them in their own tongue the wonderful works of God, and above all the wonders of Redeeming love.

The work at Rosario seems to be going on most happily under the auspices of the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, and we earnestly hope, under conjunction with the community there, he may soon be able to report the new school buildings begun.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. Thos. Bridges writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*

"*March* 10*th*, 1885.

"At length we have the great satisfaction of seeing our long-expected new vessel, the s.s. 'Allen Gardiner.' We most sincerely hope the blessing of God may richly rest upon the good work she is intended to further, and I can assure you we are minded to make the best use possible of her services in widening and deepening it. To-morrow she is to start early on her return to the Falklands, and immediately on her return here I purpose making a trip of investigation westward and northward among the Alaculoof tribe, and possibly other tribes. It has been a great pleasure to us to welcome—first, Mrs. Hemmings on January 27th, and Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and Mr. Armstrong on the 4th instant. Mrs. Hemmings is a valuable person in the Home, whose inmates number sixteen children. Mrs. Hemmings has herself written, so I will add but a few words more. As soon as is practicable, we will make it, as you desire, a girls' orphanage, and draft the boys to Keppel Island. Also, as cases fit for admission present themselves, we will fill up the numbers. The children like Mrs. Hemmings, and I am glad to say their health is improving.

"We are very glad to make the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh. I am under the necessity of sending them to Keppel Island, to resume the very important work of native training and teaching there, in which they have before done so well. It is a work demanding skill and energy, such as Mr. Burleigh happily has. Mr. Mahony's state of health and spirits is so very unsatisfactory that I am convinced of the necessity of his immediate return home. Mr. Burleigh is the only fit man to take up the work there, which I fully believe he will be happy and successful in. He and Mrs. Burleigh most pleasantly agreed to this great change of their plans, and I respect them for it. We are very pleased to find Mr. Armstrong fond of children, and attractive to them, and evidently the man to do them good and infuse new life into them. He has commenced

work among them with zeal, and will spend much time with them, not only as teacher, but as friend and playfellow, and drill-master.

"The Lawrences, I am pleased to say, have embarked for a brief holiday trip to the Falklands. Mrs. Lawrence has had an unbroken stay of over ten years at Ooshooia. I trust the change will refresh and benefit them. I have proposed, if Mr. Mahony's health makes it proper, that he returns home by way of Ooshooia and Sandy Point, rather than by Stanley, as I feel assured a visit here would do him much good. He himself did not write to me. I hear he is quite unable to cope with the natives. Should I find his health improve here, so as to warrant his longer stay here, I should rejoice, and decidedly request and advise him to stay.

"It grieves me to tell you that not a few must ere long fall victims to scrofula, pneumonia, and kindred diseases. Many have evidently only rallied for a time, and are gradually wasting away.

"The attendance at our morning Sabbath services is very considerable; last Sunday over 70 were present. The English service was very hearty. The singing was very genial, and the responses strong.

"The Argentines here have lately taken some eleven young native men into the national service, aboard and ashore, and this they will do increasingly. This was perfectly voluntary on the natives' part.

"You will, perhaps, have heard of a Governor of Argentine Fireland, by name Señor Paz, who lately arrived here in the 'Villarino.' He has gone in the 'Comodoro Py' on a trip of inspection before he determines on the seat of Government, which I think will be Good Success Bay or Aguirre Bay. This work will probably be commenced in September next. Meantime, we hear there will be two Argentine steamers here, which will give us communication with Sandy Point twice a month. May this prove true!

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

MR. L. H. BURLEIGH reports his safe arrival at his sphere of labour as follows:—

"*Keppel Island, April 7th*, 1885.

"Long before this reaches you, Mr. Bridges' letter will be at hand, in which he informs you of the change he has found it necessary to make on account of Mr. Mahony's ill-health.

"We reached Ooshooia on March 3rd, and found all well; were most kindly received by our fellow-labourers, specially by

Mr. Bridges and family. In meeting Mr. Bridges the desire of many years was realized, and I was thankful for the opportunity of conferring with him on many subjects.

"It was not long before we were into real business, and, after a general view of affairs, came at last to the reports of Mahony's health, which appeared to be so serious that it was felt that immediate action was necessary. Mr. Bridges therefore intimated his intention to send us back to Keppel to relieve Mr. Mahony, that he might go to England. This was a surprise and great disappointment to me; but of course I saw how matters stood, and readily fell in with his wishes, and at once made preparation for our return, comforted by the hope of a speedy return (D.V.) to take up the interesting work in the country of the people.

"After a few days' rest at Ooshooia, during which I met many old acquaintances (but oh, how many I miss!), amongst them Paul Gilbert, Fred. Beedle, Henry Burleigh, and others, we left for the Falklands, touching on the way at Gable Island and Banner Cove. Here our hardy indefatigable Captain complained of being, and certainly did look ill, so we remained the day to see how things were going to turn out. A party of natives, mostly women, appearing on the beach, we landed, and as we rowed to the shore a poor fellow, in a pitiable condition, called out, 'Be quick! I am *famishing*.' The poor fellow was a mere skeleton, his only clothing an old jumper, reaching to the waist; and his breathing and hacking cough was distressing to look upon. We gave them some food, of which the poor fellow could not partake until I had relieved his distress with a remedy which I generally carry. Our visit, I am sure, was much appreciated, though it was not without feelings of anxiety and alarm that they saw the s.s. 'Allen Gardiner' come steaming along; for not long since they had received shameful treatment at other hands, and *not until we spoke to them in their language were their fears removed.*

"We were thankful next morning to find Captain Willis somewhat better, and could now get under weigh again. We made good way down channel, and were pleased to meet a fair wind, which, although rather strong, was certainly better behind than before, for we now began to experience what crossing to the Falklands meant. I am generally a good sailor, but I very soon came to grief; in fact, I believe the captain was the only one on board who was not upset.

"I can say but little of the natives, most of whom are new to me, but I much enjoy the attention paid to my addresses and general instruction. One of the old boys, Charles Bartlett, native, is very ill—dying, I fear; he has our best attention, and sometimes we would fain hope that he is better; but experience reminds how frequently these hopes have been disappointed, and we know not how soon another will be added to the late heavy death-rate.

"Mr. Mahony left for Stanley last week; he seems to be in a very weak state, much distressed in mind, and generally out of order. Poor

fellow! he regrets having to leave the work very much, but feels that he could not have gone on.

"I desire to place myself at your disposal, ready to do what seemeth to be best, and most likely to do the most good. I hope, however, that when we are *ordered to the front again*, that the *sappers and miners will have been at work*, and we go to take possession.

"The Argentines are most friendly, and appear to wish success to the Mission; but at the rate at which they have employed, and mean to employ, those natives, who, by having been made useful men by instruction at Ooshooia and Keppel Island, are now of great service to the Argentine Government as seamen and labourers, I fail to see that we can maintain our work for good among these people, who, directly they don the uniform, pass completely from our control, and come under supervision and discipline which, though it may make men of them, does not undertake to point them the way to Heaven.

"*April 13th.*

"Since writing the foregoing the 'Allen Gardiner' has returned from Stanley, and leaves again to-morrow, taking remainder of wool, &c. for export. She (D.V.) will catch the mail due on the 18th: I therefore hasten to finish.

"L. H. BURLEIGH."

Mr. R. Whaits reports:—

"*Keppel Island, April 2nd*, 1885.

"I thank you very much for your kind letter of December 5th, 1884, which I received a few days ago. Of course you will have heard by my last letter from Stanley (which, by-the-by, was registered by mistake) of our leaving Ooshooia sooner than you expected. The fact is, we were not at all well after passing through that last great trouble; so when the news came for us to go to Keppel, we felt anxious to leave at once, and I am glad to say we feel very much better for the change; and I can assure you that the kindness we have received from everyone here has gone far towards restoring us.

"I have been fully occupied this last fortnight in repairing Sulivan House, and working on board the new 'Allen Gardiner.' We are going on with the Indians' house as fast as possible.

"I have asked Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Burleigh to let me have two boys, to be especially under my charge, so that I might be able to teach them. They have very readily let me have them, and I do hope and trust they may not be taken away.

"Parry Williams is here with us, but not able to work, although better than he was. I took him to Stanley with me, and the change seems to have done him good.

"We are very sorry to lose Mr. Mahony; he has been so very kind to us. I feel sure we should have been very happy together. We do so hope, if it be the Lord's will, he may get better, and be enabled to work in a warmer climate.

"R. W. WHAITS."

Argentine Republic.

CHUBUT COLONY—PATAGONIA.

THE Rev. Hugh Davies reports:—

"*Colonia del Chubut, Patagonia, South America,*
"*December 19th*, 1884.

"After such a long delay, which I regret very much, I beg to thank you kindly for your most welcome letter and its valuable contents. I am at last able to write to you concerning a matter which is very dear to you, the Society, and myself. It has grieved my heart and soul to have to take advantage of the kindness of individuals, and hold services in houses for such a long time. I have yearned and prayed to have a suitable habitation for Almighty God to dwell in on the banks of the Chubut. But as every new Mission field must pass through a state of transition, this, my field of labour, could not be expected to be exempted.

"When I look back at the day of my arrival here, not having any known place to go to myself, nor any building where I could expect to be allowed to use the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England in Divine Service; knowing, too, that the great majority of the colonists were not affiliated to the old branch of the British Church; that the houses wherein I was kindly allowed to officiate generally were those of members of the different denominations—when I look at it now, it seems a very chequered work and year. Yet in all this the Hand of Almighty Wisdom is perceptibly seen, working noiselessly and effectually; not according to my thoughts and expectations, but according to His own good will and purpose. I had put my heart upon the south side of Lower Valley as the most likely field of work and success, and exerted myself accordingly, taking a scope of about twenty miles. But ere long a request for my services came from Upper Valley, to which I responded readily, and for a time it seemed likely to be a centre of hope; then from another place in Upper Valley, which appeared for a while as if it would eclipse the other; then another appeal from top part of Upper Valley, which place I promised to visit once a month to attend to their spiritual wants, and not fortnightly, as the other places. God be praised! This is the place of all others which has responded to my appeal for help to build a house to the glory of God and for His services; and although there was a desire expressed for a suitable building for the purpose, I could not get a sufficient number together to form a committee.

"Consequently, on Friday, December 5th, Mr. Watkin W. Watkins, who once was a prominent member of the Calvinistic Methodists in the Colony, came with me to Upper Valley. It was a fearful day, blowing a gale of wind and raining in torrents at intervals, when we had to take shelter; and after travelling some thirty miles, we had to stay for hours

before we could cross the horses and ourselves over the river, owing to the high wind, reaching our destination about sunset. We were up the following morning at 5; after some refreshment, went in search of proper soil for brickmaking for the proposed church, which is to be built on the south end of my farm. After making several unsuccessful trials, I found some that would do close to where the fabric is to be raised. After having had luncheon, we mounted our horses, in company with Mr. David Roberts, and, under the guidance of Mr. W. W. Watkins, called upon all persons likely to help in the undertaking; that is to say, we decided to ask each person to pledge himself to give so much labour in brick-making, or any other work to be done in rearing the church, namely, from eight to ten days each. We galloped thus from house to house for nearly seven hours, making as short visits as we decently could, and am most happy to state that our reception by all we called upon was most encouraging and spontaneous. Was unable to form a committee that evening, the men being absent irrigating the crops; and many who were very anxious to attend service the following morning could not come owing to the same cause. However, on the Sunday morning, before service, Mr. Brunt promised to act as chairman, Mr. Hermann Friezing as secretary, and Mr. D. Roberts and Mr. Owen Thomas Knowles as members of committee. They met the following Monday evening, and decided to begin work at once. Had travelled on the Sunday in holding service over eight miles from there; so that it was impracticable for me to attend, as my horse was tired with its three days' hard travelling, and wanting to return home. To my great surprise, who should call upon me on Tuesday but Mr. Friezing, on his way to Trerawson with his waggon, to procure boxes and casks for brickmaking. In the meantime I drew a plan of the supposed church, and made estimate of amount of bricks required, and cost, a copy of which I enclose. I give land for churchyard, or 'God's acre,' to build it upon, and will, if I possibly can, convey it to the church, in the name of the incumbent and churchwardens for the time being, for ever. The manual labour is already secured, except the joinery, which is very expensive out here, from 8*s*. to 10*s*. per day. The timber for roof and fittings, and galvanized zinc, must be bought for money, which is an article that cannot be raised in the colony to any extent. Therefore I am under the painful necessity of appealing to loving hearts and sympathising friends in the old country for help in our emergency, as it is well known to your Committee, by my reports, &c., that the colonists are in great straits through last three years' drought. It is not to the South American Missionary Society I intend to appeal in this case, but to the S. P. C. K., for a grant of money towards the building of church in Upper Valley, Chubut. It is to seat 106 adults, built of bricks, the roof boarded and covered with zinc corrugated, and estimate cost, when fitted up, £270.

"The form of application for grant from the S. P. C. K., which you

so thoughtfully sent me some time ago, I have filled up and enclosed to your goodly care, humbly trusting that you will forward it to the Secretary of that Society, and also use your valuable influence on my behalf of this my application, which I believe is *unique*. I could not press my claims forward on the score of the number of the population, but rather on their scantiness and scattered condition, each farm being about half a mile long and half a mile broad, with only one family on each farm, which, if you take a circle of three miles round, would not average more than few over 200; nor could I press my claims on the score of reliable promises towards the building fund, but rather on their deficiency: gold or silver have they not, but willingly give they their labour.

"Consequently I cast myself implicitly in your experienced hands and matured wisdom, and may the God of all mercies open the hearts of the Committee to accept favourably my appeal for help. Enclosed, on the same paper as the plan of the other, is a plan of a small churchlet which I hope to get built during the forthcoming year in middle of Lower Valley.

"The committee at Upper Valley are quite absorbed with their work; they have already begun brickmaking, which, when burnt, they expect to place in the building as early as they can in the ensuing year, and get it roofed in by 1st of March if possible, St. David's Day, the patron saint of Wales, by whose name it is intended to be called.

"I trust that I am not encroaching too much upon your good will.

"Mrs. Davies and all the family enjoy as good a health as can be expected in such a warm and dry, yet changeable, climate as this.

"HUGH DAVIES."

"*January* 13*th*, 1885.

"The postal arrangement is so irregular here, and this accounts for the irregularity of my correspondence reaching the office at London. Before I could despatch my letter respecting our intentions and movements in church building, I received your most kind and encouraging letter, which has given me a new impetus and life in this arid country of sameness. The magazines, &c., are also to hand, which are highly appreciated here. No one in England can value the receipt of a word of encouragement and approval as those who are cast into an outlandish part of the world such as this is, besides being utterly outside the pale of polished society; it is as 'oil on troubled waters.' The great love which your Society shows and expresses towards her chaplains in distant lands is sure to be repaid of God in certain success in His own appointed time, and the reclaiming of sinners of every grade and blood for His kingdom. I cannot express sufficiently my thankfulness to you and the good Committee for the unasked readiness to help me in my arduous task to extend the kingdom of His grace.

"The shell of the building we can rear up; but the timber and zinc,

as I before mentioned, was what we intend asking help to procure. I am afraid that zinc buildings, without having heavy timber work, would not answer for this country ; there are such *pamperos* and whirlwinds, threatening everything before them. Besides, there are no trees growing in the Colony worth naming, except the few straggling willows along the banks of the river. Before we can receive the result of your Committee's consideration, or the appeal to the S. P. C. K., the shell of the fabric in Upper Valley will be constructed (D.V.). Timber and zinc can be procured through the stores here ; therefore, should your Society kindly think fit to respond favourably towards our building fund, I shall, as will the building committee, feel extremely thankful. And should the S. P. C. K. be pleased to kindly make a grant for the same purpose, would your Committee kindly allow me to draw the amount through your Society? Allow me to state that the timber and zinc will amount to more than two-thirds of the whole cost. The chancel I have made small, to save expense, and placed the choir in the east end of nave, as shown in enclosed reduced plan. I intend fitting it up with open forms, similar to those at Glasynfryn Church, Bangor.

"I shall give as much help and instruction to the committee as shall not interfere with their vocation. Trusting that God will favourably show us His countenance in this undertaking. "HUGH DAVIES."

Extracts from Diary :—

"*Saturday, January 3rd*, 1885.—Started at 9 A.M. for Upper Valley. Called at houses in Drofa Gabbage and Bryn Ghryn ; reached Mr. Wagner's 4 P.M. The day was extremely hot, the north wind unbearable. Called at my farm to see how the brickmaking for the church and my own house was going on.

"*Sunday, 4th.*—Had Service at Mr. Brunt's house, 10.30 A.M., 30 present ; then rode to Lle Cul, after little refreshment, by 2.30 P.M. (distance 10 miles), few present ; then crossed the river again and walked to Mr. Wm. Evan's Batch by 6.30 P.M. ; fewer than usual present, this owing to some misunderstanding. Then returned to Mrs. Williams', Mostyn House, for the night. The day extremely hot throughout.

"*Monday, 5th.*—Started at 8 A.M. ; called at some houses on my way to Griman, called on Mr. Ulshon; Mrs. W. W. Watkin accompanied me down. Called on Mrs. Lad, Mrs. David Jones, Dolfawr, Mrs. Ed. Owen, and Mrs. Amos Williams, reaching home about 4.30 P.M. ; felt rather languid after journey and heat; exceedingly thirsty, too.

"*Wednesday, 7th.*—Had a severe attack of colic early in the morning, brought about by the intense heat, and being forced by parching thirst to drink too much water. My son had to go to town post haste for spirits of wine, which gave me instant relief.

"*Sunday, 11th.*—Service at Bryn Antur, 10.30 A.M., present 27. Sunday School, 2 P.M., present 24. Service, 6 P.M., present 31. Ser-

vices hearty and impressive throughout the day. Kept up well, considering my state of health.

"*Monday*, 12*th*.—Received beautiful letters as well as magazines from London, and papers from Wales, which are always very acceptable.

"*Saturday*, 17*th*.—Started at 6 A.M. for Upper Valley, calling upon several on my way. Crossed over the river and went to my farm to see how the house was progressing, etc.; stayed at a Batch.

"*Sunday*, 18*th*.—Service at Mr. Brunt's house, 10.30 A.M., present 20; then rode to Lle Cul for Service at 2.30 P.M., present 10; then walked to Wm. Evan's Batch for Service, 7.20 P.M., present 15.

"*Sunday*, 25*th*.—Had Service at Bryn Antur, 10.30 A.M., present 31. Sunday School at 2 P.M., 28 present. Service at 6 P.M., present 33.

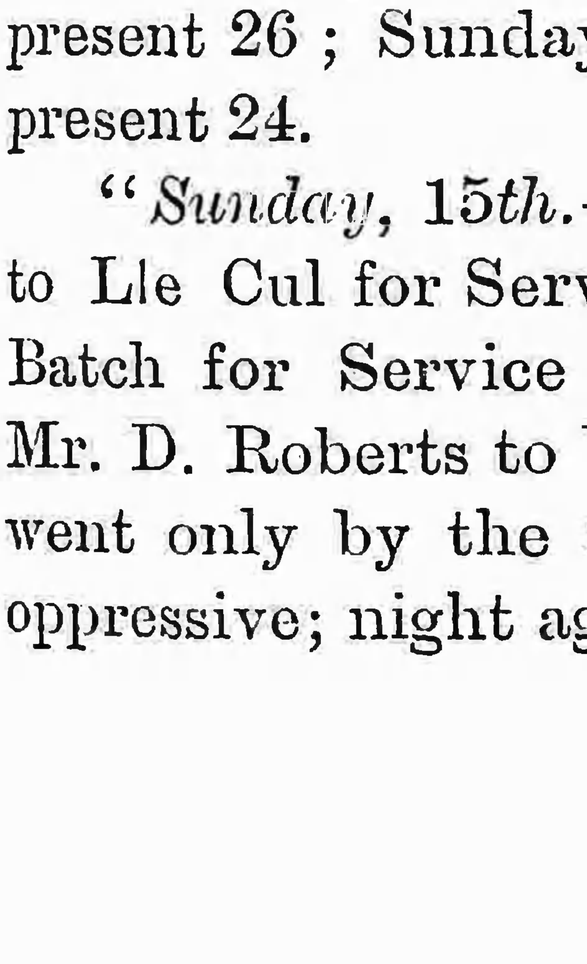
"*Sunday*, *February* 1*st*.—Held a Service at Mrs. Brunt's house, 11 A.M., present 32. Hot to suffocation. When I reached as far as Mrs. Wagner's, through a thunderstorm, could not proceed further; roads bad.

"*Monday*, 2*nd*.—Had to stay till the afternoon, owing to the state of the roads. When I called at Mrs. Ellis's, I found that the storm had just kept clear of them. Called to see C. Edwards, J. Harris, and others on my way home.

"*Sunday*, 8*th*.—Service and Communion at Bryn Antur, 11 A.M., present 26; Sunday School 2 P.M., present 18; Evening Service 6 P.M., present 24.

"*Sunday*, 15*th*.—Service 10.30 A.M. at Brunt's, present 28; then rode to Lle Cul for Service at 2.30 P.M., present 11; then to Wm. Evans's Batch for Service at 7 P.M., present 18. Returned in company of Mr. D. Roberts to Wagner's. Very dark, and difficult to follow track; went only by the instinct of horses. The day was excessively hot and oppressive; night again nearly at freezing point.

"HUGH DAVIES."



Lines by Dr. Moffatt.

THE following are some beautiful lines written by Dr. Moffat, father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, and for many years a missionary in Africa:—

"Mine album is the savage breast,
Where darkness broods and tempests rest,
Without one ray of light;
To write the name of Jesus there,
And point to worlds all bright and fair,
And see the savage bow in prayer,
Is my supreme delight."

ROSARIO AND CORDOBA.

THE Rev. G. Adams sends the following :—

"*Casilla* 26, *Rosario de Santa Fé*,
"*February* 13, 1885.

"I fear I am somewhat behindhand in sending you general news, and must go back two months. On December 26 we had our Sunday-school treat. As it was a cloudy day, several children were kept at home ; but had 108 with us, besides teachers and a few parents.

"Assembling at the school soon after 10 A.M., we went into the church for a short service, at the close of which we started for the railway station. Mr. Fisher had very kindly allowed two carriages to be attached to a goods train, and in them we went to Roldau, the second station from here, and about an hour's journey. Mr. Broft, of Roldau, had placed at our disposal the garden of his 'quinta,' or country house, in which the children could play under the trees ; and both he and his wife afforded us every facility in their power. In a large empty room the children placed any jackets which had been brought for the return journey, and in it they took shelter when a shower came on. On the dining-room table stood a large cake, provided by our hosts as their contribution to the school feast. The kitchen was at our absolute disposal, and we had anything we desired lent to us. Our friends in Rosario had contributed, with great liberality, either money for the purchase of sweets and prizes, or necessary provisions. To them, to Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Broft, we all felt our cordial thanks were due, in enabling us to provide the children with a thoroughly happy day. The return journey was commenced at 7 P.M., and in both carriages singing was kept up until we neared Rosario, when hearty cheering began, only to end as the train drew up to the platform and the children were handed over to their friends. There was just time for them to reach home before the rain came pouring down.

"Already I have ordered some packages of reward cards for our Sunday-school. Should, however, any readers of the Magazine be willing to send us some, we would gladly receive them. They are of great value out here, and not easily procurable.

"On New Year's Eve we had a special service, beginning at 11 P.M., consisting of shortened Evening Prayer, Sermon, and celebration of the Holy Communion. This service had been introduced a year previously by Mr. Lett with encouraging results. This time we had a congregation of 60, and 15 communicants.

"On January 7 my wife and myself went to Cordoba. At about four o'clock in the morning Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Woods joined the train. We were their guests for the short time we were in Cordoba. On arriving, we had a very pleasant drive round the town. The day proved an ex-

ceedingly hot one, and we were glad to keep as quiet as possible. About 6 P.M. we went to Mr. Tyerman's house, where I baptised two children. One of them was a little Indian girl, who knew just enough Spanish to be able to tell me that she desired to be baptised as a Christian. She seemed to have fallen into good hands, and to be thoroughly happy. Her mistress was one of the godmothers, her mistress' sister and brother-in-law being the other sponsors; and they all expressed to me their intention of having the child properly instructed in the Christian faith. Nothing could have been more devout than the behaviour of this poor little Indian, about 11 years old, as she knelt with clasped hands at the Communion rails in the little church, dressed in a plain white frock, with red ribbons, setting off both the frock and her jet-black hair, and her large intelligent eyes fixed upon me without wandering for an instant to the surroundings which must have appeared new to her.

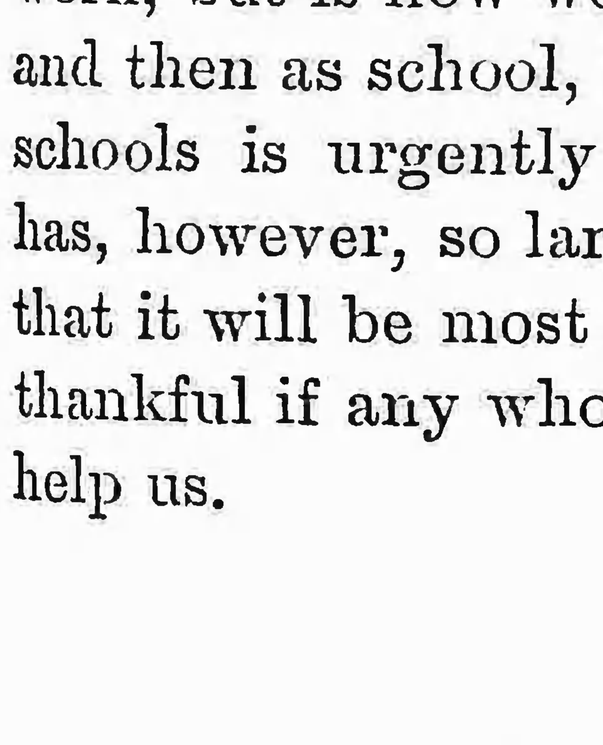
"Sunday last (February 8) was the anniversary of Mr. Lett's death. We had in our services appropriate hymns, and the choir sang, both morning and evening, Macfarren's anthem, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' We had offertories at both services, to be devoted to placing in the church some small memorial to Mr. Lett. During the collection in the morning we sang the hymn, 'Now the labourer's task is o'er,' doubtless well-known to many of your readers.

"It has become necessary for us to build our schools. The old iron church, hitherto used both for Sunday and Day-schools, has done good work, but is now worn out. It has been in continual use, first as church and then as school, for about 13 years, and a permanent building for the schools is urgently needed. The forced paper currency lately decreed has, however, so largely affected the incomes of many of our congregation that it will be most difficult to raise the requisite sum; and we should be thankful if any who are interested in Rosario would come forward and help us.

"G. A. S. ADAMS."

Brazil.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.



R. HOOPER writes:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission,*

"*March* 21, 1885.

"Many thanks for the nice parcel of Bibles, hymn-books, and tracts, which came at a very acceptable time; for I had, in conjunction with Mr. F. Young, just arranged to take over very suitable quarters for the Mission. They are well situate, very near the British Consulate, hospital, and boarding-houses. I think they (the Mission quarters) are nicely adapted for the purpose, and, so far, I have had them

well attended at the meetings. At present I intend to hold Divine Service on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, at 7 P.M., and upon Tuesdays, at 7 P.M., hold a sailors' 'free and easy,' when temperance principles will be inculcated. At present there are not above 16 or 18 English or American sailors ashore at this port, and the average attendance has been 12, which I think a very fair proportion. I try to make the Mission as attractive as possible for sailors; at the same time do not think it wise to encourage loafers about the premises, as I find their society is hurtful to the sailors. I am very thankful to say that I now begin to see some of the results of my labours, which greatly cheers me. I hope these new quarters will be a permanency, and that the work done for the Master will be lasting, and will stand the fire. I am thankful to say that, notwithstanding the opposition shown by the boarding-masters to the Mission, yet I am living that down, and carry the message into their houses with, I trust, good results. There is at present one of Mr. Curran's greatest opponents down with sickness, and he seems in a state of conviction, and desirous of making amends, which to me seems a very good sign. I hope, by the blessing of God, to build steadily, relying upon His gracious promises that 'His Word will not return unto Him void,' &c. My health has been very good, but at present I am rather poorly, but daresay it will wear off in a day or two. I think it is brought on by my sometimes going so long without my meals, and being away in a boat unprotected from the heat of the sun, in consequence of leaving my umbrella at home. I find that, notwithstanding my being used to the tropics, yet one has to be very careful here. However, God is the Giver of life and health; in His hands I am safe. I shall be very glad to receive any papers, &c., at any time for Mission use. And now I will conclude with asking the prayers of the Union for the success of the Mission.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

"*April* 18, 1885.

"Many thanks for your very cheering letter, and the comforting news it contained. I will acknowledge the receipt of the box *viâ* Lamport and Holt's; have not yet received per Captain Wiggins, but hope to do so in due time. The following are the languages mostly in use at this port among the shipping: English, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Russian Finn; very few Portuguese, French, Italian, or Spanish; and, as there are a great many fresh ships coming in just now, I can distribute a great many books and tracts. So far as my health is concerned I have much to be thankful for, and I appear to have been more fortunate than Mr. Walker, who, however, writes me that he has quite recovered, and, with his strength renewed, is steadily pressing on to the fight. In answer to question on hospital visiting, the one I attend has in it two wards set apart for strangers, among which are our own men, American, &c.; the other referred to is one devoted

to fever, smallpox, &c., and I believe great opposition is offered to visitors. This latter hospital is a far smaller one than the other, with not near as many patients ; and as they are both opened to visitors on the same afternoon of the week, I keep to the larger and certainly more promising field of labour. I may here remark that I often come across sailors from London, who take great interest in the work on their behalf, and am greatly encouraged to know that, although opposition is sometimes offered, yet the strength to resist is given when required, and that some of my greatest opponents are gradually coming round. May God keep me faithful and humble in this work! I expect great things yet from mission work in Rio de Janeiro, as an instrument in God's hands for His honour and glory, and the extension of our Master's kingdom.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

PERNAMBUCO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

MR. WALKER sends the following reports for March and April :—

"*Pernambuco Seamen's Mission,*
"*March 27th*, 1885.

"Your Missionary again presents his report of mission work among seamen in this port. Reading and gospels have been given to ten vessels during the month, and conversations held with the sailors. The smallness of numbers is due to our not having a boat in which to visit the vessels in port. Many vessels call, seeking cargoes, whose crews are only to be seen at the landing-place. These we endeavour to reach as much as possible, but as the prison and hospital visitations take up some time, we are not always on the spot to see them ; but as far as possible reading, &c., is given to all those that enter the port. The services on Sundays have been fairly well attended during the past month. Two vessels were placed at our disposal, on each of which services were held on two succeeding Sundays, the two vessels for four Sundays. They were the 'Minnie G. Elkin,' of Newfoundland, and the 'Lady Agnes,' of Salcombe, England. The captains of both vessels gave hearty invitations to the other captains, inviting them to come and bring their crews with them. At the two services on the first vessel there were ten and seven men respectively, on the 'Lady Agnes' eighteen and twenty-three. The two last numbers are the most that have been present at any one service. Of the twenty-three there were eight captains and fifteen seamen. These were all the captains, English and American, who were in port on Sunday ; the sailors were from three vessels only. The singing at the services was heartily joined in, and steadfast attention given to the short address. The captain of

the 'Lady Agnes' said that he had noticed an improvement in the behaviour of his crew from the previous Sunday. One captain attended three Sundays in succession, bringing with him first two, then three, and lastly four, of his crew to the services. The presence of the sailors has been a most pleasing feature of the services of the past month, as they generally hold back and do not care to come because of the captains.

"The visits to the prison have been three in number. This small amount is due to the pleasing fact that there have been no sailors in prison this month. This is the second month in which there have been no prisoners. The hospital has been visited eleven times during the month. There have been, and still are, two serious cases of illness which have led to this frequent visitation. One case is cheering, the other saddening. The first is suffering from dropsy, but has the confidence and hope of the Christian; the other has brought himself to death's door by indulgence in strong drink, and is now trusting to the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. This man had an opportunity of going away from here and refused it, and now seems likely to have his bones laid in foreign soil. He gave me his sister's address, requesting that I would write to her in the event of his death. This I promised to do for him. A letter has been received from Mr. Hooper at Rio, stating that the South American Missionary Society would forward a parcel of tracts, etc., in place of the one he brought out with him, and which he has been told to keep for use in Rio. During the past month some three or four sailors have been got away who had been for some time out of employment. Of these one has been here thirteen months. There now remain only two of the number of destitute seamen who were here when I first came, and one of these two will, I am afraid, soon be in the cemetery. He is the one spoken of as being in hospital through drink. During the six months here there have been fourteen of these men with whom the missionary has had to deal, and to whom clothing and food have been given, and captains spoken to on their behalf. They have been advised and warned against the drink, and promised help if they kept steady. In this there has been a fair measure of success, and they have been helped to get out of the country, to their own good and the benefit of the community here.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

"*Pernambuco, April 26th*, 1885.

"Your missionary presents his report of the past month's work. Tracts and reading have been distributed to twelve vessels, English and American. Services have been held on different vessels on Sundays during the month. The average attendance has been eighteen. The past Sunday there were present four captains and sixteen men. All of these, with the exception of three, were Welsh. The hymns were sung very heartily by the men, as though they were accustomed to church singing. Two of them sang tenor, which was an improvement on the

singing in general. After-conversation with the men brought out the fact that the mate of one of the vessels was a godly man, who was in the habit of holding a service on board each Sunday when at sea. This was by the captain's permission. He expressed a wish that I would hold service on the vessel next Sunday. This provides for next Sunday. The hospital and prison have been visited three times a week during the month. Three sailors, in whom we felt special interest, have died this month. One was the mate whom I mentioned in my last report. He underwent a second operation two days before he died. He seemed to be happy, and we had a pleasant conversation together. On leaving him he requested me to call again soon. I called on the second day after this, and found him unconscious of all around him. He did not know me, but on asking him if he were trusting in the Saviour, he replied three times, 'I do!' My previous conversations led me to believe that he was indeed trusting only in Christ Jesus for salvation. After his death I wrote to his friends in Norway, as he had requested me to do. The other two poor fellows were waifs, who had been stranded on the beach here. One had tramped from Maceio, the other had deserted from a vessel some thirteen months before. Both of them came out of hospital together but a short time before, took to drinking together, and were soon back in hospital, never more to leave it alive. To all my warnings and advice to let the drink alone they appeared to be deaf. One sold some clothes that I gave him, and spent the money in drink. The results soon appeared in the form of dysentery, inflammation of the bowels and lungs, and in one of them paralysis. They were both Roman Catholics, and received extreme unction from the priest, but they always welcomed my visits, and listened to what I had to say to them. They both received extreme kindness from the Sister of the ward, and she placed no obstacle in my way to prevent me from speaking to them. I wrote to the addresses they gave me for their friends. One said that his father was colonel of an infantry regiment in the United States army.

"In the prison I have visited a man once a merchant well-to-do in this place. He failed in business some five or six years ago, and latterly took to drinking heavily. For some time past he has been in the habit of lying under the trees on the quay, very often hopelessly intoxicated. At last, he was had up by the police and put in jail. There he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Midgley and myself. Through the kindness of a gentleman I was enabled to arrange for his having better food than is usually given to prisoners; and, as he was suffering from 'delirium tremens,' for medical attendance also. He soon came to his senses again, and expressed his gratitude for my attention to him; but before anything could be arranged as to his future, he was removed to the poorhouse by order of the chief of the police. There he for the present remains, another victim of strong drink. I have received a letter from the Seamen's Missionary at Rio, in which he gives an account of the work there.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chile,*

"*January* 13, 1885.

"Our average attendance at worship during last year has, in my opinion, been very satisfactory indeed. At Chañaral we have had an average of 33; at Las Animas, 18; the Bay, 12; Taltal (one service), 20. The improvement in the attendance at the port must not be attributed to a larger number of residents being here just now, but more to the fact that a more regular attendance has been maintained, and that several strangers and seafaring persons have participated in our worship.

"A very fair congregation met together on Christmas morning. We decorated the church as well as we could with the scanty means at our disposal; and we all thought that it looked very pretty.

"I was disappointed in not holding service on the 'Ocean Beauty' (Captain Bowen). The only available Sunday for the purpose was a very rough day.

"Services at Las Animas have been kept up with as much regularity as circumstances permitted. Latterly, our meetings there have been made more attractive by Mr. Stephens accompanying the harmonium on his cornet.

"We have been compelled, reluctantly, to abandon the idea of keeping up services at Taltal for the time being, as there are so many obstacles in the way of carrying out our plans satisfactorily. The trip was a costly one: it required an absence on my part of eight days; and as I found the community there diminishing in numbers, the interest in the cause grew visibly weaker.

"I note a marked improvement in some of my pupils. We had a cursory examination at the end of last year.

"We are all anxiously awaiting the Bishop's arrival. I trust he may find us 'abiding in the faith,' and not 'weary of well-doing.'

"Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff and daughter have returned, and all look well after their sojourn in the old country. We were very glad to welcome them after their long absence, especially as their interest and influence in Church matters is very great. Mrs. Sheriff assists in playing the harmonium and singing.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Panama.

WE think it will be of interest, though painful to many of our readers to read the account of the destruction of Colon, and its effect upon the mission work there. This account is drawn up by the Rev. S. Kerr, the missionary, who was an eye-witness of the terrible scenes, and who was the kind brother clergyman who ministered to the late Rev. A. Lockyer in his last hours, and officiated at his funeral. It comes to us through the courtesy of the Christian Knowledge Society, to which it was forwarded by the Bishop of Jamaica.

It seems Preston had taken possession of Colon on March 16. He afterwards attempted to take possession of some arms on the American ship "Galena." Marines and guns were landed from the American war-vessel to protect American interests, and soon after this a conflict took place between the Government and Preston's revolutionary followers. Mr. Kerr describes the entry of the Government troops into Colon:—

"At eight o'clock, A.M., the troops showed themselves in the distance, followed the rebels into Colon, and a fight ensued which lasted until 12.30, when the ammunition of the rebels seems to have been spent.

"The town, in accordance with a previously-expressed intention by the chief of the rebel party (who was completely vanquished), was set on fire in several places, beginning at the Calaboose.

"THE DESOLATION.

"*April* 1.—Just at 7 P.M. I went to the freight-house to see Mr. May, the agent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, to have my things secured. Finding it closed, I returned to make my way home, when hundreds of persons were running in every direction to some place of safety. I had not time to enter my gate when the rebel army had taken their stand across the street, with their carbines ready for action.

"In a minute they opened fire upon the Government army. The balls whistled through the balcony of my house, riddled chairs, curtains, and the side of the house; but, providentially, none entered the apartments where we were. The fight was kept up four hours and a half incessantly, when the rebels were repulsed by the Government army. One of the

rebels climbed up my balcony and began to fire upon those below, which excited my family into a scare, fearing they would fire upon the house. I, however, managed to get him away by soft words of counsel. An American citizen, who had succeeded in escaping the flying bullets by running across the road to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, was shot through at the door, having knocked for entrance ; but as no one had the courage to open the door of the hotel there, the poor man groaned, calling upon God to have mercy upon him. In ten minutes he expired. A Columbian woman was shot while running across to her home.

"About 10 o'clock, P.M., my wife came to the jalousie, and, discovering a dense volume of smoke, cried out, 'The town is on fire!' It turned out to be from the Calaboose and the buildings in the rear. I burst open the doors, and my wife, two daughters, and two sons escaped to the house of the Canal Company, while I dragged two of their trunks downstairs, and returned to try and save some of my books. I succeeded in saving a few. These were taken to the French Company's house for safety ; but the flames soon reached that building, and all were consumed.

"The marines of the American steamship 'Galena,' seeing my effort in trying to save my wife's two trunks, came to my assistance, and took them in charge to a place of safety on the seashore. My heart leaped with pain to see my books, which I had been accumulating since 1853—the beginning of my ministerial career—to say nothing of my written sermons and manuscripts, destroyed by the flames in less than five minutes. My wife's wardrobe, which I commenced packing up to remove to a place of safety, and all our clothing, household furniture, glassware, silverware, bedding, and everything else in the house, were burnt. We had no time to take a cup of coffee before our escape, and nothing could be obtained for my family until nine o'clock that night, when I took them to the American Hotel, and there obtained a cup of tea ; but our host informed us that we would get no more the next day, except we were satisfied to take what his boarders had left. After much fatigue in the burning sun during the day, our last resort was to Christ Church, which providentially remained untouched by fire (with some others of the Railway Company's houses), where we found over 600 persons (men, women, and children) had taken refuge. In the vestry we remained for the night.

"The next day, after a search through the town for a cup of coffee and a bit of bread for my family, a gentleman met me and kindly offered to send us a cup and a few small biscuits from the Washington House, which we accepted with gratitude. The next step was to try and get my family on board the British man-of-war steamer; but not finding a boat on shore, the agent of the French Inter-Oceanique Steamship Company kindly gave me a card to the captain of the steamship 'Martiniqué,' requesting him to give my family and myself hospitality on board, placing at the same time a boat and crew at my disposition. Here we remained three days and a half, kindly treated by the captain, officers, and crew. After

securing my family on board, I went in search of something to supply the starving people in the church. The captain of the American steamship 'Galena' soon responded to my request, and sent a bag of biscuits to the church for their relief.

"A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

"*April* 4.—Taking a review of the scene after the fire, one would at once be horrified in seeing pigs, horses, cows, dogs, rats, cats, lying by hundreds roasted in the fire. Then, among the ruins and in the street, were roasted men, women, and helpless babes in their mothers' arms. Some had been too ill in bed to escape the fire. Thousands wandered about to find food, water, and a shelter, but in vain.

"Her British Majesty's vice-consul advised me to take my family at once to Kingston, Jamaica.

"When I left Colon, hundreds were taking temporary lodging in Christ Church, while over 1,500 had already taken tickets for Jamaica, on the steamers that were leaving Colon.

"The town is in ashes. Thousands are destitute and houseless, having lost clothing, money, and food. The *débris* was burning four days.

"We need not appeal to the sympathy of our kind friends abroad in coming to our aid in this our time of calamity. We are now on our way to Kingston, Jamaica, where we may remain until further orders.

"S. KERR, Church of England Mission."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

MR. SHIMIELD'S tour in counties Dublin and Wicklow, of which we promised to speak in this Number, was marred not a little by bad weather, rain descending almost incessantly during the first ten days of his tour. There seems to have been no material change in his itinerary from that ordinarily pursued by our deputations who visit the Irish metropolis in the month of May. A kind reception is always given to our preachers and lecturers in Ireland, but Mr. Shimield had the additional happiness of meeting several whom he had known in Uruguay, and this is a tie which binds people together in a peculiarly close degree. We trust, therefore, that these once foreign friends, now at home, will do their best to make up for any deficiencies which the bad weather may have entailed on this particular tour.

The Scotch work is represented by sermons at St. Columba's, Crieff, and the Episcopal Church, Moffat. The former were taken by the Rev. A. A. Welby, and produced £14. 2*s*. 7*d*. ; the latter by the Rev. A. G. Maitland, of Crieff, who rendered us the *double* help we so greatly prize, viz., by giving his own pulpit and taking one at a distance on the same day, and collecting £8.

Very little has to be said about the work in the English provinces. In the north Mr. Farmer has been engaged in canvass for future

meetings. He has for this purpose visited a great many of the chief centres, and will, we trust, be able later on to show fruit of his present labour. "One interview is worth twenty letters," is a well-confirmed maxim in Association work.

In the Midland district, sermons at Blyton and Rempstone, and an offertory at Lillington, near Leamington, on Ascension Day, are the only items of intelligence that have reached us. Mr. Shimield reports a meeting at Broxbourne, at which, though the collection was small, a good deal of interest seems to have been aroused.

In the south a new opening was obtained at Lyne on Whit Sunday, and £7. 2*s.* was collected. The annual sermons at Colgate were taken by Mr. Welby, and those at Stonegate by our Clerical Secretary. At the latter no less a sum than £21. 11*s.* 1*d.* was the result of Mr. Simpson's appeals. When we see such collections as these from rural congregations we are assured that we have warm friends on the spot, able and willing to give. So it is with Stonegate, and a few other villages we could name. We wish their numbers were largely increased.

In Memoriam.

We regret to announce the death of ARTHUR HALL, Esq., on the 8th of last month. He was a very old and warm supporter of the Society, and was for many years a member of the Committee.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the special subjects selected for prayer on Monday, the 13th inst.:—

I.

That the health of Dr. Conder and Mr. Mahony may be fully and speedily restored.

II.

That God may be pleased to vouchsafe to Mr. Bland, now on his way to Panama, as Missionary-chaplain on the Isthmus, a safe journey, an abundant blessing in his arduous work, and health and strength to bear up under the perils of a most trying climate.

III.

That God would graciously vouchsafe us the men and the means to carry on a mission to the Indians of Paraguay.

IV.

That Mr. Allen's work at Bahia Blanca and the Camp may be blessed by God with abundant fruit.



PRIMEVAL FOREST, BRAZIL.

See page 185.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN
Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*May* 19, 22).
Bishop of Jamaica (*May* 26, *June* 20).
Adams, Rev. G. (*May* 24, *June* 20.)
Bland, Rev. D. W. (*June* 8, 23.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*May* 20, 24.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*June* 28.)
Cross, Rev. Dr.
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*May* 27.)
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*May* 30.)
Willis, Captain (*May* 7.)
Bowring, Mr. E. S. (*May* 24.)
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*May* 6.)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*May* 8, *June* 6).
Singer, Mr. G. W. (*May*.)
Theobald, B. T. Esq. (*May* 29.)
Theobald, Messrs., & Co. *May* 30.)
Walker, Mr. P. (*June* 10, 27.)

BUSINESS.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Committee was held on the 16th ult.

In accordance with a resolution dated 9th ult., there will be no Meeting of the General Committee in the month of August under ordinary conditions.

Also, for the remainder of the year, the General Committee Meetings will be TWO DAYS LATER than the dates named on Members' cards : *i.e.*—on the Thursdays following the published Tuesdays—*viz.*, Thursday, July 16, Sept. 10, Oct. 15, Nov. 12, and Dec. 10.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 9th and 23rd ult. The amount received for the month of June was £228. 10*s*. 2*d*.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 20th inst.

There will be no Finance Committee Meeting on Thursday the 6th inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM 1 2

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have great pleasure in stating that a very long and interesting letter has been received from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, containing a detailed account of his visit to Jamaica, his communications with the Bishop of Jamaica, and his subsequent Visitation Tour to the Isthmus of Panama. We hope to be able to place the greater portion of this letter before our readers in the September magazine.

We have also had letters from the Bishop of Jamaica and Mr. Bland upon the subject of the Mission to the Isthmus, and we are happy to find Mr. Bland was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Jamaica on the 14th of June, and has, by this time, started for his destination. May God speed and shield him in his arduous and perilous work!

We are truly thankful to find that Dr. Conder is not only able to resume his active duties at Fray Bentos and the Camp, but has now quite recovered from his recent dangerous illness.

There have been three meetings at Curzon Chapel having reference to the work of the Society, and addressed by Capt. Poulden, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. F. Ponder, and much interest has been evinced by the Mayfair Association, which, though at present supported only by persons of limited means, has sent in, through its indefatigable Hon. Secretary, Mr. Cunningham, a sum of £17. 8*s.* 7*d.*

The Rev. T. Lander kindly allowed Mr. F. Ponder to give an address in his parish, St. George's, Battersea. It was received with great interest, and a fair sum was collected for the Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of Lee, most kindly gave a drawing-room meeting at their house. The Rev. B. Baring-Gould, Vicar of St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, presided, and A. R. Pite, Esq., and the Rev. R. J. Simpson acted as a deputation. The meeting was very well attended, the Chairman's remarks were eloquent and hearty, and Mr. and Mrs. Walker's arrangements all that could be desired.

On Wednesday, July 22nd, Streatham Common gave us, as usual, its warm and unfailing welcome in the shape of a sermon in the parish church, at 11.30 A.M.; a drawing-room meeting at Mr. and Mrs. Cow's in the afternoon, and a meeting in the Assembly Room at 7.30 P.M. Archdeacon Whateley preached the sermon; A. R. Pite, Esq., addressed the meeting at 3 o'clock, and Capt. Poulden, R.N., acted as deputation in the evening.

In addition to this record, we are glad to be able to report a busy time of seed-sowing; the Assistant Metropolitan Secretary has made some seventy calls upon the clergy in the metropolis during the past two months, besides those made by the Metropolitan Secretary. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy with which they have invariably been received, though, strange as it may appear, many were ignorant even of the name of the Society. To those new and old friends who, in response to these calls have promised us their pulpit for a sermon, or their parish room for a lecture, we tender our grateful thanks, only desiring further that each will do the best that can be done to bring the several appointments to a successful issue.

Argentine Republic.

CORDOBA.

THE following is the Report of the Churchwardens:—

"*Saint Paul's Church, Cordoba,*
"*April 22nd*, 1885.

"It is with much pleasure that we can present to the members of our small community a more favourable report for the past year, notwithstanding that the attendance at our weekly services might be considerably increased if all the members of the congregation assisted more regularly; at the same time, considering the absence of several during the summer months, we can show a better average, we think, than in the previous year.

"The weekly services, which, as you all are aware, have been

alternately in English and Spanish, number 101 ; besides which we have had special services with the Holy Communion, 5 ; afternoon services for children, 3 ; watch night, December 31st, 1 ; total services, 110. The attendance to all numbering 2,498, or an average of 23 persons at each service.

" On September 28th last, Señor Abeledo, who kindly took an active part in the Spanish services, left Cordoba, and we cannot but give our praise and congratulate Mr. Tyerman (considering his short residence in the country, and little knowledge of the language) on the way he has conducted and preached in a foreign tongue, thus continuing the services in Spanish, which otherwise would have fallen through.

" The report, or rather account, of the treasurer, shows very favourably :

Collections	$299·63
Expenses	263·02
	36·61
Balance from last year	34·71
Cash in hand	$71·39

against which we only have to deduct the amount devoted to the ' Allen Gardiner ' fund, collected after the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Adams at our first annual harvest festival, held on March 23rd last, when there was an attendance of 59 persons.

" Our church-room during the year has been considerably improved, and now, with the new carpet, presents a much more comfortable and church-like appearance. The rent we have had to increase from 10 Bolivian dollars a month to 10 Nationals, owing to a similar increase on the rent of the house. We are sorry, however, that, owing to the changes in the money currency, the owners of the property have again increased the rent of the house to $50 a month, and we think it but fair to Mr. Tyerman to augment our monthly rent to $15, considering that this includes the care and cleaning of the rooms, &c.

" We would again impress upon you, and all those interested in our evangelical labours, the urgency of having premises secured for the Missionary Society's works in this city, as we are never sure of being able to continue for any lengthened period in the same house, and changes of locality are not only very difficult, but cause considerable loss and expense. With the depreciated currency we could at present buy the house we occupy for about £1,000 gold, and think this might easily be raised through the Society, if our requirements were only properly known to them, besides lessening their actual expenses in paying a heavy rent for the school attached.

" Our choir during the year has greatly progressed ; what with the improvement of the small organ lent by Mr. Tyerman, the able assistance

of Miss Armstrong as organist, and the other ladies who kindly assist, we have thus been able on several occasions to sing anthems in our special services.

"We have had two visits during the year from our worthy Bishop (Dr. Stirling), who periodically comes amongst us, exhorting renewed zeal and vigour in our spiritual labours.

"Our thanks are due to the Rev. J. H. Davis (now elected chaplain in Monte Video) and the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, chaplain of Rosario, for their kind assistance at our special services.

"Before concluding, we cannot but express our high opinion of our worthy friend and missionary, Mr. John R. Tyerman, who, while labouring in a good cause, gives all his time to it, ably fulfilling his many obligations, and if we can claim any advancement during the past year, the credit of such is due to him, and we trust ere long to be able to call and look upon him as our titled pastor, praying God that he may continue prospering in his work, and be long left amongst us.

GEORGE B. PILCHER,
GEORGE KING, } Churchwardens.

Alexandra Colony.

WE have received the following letter from Mr. Ferguson:—

"*Colonia Alexandra, de Santa Fé,*
"*May* 1, 1885.

"Since my last letter I have been engaged every day in school teaching and visiting in the colony.

"We have just removed from the town, and we are very glad to get to some quiet place, and be free from the sight of the three 'Pulperias' and the drunkenness that goes on from time to time. We have a small cottage about five miles north from the church, with plenty of grazing for our horses, &c. Two minutes' walk from our house there is a large lake, which covers about 100 acres of the Bañado, with good fresh water all the year, and plenty of fish, wild ducks, &c., which gives one an hour's rest and amusement. I leave every morning for the school, and return about mid-day to visit, read, &c. The attendance at the day school has averaged about fourteen, boys and girls. In March last year it was closed for one month, as the master employed by the Government was engaged at office work in the office of T. B. & Co. At that time I took charge of the school, and collected twenty-two children together. The people all complained that not enough time and attention has been given to instruct their children. On examining them, I found that six could

manage to get through, very imperfectly, the four simple rules, and one or two knew how to write a fair hand, and a number could form the letters of their name, but could not spell it. One girl of eleven years, quite as tall as a girl of eighteen years in England, and in two years more will be, in all probability, married and settled down for life, when asked what 'C-o-w' spelled, answered 'So.' This would not be thought strange if a Spanish child was learning the English language, but in the present case it is a very fair representation of what our English and North American settlers care for their children's future state in this life. As they were without any knowledge of the 'Creed,' Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, I have them repeated in English and Spanish every morning. One family living in town withdrew their children on that account, but promised to send them back if I would promise not to teach them anything about God, as their boys were wanted to work in the camp, and to know how to read and write. I explained to the woman, who could neither read nor write herself, that the first thing to know is about God, and read to her from different parts of the Spanish class-book, which was more than one-half its contents about God and creation, and is intended for public schools. They found, however, that keeping their boys away would be to get more harm than good, so they have returned again. A native wondered why I gave them more lessons than one, but did not object to religious instruction; he thought if I were to teach them to read well they could find out for themselves how to write and do sums, and asked me seriously if knowing how to read did not include writing and arithmetic. With only two exceptions, the people have the habit of sending their children for one week every day, and then keep them at home for three or four days, or perhaps a fortnight, so that very often I am going over the same ground again and again. The Town Sunday School is pretty well attended; the parents of some of the children are drunkards or Sabbath breakers, and it is sad to see how the children follow their example. The Camp Sunday School has been reduced to one family of four children and two boys of thirteen years. The settlers have all gone away to 'Florencea,' as there is no employment for anyone here.

"The daily wickedness, bad language, and improper living of some of the people who form this colony would be nearly impossible to describe. We have Divine Service every Sunday in the church at 11 A.M., and at 5 P.M. Sometimes we have from ten to twenty-five present at the morning service, but I visit every afternoon, either amongst the natives, or English, or Italian, and give tracts to those who can read.

"I trust that the River Malabriga will be low enough to allow me to pass to the Welsh Colony. I have not been for some time, but I understand that the people meet together from time to time to practice singing, and they have a night school for their children. Mrs. B., whom I mentioned to you before, is still going on steadfast in the faith and working

for God. I have given to her from time to time a number of tracts for distribution, and she is very glad to engage in Christian work, and has been the means of bringing many to church since she professed to have received blessing there, and from reading the books I lent her. I have just returned from Malabriga, where I conversed with a number of people, and hope to commence soon a monthly service there. The quarterly report forwarded will give the number of services, &c., held, with attendance &c. We are quite well. Mrs. Ferguson joins with me in kind regards.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

CONCORDIA.

THE Rev. J. Dominguez reports as follows:—

"*Concordia, Entre Rios, A.R.,*
"*April 22nd*, 1885.

"I may truly exclaim with Longfellow, 'Time is fleeting,' as I awake to the fact that my monthly report will be with you a little *en rétard*, but I will make up for the delay, so far as I am able, by rendering a more extended epitome of church matters and of topics of interest generally. Notwithstanding the 'thorn in the flesh' which it has pleased God to raise up against me, and which ever and anon still causes me suffering and annoyance, I am thankful to be able to report (without a shadow of exaggeration) steady and encouraging progress in our Evangelising work, which already shows, in the most unquestionable manner, unmistakable signs of life and prosperity; not to admit which were base ingratitude to our dear Lord for His favouring grace and loving mercies.

"The results attending regular Sabbath-day services here (in Concordia) and in Salto is highly gratifying, and amidst many perplexities is to me a source of real joy, satisfaction, and thankfulness.

"Besides all this, there is still another, and even more potent consideration, to be taken into view—the keeping holy of God's Sabbath amongst the English residents in these towns. It is so easy for them to get astray on these days, and, in spite of all, some will continue to do so; but many there are to whom the joining together in Divine public worship in the morning remains a sort of hallowed or sanctified feeling for the rest of the day, which keeps in check to some extent the desire to follow after mundane pleasure! I have the satisfaction of addressing on Sundays an average number of about fifty different persons, sometimes more, if I include the Sunday School children; and I may say with the four services, the whole day is closely and well occupied.

"The evening services vary very much in the number of attenders.

Sometimes we have a fair congregation, and sometimes but just the 'one or two gathered together.' Still I persevere, because there are causes for thankfulness and for being encouraged, for as yet all strangers who have come once have returned again, and that is hopeful. Irregularity and unpunctuality of attendance, in regard to the Sunday School children, is a 'bane' with which we have to struggle, and the difficulty is that we can neither impress the children nor their parents with the importance of these essential elements. To them it makes but little or no difference, an occasion lost, or an hour or two more or less for hearing God's word; even our little prizes make but small amendment in this respect, and I believe that nothing will avail except the exercise of tact and patience. Our church room is so small that we found it perfectly impossible to manage both boys and girls together, with no help but ourselves; for it must be remembered these children are wholly ignorant in religious matter, and even the most common respect and decency to sacred functions and places have to be taught them.

"If God pleases to accord to us our new church, for which we are longing so much and striving so earnestly, we shall be able, under His blessing, to increase our numbers considerably; and I am persuaded this will be a great step in advance, and will permanently establish and confirm true principles in this town. In any case, operations for erecting our new 'Temple' have already begun, as, indeed, I told you in my last epistle. We are now waiting for the men to return from camp-work for 'wiring in' and planting, and the contract is made for 50,000 bricks to be delivered on the field. Bricks, in this country, are of very inferior quality, and most expensive; but you may be sure we try hard to get everything at the most reasonable rate. But this 'money crisis' (with the particulars of which you are doubtless acquainted through the newspaper columns) is a terrible difficulty to us, and is already a considerable pecuniary loss to our 'building funds.' It came upon us so suddenly that the effect is painfully felt on all sides; for, more or less, all must suffer in consequence, and the question is to know where and when it will end.

"Our arduously earned £100, the proceeds of first bazaar and later sales, being in paper money, will have its value considerably diminished, and that is why we are, with the approbation of the 'Building Committee,' investing the money we have in hand, as the prospect seems black.

"We will trust that God, our Almighty Father, who overrules all for the best, may be pleased to send us shortly some amelioration, and not permit affairs to get desperate. I myself am very hopeful that this cloud will quickly clear off our horizon.

"I have deemed it more prudent, however, to hold back some little before pushing on with promises and donations for the new church. It will be wiser to allow this panic, or frightened feeling, just to blow over, and better for us also in a pecuniary sense. Although an unlooked-

for delay, we must learn to take things resignedly as they come, and 'murmur not;' and this is especially a hard lesson for my wife; she worked so untiringly for the bazaar, devoting every moment of leisure, and sitting-up constantly into the small hours of morning, that she cannot help repining just a little. And this reminds me of my promise to mention that Mrs. Dominguez has appealed to a few relatives in England for small donations for the new church erection; but with a view to appropriate the entire sum of what may be sent out to the acquisition of one object, such as a church bell, or a 'font,' or some such item that cannot exactly be counted amongst the imperative necessities of church building.

"My monthly camp-visiting to Mandisovi has been a little interfered with on account of church business. Knowing how prone to procrastinate are even the officials here, I was determined to tire them out with my visits until I got the necessary legal *visâ* to the documents, the land properly marked off, and the proper permissions granted, all of which are now in order and ready for pushing along, if we only could. I can assure you there is a pronounced sympathy and interest clearly indicated on all sides towards our church project, even amongst many Roman Catholic families. A gentleman on whom I called expressed himself as being always ready to help in religious matters, when he knew that proper and consistent observance was shown in its manifestation, and that he should be ready to give us any assistance he could, although not belonging to our faith. He has promised to contribute a part, or perhaps all, the lime to be used for building purposes!

"The manager of the Custom House in Concordia told me voluntarily to put his name down on my list for twenty-five dollars, and I could also quote one or two similar instances.

"The plan for the church is already drawn out by Mr. West, engineer and architect of this place, and corresponds to twenty metres long by ten broad, with additional small vestry and store room. The building must be thrown up a good height, because the situation is a damp one. I hope I may be able to beg a good sort of shingle for this purpose. The excessive heat has now left us, we are thankful to say, and the change is really delightful.

"I have forgotten to mention, when speaking of my camp duties, that, owing to the growing dearness of land in Entre Rios, families are removing into Corrientes, where the camp is cheaper. Several estancieros whom I have visited near Federacion are also gone, so I hope to extend my excursions further north sometimes in order to call upon them. The difficulties of travelling in Corrientes are greater, and with less security, because the natives there are decidedly more lawless, and of a lower and wilder grade altogether.

"In my next I hope to be able to detail some further progress actually made.

"J. DOMINGUEZ."

Uruguay.

WE have, with thankfulness, received the following communication from the Rev. Dr. Conder:—

"*Fray Bentos, May* 3, 1885.

"I am very thankful to report that I have been making a steady progress towards convalescence, and am now much stronger and in general good health. I have not taken full service yet, but I have shortened services. I pray God that there may be no return of mischief in my poor tongue. I am, in other respects, so sound in health that it appears a sad drawback to my energy to find such an important member maimed. I rest in our Heavenly Father's hand. He knows what is best.

"Mrs. Conder and my family continue to enjoy good health.

"I do not think the Mission has suffered much from my illness—an increased interest seems to have been aroused, and we may perhaps be permitted to see for ourselves how God has wrought.

"I take boat to-night to go up river, and at the end of the week, God willing, I shall make a journey into camp to take some baptisms.

"We are naturally much concerned at the probability of war breaking out between England and Russia. We pray the calamity may be averted.

"JOHN CONDER."

Brazil.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

THE Rev. F. Young writes:—

"*Rio de Janeiro, May* 19, 1885.

"I send Mr. Hooper's two last reports, which give a plain account of the work he is carrying on. Everywhere he appears to be well received and his visits seem to be appreciated. Yesterday I went with him, first, to look over a small vessel condemned as unseaworthy and to be sold, which, if she be otherwise suitable, could be, I believe, purchased for a comparatively low figure. I am going to make further enquiries about her. Afterwards we paid a visit to Capt. Wiggins, of the barque 'Nourmahal,' who has brought out for us a packet of books, &c., and has also very kindly permitted Mr. Hooper to hold a service on Sundays on board his ship while here. In many ways, I am thankful to say, the Mission proves to be a success.

"Mr. Soper, who, under the auspices of Major Poole in England, and Mr. Law out here, has been carrying on an independent work, has been compelled, for want of funds, to close his mission. He applied to us, but as we have as much in hand as we can well carry through we were unable to assist him. I am sorry for him and his work. He has now gone up into the interior, and may possibly find employment in connection with American Missions to Brazilians.

"I am giving notices of a sermon and collection for your Society on Trinity Sunday. Unfortunately so many families are away, either in England or at Petropolis, this year that the amount, I fear, will not be as great as I could wish; still it will serve as a grateful acknowledgement of your liberality to us.

"Possibly I may be able to come home this year for a few months to England, as the late chaplain at Monte Video has offered to take my duty; but it is not yet settled. If so I shall make a point, when in London, of calling upon you.

"FRED. YOUNG."

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch*, 1*st April*, 1885.

"I have much pleasure in making out this, my report of work done during the month of March. In conjunction with Mr. Young, I have been enabled to obtain suitable premises for Mission purposes, well situated near the boarding houses, Consulate, and Hospital, and not far from the landing place. So far the men take to it readily, and I have no doubt that the purpose it is intended for will be answered admirably. At present there is not a great number of sailors ashore, and as I aim at keeping the Mission especially for their use, I do not have large congregations, but I am thankful to say they are attentive. During the month I held Divine Service on five occasions, and also held Temperance Free-and-Easies on three occasions. The men are taking an interest themselves, which is a most encouraging sign, and above all I am able to see proofs of reformation in some cases which have been considered hardened and reprobate. I visited the hospital upon three occasions during the month. I have thought it advisable for the present to discontinue the distribution of tracts there, as I find they are taken from the men, and the men are treated indifferently in consequence of receiving them. The sister nurse tells me that the hospital orders are strictly against papers, &c., being distributed amongst the patients, and if that is correct I must conform to the rules. They do not seek to prevent my speaking to the men, so that there is plenty of room for usefulness. During the month I visited the following ships, giving papers and holding service as opportunity offered: 'Rowena,' 'H. B. Cann,' 'True Briton,' 'Canning,' 'Codan,' 'Mornington,' 'Dalhannah,' 'Wave King,' 'Grey Eagle,' 'Victoria,' 'Charles Platt, 'Patagonia,' 'Kong Carl,' 'Flash Lights' (2), 'Cupid' (2), 'New Lights,' 'Aradus' (2), 'Serene' (2), 'Campanero,' 'A. P. Gould' (2), 'Templar' (2), 'Gamalial,' 'Patria' (2), 'Mississipi' (2), 'M. J. Brady,' 'Commerce,

'Henry,' 'Tagus,' 'Glenisla,' 'Joaquinna' (2), 'Nasmyth,' 'Donati,' 'Solverg,' 'Aconcagua,' 'F. G. Fighe,' making a total of 44 visits for the month. My great want is plenty of good useful literature for free distribution, which I hope will come in good time. I do not think I have anything further to remark, other than to request the prayers of the Union upon this work.

"THOMAS HOOPER,

"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch, 5th May*, 1885.

"I am very thankful to send this, my report of work done by Mission during the month of April, 1885. The meetings ashore have been well attended, and marked attention has been paid to the various addresses. During the month I had, on several occasions, two shipwrecked crews at the meetings, and as a result I believe they kept more sober than they would have otherwise done; that at least is one outward and visible sign. I trust that the seed sown will bring forth fruit to the honour and glory of God. My attendance at the hospital has been regular, and productive of good, and, at the same time, two or three men have been helped off the beach—either having been shipped, a passage given, or work obtained for them during the month.

"With regard to work afloat, I get along fairly, and during the month have made fifty-five visits, as follows: 'Falmouth' (3), 'Annie Goudey (3), 'British Queen' (3), 'Birgitte' (2), 'Ruby' (2), 'Josephine' (2), 'Yamoyden' (2), 'Arklow' (2), 'Barbadian' (2), 'Helen G. Moseley' (2), 'Annie E. Krang,' 'A. P. Gould,' 'E. A. Sanchez,' 'Natalla,' 'Uugooms,' 'S. Venner,' 'Mississipi,' 'Templar,' 'Reaper,' 'Campanero,' 'Kate Fawcett,' 'Rumutuka,' 'John H. Stavanger,' 'Elbe,' 'Mallowdale,' 'Esmir,' 'Malta,' 'Emilie Boyd,' 'Regent,' 'Alvega,' 'Tamora,' 'Brittania,' 'Milo,' 'Agate,' and 'Dalton,' one each, also 'E. S. Powell,' 'Arlington,' 'British Princess,' 'Emma,' 'Professor Mohn,' 'Maggie Moore,' 'Robert and Mary,' and 'Gemma.' I have held Divine Service afloat once or twice each Sunday during the month; on shore I held Service on three Sundays and four week evenings; also held four Free-and-Easy Temperance Meetings. I do not think I have anything further to add, so I will close by observing that I am getting very near the end of my stock of tracts, &c., and trust I shall soon receive the supply which is on the way.

"THOMAS HOOPER,

"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

We extract the following from the *Chart and Compass*, the magazine of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society:—

"Having accidentally come across a stray number of the *Chart and Compass* Magazine, and seeing therein the various reports of the good

work effected amongst the men it is my privilege to work amongst, I have thought it possible that you might find it consistent with your Society's aims to render me assistance in my work in the following manner, viz. : By granting a supply of literature for distribution amongst the seamen visiting this port. You, no doubt, are aware that this is a very large harbour, and the anchorages are scattered, so that I have to travel over a large space of water in order to visit the various ships in port, and I endeavour to visit each ship at least once whilst she is here. Unfortunately, their port regulations prohibit my boarding every vessel ; so, as the most agreeable alternative, I desire to be able to distribute a liberal supply of periodicals, tracts, &c., which I need scarcely tell you will be heartily welcomed by the men. Perhaps a brief description of myself and of the Mission will not be out of place. The Mission was started some six or seven years ago by my predecessor, a Mr. Curran, who won the goodwill of the men by his self-sacrifice and labours. He did not find the Mission self-supporting, and as he could not look after the financial part and devote his whole time to the men's welfare, he gladly embraced the offer of the South American Missionary Society to make him a grant, and, as a consequence, the 'Rio Seamen's Mission Branch' was incorporated with the South American Missionary Society. Mr. Curran, growing old, and feeling unfit for active service, about six months ago resigned. I volunteered, was accepted, and am thus found working in his place. My duties, briefly stated, consist of service afloat, ashore, visiting hospital and prison ; and as I hope to average a monthly list of sixty ships visited, I require a good and liberal supply of literature. Friends of the work generously help us, also the Chaplain of Rio, but I find the supply very inadequate for the purpose. Should you think favourably of this application, the South American Missionary Society, whose offices are at 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C., will thankfully receive any grant. I am thankful to say that, although I came here not knowing a single person, yet the great 'I Am' was, and is, ever present, and keeps me to the post—Yours faithfully in the One Church, "THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen's Missionary.*"

"We rejoice that this Society has taken hold of the sailors' work in that distant important port, and we ask for the Missionaries the prayers and sympathy of Christian sailors visiting these ports, and others also.—ED. '*Chart and Compass,*' *Sailors' Magazine.*"

PERNAMBUCO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

MR. WALKER reports as follows:—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*May* 27, 1885.

"I herewith beg to present the report of another month's work among the seamen in this port. The distribution of reading to the shipping in harbour is still limited for want of a boat, but some twelve vessels have had reading, and the captains and men spoken to. Services have been held each Sunday. The first two Sundays services were held on the barque 'Bertha,' and there were present on the first Sunday four captains and twenty men, and three captains and six men the following Sunday. A severe rain-storm on the latter day prevented a larger attendance. Service was held the following Sunday on the Norwegian barque 'St. Olaf,' and the attendance there was but eight. On the last Sunday (May 24th) the service was held on the English barque 'Inheritance.' This day also was very wet, but there was an attendance of three captains and thirteen men. Services have been held on three Sundays for Norwegians, at which the captain spoke, and I afterwards gave a short address. At these three services there were present a total of fifty men and seven captains. This shows a better attendance on the part of the Norwegians than of our own people. At the close of the services this month I have taken total abstinence pledges, and obtained five, of which three were signed last Sunday. The men have had pledge cards given them, and have donned the blue ribbon. One young man, after signing the pledge, stayed for further conversation and prayer, and on leaving declared his intention of consecrating his life to the Lord Jesus Christ. His father is a godly man in good position in Bristol, and is engaged in Christian work. The son purposes going home to stay when the ship arrives in England. A captain, who was given to drinking, spoke to me and asked if I could give him anything to take away the appetite for drink. I made up a tonic for him, and requested him to abstain. This seems to have benefited him, and he is now better able to think of higher matters, which were also set before him. The captain who lost his leg, and who was in the hospital here, has gone away nearly fully recovered. To himself and his wife I gave a supply of reading, and had many conversations.

"There has been one death in hospital. This was a case of yellow fever from one of the ships. The man was admitted only the day before, and died the day after going in. I was with him and spoke to him a few hours before he died, and also obtained the address of his friends, to whom I purpose writing. There have been no sailors in prison until Sunday

last, when a number were locked up for disturbance. The number of men on the beach is very small, there being only one left of the lot who were here when I arrived. I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a grant of tracts, &c., from the South American Missionary Society. Also a parcel of old clothes from the late Mr. Janson.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

PRIMEVAL FOREST, BRAZIL.

THE following is taken from "Central and South America," by H. W. Bates, published by E. Stanford, Charing Cross, by whose kindness we are enabled to present our readers with the Frontispiece :—

"The Brazilian forest proper originally clothed nearly the entire surface of the Atlantic provinces of Brazil from 25° south latitude to the mouth of the Amazons, the chief exception being the arid districts of Ceara and neighbourhood north of Pernambuco, where the arboreal growth is more scanty. Nourished by the rich red loam—the result of surface disintegration of the prevailing granitic and other igneous rocks by floods of warm tropical rain—and stimulated by the high temperature and constant humidity, the magnificent arboreal growth spread and flourished, developing, under the influence of the secular struggle for existence, the thousands of strange and beautiful forms which now delight the eyes of the thoughtful traveller. In the mountainous southern province, where the capital is situated, extensive tracts of this glorious woodland have been cleared in making roads and plantations, and although some of it may be afterwards left uncultivated, the second growth never attains the luxuriance and charm of the original. Such woods of second growth are called *caá-poeira* in the language of the old Indian inhabitants, meaning felled woods, and consist of multitudes of low trees and saplings matted together with thorny bushes and creepers. The following is a description of the impression made upon an observer (Prince Adalbert of Prussia), not a botanist, at the first sight of the forest, after some experience of the *caá-poeira* of the environs of Rio de Janeiro :—

"'Hitherto we had been used to inquire, in passing through a wood, whether it formed part of the primeval forest ; we no longer asked this question, for we were now conscious of the fact. The solemn feelings which arise on entering these forests for the first time, indicated the truth surely enough. At first we gazed in wonder on the labyrinth of tall

straight trees, rising like giants, and into the tangled creepers and climbers which surrounded us; we looked up to the light roof of foliage, through which was seen the vault of heaven as through a veil; but we could not account to ourselves for all we beheld. Every object here is colossal, everything seems to belong to a primeval world. We feel ourselves to be in disproportion to all around us, and to pertain to quite another period of existence. Our astonishment is increased by the great difference between the vegetation in these forests and our own. Where in our country we find a shrub or fruit tree in flower, we here see gigantic trees, twice or thrice the height, in all the splendour of bloom, clothing the whole crown of the tree with its colour.

"'The chief ornament of our day's ride were trees with magnificent large lilac, and others with white blossoms, contrasting beautifully with the surrounding varied tints of green. After enjoying this splendid display of colours, we turned to the deep shades which lay disclosed, solemn and mournful, between the gigantic trees on our wayside. The flame-coloured raceme of a Tillandsia, a foot tall, and resembling a brobdignagian pine-apple or strawberry, glanced like fire among the dark foliage. Again our attention was attracted by the charming epiphytes, climbing up the straight trunks of the trees, or picturesquely covering their branches, which seldom shoot out from the trunk at a less height than fifty to eighty feet from the ground. From the fertility of the soil the trees spring up so densely that, when young, their branches, not having room to expand freely, strive to overtop one another. Among the various plants which spring from the branches, or cling to the stems of the trees, are the mosses hanging down, not unlike horses' tails, from the branches which support the epiphytes and Tillandsias. Myriads of woody climbers hang down to the ground, or are suspended in the air, several inches thick, and not unfrequently of the circumference of a man's body, coated with bark like the branches of the trees. But it is impossible for any one to conceive the fantastic forms they assume, interlaced and entangled. Sometimes they depend like straight poles, to the ground, and there strike root. At other times they resemble large hoops or rings, from ten to twenty feet in diameter; or are twisted like so many cables. Sometimes they lace the tree regularly from distance to distance, and often embrace it so closely as to choke it.

"'Perfect silence does not reign in these forests, for the singing of birds and the whirr of the cicadas are heard incessantly. We diligently looked out for monkeys, but in vain.'

"In the interior of Brazil the forest becomes less continuous, being chiefly confined to the valleys of the rivers. On the plateaus, and in the inland provinces of Matto Grosso, Goyaz, San Paulo, and great part of Minas Geraes, open grassy plains, called Campos, rugged with granitic outcrops, become the almost universal feature."

THE CHUPAT RAILWAY.

WE extract the following from the *South American Journal*:—

"We have been favoured by a visit from Mr. Lewis V. Jones, the concessionaire for this line. The object of this enterprise is to connect the Welsh settlement on the River Chupat with the seaport of Bahia Nueva, an extensive inlet of the sea, which figures prominently on the map of Patagonia. The history of the Chupat colony is well known. It was founded about eighteen years ago by Mr. Jones and a few Welsh families who accompanied him, and has had a very chequered existence. At length, however, it seems to have surmounted its troubles, and we are pleased to learn that the colonists have this year a surplus of nearly 5,000 tons of wheat for export. The great drawback to the colony has hitherto been its lack of shipping facilities. It is located several miles inland from the mouth of the River Chupat, and all goods have at present to be carted down to a small river port near its mouth, which is only practicable for small coasting craft, and that only at certain seasons of the year. In the Bahia Neuva there is a splendid natural harbour, with deep water and easy access. To connect this new port with the colony it is proposed to build a railway, about forty miles in length, and of one meter gauge. The country to be traversed is very favourable for the construction of a railway, and the concessionaire informs us that no bridges or even culverts will be required. No guarantee has been asked from the Argentine Government, but a grant of land on each side of the line has been obtained, 204 square miles in area. It is said to be of excellent quality, and Mr. Jones assures us that he has arranged for its settlement by emigrants of a suitable character."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, April* 15th, 1885.

"Just before the arrival of our Bishop and Miss Stirling our church was painted outside. I do not know whether I informed you or not that the entire expense of this—£20—was borne by Mr. Schgolberg.

"We have heard nothing of the Bishop's movements or plans since he left Iquique.

"The congregation at Las Animas is rather split up for a time, as several of the men are at San Pedro, a mine about sixty miles in the interior, taking down machinery, &c. Everything is so quiet here that I have nothing whatever to tell you. Business of all kinds is at a stand-still, and the price of copper going down. However, it is cheering amidst all the complaints of hard times and prognostications of still harder ones, to see our little church still flourishing, but we do not forget that we are still in leading strings, and cannot walk alone without the support of our parent Society.

"The general health of the community is good. I, thank God, so far, was never better.

"With kindest regards to all our friends.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Panama.

THE following is taken from *The Jamaica Churchman*:—

"An impressive service took place at Monkey Hill, on Wednesday, May 14th.

"On the arrival of his Lordship, Bishop Stirling, accompanied by the Rev. S. Kerr, they were met by the Committee and laity of the church, and escorted to St. John's Church, where the choir sang 'The church's one foundation,' as the procession entered the building.

"The litany was read by the Rev. S. Kerr. The candidates for Confirmation were then presented by the Missionary, 14 in number, male and female, the latter all neatly and becomingly dressed in white. The Bishop questioned the candidates, and was pleased with their knowledge of the Christian religion, especially when he learned that when the Mission was started at Monkey Hill there were only a few who could readily respond to the church service. The singing was good, and the Committee showed that they 'were well organized' (using the Bishop's words). The Epistle for Ascension Day was read by the Rev. S. Kerr, and the Gospel by the Bishop. After the laying on of hands, Bishop Stirling exhorted the congregation, in a fatherly manner, to keep together in one bond of unity and brotherly love, and to enrol themselves under the Bishop of Jamaica, that they may claim protection in times of trouble.

"The Holy Communion was then celebrated. His Lordship and the clergy were afterwards kindly entertained by Mrs. Forward and the members of the Church Committee.

"His Lordship expressed great satisfaction with the whole pro-

ceedings and the general progress of the mission at Monkey Hill. At 3 P.M. his Lordship left for Bas Obispo, where, at 5 P.M., the laying of the foundation stone of the new church took place, the ceremony being witnessed by a large assembly which had already gathered on the spot. A short service was held, and an address given by the Bishop, after which the stone was well and truly laid, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The Benediction brought these interesting proceedings to a close. It is very satisfactory to learn that a number of earnest laymen are doing their best to help the good cause, and to stem the tide of evil which lifts its head unblushingly where peoples of all nations and creeds are striving after the mammon of unrighteousness.

"The arrangements made by Bishop Stirling, of the Falkland Islands, and the Bishop of Jamaica, for episcopal supervision of the Isthmus of Panama, runs thus:—

"'Having in view the present uncertainty as to what arrangements may eventually be found best and most practicable for the permanent episcopal supervision of the Church of England Mission on the Isthmus of Panama; and also the fact that, though within the present ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, this Mission is so far distant from his main work that he cannot give to its affairs that immediate and constant attention which the peculiar circumstances demand; and also the fact that though the duties of the Bishop of Jamaica in his own diocese are more than sufficient to engage all his time, it may be possible for him, living within 600 miles of the Isthmus, and in direct communication with it, to give personally or by deputy (for a time) the needful ecclesiastical supervision to the work of the Mission, which is to a great extent intended for the benefit of Jamaica labourers on the Isthmus;—it is hereby agreed that at the request of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, the Bishop of Jamaica temporarily undertakes the authoritative supervision of the Mission aforesaid, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, on his part, undertaking to give any assistance in personal visitation of the Mission which circumstances may render possible, and to aid in securing and maintaining the interest and support of the South American Missionary Society for the Mission.

"'Signed—WAITE H., FALKLAND ISLANDS,
E. JAMAICA.'"

Mr. Bland writes:—

"Since my last letter, dated 8th inst., I have to announce to you my ordination to the Diaconate by his Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, on the 14th inst., the second Sunday after Trinity, at Half-Way Free Church. The service was a special one, I being the only candidate.

Morning prayer was read at 7 A.M., and at 11 o'clock the ordination service began with the sermon. It was better so, as in these climates long services at noon are a very great strain on the endurance and patience of congregations and ministers. Mr. Kilburn preached the sermon from the text, 'Lord, increase our faith.' His principle was the necessity of faith in entering upon work for God, especially of its increase where and when sin and wickedness abounded, lest we should become faint and weary; and, in alluding to my appointment, he pointed to Panama as a place where, in particular, great faith and grace are needed. And it is so, for, from all I hear, a terrible work lies before me, pregnant with great dangers—one which only the grace and strength of God can enable me to face. It has been pleasing for me to hear of there being on the Isthmus one or two Christian people to whom I can look for sympathy, so that loneliness in the work will be broken.

"His Lordship, the Bishop, has arranged that I should leave for the Isthmus by the mail of the 20th July, arriving at Colon on or about the 22nd. This date was fixed in order to allow of my hearing from you in reply to my letter of the 8th instant, and that a sufficient time might elapse to allow of my gathering something from the experience of one of the most successful clergymen in Jamaica as to the best mode of working among the people. The Rev. Mr. Panton, the gentleman to whom I refer, is the brother-in-law of the Bishop, and is Rector of Mandeville, in the Manchester Mountains. He has been here for eighteen years, and through his Christian character, his zeal, and working abilities, he has won a success unsurpassed in the island, and acquired an enormous influence among all classes and denominations. With this gentleman I am to remain for about three weeks, reaping not only rich benefit from association with him, but also enjoying the finest climate of the island, for Mandeville is the 'England' of Jamaica, situated 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, far above the extreme heat of the plains, healthful with pure mountain air, and abounding in beautiful scenery.

"I took part in the services of Mr. Panton's church last Sunday, reading the prayers and lessons. The services are thoroughly Evangelistic, and are very heartily joined in. At 11 A.M. there is a service of Morning Prayer, ante-Communion, and sermon. This brings us up to about a quarter to one. Sunday-school is then immediately held —at which Mr. Panton gives an address—lasting until about 3 o'clock. In this way many children, and even adults, living at great distances from the church among the hills, are retained for catechetical teaching; as, were there any great interval between service and school, they would almost all go to their homes, whence it would be impossible for them to return at the appointed time. In the evening, for lack of lamps, there is no service in the church. There is, however, in the adjoining school-room an Evangelical service of a very simple, telling character, consisting of a hymn, extempore prayer, short reading,

extempore address, closing hymn, and prayer, It reminded me very forcibly of the Tuesday evening meeting I had, at Mr. Ponder's invitation, attended at Curzon Chapel, and which I had so thoroughly enjoyed.

"On Monday morning I went with Mr. Panton to attend an Evangelical meeting at a Presbyterian church, about ten or fifteen miles from Mandeville. On our way, we drove through some of the loveliest scenery I have ever seen. The meeting was one of peculiar origin. About two years ago a revival broke out among the people, and, in order to curb the movement, and prevent the usual fanatical extravagancies, Mr. Panton wisely took the matter in hand, and, in unison with some neighbouring trustworthy dissenting ministers, he organized special services throughout the district, at which the feelings of excitation could be controlled, convictions deepened and matured, and permanent conversions harvested for the Church of Christ. Wonderful has been the success; and, to-day, through this movement, the various churches are rejoicing over men and women whose lives bear testimony of genuine conversion. The character of the meeting was similar to that in the school-house, only lasting five hours instead of one. I give this outline of Mr. Panton's work and mention these services because I am strongly of opinion that this mode will be of the very highest value on the Isthmus. Mr. Panton happens to be one of the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and there is in the neighbourhood another member, Mr. Rankie (Moravian), mentioned by Mr. Sharpe, and I have asked Mr. Panton to arrange a meeting so as to decide something about the Isthmus. Mr. Panton has already chosen a colporteur—whom I have not yet seen—to be in readiness at any time after my reporting from Panama, to enter upon the work. Of course, the committee will communicate with Mr. Sharpe. I shall be glad to get this right, as such collateral work will be invaluable.

"I am also trying to meet with the Rev. Bassett Key, who is best posted in Panama affairs of any one here. He lives about eighteen miles away, and Mr. Panton is writing to him of me.

"The flow of immigrants to Colon has re-commenced, but, from causes already mentioned, is slow. "DAVID WALTER BLAND."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

DURING the last few weeks there has been the lull in deputation work which is characteristic of the summer months. Each year the time for meetings seems to be further abridged, and, what with holidays and holy days, it becomes more and more a problem how, with a limited staff, to compass the 300 or 400 provincial sermons and meetings. What four, or even three deputations could easily accomplish, were it spread over the year, becomes all but impracticable when compressed into something like seven months.

We have to thank the Rev. W. R. Thomas, Vicar of Abersychan, for preaching the Annual Sermons at Pendoylan, near Cardiff, and the Rev. J. W. Marshall, Vicar of St. John's, Blackheath, for preaching and

lecturing at Solihull, near Birmingham. This is a new and valuable opening, and produced nearly £17, besides the enlistment of some new subscribers. Mr. Wilson Browne, one of our Birmingham Hon. Secretaries, lives at Solihull, and his efforts contributed not a little to the successful result. Mr. Shimield reports sermons at St. Benet's and Holy Trinity, Cambridge, the former being preached by the Rev. P. Ireland Jones, and adds that increased interest is being manifested in the Society in the University. Some of this *increased interest* may fairly be attributed to the labours of our young friends, Mr. Church and Mr. Gardiner. We note with pleasure that our old supporter, the Rev. S. W. Merry, has welcomed Mr. Shimield to his pulpit at Isleham. The Midland District is represented by two anniversaries, that at Derby being on July 12th and 13th, and that at Rugby on 19th and 20th. Mr. Shimield acted as the deputation at Derby, with the help of Mr. Baker, of Matlock Bath, and some of the local clergy; and Mr. Welby did the same at Rugby. At both these places the interests of the Society are well looked after by our untiring Hon. Secretaries. In the North the Association Secretary has been on holiday, but Mr. Welby preached at two churches in Liverpool on July 12th, collecting over £16. In the South the Rev. Dr. Sall, formerly of Panama, preached the Annual Sermons at St. Stephen's, Bath, in place of Mr. Redknap, who was at the last moment prevented from going. No fewer than four extensive Irish tours are being mapped out, and, to avoid disappointment, we shall be glad of as long a notice as possible when any particular deputation is required.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the special subjects selected for prayer on Monday, the 10th inst.:—

I.

We desire to thank God for the recovery from illness, mercifully vouchsafed to Dr. Conder.

II.

That God may be pleased to grant to Mr. Bland, now on his way to Panama, as Missionary-chaplain on the Isthmus, a safe journey, an abundant blessing in his arduous work, and health and strength to bear up under the perils of a most trying climate.

III.

That God would graciously vouchsafe us the men and the means to carry on a mission to the Indians of Paraguay.

IV.

That Mr. Dodd's work at Lota may be blessed by God with abundant fruit.

V.

That Mrs. Walker may be speedily restored to health after the attack of fever from which she is suffering.

BRITISH 4 DE 85

South American Missionary Society.

Special Appeal for Funds.

THE COMMITTEE desire briefly to point out the urgent necessity for increased support, not only to enable them to keep up present Mission Work in the vast field of South America, but to extend it.

The income of the Society for the last five years, from all sources, has been as follows :—

1880	...	...	...	**£11,435.**
1881	...	...	...	**11,553.**
1882	...	...	...	**15,224.**
1883	...	...	...	**15,314.**
1884	...	...	...	**13,287.**

The increase of the funds available in 1882 and 1883 naturally prompted the extension of the Society's operations in various directions: for instance, in new appointments, and the building and sending out the New Mission Steamship *Allen Gardiner* for service in Tierra del Fuégo. These exceptional years' incomes were followed by the reduced amount in 1884, resulting in a heavy demand, amounting to £2,507 on the Reserves, to meet the liabilities of that year.

The present year's receipts do not as yet indicate the recovery of lost ground. And, as the Committee could not permit the reduced Reserve to be again subjected to such a heavy strain, they appeal with confidence to the friends of the Society and to the Church generally, to enable them to avoid the grievous necessity for reducing or withdrawing the grants to the Mission Stations.

Not only are increased funds required for keeping up the ordinary work, but without large and definitely continued resources the Committee will be entirely unable to succour the Indians of the Chaco and Paraguay, now sitting in darkness and the shadow of death.

We would remind the friends of the Society that a deficit still exists in the New Mission Ship Fund of £518. 9*s*. 6*d*.

Any response to this appeal will be most gratefully received by the Secretary, South American Missionary Society, 11 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.



GAUCHOS TRAINING HORSES.

[*See page* 214.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*July* 17, 22).
Bishop Nuttall (Jamaica) (*July* 20).
Adams, Rev. G. (*June* 28, 30.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*June* 1, 16, 19, 29, *July* 18, 21.)
Bland, Rev. D. W. (*July* 31.)
Cross, Rev. Dr. (*July* 18, 22.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*July* 21, 23.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*June* 11, *July* 11.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*July* 28.)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*June* 18, 23, 25, 29, *July* 8.)
Young, Rev. F. (*July* 8.)
Willis, Capt. (*May* 28, *June* 10, *July* 13.)
Armstrong, Mr. Thos. (*June* 1, 14.)
Bartlett, Mr. W. (*June* 4.)
Bowring, Mr. E. S. (*June* 17, *July* 21.)
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*May* 15, *June* 6, 10, 18.)
Dean & Sons, Messrs. (*June* 19, *July* 15.)
Ferguson, Mr. J. (*June* 28, *July* 21.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*June* 5, *July* 6.)
Hemmings, Mrs. (*June* 1.)
Lawrence, Mr. J. *May* 30, *June* 30.)
Lewis, Mr. J. (*June* 19, *July* 16.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*June* 24, *July* 16.)
Robins, Mr. (*July* 8.)
Singer, Mr. G. W. (*June* 27, *July* 4.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*July* 27, 28.)
Whaits, Mr. R. (*May* 18.)
Wehrhahn, Messrs. & Co. (*July* 18.)

BUSINESS.

The next meeting of the General Committee will (D.V.) take place on Thursday, the 10th inst.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee held a meeting on the 20th ult.

The amount received for the month of July was £617. 7*s*. 11*d*.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE eloquent and exhaustive letter of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands will be read with deep interest, not only by our Committee and the members of the Society, but by every English Churchman and Englishman whose religious and patriotic instincts are alive to the welfare of his Church and fellow-countrymen. The Bishop's account of the Diocese of Jamaica, and its excellent Bishop, and of Kingston and its indefatigable Rector, is not only full of interest but instruction, while the description of the cold-blooded massacre of our English fellow subjects at Culebra is well calculated to rouse the righteous indignation of our Government and people, and to call for prompt and signal redress. We lodged a copy of the portion of the Bishop's letter relating to this wholesale murder at the Foreign Office soon after the receipt of the intelligence.

The touching allusion to the late Rev. A. Lockyer will awaken sad, yet hallowed recollections of the bright but brief career of that gallant young martyr. "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The testimony borne by the Bishop to the past work of the Rev. S. Kerr and his lay-readers is most satisfactory, and full of hope, and we trust the arrival of Mr. Bland will give fresh help and good cheer to the little band of Christian hope that have been working amidst difficulties not far short of those realised in Apostolic days.

Looking at the circumstances of the Isthmus at the time of the Bishop's visit, his journey and risks may be fairly considered Apostolic in their character.

We grieve to find that the death roll from Ooshooia is still a heavy one.

The relations with the Argentine authorities continue to be of a friendly character, although there is a change in the staff.

We are glad to be able to report the safe return of the "Allen Gardiner" to the mainland, and the arrival of Bishop Stirling at Ooshooia, where many weighty matters await his consideration.

From Dr. Conder's admirable and graphic account of his pastoral tour in one of his outlying districts, we are furnished, not only with much interesting information, but with an idea of what work in the South American camps is. We rejoice that the Lord of the harvest has so graciously renewed the strength of his servant, and enabled Dr. Conder so soon and so actively to resume his arduous work. How touching must have been the scene of the "setting apart" of that cemetery for the last earthly home of Englishmen and their families in that land afar off!

Mr. Mahony arrived safely in Rosario, and received a most kind welcome from Mr. Adams, who accompanied him to Cordova, where, by medical order, he is now taking rest, and we hope gaining strength for his future work in a more genial climate.

Letter from Bishop Stirling, Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands.

"*On board S.S. 'Puno,' May* 19, 1885.

ON Saturday, the 16th inst., in the afternoon, I left Panama to embark in the 'Puno.' There were delays, and the steamer did not leave her moorings until 4 A.M. of the 17th. To-morrow we expect to reach Guayaquil, and I hope to send this letter by the northward-bound steamer, which we should meet there.

"CHURCH WORK IN JAMAICA.

"My last was from Jamaica, and referred to Mr. Bland. I now resume an account of proceedings. I may say that my visit to Jamaica was full of interest. The Church in that island presented itself to me as a hive of industry. The Bishop, an unceasing worker, is at the same time a most able administrator. Honoured and reverenced by his clergy, he

exerts a magnetic influence in his diocese ; and the fruit of their united work of faith and love, of prayer and patient hope, is already visible. The future will, I believe, be rich in spiritual harvests. Coming from my straggling sphere of work, it was almost strange to find myself in the very centre of an organised diocese with its distinct Church life, in which membership carries with it acknowledged responsibility, and from which, through orderly channels, influences of a moral and spiritual sort penetrate all ranks of the community. The island is financially very poor. Commercial depression has been the normal condition for many years. The Church has been disestablished, and her former revenues, except a fragment here and there, have been removed. Crowded congregations, communicants devout in manners and in large numbers, every one admitted by tickets, liberal and regular contributions towards Church expenses, schools full of children—these were some of the signs of life and hope which arrested my attention in Jamaica. The enlargement and beautifying of churches wherever I went indicated the interest of the people ; and their increasing reverence for divine things struck me as remarkable at this period of depression and gloom. Whatever else may be declining in Jamaica, the great mission of the Church of Christ is not. It seemed to me to be going forward, and to be gathering strength. The parish church of Kingston, of which the Rev. G. W. Downer is rector, strikingly illustrates what I wish to express. Much of the town of Kingston is in ruins. In December 1882 a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed by fire. The population since then has fallen off by more than 8,000. While the situation of the city is beautiful, and there is much to admire in portions of it, yet many signs of neglect and decay are visible. Kingston, although it is the capital of Jamaica, has not a flourishing appearance. One thing, however, the visitor will not fail to notice, which is the energy, architectural skill, and public spirit with which the parish church is being restored and enlarged. The rector is an indefatigable worker and organiser. He has the qualities which commend a man to the hearts and minds and consciences of others. His presence means loving power. Such a leader in a work of this kind people like to follow. A noble purpose might have been wrecked had these qualities been less conspicuous. Certainly the magnitude of the plans for the enlargement and restoration of the church surprised the public, and caused many misgivings. The money could not be raised. Where was it to come from ? But Mr. Downer had courage and faith. He determined to see what could be done, and he has not been disappointed. The hearts of the people have been opened and their zeal kindled. Grand offertories have been made for the purpose. Out of deep poverty there has come an abundant liberality. The parish church is to be the noblest public building in Jamaica. It is a good sign when the revival of public spirit finds expression in Christian munificence. There is one thing, however,

which I hope will not escape attention, and that is the Bishop's income, which is miserably inadequate for his public position. His high character, his own abundant labours, deserve of themselves consideration; but in many ways I fancied I could see how largely the work of Christ would benefit if, by more ample means, the Bishop were set free from much mechanical duty, and enabled to move about on a scale and in a manner commensurate with his devotion of spirit and administrative ability. On this subject the Bishop, you may be sure, never breathed a word to me; but I gathered from his loving clergy, and from my own observation, how inadequately the episcopal office was supported.

"The Bishop is a sound, loving, most modest, generous-hearted man. The Committee (Jamaica) most heartily assist him and co-operate with him.

"WORK ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

"With respect to the Isthmus of Panama, we came to an agreement, a copy of which you have probably already received. The Bishop of Jamaica takes the oversight of our work there until some further and more permanent arrangement is made. I am to help the Bishop, so far as I can, personally, and by getting the Committee of the South American Mission to grant him all the aid in their power.

"Let me, then, now urge this matter before the Committee. First of all, I do not believe you could get any man anywhere who would more economically and more effectively dispose of funds for work on the Isthmus. The Jamaica method of administration is very strict, business-like, and economical. Then, as regards men, the Bishop of Jamaica would be only too thankful if you could find and send them out. He has no jealousies. But, supposing you have no men, and he, on the other hand, can find them, the very best plan would be for the Committee to make as liberal a grant for their support as they lawfully could.

"On my way to Jamaica I landed at Panama in the morning, and embarked at Colon in the afternoon of the 21st of April. It seemed to me better to consult with the Bishop of Jamaica before inspecting the mission work which he had instituted on the Isthmus. The Rev. S. Kerr, whom I expected to meet at Panama, had retired with his whole family to Jamaica. His head-quarters had been at Colon, and the fire which shortly before had destroyed the town had burned up his house and all his property. The destruction of the town was complete. This was an episode in a so-called revolution. As a consequence, troops from the United States of America had been sent down to take charge of the Isthmus, as far as the thoroughfare was concerned. They were to abstain from mingling in social and political disturbances, but they were to keep the line of rail open, and to secure the safe landing and departure of passengers, &c. The custom-house and landing-places were thus under the stars and stripes, and the trains were accompanied by armed troops under the same flag. Along the line, at well-chosen intervals, bodies of

American troops had charge of the stations, their field-pieces and rifles looking not less serviceable than the splendid men who handled them. Five United States men-of-war were at anchor close off where Colon was; and on the Panama side some four other American men-of-war, I believe, were ready for action. Thus much for the external conditions of the Isthmus, every one of which affects our Church work there.

"MASSACRE OF LABOURERS.

"On my return thither from Jamaica, accompanied by the Rev. S. Kerr, on May 7, intelligence of a massacre of Jamaican labourers on the night of the 3rd and 4th reached me. The scene of the massacre was a place called Culebra, one of the so-called 'camps' of the workmen and officers of the Canal Company.

"The projected canal is divided into 'sections,' and these 'sections' are subdivided into 'camps,' where are the barracks and residences of the labourers, and overseers, and chiefs connected with the enterprise.

"The 'camp' at Culebra is near a village occupied by the people of the country, Colombians; but the camp is kept quite distinct, and is under regulations of its own. At night regular watchmen are appointed, who patrol the camp, and challenge every one who approaches, and forbid admission within the precincts unless the watchword is given.

"On Sunday night, the 3rd of May, at 11.30, one of the watchmen heard the steps of strangers, and challenged them. They did not know the watchword, but still advanced. The man on guard at the point in question whistled, and was quickly supported by some seven other watchmen, who stopped the progress of the strangers, and took them, four in number, to the chief of the camp. They were armed with rifles, and said they were Government soldiers, but they could give no reason for being where they were at that hour, and for not knowing the watchword, so they were disarmed and sent away.

"The watchmen shouted after them as they retired, and fired their revolvers in the air; in part, perhaps, to relieve their own excited feelings; in part, perhaps, as they fancied, by a noisy demonstration to deter other possible trespassers from approaching the camp. This took place between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. About half an hour after midnight sounds of men approaching were again heard by those on guard; and presently, without answering the challenge given, an armed band attacked the watchmen on duty, who resisted their approach. In the *mêlée* one of the watchmen fired his revolver and wounded an assailant, who, it is said, died some forty-eight hours afterwards. The defenders, however, being outnumbered and overpowered, fled, and the attacking party at once proceeded to a large sleeping barrack, where, wholly unconscious of what was going on, some sixty or seventy Jamaican labourers had retired to rest. The door was speedily broken in, and, before they were fairly awake, or could get out of their bunks, many of the poor fellows were killed or wounded by volleys of rifle-bullets, or by the *machêtes* (long

knives) of their brutal assailants. The purpose was to kill every inmate, to rob the place, and set it on fire. As a matter of fact, some twenty-three were killed and at least eighteen wounded; the whole of the men's money and belongings were stolen, and petroleum was thrown about the floor in order to promote an intended conflagration. The fire, it was thought, would probably efface the traces of a great crime. Fortunately this part of the programme failed, and the morning light revealed the fiendish atrocity which had been committed.

"I have my facts from an eye-witness, an intelligent lay-reader, who, on the Sunday evening preceding the massacre, had had a Christian service in this very place with the Jamaican labourers, and who slept in a cottage close by the barracks, and, on hearing the firing, got up and witnessed the cruel slaughter. I have seen and examined some of the wounded in the hospital at Panama. I have read some of the depositions made before the Vice-Consul, Mr. C. Mallet, and I am convinced that the facts are as I have stated them.

"A cold-blooded massacre of English subjects while quietly sleeping in their appointed barracks by so-called Colombian troops; this is the truth of the case.

"The Colombian authorities (in particular a General R.) say there was a circus in the village—a street row—the intervention of the patrol, which was overpowered; that on this being known fresh troops were sent out—met with resistance—(one being killed)—that the watchmen who resisted took refuge in the barracks, or sleeping-place of the labourers (the word has no military significance in this case), that the soldiers stormed the place, and hence the loss of life, &c. Now this is pure fiction, to cover a great and cowardly and atrocious crime.

"The circus was in the village, at least a quarter of a mile from the so-called camp. Whatever disturbance took place in the village, the camp was quiet, and under its own guard. There was no excuse for the soldiers to be at the camp at the time in question. But they knew that Sunday had been pay-day for the blacks. They were there, these Colombian soldiers, in their rag-tag bob-tail girt (you would never take them for soldiers)—they were there for plunder, and for bloodshed if needful, in order to secure the plunder. Now, where is redress to come from? Here is a great French Company employing these labourers, who have been thus mercilessly treated. Here is a United States military and naval force holding the thoroughfare of the Isthmus for the benefit of the world. Here is the Colombian national force, upon territory assigned to the Canal Company, engaged in assassinating in cold blood, while asleep and off their guard, a number of British subjects who have gone from Jamaica to labour for awhile on the Isthmus.

"The watchmen simply ran away. They did not enter the so-called barracks. There was no reason to assault the place. This ought to be looked into by the Foreign Office. England must protect her subjects in

their lawful callings. I am going to write to Lord Granville about this matter from this place if I have time.

"Our Church work on the Isthmus among the Jamaicans is necessarily affected by events of this kind, and, as Churchmen, we should speak out in defence of our weak and insulted members. Practical sympathy of a kind which sufferers can understand will make them feel more than anything else can the blessing of Christian comradeship.

"OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK.

"At Colon there is a disposition to make over the use of the church, built by the railway company years ago, for the exclusive purpose of our services. This building has been lately occupied, by permission of the railway company, as a refuge for many of the houseless people whom the great fire left without shelter. More recently, and up to the time I left, it was a barrack for Colombian troops. But it is to be shortly relieved of these inmates, to be cleansed, refitted, and made once more fit for public worship.

"At Panama a room for service would cost a very high rent. The church at Colon, ready to hand, is a strong reason for making the base of our Church work there. Besides, bad and difficult as Colon may be for Christian mission enterprise, I think it, in some respects, more hopeful and tractable than Panama.

"There might be bright, full, orderly services in the former place, whereas in the latter I think it would be long before an equal success could be obtained. The Rev. S. Kerr has already, prior to the fire, done much to call out and direct a desire for public worship.

"I think six months in the Jamaica diocese would be an admirable training for any man going to work on the Isthmus.

"I have been much struck by the methods and adjustments, the economies, in fact, of the Church work at Jamaica.

"Between Colon and Panama there are three stations where lay-readers, duly appointed, carry on their work—Monkey Hill, Bas Obispo, and Culebra.

"At Monkey Hill, Mr. Reid is the lay reader. There is a chapel simply but adequately fitted up. I had a confirmation there on the 13th inst. Everything was orderly, and in good taste. The tone was good. The candidates answered my questions with great readiness and intelligence. Their manner, too, was such as to inspire confidence in their character. I was much gratified. There were some thirty communicants.

"At Bas Obispo I spent Sunday, the 10th inst., and again visited it on the 13th inst., having gone from Monkey Hill on the latter day to lay the foundation-stone of a church at Chepel in that section. Here the lay reader is Mr. Walker, and again I must bear testimony to the good training received in Jamaica by those sent out by the Bishop, whose licence they bear. Both on Sunday, and on the following Wednesday,

the services being necessarily varied, and requiring special adaptation, there was apparent in a very marked degree the result of intelligent and devout preparation for public worship. The people were in hand, so to speak. They were on a level to enjoy the services.

"At Culebra, Mr. Jackson is the reader, but the painful event there caused arrangements for pastoral visitation to lapse.

"With regard to the projected chapel at Culebra, I wish to suggest help from the Committee. Mr. James Humphreys, an English gentleman in the employ of the Canal Company, resides there, and takes a lively interest in the Christian welfare of the labourers, and is earnestly promoting the erection of a church or chapel.

"He tells me, and it is reasonable to suppose so from the great canal works projected in that particular neighbourhood—the diverting of the waters of the River Chagres, &c.—that the working population to be amassed there for several years to come will be very great. He calculates that, by regular offertories from the workmen, and by their monthly subscriptions, they may before very long be able to support a clergyman; that the possession of a place of worship at once will conduce towards this end; and that, if only the money for building the church, or chapel, could be guaranteed now, and the erection made, the Church Committee could, if they had a loan, gradually repay it, or, if so agreed upon, cause the amount to be carried on to the account of some other and more needy place. I think a loan, or advance—on some such terms as these would be not imprudent, and probably productive of permanent benefit. It is important that the opening of a building for public worship should not be long delayed, and that the future edifice should not, from too scanty resources at first, be run up without due regard to the ultimate requirements of the case. I have asked the Bishop of Jamaica to apply to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for aid in this matter; and the South American Missionary Society would do well, if it can afford the funds on terms suggested, to co-operate.

"Before proceeding to speak of Panama proper, I may say that I consider, from all I hear, that the Rev. S. Kerr's work at Colon and on the Isthmus generally, had, up to the fire, been orderly and successful; and that the lay readers at the various stations on the line, in the exercise of their duties, often difficult and discouraging, have deserved praise.

"TESTIMONY TO THE LATE REV. A. W. LOCKYER.

"At Panama it was pleasant to listen to the testimony to the Rev. A. Lockyer's too brief but Christian influence. Had he been spared, it is thought by some that an orderly Church Community might have been formed. If Panama is to be moved it must be by a man strong in faith, full of Divine spirit, endowed with wisdom, power and love.

"Yet there is a work to be done in Panama; it is within the hospital,

the French hospital. When dear Lockyer was ill even Mr. Mallet could scarcely get to see him. But I have, in writing and in person, approached M. Dingler on this subject, and the result is that a duly licensed clergyman of our Church will have a free pass to the hospital. And there in the beautiful wards, well cared for, I believe, by the surgeons and doctors and nurses, he will find by fifties or hundreds sufferers waiting for the refreshment and joy of Christian ministrations.

"Here is a field for loving ministries; and the man who could see his way to undertake these could likewise, in the city of Panama itself, lay the foundation of a possibly permanent English Church. The twofold duty would be self-relieving.

"An earnest-minded man, who would accept such a position of responsibility, and bring Christ's healing mercies to bear upon the souls of the needy, and seek to gather into Christ's fold His erring sheep, would be, in these neglected shores, an unspeakable blessing.

"I have sent to the Bishop of Jamaica copies of correspondence with M. Dingler. I have kept none for myself. If you wish to see these I have no doubt the Bishop will forward them to you.

"I hope, however, you will gather from this letter the present condition and the prospects of our work on the Isthmus of Panama.

"The Church at Colon is the key of the position there, and a suitable clergyman might from that basis dominate the Isthmus. The hospital is the key of the position in Panama. This is my view.

"I am going direct to Callao, where I pause for a few days, thence to Valparaiso and Lota, thence to the Straits, and, if possible, to Ooshooia, Stanley, and the River Plate, but all this takes time.

"WAITE H FALKLAND ISLANDS."

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. Thos. Bridges reports as follows:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, June* 1, 1885.

"You and the Committee will be interested to learn that Governor Paz fixed on the site of our settlement, now deserted, at Gable Island as the seat of his government, and there accordingly, in the spring, will the seat of government be established. The expedition visited Yundaghia, Gable Island, Spaniard Harbour, Good Success Bay, and Sebastian Bay. At the latter they found it impossible to land, though they stayed there three days.

Lack of pasture and dry land decided them against Good Success and Aquirre Bays.

"Mr. Armstrong has interested himself greatly with the native children, with whom he spends much time, not only in school hours, but at other times. Also he makes fair progress in Yahgan. Last week he had a feverish attack, accompanied with nausea and headache, but is now all right. He is not robust. He is lively, and fond of society and fun; he is of a generous disposition, and the natives readily find access to his room and company. We are very anxious to hear from you, as we doubt not your mind will be of much importance to us at the present crisis of decimation and change. We have not yet had a word of reply to our November letters, and we wait impatiently to hear from you in regard to them.

"We have now been expecting the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' for fully five weeks, and yet she has not come. We trust our fears may soon cease by her return.* She left on the 11th March for the Falklands having on board Messrs. Lawrence and Burleigh, with their wives and children, as well as Mr. Lewis from Stanley, and Miss Martin. For a long time after her departure we endured a remarkably long spell of bad weather, such as was perhaps never seen before in this land; it surprised the oldest natives. The potatoes were dug out of mud, one could not walk in the garden unless one first put boards to step on, and, to cap all, snow and frost supervened. We finished potato-digging with snow on the ground. Some nine days ago this spell of bad weather ceased, since which time it has been perfectly fine. I wrote fully by the 'Allen Gardiner,' and so will take up my narrative from the date of her departure. The time has passed very quietly and slowly. The only events which have broken the daily sameness have been the return of the 'Commodoro Py' from her exploratory voyage, with the newly-appointed governor 'Señor Paz,' accompanied by the governor of Patagones, and Señor Virasoro; her departure again for Staten Land, and return thence on May 9. We are all greatly chagrined at receiving no letter by her in April on her return from Sandy Point, though our letters were applied for.

"Strange to say, the only deaths during the past twelve months occurred last month, on four successive days, when as many suffering women 'fell on rest,' viz.: Edmund's wife, Robert's mother, Charley's wife, and John Furness' wife. These four had been constantly ill since the measles last November. We have still some sick natives, but on the whole their health has greatly improved, and the recovery of some is very remarkable.

"In the Orphanage we have one case of fatal disease, viz.: Tulootalan, *i.e.* Roundface. Excessive languor, without suffering, is his symptom. He is rapidly wasting away. Two others we fear will not rally, and the

* Since arrived at Ooshooia "all well."—Ed.

state of health of others is decidedly bad. Mrs. Hemmings is highly praiseworthy for her assiduous attention to her duties, and has our true appreciation.

"Outside the Home there are three adults in our little native community who are dangerously ill, viz. : Kate, John Longman's good little wife, and Shaloofyingiz. The latter is at the Prefecture, and his case surprises us all. He is so well-grown, and was so strong and vigorous, and being one of the Prefecture *employés*, was well clothed, lodged and boarded. His is a case, like the others, of pneumonia and consumption. The Argentine service is sought by the natives, because it ensures to them regular sustenance and a comfortable existence. Yet they shrink from its restraints, and many have absconded. Also, for different offences, some of them have been properly imprisoned, and otherwise punished. Our relationship with the Argentine services continues most friendly and helpful to either party, and their presence is a help rather than a hindrance. Whatever favour we ask is invariably generously granted, and we largely avail ourselves of their service, under our present scarcity of native labour. The natives have of late been engaged getting supplies of fuel for the winter, and largely employ one another. Others have put up better dwellings. The number of inhabited native dwellings here now is twelve, and the natives over fifty. On Sundays the attendance at service is at times large, at others small. The 'Commodoro Py' is to leave to-day for Sandy Point, whence, as our supplies are running short, I order such stores as we shall need by the 'Commodoro Py.' I also send you the accounts for the last quarter. Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Hemmings have written, and will now only say that we are all fairly well. May the blessing of God rest upon his work and workers.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

"*Ooshooia, June* 19, 1885.

"The 'Villarino' arrived from Staten Island on the 16th inst., and is to leave to-morrow for the north, *viâ* the western route and Sandy Point. As she came from Buenos Ayres, and only touched at the coast ports and Staten Island, we had no news by her from the Falklands; but we hope soon to get news from Sandy Point, as we are told we may daily expect an Argentine steamer here from there. The coming of the 'Villarino' has been a great pleasure to all parties, on account of the hearty goodwill of her commander and officers to us, and our return of same to them. We have had the kind service of the doctor, at which Mrs. Hemmings is much satisfied in her treatment of the children. This week we have actually buried three native boys, two of whom were inmates of the Orphanage, who both died from consumption, but of different types; their names were Clifton and Tulootalan.

"The eldest boy, Edward, in the Home was hurtful there, so I have

committed him to his brother's care, where he is happy, and will I trust do well. The next eldest boy, 'Garo,' I have much pleasure in committing to the care of Commander Spurr of the 'Villarino,' who will educate him with his own boys, with whom he will be a companion. Garo is quite healthy, and a good-looking, taking child, and I am sure his protector will do well for him. I am sure you will approve of my action, in which Mr. Armstrong was of one mind with me. Two other children in the Home are failing, viz. Selina and Acamatooujiz. I had thought the latter quite well when admitted three months back, and he was a very attractive, lively boy. In spite of every care, both of these grow worse. The two scrofulous patients, Lottie and Clement, are, otherwise than their ulcerated necks, in excellent health, and Mary Wigellin, the eldest, whom we brought so ill from Sandy Point, slightly improves in health, and is very helpful to Mrs. Hemmings. I think Mary a very thoughtful girl, and I trust she is sensible of the love of God, and the necessity of repentance and faith towards God. We had some time back, temporarily, to expel her, but we are happy to readmit her into the Home, as we have every reason to believe she honestly means to be a good girl.

"Mr. Fique, adjutant at the Prefecture, leaves in the 'Villarino' for Buenos Ayres, where we trust his merits will be recognised and his good service rewarded. His temporary successor, Mr. Lyoilo Romero, does not speak English. He has been introduced to us by Mr. Fique. There is so good a feeling between us that we doubt not our amicability will continue towards each other.

"We have now a supply of good biscuit for the Home from the Argentines, so that Mrs. Hemmings' work will be relieved of the onerous bread-baking. We are very sorry to hear the doctor's verdict about Hester, who is a woman of excellent character, and who, had she health, would have proved a good assistant to Mrs. Hemmings. Hester has lately had a child; I baptized it on Sunday last, together with that of Henry and Margaret Burleigh. The former was called Robert Oommoia, the latter Katie, after Mr. Burleigh's little girl. Next week I trust early to settle the present quarter's accounts, in which you will be glad to see a good sum received for sales of materials lying on hand to the Argentines, by which we were enabled very materially to benefit them. I have, however, not yet received payment for these things, which, I trust, you will shortly get duly set forth in our accounts. I earnestly hope you will be directed wisely in the selection of good and able men for your work abroad.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."

Mrs. Hemmings writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Monday, June* 1, 1885.

"I have only time to write a few lines, as the bag is going sooner than I expected. All is going on fairly well here. We have 18 orphans, 10 girls and 8 boys. As no native help can be had, I find the work very

laborious. Mr. Bridges hopes to get someone when he goes to Sandy Point, meanwhile we must get on as best we can. The sewing for so many is what tries me most, as there is no time for doing it till after the children are in bed. As the children are at the washing, at present, just as I was sent word that the bag was going, you will, I am sure, excuse this hurried note. With kind regards. "S. HEMMINGS."

FRAY BENTOS.

THE Rev. Dr. Conder sends the following interesting account of one of his pastoral journeys:—

"*Fray Bentos, June* 25, 1885.

"I am thinking that some of your readers may like to know I have been able to resume my official duties, so I send you a short account of what I have been doing the last week or so. On Friday, June 12, I was in Buenos Ayres. I took the up steamer on Saturday, and reached Fray Bentos at midnight. Service in church on Sunday at 11; in afternoon I visited some sick people. Called to take a private baptism, and then hurried on board a small steamer to await the coming of the 'floating palace,' the 'Saturno.' On board the little vessel I met an Englishman and his family; they were going some fifty miles into the interior of Entre Rios. The father expressed his regret that he had not been able to come to me in my last visit to Paysandu for the baptism of the infant then lying in its mother's arms. I suggested baptism there on board, and was making necessary arrangements when my steamer was announced, and the baptism could not take place. However, the party have not gone beyond my *parish* boundary, and I hope to meet them again soon.

"The 'Saturno' anchored off Paysandu at 2 A.M. The weather was bitterly cold. Small boats land the passengers on the shore. I went to an hotel, as I did not wish to disturb my friends at such an unreasonable hour. During the day (Monday) I made a few calls, but retired to rest early, for I had to be called at 3.30 to take a diligence for the camp. This is our midwinter—in the daytime the air is charming, but the nights and mornings are very cold. To add to my discomfort this early morning, the people were idling about, and it was a dreary hour and a half before the diligence was fairly off. The road was very rough, and the shaking to be remembered. There were nine horses attached to the carriage—two fours abreast, and an outrider in advance leading the way, with a thong rope six or eight yards long attached to his saddle-bow. At one part the diligence, with its nine horses, crossed the Queguay on

a ferry-boat, but the other watercourses, and they were many, were galloped through. In some cases there were huge stones lying about, and somewhat deep water, but with a jolt, jump, bump, bump, a shake and a shiver, we were landed at the top of the opposite bank, and the horses treated to a well-deserved breathing time. The country through which I passed is singularly monotonous and uninteresting—rolling hills altogether devoid of trees, except such as grow on the banks of the watercourses. Now and then specimens of rock come to the surface, showing the volcanic nature of the substratum. The diligence often stopped to deliver letters to horsemen waiting on the way, and there were frequent stoppages at the pulperias and for changing horses. About 5 o'clock we arrived at the resting-place for the night. It was at a pulperia. These places have perhaps been often described to your readers. A pulperia is at once an inn and a store; very often, too, a post-office. The buildings are mostly of rude construction, and made for fine weather. Certainly they do not provide much comfort in the winter. In the shop there is a very miscellaneous supply of goods—grocery, drapery, ironmongery, saddlery, &c. &c.; here you may buy almost anything—pines, pickaxes, shoes, shovels, &c. &c.; there are advertisements of Worcester Sauce, Morton's Pickles, Palmer's Biscuits, and Pears' Soap. The buildings bear testimony to troublous times, for in every case there is a barred and grated window, through an aperture in which drinks can be passed to customers standing outside. And though now in peaceful times purchasers enter the building, armed men are required to place their weapons on the counter while they eat and drink. At these places intoxicating drinks are sold, and much caña (the rum of the country) is retailed. The pulperia is the common meeting-place for people living in the circuit—they come to buy goods, they stop to drink. On Sundays there are gatherings for gambling and horse-racing. Many and many an Englishman has been ruined by frequenting these places. Now, I am happy to say, matters are improving, and an Englishman of any standing is ashamed to be seen at such gatherings.

"At the pulperia at which I stayed there was very little comfort. I shared a bedroom, some ten feet square, with a fellow-traveller. The walls of this room were of wattle and mud, there were huge cracks in them through which the wind whistled during the night, the roof was a thin layer of thatch, and the uneven black earth was the floor.

"My good friend, Mr. Vardy, of Paysandu, had insisted on my taking a thick Shetland plaid, in addition to my other wraps, and I thanked him that night more than once for his kindness and foresight. My fellow-traveller did not undress. Like a true native, he rolled himself in the bed-clothes, and in his thick cloak, and slept. Neither in the morning did he cool or warm himself with any touch of water. There was no fire about the whole establishment, save in the kitchen. There was a very fair dinner supplied. At four o'clock next morning I was

called to continue the journey. Every one had a warm over the kitchen fire, and then away we went. We passed through country much the same as that of the day before, save that for several leagues the ground was covered with a bushy shrub, about the size of a fair currant bush, called, as I learnt, ballestin ; seen in the distance this bush gave the hills the appearance of being covered with a forest. The shrub only grows in a section of the country—as in a belt—for suddenly it came to an end, and I did not see another specimen.

"I had observed my fellow-travellers carefully carrying either a basket or a cloth containing provisions. I concluded they were taking a supply to their homes ; I found, however, they were more experienced than myself in travelling, for midday came and there was no place for any breakfast, but while a change of horses was being made the party sat down to a picnic meal. I was no loser by my inexperience, for every one invited me to share with them. About four in the afternoon I was met with a carriage, and after ten miles further drive I reached my destination.

"Months ago I had promised this visit, for the owner of the estancia had set apart a plot of ground for a cemetery, and had built a wall around and erected a monument in memory of a father and a brother. Of course, consecration in the ordinary way was out of the question, as legal formalities formed an obstacle. Yet the good people wanted some service, so I decided upon taking the Burial Service of the Prayer Book and adding an address. There was a good assemblage of relatives and neighbours. In my address I reminded my hearers that the first plot of ground of which we had the recorded purchase was for the burial of the dead—as also the first mention of money—the only woman's death recorded. I pointed out the desire of Jacob and Joseph with regard to their burial—the reverence paid to the dead, the disgrace of burial with the burial of a dog. Then our Saviour went to the grave of Lazarus, and Joseph of Arimathæa gave his own sepulchre. I added it was a worthy deed to set apart that plot of ground and fence it in, and inasmuch as I had heard them say no clergyman, Roman or otherwise, had ever visited that part of the country to preach to them, let them remember that when from the neighbouring hills they saw that monument, conspicuous as it was for miles around, it was a sermon in itself, ever preaching to them, and they should ask themselves what message it had for each and every one. The circumstances of the case, too, enabled me to point a lesson, for the monument marked the resting-place of a father past the threescore years and ten (73), and a son who went forth in his beauty and strength, and the thunderbolt in a moment laid him low (aged 25).

"My words were translated at my request to the natives and Brazilians present, and some of them came to me and took my hand, saying, 'It is good, it is very good.' The baptism of two children followed in the presence of the same company.

"The next day, Friday, I strolled about the camp—the country is here very picturesque, as huge rocks rise above the surrounding country, valuable pebbles and stones are in abundance, such as agate, onyx, silex, cornelian, and crystallised quartz. In parts where there has been a wash of water the earth sparkles with crystals of quartz like hoarfrost in the sun. The stony rock would form valuable building stone, as it is split naturally in pieces with even faces. Some day this stone may be carried far and wide, when the country has better means of communication; now, except in summer, when the watercourses admit of travelling in a private carriage, the diligence is the only means of conveyance. At the estancia I was visiting I was told that the cost of bringing a cartload of goods from Paysandu, the nearest town, was thirty dollars (£6. 10s.), and often weeks were spent on the road. On this camp there were about 8,000 sheep and 6,000 cattle. In my camp walk there was pointed out to me a peculiar tree in regard to which the natives have a strange superstition. They say that anyone sitting under a tree of the kind would suffer from a swelling of the body, but the evil may be avoided by propitiation. The tree is called the Arnera. To obtain favour it is necessary to address the tree in a contrary manner; thus, in the morning one should say to it, "Good evening, Arnera,' and in the evening, 'Good morning, Arnera,' and then you may sit under its shade with impunity.

"I was now 110 miles inland from Paysandu, and on Saturday I commenced my return journey. At the pulperia I had the same room, and the three of us shared the ten feet square; there was no lack of ventilation.

"I reached Paysandu Sunday evening with a severe cold and a violent toothache. Dr. French relieved me of my dental distress. It was too late for me to hold any service. I took the first steamer for Fray Bentos, reaching home at midnight. Next evening I was called down the river, and I am writing this on the steamboat on my return journey. I shall call at Fray Bentos, but the day after I must start for Las Delanos, above Paysandu, to hold service on Sunday, the 28th. The itinerary I have thus sketched is over 700 miles, and I am deeply grateful that our Heavenly Father has restored my health to enable me to discharge the duties of my office.

"JOHN CONDER."

How sweet the path of duty,
When walking with the Lord,
We see Christ in His beauty,
And live upon His word!
Earth hath no scene of sadness
This hope could fail to cheer,
Nor one bright hope of gladness
It would not make more dear.

When souls, though parted, can unite
In prayer and praise, how sure, how bright
The glorious path that lies
'Mid many a doubt, and many a tear,
To a reunion—if not here—
Hereafter in the skies.

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

R. J. S. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, June* 24, 1885.

"On Wednesday last, the 17th, the Bishop passed here in the 'Ayacucho,' on his way to Valparaiso. I found his lordship looking much thinner than he was in February, but otherwise in good health. He regretted very much the inability of the Iquique people to come to any arrangement about the appointment of a chaplain there. I am quite convinced that if a really suitable man could be found to undertake the work he would, by degrees, be able to gather a congregation. He would have to endeavour to please 'all sorts and conditions of men,' as Iquique, no doubt, like all the northern ports of Chili, is very cosmopolitan. As an example of cosmopolitanism, the other day some bar copper, the property of Chilenos, which had been smelted here, was sold to an English house in Valparaiso. The seller's agent is an American, the buyer's a German, and the copper was taken from here in a French steamer.

"During the last month we have had quite an epidemic here in the shape of the measles; in consequence of which our congregations have not been up to the average. School work, too, has been interrupted considerably. Except amongst the natives, no serious cases are reported, and most of the children affected are now in a fair way of recovery.

"No English vessel has been in the bay since January, and the coasting trade has fallen off considerably of late.

"I rejoice with you that our annual meeting was such a decided success. What I read about Paraguay interested me very much, as I lived there for some time, and I trust your contemplated mission may be organised successfully. The Paraguayans are an intelligent, hospitable race, and not at all jealous of foreigners. Perhaps they are not so impressionable as the Chilenos. They exhibit more of that stolid indifference so natural to the Gran Chaco Indian. The men are excessively idle, and spend most of their spare time in gambling, for which they have a strong passion; in fact, I have often seen them playing cards by moonlight. I cannot say that the people are much addicted to stealing, but ten years ago a Paraguayan was not considered to be doing his duty to his country if he did not by all the possible means in his power try to get the better of a foreigner. I remember so well that when pay-day came at the end of February it was extremely difficult to make the 'peonos' understand that there were but twenty-eight days in that month. I have seen a man stand for hours with his hat in his hand trying to argue the point. I notice that one of the speakers at your

meeting remarked, 'that it would be absolutely necessary for the missionaries to learn the Guarani language.' Now, as far as I can remember, in nearly all the villages between Ascuncion and Villa Rica, in 1872, there were schools kept up by the government for the purpose of teaching Spanish. I am told, too, that since that time there has been a considerable influx of Argentines and Italians.

"We have had very cold weather lately, and farther north people have suffered from the cold severely. "J. S. ROBERTSON."

"*Steamship 'Patagonia,' Pacific Steam Navigation Company,*
"*En route to Monte Video, June* 25, 1885.

MR. R. H. MAHONY, *en route* to Rosario, from Keppel Island, writes:—

"You will receive this some time before my despatch from Stanley, dated June 19, can possibly arrive. The reason is, we exchanged ships in the Magellan Straits. We were going for Sandy Point, but on our way spoke to this vessel (the 'Patagonia'), and the captain very kindly took us on board. I was therefore spared from a lengthy visit of some twelve or fourteen days in Sandy Point, and enabled to proceed straight for Monte Video, where I hope to reach the day after to-morrow. Messrs. E. A. Holmested, of Shallow Bay, West Falklands, H. H. Cobb, W. W. Bertrand, also journey in the same ship. Mr. Holmested has long proved himself a sincere friend to the Mission—in fact, I have known him as such since my advent to Keppel. He has rendered great help to us, in assisting us with the medical practitioner of the West Falklands, and in forwarding our mails from time to time. It is only right to observe that the Mission vessel has been of some service to Mr. Holmested in bringing stores to Shallow Bay. I have intrusted to his care the ship's log, in which I am sure you will find much to interest you.

"The weather is very excellent—fair winds, balmy air, &c. I am feeling the difference, and hope very soon to be my former self again.

"I go to Messrs. Bell Towers, of Monte Video. These gentlemen will put me into communication with Mr. Adams, of Rosario. I go to the latter place at once. My last letters will explain all; they will probably reach you in about a week or ten days after you receive this. I must thank you and all my dear friends for their kind sympathy and care in at once acceding to my wishes, and placing me in a favourable climate again. I send this through Mr. Holmested; he will probably post this at Lisbon or Havre. I sincerely trust all are well at headquarters. The ship is not very steady, so you will be good enough to excuse bad writing, &c. &c. "HENRY MAHONY."

THE GAUCHOS.

THE town population dress like Europeans, obey the laws, attend to the education of their children, and in most other respects think and act like civilised beings everywhere. Very different is the case with the inhabitants of the country districts and boundless grassy plains, especially with the *Gauchos*, that is, the half-cast descendants of Indian women and the first Spanish adventurers and freebooters. This class, however, is becoming less numerous, gradually disappearing before the progress of civilisation. But the word *Gaucho* itself, which formerly bore a somewhat honourable meaning, is now often applied to a class of men who are generally too lazy to work, and in many cases take to horse, sheep, and cattle stealing.

"These rural gentry have altogether a different dress, different manners, and different ways of thinking, from the urban population. Indeed, they will have nothing to do with the townsfolk, regarding them as strangers, and looking with contempt on their luxurious habits and steady social ways. The inhabitant of the Pampas is above all a horseman, a breeder of cattle, a half-savage shepherd, but not a rover in the strict sense of the term. For the land on which he grazes his herds is his undisputed property ; here he leads a solitary life, miles removed from his fellows, and associating with none except the *estancieros* of neighbouring runs. There are no organised societies, no community of feeling, no schools, but a great deal of superstition.

"These people are passionate gamesters, like Spanish Americans generally, especially of the lower class. From their earliest youth they are taught to throw the lasso (practising at first on calves and goats), to tether colts, and to ride. The Gaucho, whose blood is greatly mixed, has retained little of the Spanish element, beyond the gross superstitions and the speech of that race. Living in the midst of a wild and open nature, he has developed an overbearing, unbending character. As already remarked, he despises the men devoted to the quiet pursuits of a town life, and who cannot so much as grapple with a wild bull or an unbroken horse.

"As a soldier he is enduring, brave, and ruthless ; for he has been accustomed to blood from his tenderest years, and he makes no more account of slaying a man than of pole-axing an ox. He is strongly built, but has no need to work, as his herds provide him with all he needs. His diet for weeks together is often nothing but beef, without even the admixture of vegetable food. He is altogether an original type of humanity, unaffected by the ideas and practices of civilised beings.

"But, besides the genuine Gaucho, there are other wandering individuals who may justly bear the same name. These are continually on the move, and it often happens that one is met with in the neighbour-

hood of Buenos Ayres, who two or three weeks before was seen some 700 to 800 miles away in northernmost provinces of the state. He always mounts the same horse, is never without a cigarette in his mouth, and, like a genuine Castilian, will salute you most courteously with his broad-brimmed sombrero. He is always happy and contented, interferes with nobody, and also expects that nobody will interfere with him. Even the authorities fleece the Gaucho as little as may be, and never meddle with his affairs, if they can possibly avoid doing so."—*Bates'* "*Central and South America*" (Stanford).

Proceedings in the Provinces.

DURING the last few weeks our Association work in the provincial towns and rural districts has been scanty. Both clergy, and those among their flocks able to give, have been as usual, scattered, and our deputations have had to rest content with filling a pulpit here and a pulpit there, and have found it all but impossible to secure meetings. Indeed, beyond the Annual Meetings at Rugby and Cardiff, taken after the Sermons by the Rev. A. A. Welby, and the Rev. W. H. Redknap respectively, a drawing-room meeting taken at Lowestoft by the Rev. W. H. Shimield, and a meeting or two in North Wales arranged by Mr. Farmer during his holiday, we cannot remember any meeting which has taken place for several weeks past. A garden meeting at Mrs. Bayfield Clarke's, in Wiltshire, is due about the time we go to press, and we cannot but wish some of our friends in the country would thus assist us during the summer months, when little if anything can be done by the ordinary Missionary lectures. We have made this suggestion before, and we now make it again, in the hope that some lady with a house at the sea side, or a garden in the country, may be inclined to volunteer this kind of help for another year. Many have been thus enlisted in the Missionary cause who probably might never have been found at an ordinary Missionary meeting. Sermons which, as matters now stand, are the backbone of the summer deputation work, have been preached at the following, among other churches: St. John's, Cardiff, and All Saints', Penarth, Merthyr Tydvil, Wallington, St. Stephen's, Walcot, Christ Church, Beckenham, and St. Paul's, Kersal. At the last of these Mr. Huntley, who formerly laboured at São Paulo in Brazil, was the preacher, mostly kindly giving his services to the Society free of charge. In our next issue we shall be able to say something about the various tours in Ireland which are on the point of commencing. May all our representatives have fine weather! Good attendances, from our own experiences of the sister island we *think*, kind hospitality we *know*, will greet them.

What is Life?

To LIVE for Jesus or for Him to die,—Such is Life!
To bear the daily, hourly trials that come,
The little worries that afflict the soul;
To do the thing 'twere easier left undone,
To do it now—and well,—for His dear sake,—Such is Life!
To early rise, and, strengthened by His grace,
Go forth to meet our foes, our constant foes;
To conquer bravely,—inch by inch the ground,—
Now here a little, there a little, all around;
To lie down weary when the night draws on,—Such is Life!
To bear the bitter taunt, the scoffing look;
To see our motives all misunderstood;
To long to speak a work for Jesus' sake,
Then find no chance; to see friends hold aloof,—Such is Life!
To weary day by day for others' good,
Yet seem to fail;—to loose our trustful hope;
To grow to doubt our very love and faith;
To see things through an ever-darkening mist,
While scarce a glimmering ray can reach the burdened soul,—Such is Life!
To live for Jesus or for Him to die.
Such is our life below.
Yes, such is Life! But they who live this life
Have other life the world doth not account,
The hidden life that groweth up unto eternity:
So when this sadder life shall have an end,
When all its bygone sorrows seem but as a dream,
When in the far off land the victor rests
In peaceful, deep, unbroken thankfulness;—
Then, as great glory thrills the inmost soul,
And every pulse is throbbing with delight,
Fraught with new meaning shall the cry resound,
Through myriad ranks that worship all around,
"To live for Jesus and with Him to reign,—Such is Life!"

PRAYER UNION.

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

I.

That God may bless the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Bridges in his renewed efforts to extend the blessed influences of our Mission to the Ona and Alaculoof tribes.

II.

That Mr. Burleigh's renewed work at Keppel may be blest with abundant fruit, in training Fuegian youths for earth and Heaven.

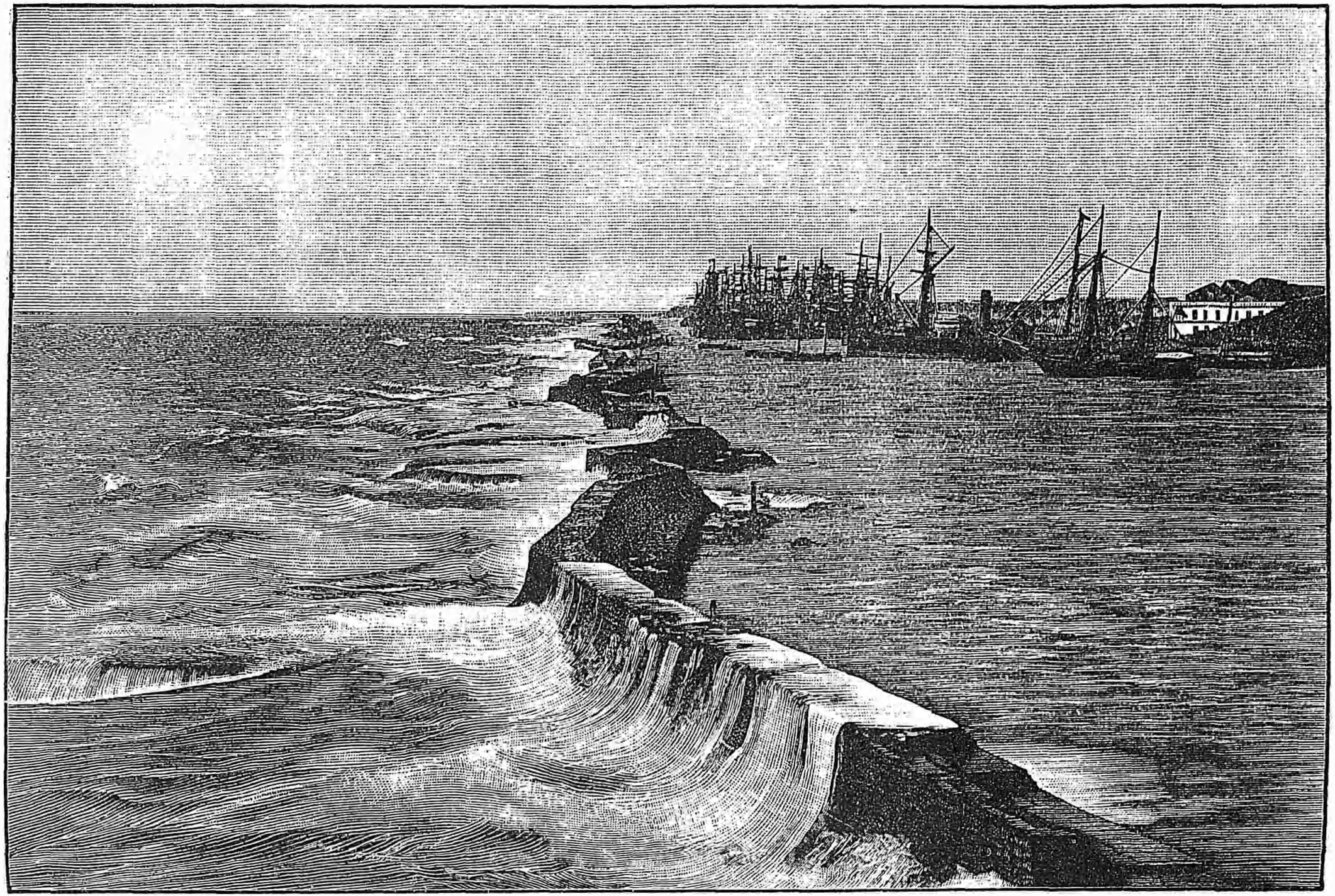
III.

That a blessing may rest upon the labours of Mr. Ferguson at the Alexandra Colony, and Mr. Robertson at Chañaral.

IV.

That the blessings of peace may be restored to the Isthmus of Panama, and with them brighter prospects for the progress of the Christian Church.

ARTIST
DEC 85



PERNAMBUCO. (*See* page 228.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*Aug.* 1, 7).
Bridges, Rev. T. (*July* 23, 24, *Aug.* 10.)
Allen, Rev. R. (*July* 23.)
Adams, Rev. G. (*July* 31.)
Bland, Rev. D. W. (*Aug.* 14, 28.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Aug.* 6.)
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Aug.* 5.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Aug.* 29.)
Willis, Capt. (*July* 24.)
Mahony, Mr. H. (*July* 30.)
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*July* 30, *Aug.* 7.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Aug.* 4, 14, 17.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*Aug.* 11.)
Wehrhahn, Messrs. & Co. (*Aug.* 16.)
Phillips, Mr. H. (*Aug.* 7.)

BUSINESS.

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

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 15th inst.

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the month of August was £389. 3s. 1*d.*

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 8th and 22nd inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands inform us of the Bishop's safe arrival at Sandy Point, where he met Mr. Bridges, and whence, after a short stay, he sailed for Monte Video, intending to call at Rosario, Salto, and Concordia, and then to return southwards with the view of visiting Chuput, in Patagonia, and Ooshooia, where his presence and counsel will, no doubt, be at once a comfort and a strength to Mr. Davies and Mr. Bridges, and his fellow-workers.

The expedition which Mr. Bridges has undertaken amongst the Ona and Alaculoof tribes will be followed by the members of our Society with special interest, as calculated, under God, to extend the blessings, spiritual and temporal, that have for many years been enjoyed by the Yaghans to the other tribes of Tierra del Fuégo.

This trip will also test the qualities and capabilities of the new steamer for this kind of work, for which it has been already stated by Mr. Bridges that she is particularly fitted.

From Mr. Bland's very important and interesting letter, we glean that he has set to work with a missionary will and zeal worthy of his heroic and lamented predecessor. We are sure that the warm wishes and ardent prayers of our readers will be with him in his arduous and perilous labour.

The news from our Missions to Seamen at Rio and Pernambuco calls for satisfaction and thankfulness. Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker are slowly, but surely, getting a firm hold of their work, and it must be a great comfort to Mr. Young and Mr. Midgley to find such men occupying these important departments of missionary work.

We would draw special attention to the beautiful lines of the late Charles Dickens, which we print in this number. They are well calculated to "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to their fathers;" a union which much needs to be strengthened in this, our day, when so many old and natural ties are being loosened.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

SANDY POINT.

THE Rev. Thos. Bridges writes:—

"*Sandy Point, Magellan Strait,*
"*July* 26, 1885.

"To-day the 'Araucania' arrived with our bishop on board. With him I have spent a most enjoyable day. Finding it more necessary to proceed to Monte Video, he has determined to do so, instead of now going to Ooshooia. The German steamer, 'Cambyses,' is due to-morrow, and in her the bishop will leave for Monte Video. We shall immediately upon his departure go to Gente Grande Bay, and do all we can to open up a good understanding between the sheep farmers and the Ona natives. If we can, we will also take one or two lads from there to Ooshooia, in order to teach them, and to learn their language. Also, I purpose going to Admiralty Sound in quest of information of the natives. In short, we shall make as thorough a cruise as possible, so as to give you reliable and important information, and as early as possible. We will well utilize, with the help of God, the great advantages steam power gives us, and it is very likely a month, or even two, will be now devoted to this necessary investigation. May the Divine blessing richly rest upon this earnest endeavour, and guide us happily in a wise use of means.

"The three cases of packages we have safely received, per the 'Aconcagua.' Having much cargo on board, after making a cruise round the coast of Ouisin, from Gente Grande round by Useless Bay, Keat's Sound, Admiralty Sound, and so round by Sarmiento inside the Prowse Islands, and so *viâ* London Island, we will proceed to Ooshooia. From there we will probably go eastward as far as Good Success Bay; or further if necessary in quest of the Eastern Ona, with whom we will try to enter into negotiation; bring back some lads to Ooshooia, place some of them in fit quarters there, under the special care of Mr. Lawrence. Others of them I would, with their concurrence, bring here; so that they may be utilized by the sheep farmers as labourers, and in opening up amicable relationship with these northern Ona; so that these may be kept from making themselves so obnoxious to the sheep farmers, as to lead to the use of rifles to keep them in subjection. Unless we do something material in this way, we must expect the almost total and speedy annihilation of this most interesting tribe. We purpose then making a second cruise round Clarence Island, thence westward and southward among the many islands in that direction, doing the utmost

investigation our large coal supply will then permit. We shall then return to Sandy Point, and send you the results. We may then make a third cruise, westward and northward, and thus complete our investigations of the whole archipelago; which would fully enable you to decide what shall be done here, what and where stations shall be made, or otherwise. Whilst we will do our best to make these researches thorough, they shall at the same time be made with all possible despatch.

"Please communicate with the Bible Society; tell them of my safe receipt of the two proof sheets of St. John's Gospel, which, at the earliest possible date, I will finish revising and send back.

"And now, realising the supreme importance of the Divine guidance and blessing at this critically difficult epoch in our mission, and with earnest prayer that these may be abundantly granted you and us.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

MR. BURLEIGH writes:—

"*Keppel Island, May* 15, 1885.

A NATIVE DEATH.

"You will be sorry to hear that poor C. Bartlett (Shucatukcuefrijir) died last week after an illness of several months. It was truly heartrending to see him wasting away day by day, until at last he became a mere skeleton. Poor fellow, all through he expressed himself as not afraid to die, but I could see from the way in which he would look up into my face, as if to read my thoughts, that he was clinging to life as eagerly as a drowning man clutches at a straw. On the evening before his death I spent a long time with him, and felt satisfied that all was well. At 4 A.M. he awoke and told A. Willis (who was very kind to him): "I have seen the gate of heaven, and One inside was clothing those outside with beautiful white garments, and to my great joy I was clothed and told to enter in, and I saw the beautiful home and heard the angels singing, "Holy, holy," as we sing on earth. And, Allen,' he said, 'I want to die now to go and be with Jesus, and be happy for ever.' Dear lad, you, too, can join in that heavenly song and praise Him for ever. I am sure you will feel with me that we have great cause for rejoicing, as we see in this instance, 'that our labour is not in vain in the Lord.'

"But by the Spirit He to us
The secret doth reveal,
Faith sees and hears, but oh for wings
To touch and taste and feel,

"We have often felt that God has in a very marked way manifested Himself to these people, and by His Word and presence cheered and comforted them in the hour of death, supporting them in passing through the dark valley, and more than once has such a foretaste of the joys of heaven been vouchsafed them that they have entered into life eternal with an everlasting song upon their lips. The Fuegian is naturally reticent, and slow to volunteer to speak or betray his emotions or feeling; one cannot, therefore, but remark such exceptions as these, and praise God that the knowledge of His love is able to fill the heart with joy and the lips with praise. It is very sad to see the poor people passing away one after another; at the same time it is a great comfort to one if they are ready for Heaven. "L. H. BURLEIGH."

Argentine Republic.

CONCORDIA.

THE Rev. J. Dominguez writes:—

"*Concordia, Entre Rios, July* 15, 1885.

"I need only trouble you on this occasion with a very brief *résumé* of the work under my charge here and in Salto. The Sunday morning services have continued without interruption, yielding even a greater degree of satisfaction. The confidence now established between the pastor and congregation appears to give a certain zest, while deepening the spiritual tone of prayers and responses, that to me is gratifying, and is a continual source of joy and thankfulness.

"There is a fresh opening of work close at hand, a late influx of thirty English people come out to be employed in the new French Saladero, that is situated about a mile outside Concordia. I have visited them, and hope in time, under God's blessing, to break down their prejudices against religion. Many of them, it appears, have never attended God's house in England, therefore it is the more difficult for them now to begin; but some have joined us, and others, we trust, are sure to follow.

"Preparations for building the new church are slowly, but surely advancing. We delayed entering into the business of canvassing donations until the late money-panic abated somewhat, but are entering upon it resolutely now, believing the present time to be more propitious.

"We trust that the grace and favour of God may accompany our appeal, for then only may we expect a generous and hearty response, and that expression of goodwill and sympathy that are always so cheering.

"With 'La Luz' of this month I am publishing a full return of our financial position in Concordia, inclusive of all sums and funds whatsoever that have been paid in to our honorary treasurer, Mr. Robinson, from July 1st, 1884, to June 30th, 1885. These sums do not actually pass into the hands of your Treasurer in London, but the South American Missionary Society is acquiring property in this district that is irrecoverably made over to its name in legal form, and our much desired and needed little church once built and consecrated, the Society's position in this neighbourhood for leagues around will be greatly strengthened and elevated; and this will, I doubt not, greatly increase the present very slender revenue to the Society's funds.

"If God's favour continue to be with me, I venture to aver that, after the new church shall be once cleared of all debt, there will be every chance of making this chaplaincy meet half the expenses borne by the Society, say £200, or even more were I to include the morning offertories and subscriptions of my English congregation in Salto.

"But, this must have time, and can only be effected by the charitable exercise of patience and tact. 'Rome was not built in a day,' neither can we hasten the process that converts the insignificant, unattractive chrysalis into the brilliant, admirable butterfly; to effect radical changes there must be stages of progression. "J. DOMINGUEZ."

Alexandra Colony.

MR. JAS. FERGUSON writes:—

"*Colonia Alejandre de Santa Fé,*
"*June* 28, 1885.

"Since we have settled a few miles farther north we find the change very beneficial, especially to my wife. On the coming week I look forward to visiting the California colony, where I intend preaching at Mr. MacLean's house.

"As the 'harvest' is now over, we hope to see the church better attended, and trust that the Lord will bless our efforts during the remainder of the year, that He will spare us to see some good result from our work.

"I have written to the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Rosario, and asked him to come up and visit the people with me, and preach in the church and administer the Holy Communion. I have not yet had a reply, but no doubt Mr. Adams will make a visit here some day.

"The Sunday Schools and general visitation go on as usual. We find it very hard work, sometimes, to get the people to make their children take an interest in religion, but I suppose it is the same everywhere.

We trust that we may be kept as faithful witnesses for God, and, by example, influence the people for good. Mrs. Ferguson assists me in every way, both in visiting and teaching.

"We are now able to have a Sunday School in our own house. It is very central, and we manage to get all the children in the neighbourhood.

"I have also had two services in our house, and I think it would be well to continue them during the winter, as the weather is very cold now, and is likely to be for two months more. We have heavy frosts every morning, and many of the people cannot leave in time for church; and then the days are so short very few could go and return to town in anything like good time. We shall (D.V.) write soon again.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

Brazil.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.



R. THOS. HOOPER sends the following reports for May and June:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*
"*June* 5, 1885.

"I have much pleasure in forwarding this report for May, as I have met with much encouragement, both ashore and afloat; several of the captains have been interested, and have assisted me in my work afloat, and I trust that, as they realise what the true aim and object of the Mission is, they will take an active part in the work. Among the men I work harmoniously, and there are but very few that will not admit that my work is a good work and is for their spiritual and temporal welfare. Some of the best expressions I have yet received from the men as a token of their regard have come from Roman Catholics, who, although satisfied with their own form of worship, are quite willing to admit that we have a real desire for their welfare. I have reached that stage of experience where I am quite satisfied to sow the seed, trusting to the Lord of the harvest, for I am often surprised at His goodness to me.

"You will see by the list of vessels sent, that I have visited the 'Nourmahal,' Captain Wiggins, frequently; I have received much encouragement and some very practical advice from him, and I believe he will be a strong supporter of this Mission. He certainly thinks the 'Floating Bethel' necessary, in order that more time may be spent among the men, especially in the evening when the men have finished

their daily work ; in this matter we must wait with patience, working on in faith. I have not yet obtained the tracts, &c., from him, owing to the delay caused by the Customs.

"I have obtained three 'Bethal' flags, two large for ship use, and one small for the boat, a number of Sankey's hymns, tracts, and last, but by no means least, about 200 Gospels and 50 Testaments ; these were obtained from the Mission started by Major Poole, which unfortunately has broken up. I embraced that opportunity, and obtained as much of their printed matter as I thought suitable ; this will help me on till I get supplies from England. You see, owing to the number of ships visited, I dispose of a great deal of printed matter, and am thus enabled to extend the work.

"My visits to the hospital have been regular and productive of great good to the men, as although I am not yet permitted to take papers in, yet I see the sister lends books to the men, some with the label of Liverpool Seamen's Mission. I examined one or two, and found them to be of a similar character to those issued from our Sunday School libraries at home. I am very glad to say, also, that some of the poor fellows who have gone into the hospital to die yet have found the living waters, and have gone to be with Jesus, whom, I trust, they found even at the eleventh hour.

"Another good feature in connection with work ashore is the fact that the boarding-houses are shutting up, not being able to entice the men to desert so easily as they have hitherto done. One of the boarding-masters, being in a dying state, has started on the upward path by making restitution, and I have sat by his bed-side and read the Word to him at his own request, his wife, whom he lately married, being a very attentive listener.

"I have been enabled to help a few destitute men, and through the kindness of the Benevolent Fund and gentlemen of this city, have succeeded in getting passage home for two or three past work.

"The meetings ashore have been fairly well attended, and the 'free-and-easy' meetings promise to be a success. I have taken a number of pledges on those evenings—a number of the pledges, I have every reason to believe, being kept.

"During the month I held Divine Service every Sunday morning afloat, and upon various occasions made 60 visits to ships. Attached is a list of vessels, with number of times visited, viz.—Ruby (1), Arlington (1), Annie Gondey (1), Ismir (1), George B. Doane (1), Co. of Yarmouth (1), Enchantress (1), Argosy (1), Romance (1), Schiller (1), Emilie (1), Palermo (2), British Princess (1), Vandome (2), Magnolia (1), John T. Ives (1), Syrian Star (1), Shetland (1), Signal (2), Agate (2), Silver Cloud (1), Jane Adeline (1), Ida Lea (2), Carmaelitta (1), Milo (1), Hants County (1), Atalanta (2), Avenmore (1), Malta (2), Morning Light (1), Ellen A. Read (1), Rock Terrace (1), Thomas N. Hart (1), Rossignol (3), Cumberland (2), Bussorah (2), Java, (2), Ornate (1), John Wesley (3), Nourmahal (7).

"I do not know that I have anything else to report, other than I often get a *few Brazilians together and converse on the subject of religion at the Mission*. It is, I hope, all sowing work, and I trust will be a fruit to the extension of the kingdom.

"THOMAS HOOPER,
"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch, July* 6, 1885.

"This, my 'Report' for the month of June, shows that the work done by Mission is progressing steadily, and altogether, I may safely state, is becoming more appreciated by captains, officers, and men. In some instances during the month captains have called at the 'Mission Rooms,' and requested me to hold Divine Service on board of their ship; of course I gladly complied with the request when possible, and I trust good seed has been sown. Some of the meetings on shore have been well attended indeed, men coming ashore from their ships and walking two or three miles to attend; the meeting established and reported by me as the 'Free and Easy' for sailors, held on Tuesday evenings, is quite a success, and I find some of the English inhabitants of the city taking an interest in its proceedings.

"My visits to the hospital have been regular, and looked forward to by the men; I am working harmoniously with the nurse in charge of the wards, and I believe in time to be able to visit the hospital whenever I feel disposed, which will be a great privilege. I should say the average number of English and American sailors who are occupying beds as patients is about twelve; in addition to this number, there are always a number of Scandinavian, German, Russians, and others who speak the English language, and who look for a visit by me as one of their privileges.

"I have assisted one or two men this month by getting them employment, and by other means of assistance.

"The ships visited by me during the month, are as follows:—

"Nourmahal (4 times), Bussorah (1), Ornate (3), Frank Stafford (2), Magnolia (2), Vendome (3), Rossignol (1), Coquimbo (1), Palermo (1), John Knox (1), Java (1), Alemeda (1), Sarah Doe (1), Allan Wilde (2), Ross (1), Shetland (1), Florence (4), Glad Tidings (1), Havana (1), Ole Smith Plough (1), Romeo (1), Cambusdoon (1), Thomas N. Hart (1), Hatton Hall (1), Rock Terrace (1), Morning Light (1), Marina A. (1), Stewart Freeman (1), Hants County (1), Wiltshire (1), Drumadoon (1), Anna (1), Amina (1). Total number of visits, 46.

"I do not know of anything further to report, and will therefore close by asking the prayers of the Union upon this work.

"THOMAS HOOPER,
"*Seamen's Missionary.*"

Pernambuco.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.

WE have received from Mr. J. R. Walker the following description of Pernambuco, and reports of work from May to August :—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*August* 4, 1885.

"Pernambuco (see Frontispiece) is situated about seven degrees south of the equator, and is one of the principal ports of Brazil. Viewed from the sea, it has a very pleasing appearance, the background and surroundings being filled by stately cocoa and other palm-trees. The land on which the city is built is flat and low, hence not much more than the front can be seen ; but, with its suburbs, the city covers a good deal of ground. Pernambuco consists of two parts, viz., Recife and Pernambuco. Recife, which means a reef, is the real front. It is situated on a narrow kind of peninsula, which is supposed to be an old reef from which the sea has receded—hence the name of Recife. This part of the city is the real commercial centre, and here are the arsenal, custom-house, wharves, landing places, and commercial houses. It is connected with the city proper by a very nice iron bridge. The photos I enclose show the reef from the seaward aspect.

"The view is taken from the reef, and will give a fair idea of the harbour. The reef extends for about three miles along the front, and forms an excellent breakwater from the sea. There is a good depth of water inside, and steamers of 2,000 tons or thereabouts come in to load and discharge. Six or seven steamers may be seen inside at one time during the busy season, and lower down the harbour (to the left of the photo) numbers of sailing vessels lie side by side, taking in and discharging their freights. The principal exports are sugar, cotton, hides, coffee, and india-rubber. These are brought in from the country on mules and ponies, and bullock-carts and by train, and from other ports to the north and south in the country craft called barcaças. The reef itself is one of nature's works. It is said to extend for about 200 miles along the coast. The entrance to the port is through an opening in the reef, which passes for some distance under water. Being of coral formation, it will in time rise to the surface as a continuation of the present reef. At low tide there is only about two fathoms of water covering it. On the right, on entering the port, lies the town of Olinda, which was formerly the port. The channel to Olinda would seem to have become blocked, and it now retains only relics of its former importance.

"On leaving the front one passes through some narrow streets with houses three and four stories high, with balconies in front. The shops appear strange to the new-comer, there being but in few cases windows to any of them. This gives to the streets a somewhat dull appearance. On passing over the bridge into the city proper, the streets are found to be wider, and the shops and stores are of a better class, and have a little more display of goods. In this part of the city are the palace of the President, the courts of justice, the prison, theatre, school of science and art, and the telephone exchange. The principal streets are laid with tram lines, and cars run every few minutes to the different parts of the city. There are also four railway lines, which are well patronised. The telephone opens up a ready means of communication, and is very extensively used here. Public buildings, private houses, hotels, houses of business, and many or most of the shops are thus connected with the telephone exchange. The greater part of the city is laid with drains and sewers, and this has largely tended to make this port a very healthy one. The population is estimated to be between 99,000 and 110,000. The number of deaths for last year, according to the official returns, was about 4,000. Taking the number of people as being about 100,000, this will give us one death in 25 per annum. Of these deaths nearly 600 were chest diseases. This is nearly one-sixth of the total deaths, some 200 being brought about by fevers. The chest diseases may be attributed to the fact that the Brazilians are in the habit of sitting about in the open air in the evenings, and in draughts indoors. As they are not in the habit of wearing flannel, perspiration is checked, and colds and coughs are the result. Yellow fever and small-pox are two of the principal forms of disease that sometimes break out here. The city has been very free of the first for a number of years until this year, when it has been going around rather badly.

"This port has within the past twelve months become a post of mission work among seamen. A great many English, American, Norwegian, German, and Dutch vessels visit this port during the year, and the missionary has ample work to do in caring for the spiritual welfare of the sailor afloat and ashore. This is met by judicious distribution of religious literature and services on board ship, and visitation of hospital and boarding-house. Thus far the missionary has met with encouragement and a fair measure of success in the work, and it is hoped that much good may be done in the future for the welfare of the sailors to this port.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, July* 27, 1855.

"I herewith present the report of Mission work in this port for July. The amount of work to report is small, as in the early part of the month my wife was laid up with fever, and before she had got

over the fever our baby sickened and died, and was buried on the 10th of this month. Then, by the advice of the committee here, I removed to a more suitable and healthier house. These things must be my apology for a small report of work done.

"The number of vessels in port continues small, and thus I have only been able to give reading to seven of them. Service was held on the past two Sundays on the 'Harry,' of Swansea. On the 19th there were present four captains and thirteen men; and on the 26th three captains and eleven men. The captains present were those of the 'Leading Chief,' 'Lewis J. Lamb,' 'W. L. J.', 'Lucy,' 'Marion,' and the 'Ida.' Two temperance pledges were taken on Sunday, 19th. There have been two deaths in the hospital this month. One of these was an old man who for many years had tramped the Brazils; the other a young sailor, who died of yellow fever. I have written to the friends of both of them to acquaint them of their deaths. There have been no sailors in the prison this month, and the number of men on the beach is very small. The regular beach-loafers are beginning to find that they cannot make such a good living as formerly, and are glad to get away to other places.

"The Committee here have shown me great kindness during the time of sickness, and I desire to express my gratitude to them in this way. My house has also been comfortably furnished by some of the ladies and gentlemen here. These kindnesses have cheered and stimulated us to go on with fresh courage, and we look up to our Father in heaven to bless our labours here. "P. J. R. WALKER."

Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, June 27, 1885.

"I have to again bring to your notice the report of another month's work in this port. Reading and tracts have been given to 14 vessels, and in many cases private conversations held with the captains and individuals among the crews. Services have been held on the following vessels, viz.: 'Inheritance,' 'Maud Scammel,' and 'L. M. Smith.' The average attendance has been 15, with a fairly good number of captains. In the matter of obtaining licenses for visiting, your missionary has been courteously treated by both the Guarda Mor and the Commandant of the Guard. In the early part of the month I often visited a captain who was sick on board his ship. In my journeys to and fro I was not troubled by the Custom House in any way. At the hospital, also, for some time past, I have had entrance without much trouble or waiting. This has made the work pleasanter than at first. In regard to the temperance part of the work, there has been a fair measure of success. On one vessels four pledges were obtained, viz., those of the first and second mates, the carpenter, and the steward. Three of these were married men, and expressed an earnest wish to get away from the power of the drink, and so they donned the little bit of blue. Individual conversations

have, we trust, been effectual in leading a few to express their determination to devote themselves to live godly lives.

"There has been an increase in the number of sailors on the beach. Some of these have tramped from Maceio, and are old veterans in tramping and begging. Some of them have complained that times are not so good for them now as it had used to be. This fact may possibly induce them to ship, or leave for some more profitable place. To some food and clothing have been given, where thought to be worthy cases. The hospital has been visited, as a rule, three times a week. The prison has been visited twice, there not being many sailors there.

"A letter has been received from Mr. Hooper, at Rio, in answer to one written to him, asking about the license for visiting there. Also one from Captain Davies and his wife. This is the captain whose leg was amputated in this place. He is doing well.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, August* 27, 1885.

"I have the pleasure of sending the report of the past month's work here. There have not been many vessels in port, but the number to which reading has been given, and which have been visited, is fairly good. I have given reading to nine vessels, of which two were Norwegians, and have visited four of them. This is the dullest part of the year, and is just before the commencement of the sugar season, so that the number visited is good. For the last two Sundays there have been only three English vessels in port, and one of them with her crew discharged, the other with a crew mostly Roman Catholics. Hence there has been some difficulty in getting numbers to the services. Services were held on the 'Harry' and the 'Leading Chief.' On the 'Harry' there were present four captains and eight men, and on the 'Leading Chief' an average attendance of three captains and three men. On the past Sunday there were present four captains and three men. After the services three of the captains signed the Total Abstinence pledge, and were followed by two mates and three sailors, a total of eight pledges at one time. Of these two captains and one mate were Norwegians. One of the captains, before leaving home, had thought of joining the Good Templars, but was dissuaded by his wife. Since being here his wife herself joined them, and wrote urging him to do the same, but he replied that he saw no necessity for doing so. The same evening that he wrote home he drank rather more than was good for him, and when on the Saturday I invited him to the service next day he made up his mind to come and sign the pledge. On Tuesday, 25th inst., I was invited to go on board another Norwegian vessel, the captain of which was also desirous of signing the pledge. I went, and after explaining the nature of the pledge to him, he signed, and took the piece of blue. Up to the present date I have received in all seventeen pledges since the 10th of May.

"The hospital has been visited on an average twice a week, and reading given. I have also visited a private hospital, in which there was a sailor. There I had full liberty to visit and take reading, and I availed myself of the privilege. I have received a letter from the friends of a sailor who died here recently, in which they ask for further particulars, which I purpose sending. I have given a quantity of reading to the boarding-house master for the use of the sailors landed to-day. They are thirty-two in number, and belonged to a large vessel, the 'Titurnus' of London, which was burnt off this coast. I purpose visiting them, and giving Testaments, &c., where needed.

"I desire to thank the missionaries of the American Mission here for their gift of a large box of tracts in English, German, French, &c.; also to Mr. Robilliard, for a box of miscellaneous reading for the sailors. I shall be very pleased to receive parcels of old, or new reading for distribution in this way. I have received a letter announcing the despatch of a parcel of tracts, &c. Will notify their arrival later on.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

Panama.

THE Rev. D. W. Bland reports:—

"*British Consulate, Panama, July* 31, 1885.

"I have to announce to you my arrival at Panama on Thursday, the 23rd inst. Leaving Jamaica on the 20th, as arranged by the Bishop, I arrived at Colon on the evening of the 22nd. Being too late for the last train, I accepted the kind invitation of an *employé* of the Panama Railroad, a fellow passenger, to take a bed at his quarters. Next morning I called on Mr. Burt, chief of the railroad, and obtained a free pass for myself and baggage across the isthmus. I had opportunity, the train not leaving until 11.30 A.M., of seeing something of Colon, and I have never yet seen a place more adapted to be the home of malignant disease. It is one vast mass of swamp, mud, and *débris* of the late fire. There are efforts at re-building, but still the state of the town is deplorable. The church, in which lately Mr. Kerr held services, is now being used as a prison, or 'calaboose,' and, as far as I can learn, is likely to be so used for some time. It is in a filthy state, and whenever it is put to its proper uses will cost an enormous sum for repairs and cleaning. I do not know how effort for its restoration is to be directed. Mr. Kerr is absent, having returned to Jamaica invalided. I saw him for a few moments, and obtained letters of introduction to persons interested in Church affairs. I do not know when he may be expected to return. I am inclined to think it will be a good thing for him if he can obtain

employment in Jamaica, for he seems broken down by hard work and fever.

"Arriving at Panama, I reported immediately to the British Consul, and subsequently called on Dr. Gore, of the Church committee, by whose assistance I succeeded in obtaining respectable lodgings until the end of the month.

"Next day I called on M. Hutin, the Director-General of the Canal Company, and presented my credentials. M. Hutin had received a copy of M. De Lesseps' letter, and, without hesitancy, he agreed to accept me as a Protestant chaplain of the Company, and to pay the stipend of 100 piastres a month. He required me to write a letter requesting the payment, and to send it, attached to that of the Bishop of Jamaica, to his office; on the receipt of this he would issue the necessary order, and provide me with passes along the line. I have done this, but, as yet, no reply has come. M. Hutin refuses permission to visit the hospital habitually, limiting himself to giving passes whenever any Protestant may desire my services. Work in the hospital, among the sick and dying labourers, is the key of our position here. It is there we may hope of forming a solid nucleus of a church; it is there that the best opportunity exists of getting at and awakening spiritual desires among the Jamaican labourers and others. I have seen the British Consul, but he is perfectly powerless in the matter, himself having had the greatest difficulty in entering to see the late Mr. Lockyer.

"On Sunday I had no service, not being able to obtain a place, and I spent the day visiting and distributing a few tracts. On Wednesday I held evening service at Mrs. Good's house, and had a good congregation, who seemed much interested. During the prayers a curious incident occurred. A snake, said to be poisonous, crept up the back of the harmonium, and was about to strike Dr. Gore, when, fortunately, he observed it, and, after a short struggle, succeeded in killing it. I have arranged for services in this house on Sunday afternoons. We require, if any solid attempt is to be made, a central place of worship, in a good position and well ventilated, and I have obtained a house which, I think, will suit very well. The rental is $80 a month, and I have taken it for three months on trial; at the end of that time some judgment will be arrived at as to the advisability of keeping it on or not. The total expenses for the time will be about $300, more or less, and I purpose meeting them in this way: I have collected on my subscription book $100, and hope for more; there are on hand 220f = $315. Add to this possible baptismal fees, collections, and monthly subscriptions. With this financial position I am, I think, justified in making the trial; moreover, the effort is *le dernier ressort*; for, without such a place, there is no hope of ever winning the help of the resident English.

"I shall report by an early opportunity what progress appears to be made.

"DAVID WALTER BLAND."

The Children.

By the late CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ. *Found in his desk after his death.*]

WHEN the lessons and tasks are ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me "Good-night" and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine and love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of the love that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempests of fate blowing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise,
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still beams in their eyes:
Oh, those truants from earth and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I now know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just as much shadow
As tempers the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah, a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more—
Ah, how I shall sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door.
I shall miss the good-nights and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at even,
Their song in the school and the street,
I shall miss the low hum of their voices
And the tramp of their pattering feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says the school is dismissed,
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me "Good-night" and be kissed.

Patagones.

EXTRACTS from Dr. Humble's diary:—

"11th.—The Romish church on this side of the river was burnt last night. It seems some candles were left burning on the altar, on which were some artificial flowers; it is supposed the flowers caught fire, which spread to the hangings, and thence to the wood work. I saw the place to-day; it is a complete ruin, only the towers and bare walls standing. The people blame the priests for neglect in leaving the candles burning at night. Happily no lives were lost. Two steamers came up to the town to-day.

"13*th*, *Sunday*.—Held Divine services; congregation much as usual. After service I administered the Sacrament to a small number of communicants.

"14th, *Monday*.—The streets of Patagones were hung with flags in honour of the inauguration of the new Capital of the provinces of Buenos Ayres, La Plata.

"27*th*, *Sunday*.—Held Divine service. Very fair congregation, considering the small number of Protestants in the place. I preached from the first lesson, respecting Moses striking the rock. I paid a few visits after service to some sick persons.

"4*th*, *Monday*.—The local authorities have commenced cutting a street through a small detached piece of land which belongs to the Society. I do not think this will be any loss, but rather a gain, in the event of selling the two pieces into which it has been divided.

"9*th*, *Saturday*.—A steamer, the 'Pomona,' arrived from Buenos Ayres. She brings a celebrated Indian chief, named Namencara, who has submitted himself to the Argentine Government; he will receive five leagues of land, and be made a colonel in the army. It is to be hoped he will prove faithful.

"10*th*, *Sunday*.—Had Divine service. I preached from the Gospel for the day. I was sent for to visit an Indian woman; in the same house I saw the celebrated chief, named Namencara.

"12*th*, *Tuesday*.—I visited again the Indian woman referred to before. Indians are generally unsatisfactory persons to attend, for they have little faith in the medicines of the Christians, which they do not take, preferring their own domestic remedies.

"14*th*, *Thursday*.—To-day we had a fall of snow, a most unusual thing in these parts; it left the streets full of mud. I received a visit from a Danish captain; he brought me a pile of papers from Buenos Ayres.

"15*th*, *Friday*.—Weather wet and cold, and the streets full of mud,

which I was obliged to wade through as best I could, having several sick cases to visit.

"24*th*, *Sunday*.—We had Divine service; congregation much as usual. I preached respecting Elijah on Mount Carmel. Much occupied medically, persons were coming all day long, and I had to pay several visits. I would gladly make Sunday a day of rest, but find it impossible.

"25*th*, *Monday*.—The overland mail from Buenos Ayres arrived. I received some letters and periodicals. In consequence of the extension of the Southern Railway to Bahia Blanca, and the diligences to Patagonia, postal communication is more frequent and rapid than formerly.

"*September* 1*st*, *Monday*.—General Winter, the Governor of Patagonia, arrived this morning in the steamer 'Villarino.' The soldiers all turned out to meet him. The General has been ill in Buenos Ayres, and seems still delicate.

"4*th*, *Wednesday*.—I visited several Indian children with the measles; they live so crowded together, and in such neglect of hygiene, that if any infectious diseases gets among them, it generally spreads. An Indian child resembles, at first sight, a bundle of rags; after a little poking about, one fishes out a hand, a little more poking and one discovers a face, and the odour bears no resemblance to either eau-de-cologne or lavender-water.

"14*th*, *Sunday*.—I was summoned before breakfast to see the wife of the Governor. Had Divine service; I preached from the Gospel for the day respecting our Lord healing the ten lepers. Visited several Indians and other sick persons.

"15*th*, *Monday*.—A Welsh carpenter came to do some work on the mission premises. I visited several Indians with measles; the epidemic is now declining among them, but perhaps it will break out among the Christian population.

Cotopaxi in Eruption.

THE newspaper *La Nacion*, of Guayaquil, has the following particulars concerning this event:—

"About one o'clock in the morning we were awakened by a heavy artillery, apparently from guns of a heavy calibre, which could not but alarm us. We sprang up hastily from our beds, and hurried to the balcony of the house, to ask the first passer-by what had happened. But the street was deserted, and the explosions followed one another with wonderful rapidity at times, and at others causing a continuous roar, shaking the earth and causing the windows in the doors of the houses to rattle. We heard no clamour of trumpets, nor the opposing

shouts of *vivas* or *mueras* which are so frequently heard in battle, but what seemed to be an artillery combat of colossal proportions. What could it be? What might it not be? We now ascertain that the cause of our alarm was a new eruption of Cotopaxi, whose consequences have been felt most disastrously in Latacunga. A telegram sent from Chimbo to Guayaquil communicates that in that city, situated almost at the foot of that gigantic volcano, there was what the residents along the river Yana-Yacu call an 'aluvion.'

"The phenomenon which these primitive people understand by an 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava, which descends the mountain sides, melting the snows with which it is covered, and pouring down a tremendous mass of lava, hot water, mud, stones, and all obstacles which are encountered in its downward torrent. Investigation showed that the shocks produced by the explosions were exceedingly heavy, and in many of the surrounding villages neither the light of the sun nor of day could struggle through the dense clouds of smoke which hung like a pall over the face of the country, and the steady fall of ashes thrown constantly out of the terrible crater. In Quito the darkness was terrible, and remained for some hours, when the dense clouds began to roll away. Accounts received from Latacunga state that the eruption began with a most horrible tempest, the thunder and lightning most dreadful, the lightning striking in many places. In the midst of the tremendous storm began the louder and more terrible cannonade from the angry mountain near by. The damage done is probably considerable, as 100 houses were destroyed, probably by the 'aluvion.' The number of victims is not known. A similar catastrophe, in June, 1877, created a great havoc, and many peasants in the fields, shepherds on the mountain side, and *arrieros* on the roads, were overtaken and destroyed. Enormous stones fell, one so large as to cover the buildings of a hacienda, and destroy all evidence that ever dwelling-place of man had stood there. No doubt the present is quite as severe, but the details so far are meagre. Latacunga is about 30 leagues, 150 miles, from Guayaquil. The force of the explosions can be judged when they roused people out of their beds in Guayaquil as though artillery were thundering at their doors."—*South American Journal.*

BRAZIL.

"On September 10, Mr. Colin Mackenzie read an interesting paper on the Empire of Brazil, only a brief summary of which has been published in the metropolitan press. He held that Brazil was an enormous undulating plain, or slightly elevated table land, 3,300,000 square miles in extent, with a coast line of 3,700 miles. There was no volcano, and hardly any desert or barren country. The country might be divided into three divisions—the littoral, the settled belt, and virgin forest. The littoral contained all the towns, with an extensive commerce in sugar,

coffee, hides, indiarubber, and drugs. The settled belt was a mere fringe, comprising all the cattle, sugar, and coffee estates of the country. Land was opened up for cultivation by setting fire to the forest in the dry season, a most wasteful and destructive system. All the rest of the empire was virgin forest. Nine-tenths of it was within the tropical zone, and so rich was the soil, so vigorous and varied the vegetation, that it formed one of the wonders of the world. No industry was carried on in the forest except the gathering of indiarubber and medicinal herbs. The population was ten millions, the basis of which was of Portuguese descent. They were affectionate to their families and kind to the dependent races, the Indians and the negroes. The latter were being emancipated, partly by the action of the law of free births in force since 1871, and partly by private benevolence. In about ten years the system of slavery would expire through the causes now at work, and this immense and fertile country would be opened up to spontaneous immigration. The northern races of Europe could not stand the heat, but the Latin races from the shores of the Mediterranean could work and flourish there. Brazil was nearly as large as Europe, and could support a greater population to the square mile. The average population of Europe was eighty-seven to the square mile, which would give to Brazil nearly 300 millions of inhabitants.—*South American Journal.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE mentioned in our last number that a Garden-party in connection with our Society was about to be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bayfield Clarke, of Wingfield, near Trowbridge. The chair was well filled by the Rev. Prebendary Meade, and speeches were made by the Revs. W. and H. S. Acworth and the deputation, the Rev. W. H. Redknap. No slight degree of interest seemed to be aroused; and the Rev. H. Trotter, rector of Trowbridge, promised to take into consideration the question of having sermons for the Society in his church. One such meeting as this in every county of England would, we feel, greatly strengthen our Provincial Auxiliaries; and we venture once more to commend the matter to our Hon. Secretaries as a thought for next summer. There has been a good deal of interchange of duty of late among our different Association Secretaries. Thus, Mr. Shimield took the Annual Sermons at Wellington Heath, while Mr. Welby preached at All Saints', Harrow Weald. At Canwick, Winston, and Nottingham, Mr. Welby was in his own district; but at St. Matthew's, Bayswater, he was repaying our friend, the Clerical Secretary, for many a kind turn he has done us in the provinces.

The Irish work has been carried on with great vigour during the last few weeks. Mr. Farmer, who alone has completed his tour, sends us the following, and with this we shall conclude:—"My brief tour in

the South of Ireland came to an end on Wednesday evening, September 16th. It numbered twenty meetings, the collections at which averaged 28s. Thirty-eight cards were taken, mostly by those who will make good use of them. The meetings were all more or less affected by the failure of the Munster Bank, many of the clergy and laity being depositors. At Cahir, Ennis, Limerick, and Bandon, the sympathisers with Missions were mostly away by the sea. At Cloyne, Drimoleague, and Innishannon, the meetings were spoiled by exceptionally heavy rains. Harvesting interfered with Kilmurry and Rathbarry ; but Courtmacsherry, Kinsale, Clonakilty, Roscarberry, Passage West, and Queenstown were crowded meetings, and in most instances yielded larger collections than usual. Horetown, Old Ross, Innishannon, Roscarberry, and St. Peter's, Cork, were, I believe, new openings. Sermons and other meetings were taken by Mr. Quick and Canon Wynne. By all the clergy and friends—from the Rev. H. G. Palmer, near Wexford, where the tour commenced, to Canon Daunt, Queenstown, where it ended—hospitality and kindness of every description was freely bestowed on me, even more conspicuously so than on former occasions. Many things encouraged me to hope that the visit will not be fruitless."

SPECIAL PREACHERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed "Special Preachers" for the Society :—

The Rev. J. J. MANLEY, M.A., Evening Lecturer, Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
The Rev. W. H. REDKNAP, Incumbent of St. James's, Ryde.
The Rev. G. P. QUICK, M.A., of Cork.

PRAYER UNION.

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

I.

That God may bless the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Bridges in his renewed efforts to extend the blessed influences of our Mission to the Ona and Alaculoof tribes.

II.

That Mr. Burleigh's renewed work at Keppel may be blest with abundant fruit, in training Fuegian youths for earth and Heaven.

III.

That God may be pleased to vouchsafe to Mr. Bland, as Missionary-chaplain at Panama, an abundant blessing in his arduous work, and health and strength to bear up under the perils of a most trying climate.

IV.

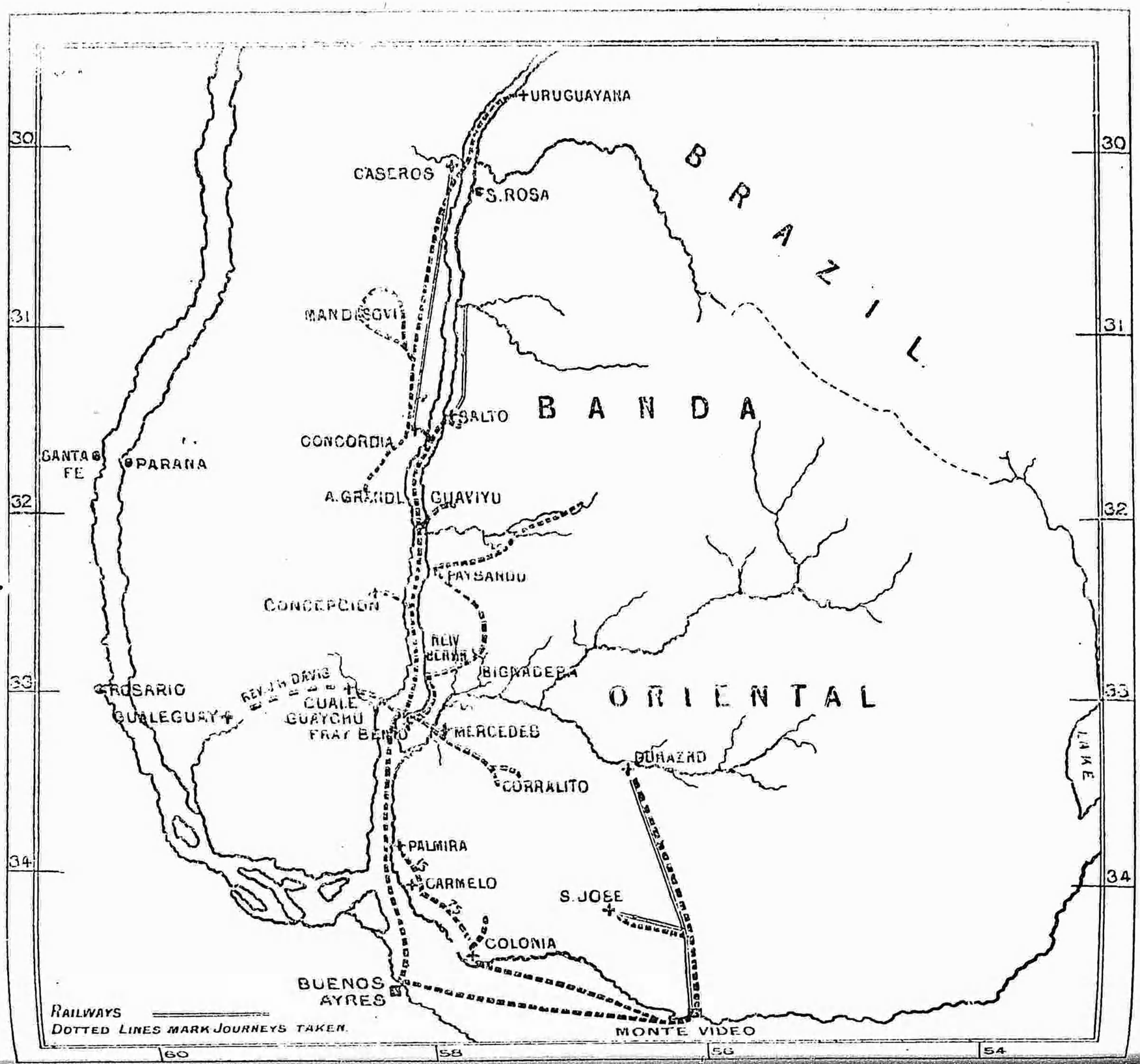
That God would graciously vouchsafe the Society the men and the means to carry on a mission to the Indians of Paraguay.

CHART OF

PASTORAL JOURNEY,

BY REV. DR. CONDOR.

(*See* page 252.)



FROM MONTE VIDEO

TO URUGUAYANA

IS 500 MILES.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Adams, Rev. G. (*Aug.* 26, 27.)
Conder, Rev. Dr. (*Aug.* 22.)
Cross, Rev. Dr. (Returns, &c.)
Davis, Rev. H. (*April* 7.)
Dominguez, Rev. J.
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Aug.* 20.)
Young, Rev. F. (*Sept.* 16.)
Zink, Pastor (*June* 30).
Bartlett, Mr. W. (*July* 6.)
Ferguson, Mr. Jas. (*Aug.* 24, *Sept.* 1.)
Hooper, Mr. T. (*Aug.* 3, *Sept.* 5, 17.)
Lewis, Mr. J. (*Aug.* 21.)
Schjolberg, P. N. Esq.
Walker, Mr. P. (*Sept.* 16, 18.)
Wehrhahn & Co.

BUSINESS.

The Monthly Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 15th ult.

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

FINANCE.

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

The amount received for the month of September was £329. 14*s.* 8*d.*

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

MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Right Reverend the Bishop of Meath, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Kilmore, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Llandaff, have kindly consented to be "Patrons" of the Society.

The following clergymen have been elected members of the General Committee. The Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Brompton; the Rev. J. Harding, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham; the Rev. A. J. Harvey, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Paddington; and the Rev. F. A. Allen, M.A., Curate of St. Matthew's, Oakley Square, has been appointed Association Secretary for the Southern District.

The new Rector of St. John's Church, Buenos Ayres—the Rev. Austin West, M.A.,—left this country on September 16, in the steamer "Galileo," to take up his appointment. Mr. West was formerly chaplain at Christiana, Norway, and lately of Hildegarde, Eastbourne. Mrs. West is the daughter of Sir John Crowe, late Her Majesty's Consul-General at Christiana.

It is a matter of deep concern and regret to the Committee that our dear young and faithful Missionary, Mr. Henry Mahony, is seriously ill at Cordova, where he has been sojourning for rest and health since he left Keppel, where he worked so well and so zealously in his Master's service. His touching letter in this Magazine will, we are sure, move the hearts of our friends to join in earnest prayer for the invalid far away from England, and from parents and friends at home.

The able and interesting letter of "Emeritus," gives us a very good insight into the amount and kind of spiritual work going on in the Falklands, and appears a satisfactory reply to the hasty and ill-considered remarks of Mr. Ewen.

On Thursday, October 22nd, a meeting for Special Prayer, in connection with the Committee's Appeal for Funds, was held at the Society's offices, at 12 o'clock. The chair was taken by

H. Morris, Esq., the Chairman of the Committee, who spoke somewhat to the following effect :—

"Just a few words to strike the keynote of the meeting. It shall be taken from the commencement of the topics suggested for prayer, 'that God's Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in abundant measure' to all engaged in the work of this Society. It has frequently been said that this is pre-eminently 'the dispensation of the Spirit'; but I do not think we adequately realise what is meant by this term, or the extent to which the help of the Spirit is imparted to Christian men. Barnabas of old was 'full of the Holy Ghost,' and this is what every believer may fully expect to be. The Holy Spirit does not dwell in us only at times, and assist us by fits and starts; but when he dwells in the heart, He does so continuously, and nothing but wilful sin can drive Him away. I can honestly say on behalf of the Committee, that we desire His help in every part of our work, even in the driest details of business and finance. We want spiritually-minded men to carry on the work abroad, men who, with singleness of purpose, desire the salvation of souls and the glory of Christ. May we now be all of one heart and mind, entreating the Holy Spirit to bend all our thoughts, like a field of golden grain bowing before the autumnal breeze, in one heavenward direction."

The Hymns, "Jesus shall reign," and "From Chili's rugged mountains," were sung, and the following portions of Holy Scripture were read by the Clerical Secretary: Ps. lxii. and, II. Cor. v. 13—21. Archdeacon Whately, the Rev. H. S. Acworth, and the Rev. W. H. Shimield offered up prayer. The Meeting was closed with the Benediction. It was mentioned by the Secretary that Capt. Bové was in London, had paid a long visit to the office, and had kindly given some most interesting and valuable information on the subject of the Paraguay Indians, with a view to our intended Mission to them.

The Hon. Secretary of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association writes:—"Once again we thank the Lord for a successful sale of work; £125 has been sent to the Society's funds—being the total results of the two days' sale; the kind commissions of absent friends since enables us now to add £5—making our sale result, for the present, £130. As we are still inviting purchases, we hope before long to send a further sum, and also to send £5 to the Bishopric Fund. Progress is one of our mottoes. The sale was opened both days with

prayer and praise, followed by a short address, and after announcing the sum taken we closed, after singing the Doxology, with grateful hearts. The supplies of work were generous, particularly suitable, and moderately priced, and appeared to give satisfaction to purchasers. The rule of 'no reduction in price' at any time during the two days' sale was strictly observed. We heartily thank all friends who have aided us by their work and sympathy, and above all by their prayers. During the sale we received a telegram from Captain Snow, conveying his kind wishes for our success."

The Rev. J. Henry Davis, M.A., the new chaplain at Monte Video, and successor to the Rev. R. Langbridge, has arrived safely there, and commenced his work. He and Mrs. Davis have received a warm welcome from the English community there, and also from Bishop Stirling, who happened to arrive there about the same time from his visitation on the West and South Coasts.

The Rev. R. Langbridge, owing to the state of his health, resigned his charge at Monte Video, and has returned to England, where we sincerely hope he may be entirely restored, and be enabled to do good service at home, if not abroad, for the Master he has so earnestly served in various parts of South America. We are thankful to say Mr. Langbridge is already much improved in health, and fully able to take duty.

The remainder of the first edition of the "Narrative of the Origin and History of the South American Missionary Society," will be disposed of at 1*s.* *per copy*, instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*

We would call earnest attention to the "Special Appeal" inserted towards the close of this number of our Magazine, and the subjects of our Prayer Union bearing upon it.

Surely many of our kind friends and supporters will make a special effort to help themselves, and enlist the aid of others.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

SANDY POINT.

THE following has been received from the Rev. T. Bridges:—

"*The 'Allen Gardiner,' Sandy Point,*
"*August* 10, 1885.

"On the 25th ult., shortly after our Bishop left in the 'Cambyses' for Monte Video, we left for Gente Grande. In accordance with the Bishop's wish, we took Mr. and Mrs. Felton, that they might see their brother, Mr. W. Bartlett, Jun., who is manager there, and a partner. Our object was to see the natives there, gather all the information we could about them, receive some of them for instruction, and prepare a way for the happy settlement of the ever-difficult native question. With strong wind in our favour, we reached our anchorage in good time, but the wind was so strong we could not go on shore till mid-day following. The land was afresh covered with snow, and the wind still strong and cold. The next day the weather prevented us landing till evening. On the fourth day, in spite of the biting wind, we went out on horseback for a long ride in a vain search for the natives. The horses, being in poor condition, could not be ridden two days following; also the weather forbade it. On the sixth day we again went out, and had repeatedly to dismount to warm ourselves by exercise. We came across natives in the afternoon. They had fled and scattered as soon as they spied us, and when we approached their huts we found them deserted. Eventually, we ran down two poor terrified men. They had bows and arrows, and were dressed in much-patched guanaco mantles. They were gaunt, powerfully made, and about 5 ft. 8 in. in height. We had with us Anaci, an Ona from Keppel Island, who is engaged by Mr. Bartlett as a regular *employé*. On hearing him speak they abstained from shooting, though they several times put their arrows to do so. Through Anaci, we soon made them feel assured of safety, and of our friendship, and we talked to them for a full half-hour. When we gave them a present they wept their thanks. This was evidently to gain our pity for their helplessness. A poor woman we shortly after overtook did the same. We tried to arrange for a meeting on the morrow, when we promised them every kindness, and gifts of knives and blankets. So great, however, are their fears that this was even in vain. I had hoped to show some of them our vessel, and to have induced some lads to come with us. After the two poor fellows had been made happy, and we had seen them smile, we left them, but not before

we had pressed them to abstain from killing sheep and horses. We found proofs, in the refuse of their huts, that they had eaten mutton. Presently we saw other natives in the distance hurrying away. We pushed on in pursuit, and came up with a mother carrying her three children. The youngest could not have been less than two years, and the oldest was about seven. Outside her mantle (a very poor one) she had a band of thongs across her breast, and, thus supported, she was actually hurrying along for her life with this great burden. When we drew near she halted, and, beating her breast, deprecated our wrath with great vehemence, making us to understand she nourished a child, and for its sake wished to live. The poor children were crying dreadfully, being sorely galled by the thongs. When we would liberate them the mother resisted, evidently fearing we would take them from her. She kept up for a long time a loud weeping deprecation, but gradually she calmed down, and listened to what we said. We had the pleasure of seeing her happy before we left, and gave her some presents, and again repeated our invitation for to-morrow. One of the two men caught up to us, and was a deeply-interested party at this meeting. What he was to the woman we don't know. It was now too late to force a meeting with others, who were all out of sight, but certainly our words and actions will have a good effect. The riding is very bad, because of the burrowings of numberless 'Cururas,' animals something like rats. We reached the station after dusk. Before our coming, Mr. Bartlett had effected a peaceable meeting with another party of Ona. These we searched for, but could not find. It is a hard thing to tell these poor people to go elsewhere to live because you have brought sheep, and you cannot let them any longer live where you have put your sheep, because they and their dogs will destroy them.

"The day following our meeting was very fine, and we kept a look-out for the agreed signal-smokes, but in vain, so we got under weigh and went round to Porvenir Harbour, near Cape Monmouth. On the way we saw two parties of natives near the shore, which supplies them with the chief part of their food. Though we were a long way off, they hurried up into the interior, apparently fearing they should be shot at. One continuous spell of bad weather from the S.S.W. kept us in Porvenir Harbour for six days. We visited the gold mines there. The natives avoid the miners, and are seldom met with. We learn, however, that they are decidedly more numerous than my estimate, as founded on information gathered from Anaci. I should think the Ona tribe cannot be less than 800, unless the southern and eastern Ona have been decimated by disease since Anaci gave me their names.

"On Saturday, the 8th inst., we went round to Useless Bay, where we again visited the mines. Mr. Wolff we have found very kind, and he is desirous of treating the natives well. He has a store in Porvenir Harbour, and his head quarters are in Useless Bay.

"At 4.30 P.M., on the 8th, we left Useless Bay and came here, which

we shall leave to-day at 4 A.M., to make further investigations from Useless Bay southward and westward, and go round to Ooshooia. Thence I purpose going eastward round Cape St. Diego, and as far north as San Sebastian Bay, in quest of information about the Ona. Thence we return to Ooshooia, and back here, whence I will further write on the Ona question. Till then, farewell. "THOS. BRIDGES."

Keppel Island.

CRANMER STATION.

WE have had the following letter from Mr. Bartlett:—

"*Keppel Island, June* 4, 1885.

"Having from time to time received a note of friendly greeting from you, accompanied with some very beautiful text-cards, which we very much prize, both for the sake of the sender, and also for the promises and comfort these blessed texts from God's Holy Word convey to our mind at this particular season of the year, in which they bring more forcibly to our hearts and minds the wonderful love of God our Saviour.

"Mrs. Bartlett unites with me in best thanks to you for your kindness in thus remembering us. I feel sure that you will not take this as a liberty from me in writing my thanks to you. The last three Easter seasons we have passed we have been called upon to witness death in our little circle; each successive season one of our Fuegian friends has been called away from us, each reminding us more forcibly of the shortness of time and the nearness of eternity. God grant in His love and mercy that we may be found ready for the latter whenever He may see fit to call us.

"You will be sorry to hear that our young friend, Mr. Mahony, has been obliged to resign his post of labour here as missionary, and has gone to Stanley to await a passage to England. We were very sorry to part with him, but we feel sure that the work here was not suited to his weak constitution, and his health during his stay here was far from being satisfactory.

"We have had our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and their children staying with us during the past four weeks. We hope the change here will benefit them; and now they are about to leave us for their home at Ooshooia. We trust they will be able to enter upon their labours with renewed strength and vigour.

"About two months ago I finished building the foundation of the new Indian Home, but, owing to Mr. Whaits' indisposition, and his two

trips to Stanley—the latter having been made to consult the doctor on account of his health, which has been very poor of late—there has not been much progress made at the building. My son, during the past three months, has been helping to prepare the framework for erection, and doing sundry repairs on the station; but he has now left us to join his brother-in-law on a sheep farm in Tierra del Fuégo, Straits of Magellan, in the Ona country.

"W. BARTLETT."



The "Allen Gardiner."

CAPTAIN WILLIS writes as follows:—

"'*Allen Gardiner*,' *Sandy Point*,
"*July* 13, 1885.

"I beg to inform you that we left Keppel on the 12th ult., anchoring at Grave Cove and Beaver Island. We left the latter at 11 A.M. on the 15th, with a N.W. wind, which changed to W.S.W. and S., so that we saw Staten Island about 25 miles to windward at noon on the 17th. As it was a gale, we put our head to westward, working the engine as necessary for the next two days, a great part of which time we were really hove to, drifting to the N.N.W. The night of the 19th the wind was W.N.W; we again sailed for the south, and got the fire up, which had been banked. We passed Cape St. Johns on the sunset of June 20th, and soon had to return northward, as the wind was S.S.W., and we were entirely in the strength of the current setting N.E. The next day (21st) at 3 P.M. we were off Good Success Bay, having passed northward of Staten Island, when we encountered a severe gale from the S.S.E. We had to run back against the tide to leeward of Cape St. Vincent. It was 8 P.M. before we were in safety under S. Diego. We head-reached all night until the 'Three Brothers' bore S.S.E. The next day calm, and backed to N.W. When we passed through the Straits the wind increased to a north gale, so that we had double-reefed sails until we had got west of Spaniard Harbour. We were a quarter of a mile off the pinnacle rocks at Cape Good Success at 6 P.M., yet had to steer W. ½ S. to fetch Cape Pio Gran, 8 P.M., so strong was the current, &c. We anchored at Ooshooia at 6 P.M., June 23rd, all well, and grateful for deliverance from great dangers. We saw the 'Commodoro Py' in Banner Cove, *en route* to Staten Island. We waited a little and communicated, and found some natives were on board for the purpose of colonising the island.

"Although we sailed out from England very well with a fair wind, yet you will observe we steamed when on a wind to counteract her leeway, which an auxiliary screw would not make if the propeller were raised.

I think most auxiliary yachts sail better with the screw up than when steaming. In these narrow waters and short distances we must depend on the steam. Keppel is our tyrant, but it is not necessary to go there only in the wool season, except for carrying cattle or sheep, and it is doubtful whether they cannot be bought cheaper at Sandy Point, as we could only carry ten animals, or thirty sheep. Potatoes are now less than a penny a pound here.

"We returned here last night from Pecket Harbour. I am glad to say the repairs are so far satisfactory. I hope to be able to coal and load before the Bishop's arrival, although at present we can do little, the wind being off shore and the swell from southward. I informed you that the commanders of H.M.S. 'Ready' and 'Stork' at Monte Video placed their artificers at our disposal, by order of the Admiralty. You will therefore not think it strange that I was greatly influenced by them to call at Stanley with the mail for the Government and H.M.S. 'Algerine'; also by Mr. Lewis's letter, &c. You are aware I did not intend calling at Keppel, neither did I lay at Stanley longer than compelled by weather, &c. We were eleven days from Keppel to Sandy Point, beating under steam, and lay in Gente Grande Bay, with a S.W. gale, thirty-six hours. You at home, so accustomed to trains, docks, &c., have no idea of the difficulties we have to contend with boating, loading, and landing cargoes, and it is often dangerous to go or lay alongside of hulks at Stanley, as well as here. Captain Wharton could enlighten you on this subject, so that you may be led to understand how it is we are compelled to lay about so long at these unfavourable, unloved resorts. The timber of the Indian House was in too large packages to be handled or carried in boats. Had I carried it we should have separated it. You may be sure Mr. Dean will carry all he can to Keppel to make the deficiencies up, as we now get supplies from home and here.

"As regards the ventilation of the 'Allen Gardiner,' except when at sea and the hold closed, we have abundance for this latitude. You are aware we have no air spaces between the beams in the cabins of forecastle, so if you send the brass ventilating plugs we will put them in.

"Mr. Bridges, Despard, and two natives are on board. I hope we shall have a quick voyage to Ooshooia, so as to be able to give the Bishop and Miss Stirling that comfort they look for, but do not often find, in the 'Allen Gardiner.'

"The weather has been tolerably fine, but very cold of late. We passed much floating ice from the glaciers, and had it been night should have received damage, it was so thick and massive. We also passed through fully four miles of ice plateau, nearly one inch thick, in Cutchawaluf; we never before saw such a thing in a tideway; it was purely salt when melted and tested by meter.

"With gratitude to Almighty God for mercies and past deliverances.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

FRAY BENTOS.

THE Rev. Dr. Condor sends the following interesting account of one of his pastoral journeys:—

"*Fray Bentos, August 22nd*, 1885.

"My last letter gave you some account of my visit to the camp beyond Paysandu, and I mentioned an intended visit to Las Delicias. The service there was unique of its kind. Thirteen attended, and every one remained for Holy Communion. One, a girl of thirteen years, unconfirmed, did not communicate. On Sunday, July 5th, I held service at Mr. Waller's estancia, Corralito. On the 12th and 19th I was at Fray Bentos, and 26th at Paysandu. On Friday, July 31st, I reached Monte Video, intending to remain in the city only a few hours, but I unexpectedly met Bishop Stirling, who had landed very soon after me. His Lordship asked me to remain a day or two to consult with him. On Sunday, August 2, I was in attendance on the Bishop at Mr. Davis's first service in Monte Video as Consular Chaplain. I had the pleasure of assisting in the services, both morning and evening. This was my first essay in a large building since my illness. The Bishop and others were much surprised to hear me, and I felt deeply thankful for the mercy vouchsafed me. Some persons affirm my powers of utterance are not at all affected, but I am myself conscious of a difference; still, reading and preaching do not fatigue me.

"Being in Monte Video, I availed myself of the kindness of Mr. Chamberlain, of the Central Railway, and visited Durazno and San José, finding four families with children awaiting baptism. This trip (300 miles) took two days. On Friday, the 6th, I bade farewell to Mr. Langbridge, seeing him in company with the Bishop and many friends on board the tender going to the ocean steamer. An hour later I was myself away on the 'Rio la Plata' steamboat, bound for Fray Bentos. On the 8th, service in the little church, embarking Sunday night for return to Monte Video, to avail myself of the kindness of Captain Fullerton, H.M.S. 'Algerine,' going to Colonia. I did not land at Monte Video, but went off at once in the captain's gig, and an hour later was steaming away. I acted as chaplain on board, crew and marines numbering over 100 hands. Reached Colonia on Wednesday night, landed Thursday, made some calls, and arranged for service on Sunday at the fabrica of the Frozen Meat Company. The manager, an old friend from the Corralito district, engineers, and other English and Scotch, with families.

"The *modus operandi* of the meat-freezing is this: The sheep are killed, dressed, and the carcasses hung first in a drying room for a few

hours, then removed to a large chamber, into which suitable engines force a cold blast about seventy degrees below zero. The general temperature when I was in the chamber was three degrees above zero. Of course the beams, walls, and floor were covered with snow. In this freezing-chamber the carcasses become quite hard, and give out a ringing sound when struck; the kidneys are threaded on strings, as boys in England thread horse-chestnuts—frozen, they are as hard as wood; the sheep's tongues are also frozen in bundles, looking something like bundles of firewood. For shipment, each carcass is placed in a white cloth. The site at Colonia is not good for a pier or mole to serve as a wharf, but the difficulty is met by having some piles driven down some distance from the shore, and cradles run on twisted iron wires, and take twenty-five carcasses each load; the length of the run is close upon a quarter of a mile, and 4,000 carcasses can be shipped in a day. I may add the animals selected for killing are all of the finest quality. The first cost of the mutton carcasses, as dressed, is a little over one penny per pound. The expenses of shipment are very heavy, but I am informed a good sale at 5*d.* or 6*d.* a pound in England would give a good dividend to the shareholders. As a late country clergyman in the old country, I heartily wish my late parishioners could be easily supplied with the frozen mutton at the price I have quoted. The feet, head, and offal of the sheep are first submitted to a steam process for extracting the tallow, and the refuse then used as fuel for the furnaces connected with the machinery. The skins, with the wool on, are dried and exported in bales.

"On Sunday there was a very pleasant gathering in a part of the wool-shed. The blue-jackets from the 'Algerine' cleverly arranged flags on the walls, and covered the bales of wool; a piano was moved, and Miss Maltby gave us the accompaniments. Over forty attended service, besides the ship's company. The singing and responses were most hearty. This was my first visit to Colonia. I have promised soon to go again, as it is a district that ought not to be neglected, but how to find the time I know not.

"On Monday I started early for Carmelo by diligence. This is an old town, but not now very flourishing. I did not see a single building in course of erection, but many were falling to decay. The Roman Catholic Church was very clean, and evidently better cared for than is usual in this country.

"On Tuesday I reached Palmira, a town a little more flourishing than Carmelo, and took steamer for Fray Bentos, arriving late at night and reaching 'home' just before the outbreak of one of the heaviest storms of thunder, wind, and rain we have had for several months.

"I am remaining at Fray Bentos over Sunday. On Tuesday, the 25th, I hope to meet Bishop Stirling on the river steamer on his way to Concordia. I go as far as Paysandu, thence passing to Los Merinos, about eighty miles in the camp, the residence of a gentleman (Mr.

Bridger), who, I believe, called upon you when in England last year. I go to hold Divine Service and baptize his daughter.

"I send enclosed a rough map (*see* Frontispiece), showing my journeys and districts. I have painted a large map on the wall of my study; my parish map, the enclosed, is something of a copy.

"The 'Uruguay Magazine' is much appreciated, and has found its way far and wide.

"JOHN CONDER."

Argentine Republic.

CORDOBA.

MR. TYERMAN writes:—

"*Calle San Geronimo, Cordoba,*

"*July* 30, 1885.

"You desire me to let you know how the Spanish department of our Cordoba Mission is progressing; this continues as usual, and gives cause for encouragement. I myself am becoming more and more familiar with the language, thus preparing for the future.

"I continue the Spanish services every Sunday, and foreign residents who do not speak English avail themselves of them, but at present not many natives; and for these reasons the services are not publicly known. I think of advertising them in the newspapers, but my friends say, 'Wait till after the Presidential election excitement has abated.'

"I am, as you are well aware, much hindered in not having an independent Church of our own. These are two things which militate against us very materially; but I have faith to believe that before long the way will be opened, and then greater things may, with the blessing of God, be confidently expected. I hope to have a few candidates for confirmation, as we are expecting the Bishop here shortly.

"At the present time, Mr. Mahony is staying here. While regretting the cause, I can only say that his company is the means of mutual help and encouragement, and we are very glad to see him. He is improving very satisfactorily, and has been enabled to preach twice for me. Whilst he is here he will assist me in the English services, and thus give me more time for the Spanish work.

"P.S. It was three years yesterday since we sailed from Liverpool.

"J. R. TYERMAN."

Mr. Henry Mahony writes:—

"*Hotel de la Paz, Cordoba, Argentine Republic,*

"*July* 30, 1885.

"Your letter of April 8th has to-day reached me. It now becomes necessary for me to give you date of receipt for each of your kind letters. Yours

of May I received in Stanley, June 19th. Subsequently I acknowledged receipt of same. Yours of April 24th reached me on July 7th, the date of my arrival at Rosario. To-day, as acknowledged above, the receipt of yours of April 8th.

"I now desire to thank you most sincerely for each letter, especially for the kind spirit of inquiry and the earnest hopes for the bestowal of temporal and spiritual blessings.

"I am indeed sorry for my incapability, and for the expense of my removal and replacement ; but rest assured of this that I live in hope of being a very successful servant in the wide and interesting missionary field of South American Missionary Society's labour.

"The mission to Paraguay, the next probable step in the work of the South American Missionary Society, interests me far more than I can express. If well, I would be willing to go there to-morrow. The climate is such, and the delay for preparation is such, that by the time instructions could be received from our Committee—let me say my Committee—I should, with God's blessing, be so far recovered as to go for God and the Society into the new sphere of work. I am very anxious for the success of our Society.

"I was ever willing to work for our Society ; and when, in the day of my sickness and adversity, the Society took up my case warmly and treated their servant lovingly, I had the best possible proof of their sincerity, and determined to travel more and more each day upon their lines. So now, if the Committee, whose servant I am in loving bonds and Christian regard, seek to prosecute with vigour this mission to Paraguay, I am quite willing to go by myself, or as one of a noble band ; and, with God's blessing, good work would be done. Men would hear the glad news of salvation ; Jesus, the exemplar of the human race, the upholder of the weak, would strengthen His servant, and in the success of a weak instrument (would) be honoured. *Time is short !* Our lives should be earnest; much must yet be done ere the sons of men—of all nations, kindreds, and tongues—can raise to heaven the grand song of adoration, 'Hallelujah ! Hallelujah ! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.'

"My words come from my heart. What I have written, I am willing to stand to. I know this much, that my life is necessarily short ; but God has, in all ages, honoured weakly vessels. If sent to Paraguay, I would go first in the name of the Lord—to do or to die.

"I am improving each day. Last week I was far from being as well as I am this week. I hope, therefore, that the improvement in my health may be very rapid. The doctor certifies that I have disease of the lungs. He sent me to this place, where the air is very dry, and I may confidently affirm that I am improving every day. I earnestly pray the Divine blessing to dwell richly upon our Society.

"HENRY MAHONY."

SAO PAULO AND RIO CLARO.

FROM Dr. Cross we hear :—

"*Sao Paulo, April*, 1885.

"I am glad to be able to give a favourable report of Pastor Zink's work, both among the Germans and the Brazilians. The former flocked to hear him preach here on his last visit, a short time ago, in very great numbers. I have every reason to believe that, in time, he will be able to do more amongst the Brazilians, as he is well known and respected by them. I have a letter from him to the Society, which I shall forward as soon as I have translated it into English.

"The Portuguese services during Lent have been attended with the greatest success ; it was a source of great comfort and encouragement to see the great number of Brazilians who crowded our church. One service in Portuguese, three in German. Two services in Portuguese, one in German. Collections amongst the communicants only. Service in German. The regular services at Santos were suspended during the hot season.

"J. CROSS, D.D."

Gospel Work in the Falkland Islands.

THE following letter has lately been received:—

"*Port Stanley, Falkland Islands,*
"*June* 6, 1885.

"*To the Editor of the 'South American Missionary Magazine.'*

"SIR,—Seeing that the Bishop, who is the superintendent of your work in South America, takes his title from these islands, and this place being part of his extensive diocese, I feel at liberty to ask you to kindly insert the following communication in your magazine.

"Some time ago, one who no doubt endorsed the trite couplet of the Scotch poet,

"'Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!'

kindly sent us a printed extract from a small magazine, containing a letter describing the account of a visit to our settlement (Port Stanley), in which appeared statements calculated to mislead Christian readers

who know little of these islands. At the time I thought it very desirable that an attempt should be made to correct wrong conclusions which might have been drawn from it; but second thoughts suggested that, after all, the matter was perhaps not so widely circulated as to justify an interference. Recently, however, another friend, who might have thought (and excusably so) that a flashing reflection of our graceless and pitiable condition, as seen by an eye-witness, might help us to amend our ways, having kindly forwarded to us a second publication ('The Regions Beyond, and Illustrated Missionary News'), containing a reiteration, though slightly abridged, of these mis-statements, I think it due to the accredited ministers of the Gospel stationed amongst us to endeavour to correct the impressions which a broadcast publication of such statements would certainly engender.

"Let it be distinctly understood that I do so as a lover of fair play, and conceiving it to be a duty which each member of every Christian community owes to their pastor to defend him from aspersions, whether avowed or implied, which would detract from the credit due to him from whom they receive spiritual instruction.

"I enclose a copy of the printed communication as it appeared in the second publication of which I speak, deeming it to have become public property, hoping that you will find space both for it and for my remarks upon it:—

"Our former student, Mr. J. H. L. Ewen, who has been for some time in Buenos Ayres, was obliged to leave in December last, in consequence of ill-health, and has since been spending some time in the Falkland Islands, which lie off the south-eastern coast of South America. There is only one settlement on these islands, Port Stanley, a small place with some five or six hundred people, and containing a Roman Catholic chapel and an English church, both of which are poorly attended. It has seven flourishing public-houses, and copies of 'Tom Paine' are in circulation among the people. Mr. Ewen writes:—

"'Seeing its benighted condition, I began work soon after I arrived, visiting from house to house, and holding Gospel services twice on the Lord's day in the school-room lent by the Governor, and in the theatre for a short time, while alterations were being made in the school-room. At first the meetings were very thin, and I was wishing for a smaller room; but the attendance increased until there was not standing room, some coming in many miles to hear. The services were continued three months, and nearly all the people in Port Stanley came and heard the Gospel for themselves, and also some who had come on business from other islands. One Roman Catholic was so wrought upon—I trust by the Holy Ghost—that it was with difficulty we proceeded with the service, and one of the boasters of infidelity was also brought to tears. His wife and family are Roman Catholics, but came to the meetings. [How sad to leave these islands without the simple Gospel!] The very few who love the Lord there would esteem it a privilege to build a room for Gospel work, and do their utmost for one labouring among them.'"

"We are exceedingly obliged to Mr. Ewen for the attempts he made

when, for a short time, labouring amongst us. He certainly endeavoured to do good, and did good, while here : it is much to be regretted that the published communication to his friends should necessitate anything like a contradiction being made of his account of us, but it is to be hoped that it may be the means of causing workers under similar circumstances to be more guarded in their statements, lest the Christian world be misled in the impressions they form of these regions beyond their ken, and the feelings hurt of those who, when doing their best in the service of God, have their labours depreciated or ignored.

"Much might be said of an exaggerated estimate having been given as to the results of Mr. Ewen's efforts, but I will pass on to state certain facts unrecorded (though known to a considerable extent) by the writer of that letter ; after reading which facts, impartial readers can discriminate for themselves whether our state was such as is described in it, or whether the ministers of the Gospel stationed here are the 'blind watchmen,' the 'dumb dogs' (Isaiah lvi. 10, 11), which the letter evidently implies. *Fiat justitia.*

"In the 'benighted' condition in which Mr. Ewen asserts that he found us, we had—and for years previously—a clergyman of the Church of England resident in Stanley, ministering to the spiritual wants of the people in the settlement, and who, in his capacity of a minister of the Gospel, periodically paid visits to the outlying districts and neighbouring islands—a Christian gentleman, whose labours 'in the harvest field' have done credit to the Church of Christ, and have been the means of doing great good amongst us ; whose efforts have been appreciated, not only by the 'very few who love the Lord' (as the letter limits them), but also by many who do not make a loud demonstration of their religion ; and not only by these, but by many others who regard religion (alas ! sometimes not without reason) as 'a cloak,' a 'hobby,' or a species of congenial excitement to people whose inclinations are in that direction.

"In connection with this gentleman's place of worship—Holy Trinity Church—there existed at the time spoken of a Bible Class and Sunday School, numbering from 130 to 140 attendants, who were taught by efficient teachers, who did their best, and successfully too, to teach the Gospel to those who came to the crowded room to be taught. There had been prayer meetings held, and a Wednesday evening service ; the subject of the minister's discourse at the latter being the lesson appointed in the regular course ('Lessons on the Life of our Lord,' by Eugene Stock) for the following Sunday. In the school the teachers were also each given a carefully-drawn-up synopsis of the lesson explained from the pulpit, which they were expected to teach. These meetings, or rather meeting and service, said to be 'thinly attended,' experienced the fluctuations as regards numbers which such week-night meetings usually do. The Sunday services were, as a rule, well attended. Besides the

usual Sunday morning and evening services, a children's service was held in the school-room adjoining the church during the time of morning service, to prevent overcrowding in the church itself, necessitated by occasional insufficient church accommodation. After opening the afternoon Sunday School, the minister went away to the jail to hold a service there with the prisoners, who almost invariably are seamen from the shipping which call in here—seldom Falkland Islanders—the minister returning in time to close the school. There was also house-to-house visitation by the pastor. There was a strong Band of Hope Society, boasting of 230 members, whom its president, the clergyman, entertained monthly with temperance meetings, enhanced by magic lantern exhibitions; and to whom he supplied regularly many of the temperance periodicals, &c.; for instance, 'The British Workman,' 'Band of Hope Review,' 'Family Friend,' 'Children's Friend,' 'Child's Companion,' 'Infant Magazine,' 'Band of Mercy,' 'Friendly Visitor,' &c., to the number of 200 each month—24,000 each year—besides almanacs, &c.

"Stationed at Darwin, a small settlement some fifty miles away, is the Presbyterian minister, where he has a chapel, and from which place he itinerates to the families of shepherds scattered about the camp. He also pays occasional visits to this, the principal settlement, ministering to his Presbyterian flock here, with all who choose to attend his services, in the infant school-room, allotted to him by the Governor for such occasions, years previous to Mr. Ewen's advent. He is highly esteemed as a preacher of the Gospel, both by the representatives of the denomination who sent him out and by the people here, the only regret being that he cannot more often be with the larger community in Stanley, who much appreciate his teaching. Indeed, he happened to be here preaching during Mr. Ewen's stay, though nothing is said of it in the letter which bemoans our spiritual darkness, yet hides what unostentatious light he saw we had.

"Besides this, there are Sabbath services and day schools, held regularly at your Industrial Mission Farm at Keppel Island, about 100 miles from here, to which also people from adjacent settlements sometimes go.

"At each of the three places mentioned, viz., Stanley, Darwin, and Keppel, there are lending libraries, which circulate literature such as would be calculated to supplement the labours of the ministers of the Gospel here.

"Of the Bishop, who visits us occasionally, I will say nothing; most of your readers will already have formed an opinion as to whether he would be one likely to 'leave these islands without the simple Gospel, as Mr. Ewen affirms to be the 'sad' state in which we were after *he* had left us. One's thoughts naturally recur to the incident mentioned in 1 Kings xix. 10–18. Possibly Elijah is not the only one which made so rash a statement.

"Of the Roman Catholic Chapel, mentioned as 'also thinly attended,' I will simply say that the numbers of those brought up in that faith here are insufficient to command the continuous residence of a priest. But a profitable lesson might be learned by any bigoted Protestant by the latitude ungrudgingly allowed, both by their priest and his flock, to those who differ from them in opinion.

"Take us as we stand, and see our so-called sad and Gospelless condition during the past week, which this night (Saturday) ends. Our pastor, the Rev. L. E. Brandon, is away on his evangelising tour among the islands, so that the people in the camp are hearing the Gospel from his lips.

"During his absence the services are conducted, and the Church duties satisfactorily performed by your catechist from Keppel Island, Mr. Mahony, who is deservedly appreciated. The number at morning service in Trinity Church was 57 ; the number at the children's service in the adjoining school-room, 55 ; present at evening service in the church, 87.

"The Rev. Mr. Phillips, the worthy Presbyterian minister, was also in Stanley, and had from 30 to 35 in the morning, and the room full ; every seat was occupied (same room as Mr. Ewen had) in the evening ; supposed to be from 95 to 100 present. The children who attended the Sunday School in the morning numbered 55, and in the afternoon, 83.

"During the week Mr. Phillips held two evening meetings in connection with his denomination, and spoke also at the Friday evening meeting in connection with Trinity Church. In speaking numerically of attendants as above, it should be remembered that the time is winter, the weather very bad ; we have had almost incessant rain for over two months ; our so-called roads are oftener like drains, and unlighted at night, unless the moon displays the pools of water or mud through which we have to wade.

"The 'true character of the little town,' which Mr. E. says in the earlier printed copy of his letter, 'you can suppose,' could, we take it, be favourably compared, in temperance, morality, and Christian teaching, with most towns, in spite of the 'seven flourishing public-houses,' and the 'five' rubbishy copies of Tom Paine's infidel work (which very few have read), out of which Mr. Ewen makes such capital. The people here are excessively generous to those who suffer from sickness or adversity.

"The Church offertory, gifts, and subscriptions which passed through the Rev. L. E. Brandon's hands, to be used for charitable and pious uses, amounted during the last year, January to December, to £180, irrespective of the Church Fund, your Mission, or funds through other channels.

"In fact, the practical outcome of our Christianity, which, after all,

is the main test of the religion of individuals or communities, is such that we need not (as such things go) be ashamed of our *benighted* condition, though we acknowledge that we have great room for improvement (who is there that has not?) and need to cry, 'Oh, Lord, revive Thy work!'

"Just a word in conclusion. Does it never strike the minds of those who labour for Christ that a narrow-minded Christianity, and sectarian expression of the religion taught by the Saviour, may sometimes, in these days of enlightenment and freedom, do more harm to the cause than the works of infidel writers?

"How often are those who appear to be charmed and drawn to the Lord's side, by witnessing the graces of a true and loving Christianity, repelled by the unwise rigidity and censoriousness of Christian zealots! When history records to a reading public how, in days gone by, persecution, barbarous cruelties, the very reverse of the fruits of the Spirit, torture and martyrdom, emanated amongst so-called Christians, from misplaced zeal and religious intolerance; does not a true manhood naturally recoil from that class of Christians whose dogmatism would seem to shut out all those who do not run in exactly the same groove with themselves, see with the same eyes, and construe every passage of Scripture exactly as they do? Though open persecution may be absent now, is not the same spirit present?

"While we cling with unyielding tenacity to the truth as it is in Jesus, and would do our utmost to hasten His kingdom in the hearts of men, let us also discourage that spirit of sectarianism, so prevalent among Christians, which would limit the preachers of the glorious Gospel of Christ to the few who happen to hold the views and expound the doctrines of some one of the numerous sects or denominations, and would judge of the labours of the ministers of Christ by a few hard and fast lines of their own. Let us rather entertain that charity evinced by our great Exemplar, who to a would-be sectary said (Luke ix. 50), 'For he that is not against us is for us.'

"Hoping that I have not trespassed too much upon your space, or the patience of your readers, I enclose to you my address for the satisfaction of any who require it, and desire to subscribe myself,

"Yours faithfully in Christ,

"EMERITUS."

The late Earl of Shaftesbury.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, has "fallen asleep" in a good old age, full of years and honours, and amidst not only the sincere regrets, but the tears, of thousands in this and many lands. A great power in Christian England has ceased to be—and yet has not ceased to act—for as his unnumbered "works" of Christian beneficence "do follow him," so shall the memory of his clear faith, his bright example, his words of wisdom, his fearless enunciation of truth, his love for Christ, shine with undying lustre in the annals of our Church and nation; for

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand, of time;
Footprints, that perhaps another
Travelling o'er life's troubled main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."

How many "forlorn and shipwrecked brothers" the late Lord Shaftesbury helped in the wreck of human hopes and struggles, and how many *he saved from wreck by timely prevention*, will only be known when the secrets of all hearts and lives shall be disclosed. He was a constant, firm, and uncompromising champion of Evangelical Truth, as well as a warm and attached member of the old Reformed Church of England, while at the same time his attitude of kindness and sympathy to all who "loved the Lord Jesus in sincerity" was the most eloquent proof of his being a real Catholic—but a Catholic of the second or third century type.

The funeral scene in England's glorious Abbey, where so many of her mighty dead repose, was in itself most expressive and instructive; expressive of the deep respect and regard in which he was held by

"all sorts and conditions of men,"—from the princes of the blood to the costermonger and the shoeblack—instructive as showing that, amidst all the divisions of Time, and the doubts and blasphemies of the age in which we live, the Christian heart of Old England is still sound, and as responsive to the call of sorrow for the noble Shaftesbury, in his quiet resting-place in Dorset, as for the gallant and heroic Gordon in his nameless grave at Khartoum.

The scene outside the Abbey was as impressive as that within it. No lowering clouds or pouring rain could daunt the thousands of the poor who patiently, reverently, and many of them tearfully, watched, to catch a last glimpse of the flower-covered bier that contained all that was mortal of one who had been for half a century amongst their truest, kindest, and most constant friends on this side of the grave. To our South American Missionary Society he was (as to the two hundred Societies represented at his funeral) a true and warm friend. Amongst his recent utterances was his speech last year at the Mansion House, where he moved the first resolution, and spoke as follows:—

"My lord, ladies, and gentlemen, I have to move the following Resolution:—

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

"The South American Missionary Society have done well to confine their appeal to-day to a single object. Their diocese, so to speak, covers an immense extent of territory, and their operations are almost unlimited, and they have done well, I repeat, to direct attention on this occasion to one single spot, not only because it presents the greatest need, but also because it exhibits the greatest triumph, and there is certainly no more remarkable manifestation

of God's mercy and blessing upon missionary efforts to be found in all the records of attempts to evangelise the heathen. Now, I really think that, after what you have heard from the Lord Mayor, and after what you have read from the letters written by different gentlemen who were unable to attend, I might assume that there has been quite sufficient already to justify the passing of the Resolutions which you will be asked to adopt to-day. It would be very difficult indeed—it would be next to impossible—to sum up in a short speech—for short it must be, considering the time of day, and the number of speakers who are to follow me—all that has been achieved, all the difficulties that have been gone through, and all the good that has been accomplished, by the remarkable men who have taken part in this Mission—to speak of all the unrivalled courage of Allen Gardiner, and all the perseverance of existing labourers ; men like Mr. Bridges, who have braved death, who have endured calamities, including hunger and hardships, and who have been nothing daunted by the terrible aspect of affairs around them, have not been discouraged by a prospect which seemed more dark and dismal and hopeless than almost any that had ever been seen on the face of the earth."

After a long and eloquent speech, he concluded with these words :—

"But I think enough has been said to show what has been achieved by these noble missionaries, and what a solemn duty is imposed upon us, not only to maintain, but, if possible, to extend their excellent work. I must say that all honour is due to the memory of those men who commenced the work, and I do not think we could in any way pay greater honour to their memory than by supporting the work which was begun and continued through their instrumentality, and which God has now so signally blessed. You all know, I suppose, the names of Allen Gardiner, Stirling, Despard, Bridges, and others. The memory of such men ought to be cherished. Remember what was said long ago by that grand historian Fuller, when, speaking of the martyrs whose names were effaced, he said, 'God's Book is better than men's martyrologies.' So it is here ; and I cannot help repeating that you cannot do greater honour to the memory of these men to whom I have alluded than by supporting their work. And, moreover, we cannot do a greater benefit to ourselves than by keeping that work constantly in our recollection. Taking such a name as that of Allen Gardiner on the anniversary of his birth, or on the anniversary of his death—I care not which—and the names of all

those other men who have so dignified their memories by their sacrifices in the cause of Christ—I say we cannot do a greater benefit to ourselves when we hear such names pronounced than to rise up and bless God that He has produced such men for the advancement of His kingdom and for the welfare of the human race." *

Need we say that our Committee, and every member of our Society, mourns the loss of such a friend? Amongst the numberless commentaries that have appeared upon the life and death of this Christian Peer, Patriot, and Philanthropist, few, if any, are more expressive and exhaustive than the following remarks of Dean Vaughan, Master of the Temple, at the recent re-opening of the Temple Church: —

"He was a man strong and able, cultured and eloquent, who chose his own career out of a hundred careers open to him—chose to give his strength, and to give his eloquence, and to give himself to a work and a cause the greatest and loftiest of all, because the cause was the cause of mankind, and because the work was the very work of God. If the England of to-day is almost as far from perfect virtue and happiness as the England of Lord Shaftesbury's earliest regard, at least it is not quite so hopelessly out of sight of either as it would have been if Lord Shaftesbury had not lived, had not loved, and had not laboured."

Ardrossan Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting was held in Ardrossan on the evening of Friday, the 25th ult., when the Orange Hall was filled. The whole proceedings were deeply interesting to the audience, and extended to nearly two hours.

The Rev. Alex. Cross, of the Independent Church, Ardrossan, was called to the chair, and introduced the proceedings in his usual impressive and edifying manner. Having requested Mr. Bailey, banker, the honorary treasurer, to read the yearly report, that gentleman, in a short address, expressed his gratification in seeing such an excellent audience, and reminded the meeting that fourteen years ago, when the Rev. H. S. Acworth, M.A., inaugurated the Society in Ardrossan, the chairman himself had been present, and announced to the audience that the lamented and honoured

* The Society is publishing this speech *in extenso* as a leaflet, which may be had by application to the Secretary.

Captain Allen Gardiner had, to the presiding chairman's personal knowledge, paid a visit to this place, and had held communication with him. The treasurer then reported the amount of last year's local contribution, £8, and expressed the hope that £25, at least, would represent the amount of the current year's tangible interest in the great and cosmopolitan South American Missionary Society.

The Rev. J. W. Marshall, B.A., Vicar of St. John's, Blackheath, London, then delivered an excellent lecture on the origin, institution, and general history of the Society, in illustration of which a few diagrams were exhibited on the walls of the hall. The rev. gentleman's remarks were most attentively listened to, and seemed to impart no small degree of pleasure to the large assemblage. He animadverted on the false and foolish prophecies of failure and fanaticism which in such a Christian country as England had disgraced the press of the day when, by force of circumstances, two successive catastrophes had happened to the Mission of Captain Gardiner and his fellow-heroes. He dwelt upon the difficulties which had caused the Tierra del Fuégo region to be the seat of the Captain's missionary efforts, reminded the audience that the planting of the Mission in that desolate region was not voluntary, but that an overruling Providence had so ordered it ; and, despite the sneers and obloquy by bookmen, newspaper editors, and novelists, the "try, try, try again" rule had prevailed, and that savages who had been ignorant and insensible of gods few or many, or any at all, were now being educated, clothed, and thoroughly civilised to a wonderful extent—contrasting present appearances in the vast missionary district now overtaken by the Society, extensive enough to comprise six or seven Great Britain and Ireland kingdoms, to that which prevailed when the honoured and beloved Bishop Stirling (then Mr. Stirling) sojourned in a small hut for many weary months alone, uncared for, and friendless, surrounded by uncivilised hordes, whose language even he could scarcely understand. Mr. Marshall then made a series of most impressive and suggestive remarks upon the arduous work of the Rev. Thomas Bridges in framing grammars and dictionaries, and in translating the Gospel of St. John into a language entirely founded upon the guttural sounds emitted by the natives in answer to signs by way of requests for meanings of objects, resulting in a dictionary of a thousand words—the greatest and most difficult to put into the language being the name which is the highest and most glorious of all names—the blessed name of God, as derived from the meaning Good, Good. Mr. Marshall kept his audience spell-bound for nearly two hours ; and after the usual votes of thanks and invitations to collectors and friends to do all they could in such a great and good cause as that of this Society, the meeting broke up, greatly benefited and cheered by the interesting proceedings of the evening.

The rest of the Provincial Proceedings for the past month will be given in the December Number.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

THE COMMITTEE desire briefly to point out the urgent necessity for increased support, not only to enable them to keep up present Mission Work in the vast fields of South America, but to extend it.

The income of the Society for the last five years, from all sources, has been as follows :—

		Reserve
1880	£11,435 ...	£4,312
1881	11,553 ...	2,763
1882	15,224 ...	4,413
1883	15,314 ...	6,484
1884	13,287 ...	3,976

The increase of the funds available in 1882 and 1883 naturally prompted the extension of the Society's operations in various directions: for instance, in new appointments, and the building and sending out the New Mission Steamship *Allen Gardiner* for service in Tierra del Fuégo. These exceptional years, incomes were followed by the reduced income in 1884, which resulted in a heavy demand, amounting to £2,507, on the Reserves to meet the liabilities of that year.

As the receipts of the present year up to date show a fall in the Society's income to the amount of £2,000, and indicate the probability of another large deficit, the Committee appeal with confidence to the friends of the Society, and to the Church generally, to enable them to avoid the grievous necessity for withdrawing the grants to the Mission Stations and arresting the work.

Not only are increased funds required to sustain the present Stations, including Panama, recently re-occupied, and to re-establish the Reserve Fund, but without large and certain resources the Committee will be unable to carry on their projected work among the Indians of the Chaco and Paraguay.

Any response to this appeal will be most gratefully received by the Secretary, South American Missionary Society, 11 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

SPECIAL PRAYER.

The following subjects for Special Prayer at this important crisis are suggested to individual members of the Society, and to localities interested in its welfare, and will form the subjects for the Prayer Union on November 9th.

I.

That God's Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in abundant measure to—

(*a*) The Board of Management, Officers, and Home Workers.

(*b*) On all our fellow-labourers in the Mission Field.

II.

That increased energy and spiritual life may pervade the work at home and abroad.

III.

That adequate means may be supplied to carry on and develope the present work, and to commence new work amongst the Indian tribes.

IV.

That the supply of faithful and suitable men for the Mission Field may be forthcoming as our needs may require them.

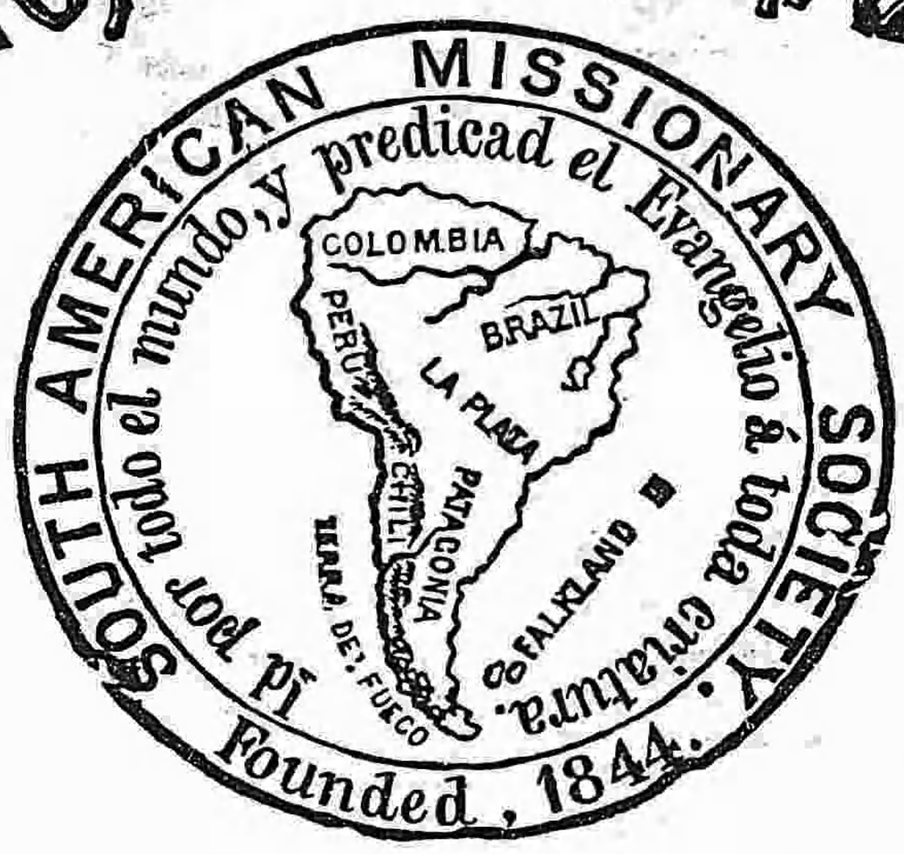
V.

That God may grant to Mr. Henry Mahony, now seriously ill, patience under his sufferings, and a happy issue out of his affliction.

BRITISH
AUE85

VOL. XIX. DECEMBER 1, 1885. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 11, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street;
SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;
G. HERBERT, DUBLIN: S. E. CHILLCOTT, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

South American Missionary Society

NOW ON SALE.

The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N.

BY BISHOP STIRLING, AND THE LATE REV. J. W. MARSH.

With Portrait of the Founder of the Mission, and Maps. Cloth, gilt edges. 6th Edition. Price 2*s*.

The Narrative of Origin and Progress of the South American Missionary Society; or, "First Fruits," Enlarged.

By the late Rev. J. W. MARSH, M.A., late Rector of St. Michael's, Winchester.

"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."—*Church Sunday-school Magazine.* Five Engravings. 1*s*., and by post 1*s*. 3*d*.

The South American Missionary Magazine,

Published every month. Price 1*d*. each, or *One Shilling* for the year, by post 1*s*. 6*d*. Vol. XIX. for 1885, handsomely bound and Illustrated, price 2*s*., or by post 2*s*. 4*d*., may be had on application to the Secretary.

Each number contains one well-executed wood engraving.

All members of the Society (see Rule V.) are entitled to one Number. If sent from the Office, *postage* should be paid. Any back numbers can be had at the Office.

The Magazine may be obtained through any bookseller by giving the name of the London publishers, Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

All communications respecting the "Magazine" are to be addressed to the Editor, Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A., 11 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Juvenile Gift

Is issued Quarterly, in January, April, July, and October, to all Juvenile Subscribers of One Farthing a week, or upwards. Edited by Rev. H. S. ACWORTH, M.A.

"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.

The Annual Report of the Mission. Non-Subscribers, **6d.**

Witnessing Under the Southern Cross. By THOS. FARMER, Esq.
No. 1. RICHARD WILLIAMS. **1d.** No. 2. GARLAND PHILLIPS. **1d.**

Lota. By Mrs. ALLEN GARDINER. **1d.**

Other Sheep. By Mrs. GARNET. **1d.**

How a Good Soldier of Jesus Christ Died. By Miss F. E. ARNOLD FORSTER. **1d.**

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac for 1885. **1d.** On Rollers Varnished. **1s.**

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Field of Operations of the Society.
Collecting Boxes (representing Bishop Stirling's hut at Ooshooia.)
Collecting Cards for £ s. d.
Penny Collecting Cards.
Juvenile Collecting Books and Members' Cards.
The Archbishop of Canterbury's Speech at Exeter Hall, 1885.

Contributions thankfully received from October 26 to November 26, 1885.

*** 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.
Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	0	0
Caldecott, Miss C.	1	0	0
Channer, Colonel	1	1	0
Crauford, Mrs.	0	5	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
DONATIONS.			
"A Friend," per Ransom, Bouverie, & Co.	0	10	6
Langworthy, Mrs., £20 *i.e.* 10 per cent. Initial Payment to Widows', Orphans', and Superannuation Fund, under Rule V. of published scheme, and balance appropriated in liquidation of moiety of deficit in New Mission Ship Fund	200	0	0
Prevost, P., Esq.	0	5	0
Wade, Mrs. Arthur	0	10	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bermondsey, St. James', per Rev. W. Allan, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	1	1	8
Brixton, St. Matthew's, Miss Garrett, box	0	3	8
Camberwell, Christ Church, per Rev. R. O. T. Thorpe, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	0	19	6
Chelsea, St. Jude's, per Rev. W. H. Dalton, M. by Rev. R. Langbridge and Frank M. Ponder	2	12	2
Clerkenwell, St. James', per Rev. J. H. Rose, M. by Frank M. Ponder	0	10	3
Fleet Street, St. Bride's Youths' Institute, M. by Frank M. Ponder	0	5	8
Gray's Inn Road, Holy Trinity, per Rev. F. Thorne, S.S. by Rev. J. J. Manley	2	14	3
Do., St. Bartholomew's, per Rev. R. J. Bird, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	1	1	7
Hampstead, Holy Trinity, per Rev. H. Sharpe, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder ; Chairman Rev. Dr. Hole	2	5	4
Islington, St. Jude's, Mildmay Park, per Rev. D. B. Hankin, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder, including G. R. Davy, Esq., sub. 10*s.* 6*d.*	3	6	0
Do., St. Andrew's per Rev. A. J. Bridman, D.V.L. by Rev. R. J. Simpson	1	1	3
Do., Do., per J. W. Coldicott, Esq., boxes	1	13	3
Do., St. Augustine's, per Rev. Gordon Calthrop, donation, G. L. Munroe, Esq., after M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder	1	0	0
Kennington, St. Barnabas, per Rev. W. Edwards, M.L.L. by Frank M. Ponder, including Children's Offertory	1	1	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, Sale of Canary	1	0	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Mrs. Weldon, don.	5	0	0
Do., per Miss Couty, Juvenile Association	7	11	2
Do., Anonymous, for Widows', Orphans', and Superannuation Fund, under Rule V. of published scheme	2	2	0
Mayfair, Curzon Chapel Association, per W. Cunningham Esq., coll.	4	0	1
Do., St. George's, per Rev. Canon Capel Cure, D.V.L. by Rev. R. J. Simpson ; Chairman, Major Gordon	2	8	3
New Kent Road, St. Andrew's, per Rev. S. E. Trousdale, Address to Sunday School, by Frank M. Ponder	0	18	6
Putney, "Horatius," don.	0	10	0
Strand, St. Martin's, per Rev. R. Isherwood, M. by Frank M. Ponder, 9*s.*, and box (St. Mary's) 5*s.* 1*d.*	0	14	1
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	38	0	0
South Kensington, per E. Harry			

	£	s.	d.
PROVINCES.			
Abergavenny, per Rev. B. Capel, Offertory, May 20	3	2	7
Ashton-on-Ribble, per Rev. H. L. Bellhouse, M.L.L. at St. Andrew's, by T. Farmer, Esq.	2	11	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon, M.L.L. at St. James's, by T. Farmer, Esq.	0	15	0
Bagshot, per Rev. F. A. P. Lory, S.S. by Rev. H. S. Acworth	2	8	4
Banbury, Anon.	0	10	0
Barkway, per Rev. F. L. Fisher, M. by Rev. W. H. Shimield	0	14	6
Beckenham, G. A. Western, Esq., sub.	5	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	8	11	0
Brighton, per Rev. Clifford Aston	50	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	13	0	0
Bungay, per Miss Barrow, coll.	3	0	0
Bury, per Rev. J. Williams, M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq., at St. Thomas's	0	12	7
Carrington, per Rev. J. Sparke, S. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	10	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, S.S. and M. at St. Lawrence, by Rev. A. A. Welby	4	3	9
Do., do., do., West End, by do.	2	8	4
Do., per Mrs. Acworth, Subscriptions, &c.	9	2	0
Clifton, Notts, per Rev. S. Clough, S.S. by Rev. A. A. Welby	2	18	3
Dunstable, per Mr. Chas. Burgess, coll. by Miss Stevens	1	3	6
Durham, St. Giles', per Rev. J. Pearce, don.	0	10	0
Eversden, per Rev. Thos. York, M. by Rev. W. H. Shimield	1	3	0
Farnham, coll. by Sidney Wilson Riddett	0	10	0
Do., per Mrs. J. J. Hazell, coll.	4	8	4
Fisherton, per Miss Harding, Proceeds of Sale of Work	4	0	0
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy	4	7	6
Higher Walton, per Rev. W. B. Shepherd, M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	1	1
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, Sale of Work	60	0	0
Do., "M." Donation	30	0	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq.	15	0	0
Llandaff, Donation from Cathedral Offertory, per Very Rev. Dean Vaughan	10	0	0
Nottingham, Miss Wilson	0	2	6
Odiham, per Rev. T. G. Clarke, S. by Rev. A. A. Welby	7	4	6
Do., per Mrs. McIntyre, coll.	4	8	4
Oldham, per Rev. A. J. J. Cachemaille, M.L.L. by T. Farmer, Esq.	1	0	1
Retford and Clareboro', per Mrs. Marshall	6	2	6
Stalybridge, per Rev. C. Sutcliffe, M.L.L. at Castle Hall School, by T. Farmer, Esq., including sub. 5*s.*	1	1	0
Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Miss Selina Richardson, coll.	1	8	6
Torquay, per Mrs. Hockin	5	17	0
Do., Annual Meeting, &c., less ex.	5	6	6
Tunbridge Wells, per Rev. J. H. Townsend, S. St. Mark's, by Rev. A. A. Welby	8	6	0
Windermere, per A. H. Heywood, Esq.—			
Drawing-room Meeting at Elleray, T. Farmer, Esq. dep.	9	4	6
After do., A. H. Heywood, Esq., sub.	5	5	0
Do., do., Donations	10	10	0
Evening Meeting at Elleray, with M.L. by T. Farmer, Esq. ; Rev. H. Ainslie, Chairman	2	11	6

	£	s.	d.
IRELAND.			
Antrim and Down, Hon. Sec. Rev. J. B. Crozier—			
Carrickfergus, per Rev. Ribton McCracken.....	0	10	6
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., Mrs. Gahan, Hon. Sec.—			
Inniskillen, M. by Mr. Grubb	1	4	0
Dungannon	0	4	1
Subscriptions and Collections on account	36	0	5
Cork, &c., Hon. Sec. Miss Townsend			
Magourney, per Rev. R. T. Hayes, S. by Rev. G. P. Quick.....	2	0	0
Subscriptions, &c.	17	0	0
Dublin, Kingstown, Hon. Sec. Miss Rolleston—			
Monkstown, per Rev. Canon Peacocke, S.S. by Rev. R. J. Simpson	10	10	0
SCOTLAND.			
Dundee, Miss Fotheringham.....	2	0	0
Portobello, per Miss Leslie, subs., &c.	24	0	0
FOREIGN.			
Santiago, Chili, Offertory, June 28, after Service by Bishop Stirling, per A. Baird, Esq.....	10	16	8
PUBLICATIONS.			
"Magazine"	0	18	10
Occasional Publications.....	0	10	2
"Story of Allen Gardiner"	1	10	6
"Narrative"	1	6	6
Almanac.....	0	5	9

SALES OF WORK.

CHOBHAM.

Mrs. H. S. Acworth hopes to have a Sale of Work on December 18, and will be most thankful for any Contributions. Parcels may be addressed to the Office or to Chobham Vicarage, Woking Station, Surrey.

EDINBURGH.

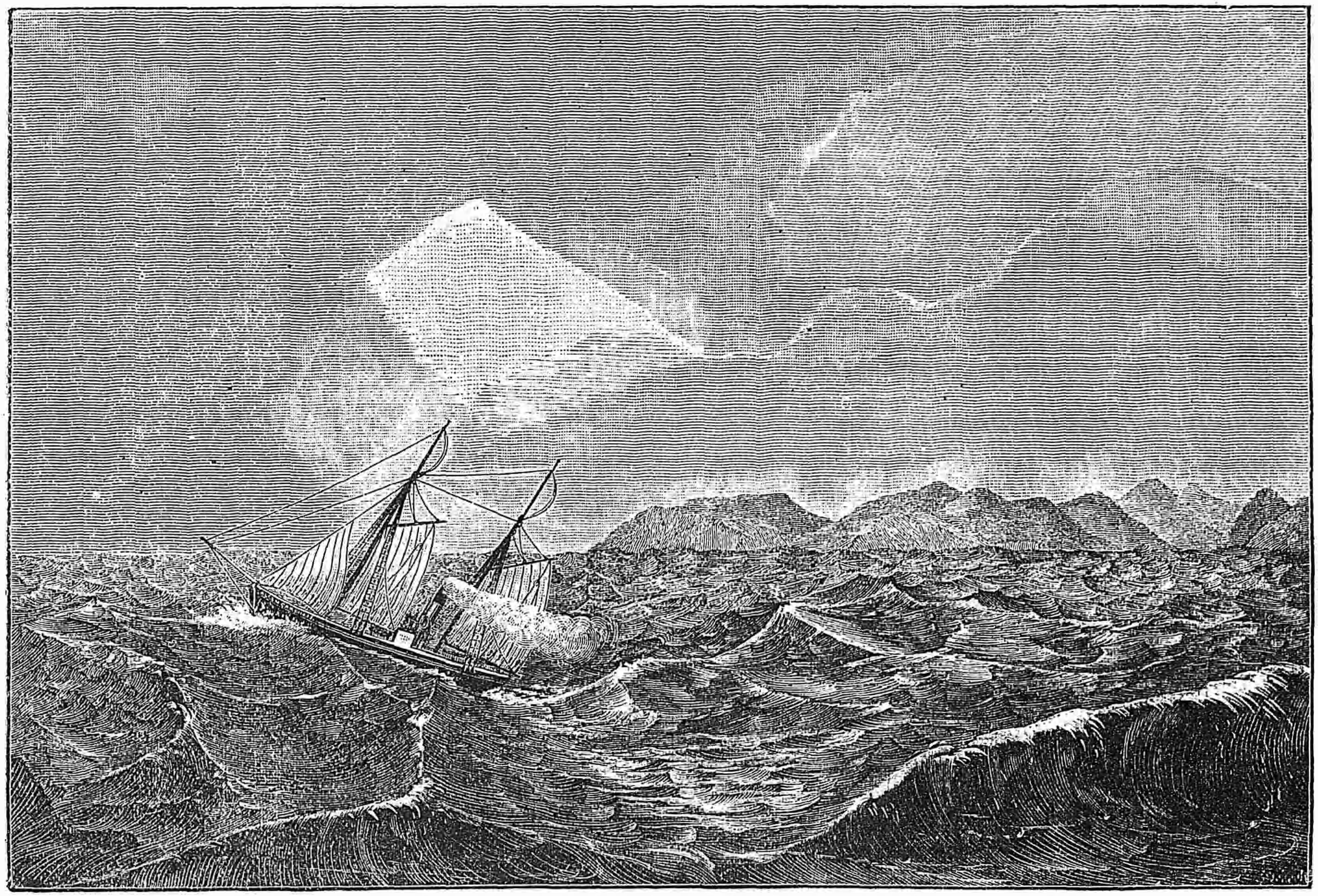
A Sale of Work will be held (D.V.) at 26 Royal Circus on December 18 and 19. Contributions of work &c. from all friends of the Society will be thankfully received by Mrs. Grindlay.

ALMANAC FOR 1886.

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac for 1886 is now ready. As the number of copies printed is limited an early application is requested. Price 1*d.*, or glazed and on roller 1*s.* Address the Secretary.

THE SHAFTESBURY LEAFLET

Is now ready, containing Speech of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, at the Mansion House, on the Christian Civilisation in Tierra del Fuégo.



THE "ALLEN GARDINER" IN A STORM OFF GOOD SUCCESS BAY, TIERRA DEL FUÉGO. (*See* page 276.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1885.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*Sept.* 30) (Memoranda).
Bishop of Jamaica.
Adams, Rev. G. (*Sept.* 30.) (Two letters.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Sept.* 18, 19, 23.)
Bland, Rev. D. W. (*Oct.* 9.)
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*June* 3, *Aug.* 4).
Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Sept.* 29.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Sept.* 15, *Oct.* 1.)
Midgley Rev. J. (*Oct.* 7.)
Capt. J. C. T. Willis (*Sept.* 19).
Armstrong, Mr. T. (*Aug.* 29.)
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*July* 3, *Aug.* 12.)
Burleigh, Mrs. (*July* 9.)
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Aug.* 28.)
Hemmings, Mrs. (*Aug.* 26.)
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Sept.* 15.)
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Sept.* 17.)
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*Oct.* 19.)
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Sept.* 28, *Oct.* 6, *Oct.* 27.)

BUSINESS.

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

A meeting of the Steamer Sub-Committee was held on the 11th ult.

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

FINANCE.

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

The total amount received for the month of October was £601. 9*s*. 6*d*.

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

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGAIN has our kind friend, Mrs. Langworthy, responded to our needs; and her handsome donation of £200 has enabled us to make a first payment of £20 thereof into our new Widows', Orphans', and Superannuation Fund, under Rule V. of the scheme, p. 117, May Magazine, 1885, and to appropriate the remaining £180 as a set-off against the deficit-balance of £518 in the New Steamer Fund, recorded in 1884 Report. In answer to our recent appeal, also, the large sum of £30 has been received, under the initial "M," in addition to other valued smaller amounts.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1885 paid in at once, in view of meeting the liabilities accumulating at the close of the year; and we trust that our appeal, before mentioned, will, in the hands of our collectors and friends, meet with a generous response, so that we may enter on the new year with resources adequate to the needs of the work before us.

If any of our collectors have not yet received the printed form for making up their annual statement, we shall be glad to forward one on application.

We are happy to inform our readers that our old and valued friend, Mrs. Gahan, will have a working party for the Mission Station at Tierra del Fuego during the winter months, and any contributions, either in money, or material, or clothing, will be gratefully received at Maherabeg, Co. Donegal. We may add that there is a special fund for purchasing boots for the Mission-children of the Southern Mission.

It is a matter of sincere thankfulness to the Committee, and we are sure it will be also to our friends, to read the cheering accounts given by Mr. Adams, Mr. Bland, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Walker, of the progress made at Rosario, Panama, Rio, and Pernambuco. The poor hard-working Englishmen and Jamaicans on the Panama Canal, as well as the English sailors at Rio and Pernambuco, will have reason to rejoice in God their Saviour, and to feel, especially at the sacred and happy season now at hand, that old England, and old England's Church, have not failed to surround them with happy memories of "the old house at home."

The letters of Mr. Bridges and Mr. Lawrence will be read with deep interest. The weather has been very trying, and much impeded the exploring expedition and its object; but a beginning has been made. The new steamer has done its work well, and a new channel has been discovered, the guide being the son of Fuegia Basket.

We desire to record our best thanks to the Rev. W. R. Jolley, M.A., for his generous presentation of 5,000 copies of the "Pocket Monitor," containing notable texts of Holy Scripture in Spanish, for the use of our friends and neighbours in South America.

Our Frontispiece gives an idea of the work our little steamer and her brave captain and crew have to go through on her occasionally getting into open waters. The scene is off Good Success Bay, Tierra del Fuégo, and, the machinery having been temporarily disabled, the gallant little craft is beating with some difficulty towards the Bay, under steam and double-reefed sails, having to lower the sails now and then to the furious squalls. On succeeding in getting in, and to anchor, the "Allen Gardiner" was detained there six days by heavy gales of wind from north-west to south.

We have recently had the pleasure of a visit from E. A. Holmstead, Esq., of the Falkland Islands. He kindly gave us some interesting information. He is shortly to return, and we trust God may speed him safely on his way.

PRAYER UNION.

The following subjects for Special Prayer at this important crisis are suggested to individual members of the Society, and to localities interested in its welfare, and will form the subjects for the Prayer Union on December 14th.

I. That God's Holy Spirit may be vouchsafed in abundant measure to—
   (*a*) The Board of Management, Officers, and Home Workers.
   (*b*) On all our fellow-labourers in the Mission Field.

II. That increased energy and spiritual life may pervade the work at home and abroad.

III. That adequate means may be supplied to carry on and develope the present work, and to commence new work amongst the Indian tribes.

IV. That the supply of faithful and suitable men for the Mission Field may be forthcoming as our needs may require them.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.

THE following has been received from Mr. J. Lawrence:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, August* 28, 1885.

"We have been looking forward to the pleasure of seeing Bishop Stirling at Ooshooia; but we are again disappointed, his visit being postponed at a time when we most need his wise counsel and sympathy, considering what has taken place since we saw him last, a little more than twelve months ago. Many are the trials and changes we experience even in a short space of time. How true it is: 'We know not what shall be on the morrow.' But however much we may have to discourage and disappoint us now, we know that all our hopes and wishes will be fully realized when we shall be with Him in whose presence is fullness of joy, and at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore.

"The parcels of clothing now received from England have been most acceptable.

"During the absence of the Rev. T. Bridges in the 'Allen Gardiner' I had the pleasure of distributing the same, with clothing lately received from the 'Ladies' Working Party' and other friends in the Falklands.

"The natives who were the happy and thankful recipients of these most welcome gifts were about eighty. Also the proceeds of the collection in Stanley during my visit there have been disposed of to the most needy natives. The gratitude of these poor people for the many tokens of love they receive from their kind Christian friends is always most heartily expressed. Many are the wants and necessities of the Fuégians, owing to the country and climate, and their impoverished and helpless condition. A few weeks ago we had a very pleasant gathering in the schoolroom; between fifty and sixty natives sat down to a good, substantial meal about 4 P.M., and being winter—short days and much snow on the ground—to make it interesting we showed them the magic lantern, which amused them very much, and concluded with singing and prayer. At the request of some of our Christian natives I have resumed our daily morning services, at which we have a very fair attendance. I am thankful to say that, with the exception of a few cases, our people are better in health than they have been for some time. Though it is now the beginning of spring, in some places the snow is five feet deep. The weather

being very bad, and the short space of time, it is thought, will not allow Mr. Bridges to accomplish the mission, with success, of finding the Alaculoof and Ona Indians. You have much to discourage you at the present time, but I trust that all will work together for the good of the cause in which we are engaged, and the honour and glory of God.

"J. LAWRENCE."

The Rev. T. Bridges writes:—

"*On Board the 'Allen Gardiner,'*

"*Friday, September* 18, 1885.

"We are now quietly at anchor in a cove in Dyneley Sound, Clarence Island. It is perfectly calm and mild; the snow has entirely gone from the lowlands. The sun is trying to shine through the misty clouds. We are here in order to obtain wood and water. Our coals are spent. To-morrow we hope to be at Sandy Point, whence, after taking in coal, I purpose leaving to make our Alaculoof trip.

"Thirty-seven days ago we left Sandy Point in order to commence this trip. Our plan was to skirt the shores closely, specially such parts as were unknown before, and those where we expected to find natives. Having previously visited from Gente Grande Bay to Cape Boqueron, we first made for Useless Bay, where we had heard many natives are generally to be found; but though we went up well nigh to the head of it, the weather was so thick, wet, and cold, and the land so covered with snow, we could see nothing clearly. The wind was moderate from the east. I wished to anchor there, but our captain did not think it safe, as this bay is very exposed. We accordingly got out round the South Head before dark, not having sighted the south coast at all till then. The next day we steamed up Admiralty Sound against a light east wind, accompanied, as yesterday, with foggy rain and snow. We skirted the south coast, but beyond a deserted canoe we saw no sign of human life. We anchored for the night in Parry Harbour, at the head of the Sound. The next day we left early, and skirted round the head of the Sound and the north shore, but the weather still being foggy, snowy, and cold, we could see nothing plainly, and saw no signs of natives. That night, being our fourth from Sandy Point, we spent in Brooke's Harbour, Admiralty Sound. The next day, weather being still unchanged, we steamed down into Fitton Inlet and Ice Sound, but saw no signs of life in these dismal parts, where it almost always rains, and the rugged, barren land is most forbidding. We then passed through Gabriel Channel, and at dusk anchored in Hope Harbour, Clarence Island. The head of this bay was a field of ice, close to which we anchored. Left Hope Harbour early next morning, and steamed round Keat's Sound, but there also saw no signs of natives. Weather still cold and dull, with slight rain and snow. Passed round by Sarmiento and inside the islands lining the south coast of Cockburn Channel, among which we anchored for the night. The next day

August 16th, got under weigh at dusk, for Ooshooia, which we reached early on the 18th. Ooshooia was then and has since been enveloped in deep snow, in places covering up the fences and blocking up every gateway. We landed the stores and goods, and with difficulty carried them up, all the able men (22) in the place gladly assisting in this work. After a pleasant eight days at Ooshooia, we left for the east, our plan now being to call at every place resorted to by natives from Moat Bay eastward to Good Success Bay, and thence northward round to Gente Grande Bay. To assist us, as interpreter on this voyage, we were glad to take in Dataminik, who is half Ona, and knows the Ona language as spoken by the east people. Whilst we were at Ooshooia the weather was cold and dull, with occasional snow. This weather followed us eastward, changed by two S.W. gales with heavy snow. We anchored the first night, August 26th, at dusk, in a harbour on the north coast called Manucatoosh, where we stayed the next day. Here a party of twenty natives arrived, and to these I was glad to make distribution of clothes, which they much needed. Before leaving I affectionately and earnestly addressed them, and prayed with them, and, with cordial farewells, left them. Land thickly covered with snow. As this is the place I purpose as my future home, I offered employment to the native men we found here, which they gladly accepted. They are to prepare garden land and fences. I left them provisions for eight weeks. I have every confidence they will do well. James Cooshi and his wife are in charge. They built two new wigwams on a fresh site, near the scene of their daily work.

"August 28th, left Manucatoosh at daylight, the deck being covered thickly with snow. Weather proving contrary and disagreeable, we put into Banner Cove at noon, and did not leave till 9.30 A.M. on the 30th. Weather continuously bad; saw no natives. Our next port was Spaniard Harbour, where we anchored at 4.45 P.M. The day was fine and calm. Skirted the shore from Moat Bay, but saw no natives. Next day, 31st, left Aguirre Bay and skirted the coast to Good Success Bay; saw no signs of natives. Weather boisterous, but mild. This afternoon, off Cape Good Success, an accident occurred, which necessitated the letting off of the steam and dousing the fire. This caused a delay of three hours. After repairing the joint, where the steam issued forth with great violence, the fire was re-lit, and we were able before dark to get into harbour. Here we remained weather-bound five days. It blew hard from S.W., and much snow fell daily. Finally, on September 6th, with fair weather and light west wind, we left, rounded Cape San Diego in perfectly still water close in shore, and at 10 A.M. anchored in Thetis Bay. Landed in different parts, spent some two hours looking about, and returned to our vessel much disappointed. We had felt sure of finding natives here. I ordered an immediate return to Ooshooia, and thence to Sandy Point.

"On September 7th, at 3.30 P.M., we beat a retreat, being then six miles off the coast abreast of the Three Brothers. Under steam and sail,

with wind behind us, we passed Cape San Diego at dusk, and by midnight were off Cape Hall. Having by 11 A.M. next day cleared the engine, and the weather being moderate, we happily steamed into Good Success Bay. Here we could not have got under sail only. The day after was fine, but wind contrary and not strong. Towards night it rapidly increased to a hard gale from the S.W., with heavy snow. This continued till sunset next day. The day following (Friday, September 11th) we left in the afternoon in a calm, and did well till about midnight. The wind then strengthened and headed us, but soon moderated, and, after a boisterous night, daylight found us in a good position. The weather was very fine on Saturday, and by steam alone we reached Ooshooia at 6.30 P.M., having accomplished the voyage from Good Success in about twenty-eight hours.

"During our absence they had much bad weather, and the place is sorely troubled with deep snow, which in some places completely buries the fences. The health of the natives is not at all satisfactory—not only there, but in other parts as well. Distribution of clothing was made there to over eighty persons. The people look comfortable and interesting, and attend much more to their personal appearance than formerly, and may be truly described as clean and orderly, and even neat in their personal appearance. *Attendance at our meetings is large, and the people are evidently much more alive to the duties of life than they were, and more inclined to live after a Christian manner.* Four deaths have recently occurred—Mary Wigellin, died on the 14th. Of her we can say she died an intelligent and peaceful Christian, in whom we had much comfort. We have at Ooshooia three adults lame from disease, and not a few are very sickly; others are scrofulous, and very subject to pneumonia. But few are in good health. Mr. Lawrence supplies the more needy with much care and kindness. On Tuesday, September 15th, at 9.30 A.M., we left Ooshooia for Sandy Point. We have had calm for the most part, anchoring at sunset and starting before sunrise. We are now in a snug cove in Dynevor Sound, getting fuel and water. By pushing on at night (they are moonlit, and have been calm) we might have reached Sandy Point yesterday. We have with us our two Alaculoof interpreters, who are much improved, and are very useful on board. We have burned some wood this voyage, and though it was green, yet with a little coal it answered admirably, and is a clear proof that with wood supplies prepared beforehand *we could steam about with wood fires, say, at half the cost of coal.* It would be as much as this, but on the other hand it would be employment for the natives. I conclude this account of our voyage, trusting that, though disappointing in the extreme, it will yet be profitable in determining you what ought to be done.

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.

THE following report has been received from the Rev. G. A. S. Adams:—

"*Casilla* 26, *Rosario*, *Santa Fé*,
"*September* 30, 1885.

"You will have heard, long ere this, that Mr. Leech is fully restored to health and appears stronger than before. He and Mrs. Leech are now living at Roldan, the second stopping-place on the line to Cordoba, and he has just undertaken work in our Sunday School. There are now so many English living in this small town that it will be requisite to hold periodical services there as soon as an opportunity offers. Mr. Chamberlain, who assisted in nursing Mr. Leech, has been in great danger from the same fever, but was able, on Sunday last, to return thanks in Church for his recovery. Since he became convalescent two assistants, in nursing him, have also been laid up, but they are both in a fair way of recovery, I am thankful to say.

"Of Mr. Mahony I can also send a somewhat better account. When I saw him a fortnight ago he was in excellent spirits, and frequently spoke of the great kindness which he continually receives in Cordoba. As soon as the season is somewhat more advanced I purpose placing him in the Sierras of Cordoba for the hot months, in the country house of an English gentleman. This will involve no extra outlay, and is very strongly recommended by the doctor. Till this has been tried, it is impossible to say whether or no he will be fit for further work or whether he must return to England. Meanwhile, by a study of the Spanish language, he is endeavouring to fit himself for work at one of the Society's stations, and the time of inaction is, therefore, not wholly lost. His zeal led him at first to assist in the work in Cordoba; but my instructions to him, endorsed by our own Bishop a month ago, have stopped this decidedly injudicious proceeding.

"I will now give you a short summary of our doings during the quarter just closed. The services have gone on as usual, the congregations on Sunday mornings being especially good. It has frequently proved difficult for late comers to find seats, and at no distant date we must confront the difficult problem of providing extra accommodation for our rapidly increasing English colony. The offertories are also very good, and I hear privately that up to the present time there is a slight increase in the church expenses fund, over the amount collected in the first nine months of last year.

"We have lost in this quarter, owing to his return to England, Mr. Henry Martin, who was an active Sunday School teacher, a member of

our choir, and one who was ever ready to give all the assistance in his power, whether in carrying on our church work efficiently, or in the nursing of the sick. Mr. William Robinson, for about eighteen months one of our churchwardens, left in August for England for a short trip. If his business arrangements permit, he will probably call at the office of the Society before his return, and will doubtless give much valuable information about Rosario, owing to his long connection with this place. Mr. Alfred Miles is now our senior churchwarden, and Mr. W. Owen Lucas was elected in August as his coadjutor.

"The building of our new school room goes on rapidly, and we trust it may be completed by about the close of the year. Funds are, however, greatly wanted, as the commercial crisis is in no way less acute, and is greatly felt by many.

"On the 15th inst. I left for Cordoba, where, on the following day, I had two baptisms, one in English and the other in Spanish. On the evening of the 16th inst. we had Evening Prayer, Sermon, and the Holy Communion. There were fifteen adults and some children present, and twelve communicants. On the 17th inst. I left Cordoba for Villa Maria, the junction of the Andine railway (the line to Mendoza) with the Central Argentine line (the line from this place to Cordoba). There had been no service at this station for about three years. Here we had a very hearty evening service, twenty-five adults and some children being present, and there were ten communicants at the celebration after the service. Leaving Villa Maria at midnight I reached Correa at 6.30 A.M. on the 18th, where at 9.30 A.M. we had a short morning service, followed by a baptism in English. At this small place there are about thirty English people, several of whom were a few years ago in the Alexandra Colony, and they seemed greatly to enjoy having a service. I have promised to give them one as frequently as possible. To-morrow I go to Cañada de Gomez, to hold a service there in one of the station rooms.

"G. A. S. ADAMS."

"I should have mentioned that I have had several services (baptisms, marriages, and burials) in German, which, with the assistance of Mr. Henriksen, I am now able to read fairly. Still, this is only a beginning."

PANAMA.

THE Rev. D. W. Bland writes:—

"*British Consulate, Panama, October* 9, 1885.

"I enclose herewith the returns of the Mission to 30th September last, and also a copy of my cash account, showing in detail my expenditure. This latter I send, thinking it may possibly be of some value. I hope to hear that the papers have been satisfactorily filled in. You will observe that the Mission has been successfully worked to date,

paying all expenses, leaving untouched the original sum of $220.40 at credit, and having $1.02 at credit of the Chaplaincy Fund. The $220.40 belong peculiarly to church expenses, having been raised for that purpose. We have also furniture—119 chairs, 1 organ, 10 lamps, carpeting, 1 table —valued (roughly) at about $190.00. Of the 119 chairs, the cash account shows 31 as purchased, the remainder being gifts. The organ is a gift from Mr. Vanvers Osborn. In cash account $9.00 are shown as contributed towards its purchase; this sum, after Mr. Osborn's gift, was applied, by consent of the contributors, to the general expenses. An invoice of hymnbooks, &c. ($41.91), is shown. These books were urgently needed, and I ordered them from Jamaica. The sales have been $28.20, and I have sufficient on hand to cover invoice and to make a small profit. I enclose also a list of the stations along the line. During the time we have been at work the *congregations have been good, increasing every Sunday*, and, *sometimes, many have had to go away for want of sufficient seats.* The greater part are visitors, but some few persons are settling down to a regular attendance at the services.

"The pecuniary outlook of the Mission for this quarter is not very bright, as we cannot depend on as many donations as at first, and the subscribers' list is not to be trusted. Most of the subscribers are continually shifting.

"I have, hitherto, been working without any committee, thinking it best to wait until I knew a little more of my material; and I do not think that the delay has been of any disadvantage to the Mission This quarter I am trying the experiment by appointing five gentlemen, who, from their regular attendance and otherwise, seem likely to take a lively interest in the progress of the Mission, and who, from what is known of them, will have the respect of the congregations. They are Mr. Sanguinetti, Mr. de Casseres, Mr. Johnson (Jamaicans), Mr. Illingworth (American), Mr. Osborn (English). I thought of having six members, but I was unable to procure another. Last Sunday I presented their names to a meeting held after morning service—to which I invited all interested in the prosperity of our work—and there seemed to be a general satisfaction at their appointment. I am hoping for much assistance from this step, derived from the business and local experience of these gentlemen. I am sorry that our old friend, Dr. Gore, is not among the number, he having left Panama for San Francisco. It seemed wise for him to go, as his health was rapidly failing.

"On instructions from Bishop Nuttall, there was a conference held at Bas Obispo on the 25th ult., of which I enclose a copy of the minutes. The conference was supposed to be formed of the clergy and the interested laymen of Colon and Panama, but the absence of the latter is a noteworthy fact in the minutes. The financial arrangements of the mission-field were discussed, and on the point (4) of the Canal subvention, it was decided that the Panama Mission should retain $50, one moiety.

This, it was acknowleged, was, considering the great advantages Colon has over Panama as a field for raising money, exceedingly liberal to the former, for Colon and Bas Obispo include the majority of the Jamaicans, English, and Americans, whilst Panama contains but few of the former, and the latter do not help. You will observe how very high an estimate I had to make of collections in order to meet expenses. The erection of buildings, one of the points on which the Bishop wished some conversation, could meet with no just discussion, owing to the present low financial position of the whole mission-field. It was, however, thought that the suggested idea of having one common Mission-house, in a central spot along the line, was not feasible, for it would be difficult to work Panama and Colon from such a point--more so than to work the line from those places—and, moreover, it might, perhaps, become objectionable for two or three families residing in one house. At all events, the removal of the head quarters from Panama would mean the wreck of our work in the city.

"I am glad to report that the church in Colon, used as a prison during the revolution, has been restored to its original purpose, and handed over to Mr. Kerr, with the proviso that the Railway Company may, at any time, allow an accredited Protestant minister to hold services in it. I am afraid this, as the past history of the church shows, may hereafter cause some wrangling. The church is in a filthy condition.

"The parcel of books forwarded through Mr. Donner has reached safely, for which I would beg to thank all concerned.

"I am glad to report that, although under medical advice, I can still attend to my duties. "DAVID WALTER BLAND."

Our Missions to Seamen.

THE following interesting reports have been received from our Missionaries, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch, August* 3, 1885.

"The following is the report of work done by mission for the month of July:

"The hospital has been regularly visited, and the men here as patients have been cheered by the visits of the missionary. It seems to be a sickly season among the sailors, as I find a greater number of English and American patients than usual.

"The Mission rooms have been fairly well attended, especially during the Sunday evening services, some of the men walking two or three miles to be in attendance; there were thirty-two in attendance on the last

Sunday evening in July, most of whom were sailors belonging to ships in port. I look upon this as very encouraging.

"The system of relief for deserving cases continues in force and, so far, is working successfully, enabling many men to got honest employment.

"As there are a great number of vessels in port, I have not been able to visit them all; still, I am thankful to say, the influence of the Mission is making itself felt, for, during the month, I have received visits from captains and their wives who received a supply of tracts, hymn-books, and other literature to take to sea with them. I also frequently receive visits from the men themselves, who obtain from me a small parcel of tracts, &c.

"The following are the names and number of times of vessels visited during the month: 'Florence' (1), 'David Stewart' (4), 'Allan Wilde' (1), 'Lizzie Burrill' (2), 'Zimi' (2), 'Maggie O'Brien' (1), 'Squando' (1), 'D. H. Morris' (1), 'Drumadoon' (1), 'Amy' (1), 'Wiltshire' (1), 'Margaret Mitchell' (1), 'Alumbagh' (2), 'Rebecca M. Wallis' (1), 'Caura' (2), 'Algoma' (2), 'Cambusdoon' (1), 'Stewart Freeman' (2), 'Rapid' (1), 'Caleb' (1), 'Alexander Yeats' (1), 'Colchester' (2), 'Okoia' (1), 'Kalida' (1), 'Julia' (1), 'Hutton Hall' (1), 'Eliza' (1), 'Elba' (2), 'Clan McLeod' (2), 'Bristol' (1), 'Mary G. Reed' (2), 'Arlington' (2), 'Auriga' (2), 'Carrie E. Long' (1).

"I do not think I have anything further to report this month.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

"*Rio de Janeiro, October* 7, 1885.

"Having got somewhat out of health, my doctor recommended change of air, and so I somewhat suddenly left Pernambuco for this place on 21st September.

"Mr. Walker will have sent you an account of our general meeting, which was held a few days before I left. I had looked forward to the meeting with some little anxiety; but you will, I think, have gathered from Mr. W.'s account that the results of the meeting were, on the whole, satisfactory. The attendance was not large, but it was unanimous, especially on the two main points—

"That the Mission was doing good work, and

"That it ought to be supported.

"There was a deficiency (as you will have noticed) of some 500 dollars or so on the year's working; but there was thought to be ground for hoping that during the second year we may be able to balance our accounts.

"In short, I consider the Mission now fairly on its legs. I shall not, indeed, be satisfied till we have premises ashore, which shall serve as a rallying place for seamen and for friends of the Mission. Such premises would double the usefulness of the Mission, and I hope our committee may, at no distant date, see its way to making this step forward.

"J. MIDGLEY."

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, Sept.* 7, 1885.

"I herewith present a summary of the work in this place for the time I have been here. My work commenced about the beginning of October, 1884, I having arrived on the 18th September. The intervening three weeks were taken up by visits to the Custom House, Prison, and Hospital, for the purpose of obtaining from the authorities of each place the necessary permission to visit there. My wife and myself have had sickness, which prevented me from carrying on the work. This time taken from the whole interval will give about nine months' clear work. For that we have to show as follows :—Ships to which reading has been given, and which have been visited, viz., English, American, Norwegian, and German, 152; Mission services held on board vessels, 44; number of officers and men present at these services, 525; average attendance, 12; visits to hospital, 84; visits to prison, 34; number of sailors (deserters, &c.) who have been ashore without employment, destitute, 43, to whom relief at various times has been given, to the number of 177; amount expended for same at an average of 500 reis each, $23 860 reis; number of destitute sailors who have been assisted with cast-off clothes, boots, &c., 21; number of deaths in the hospital, two only of which I did not see, 8; number of Total Abstinence Pledges taken since May, 1885, captains 5, sailors 20.

"Of the 43 sailors who have been ashore during this time five only are left, the remaining 38 having been assisted in obtaining vessels to go away. The friends of sailors dying in hospital have been written to and made acquainted with the death of such sailors. The boarding-houses have been visited often, and reading taken there for the sailors boarding in them. Gospels, tracts, and reading have been received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, South American Missionary Society, and from friends in Pernambuco. Also gifts of cast-off clothing from friends there. For these things there is a constant demand, and I shall be glad to receive such and carefully distribute the same. There still remains the subject of a boat. This is a necessity to anything like effective work among seamen. With a boat vessels may be visited in non-working hours, and many more men be reached than at present.*

"P. J. R. WALKER."

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, Sept.* 18, 1885.

"On account of financial difficulties in carrying on the work of this Mission, it is the opinion of several of our contributors that this desirable work cannot be continued without seriously interfering with the Church funds. I am very desirous of seeing our Mission work continued without materially causing any diminution of the fund for paying our chaplain's stipend, &c. To assist in thus carrying on the Mission, I propose when I leave Brazil, about June next, to leave in charge of two of my friends here the sum of £50, to be used during the second year of Mission,

* Who will generously present one ?—EDITOR.

subject, however, to the following conditions :—(1) That this amount be solely used toward the payment of the salary of £200 per annum to a Sailors' Missionary, whose appointment has been approved of by the South American Missionary Society, and whose time is solely devoted to furthering the work of this Mission. (2) This sum of £50 to be paid to the salary account in twelve equal payments during the year, from Sept. 30th, 1885, to Sept. 30th, 1886. If, however the Mission should be without a resident Missionary during any part of that time no payment will be made from this fund, and the amount which would have been paid had the post been filled will be returned to me.

"In concluding my letter, I can only hope that with the grants already secured from the South American Missionary Society, the St. Andrew's Riverside Missionary Society, together with the assistance I now offer, the Committee may be able to see the feasibility of carrying on the Pernambuco Mission to Seamen, without having to call for any subscription that ought to make any difference to the Church funds. I am also prepared to pay my proportionate share of any deficiency in the Mission funds for the present year.

"That the Mission has done good work, notwithstanding all the obstacles and difficulties it has had to encounter, is an undoubted fact. With the present better prospects of being able to get a general license for visiting the shipping, I can see an increasing field of usefulness. I would earnestly ask the members of this Committee to consider well before deciding to do anything that would retard, or stop altogether, a work that is so much needed. "CHAS. A. CRAVEN."

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 18, 1885.

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, Sept. 18th.*

"The Committee of the Pernambuco Mission to Seamen think it may be convenient to begin their first Annual Report by tracing the history of the Society from its beginning.

"The Society then had its origin in a desire, which had been often felt and expressed, to do something more than had yet been attempted for the seamen visiting this port, and in particular : (1) to check the nuisance of beach loafers ; (2) to inquire into all alleged cases of distress or sicknesss ; (3) to try to keep men out of the drink shops ; (4) to provide, if possible, a Home or Institute where seamen might find rest and shelter, advice and assistance, suitable reading, &c. ; also (5) to provide simple religious services for such seamen as could not be induced to attend Church. A similar Mission had already been established at Rio, and was working with considerable success.

"The South American Missionary Society was appealed to for help. That Society entered very warmly into the scheme, and voted us the handsome grant of £100 a year, as well as valuable assistance in books, tracts, and other reading, for the use of the Mission ; the St. Andrew's

Waterside Mission also made us a grant of £10 a year. These grants were announced in 1883.

"It was the opinion of the societies at home that a good and suitable man for the work might be secured at a salary of £130 to £150 a year; and as at that time business here was fairly prosperous, it was believed by the promoters of the scheme that there would not be much difficulty in raising locally the comparatively small sum (in addition to the grant) required to carry out the scheme. The South American Missionary Society and the 'Missions to Seamen' Society were accordingly commissioned to select and send out to us the most suitable man they could find.

"After much difficulty, and about a year's delay, we at length received the intelligence that Mr. Walker had been appointed, and was on his way out to us. This was in September, 1884. By that time a dark cloud had come over our community, and at the General Meeting (of Sept. 9, 1884) called to consider the whole question of the proposed Mission, it was felt that the time was exceedingly unfavourable to undertaking new responsibilities. It was resolved, however, not to abandon the scheme altogether, but to carry it out on the *smallest and least costly scale* possible. Your Committee was accordingly appointed to carry out the scheme in the manner resolved upon. During the year the Committee have met fourteen times.

Mr. Walker had hardly entered upon his work when he had an attack of yellow fever, one of the children also being ill at the same time. At a later period Mrs. Walker was seriously ill, and her baby died. These severe trials to our Missionary were a source of much anxiety to your Committee, and were also to some extent a hindrance to the work of the Mission. Though, therefore, the work has been carried on under difficulties, yet the Committee feel that the results, so far as they are able to judge, are decidedly encouraging, and prompt us to 'thank God and take courage.'

"We now turn from the past to the future. It has been seen that finance has been the main difficulty of the past. And here your Committee have much satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Craven (who was on the Committee), before he left Pernambuco promised us £50 towards the support of the Mission during its second year. Aided by this sum, and by the grants of the Societies, your Committee hope the Mission may be carried on during the coming year without proving an intolerable burden to our people during this season of depression and anxiety. Your Committee, therefore, cannot conclude their first report without expressing an earnest hope that the work will be continued, and, if possible, extended during the coming year.

"We hope, moreover, that as the work becomes known it will receive wider report, and that at the end of the second year the Treasurer will be able to present so favourable a statement that there may even then be no thought of the good work being abandoned."

"We are of God."

1 JOHN IV. 6.

"WE are of God," Oh, blessed thought!
We are our Lord's, and His alone,
Purchased by His most precious blood,
He claims us as His own.

"We are of God." This fleeting world
Of its poor splendour vainly tells;
Our eyes behold our King's fair grace,
His glory that excels.

"We are of God." No fears disturb,
While we in His dear love abide;
Billows may roar, and tempests rage,
In Him our soul doth hide.

"We are of God." To sin and self,
And earthborn joys we daily die;
Our hearts are fixed on things above,
Our treasure is on high.

"We are of God." Naught is our own,
Our life, our time, our talents, His;
We are His consecrated ones,
Our joy, our glory this.

"We are of God." Tho' Satan's hosts
Are spread in deadliest array;
Strong in our Captain's mighty power,
"The lame" still "take the prey."

"We are of God." In His great Name,
And 'neath His banner we go forth
To save the lost and perishing,
In east, west, south, and north.

"We are of God." Then shall they faint,
"God's Sentinels" at distant posts?
Nay, for "the Lord is with them" still
As King amid His hosts.

"We are of God," and He is ours;
Oh, wondrous thought, oh wordless bliss!
His strength, His joy, His peace, His rest,
The Lord our portion is.

"We are of God." He leads us on,
Thro' mists of earth and shadows dim,
And when the "shadows flee away"
His own shall dwell with Him.

K. J. G.

Metropolitan Proceedings.

SINCE last report in August issue, Mr. Ponder has delivered Sunday School Missionary Addresses in aid of the Society at St. Stephen's, Bow; St. Peter's, Southwark; St. Andrew's, New Kent Road; and St. Jude's, Chelsea. He has also given Lectures, more or less successful, at St. Andrew's, Westminster; St. James's, Clerkenwell; St. Jude's, Mildmay Park; St. Bride's Youths' Institute; Christ Church, Old Kent Road; St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn Road; Holy Trinity, Hampstead; St. Martin's Temperance Society; St. James's, Bermondsey; St. Augustine's, Highbury; St. Barnabas, Kennington; and St. Jude's, Chelsea. At the latter place the audience had the advantage of a deeply interesting address from Rev. R. Langbridge, lately returned from Monte Video. In many instances much interest was manifested, cards and boxes being freely applied for, and annual subscriptions announced; and in three cases Hon. Local Secretaries were appointed, viz.: Christ Church, Old Kent Road, Miss E. B. Parsons; St. Jude's, Chelsea, Mrs. Iddeson; St. Bartholomew's, Gray's Inn Road, Rev. R. J. Bird. Mr. Ponder has many promises of similar help yet to be defined, but the following fixtures for December may be useful to our friends living in the respective localities:—

St. Paul's, Clapham	. . Dec.	4	St. John's, Hampstead	. Dec.	14
St. George's, Borough	. ,,	7	St. Michael's, Stockwell	. ,,	15
Christ Church, Highbury Park	. . . . . ,,	8	St. Silas' Mission, Kentish Town	. . . . . ,,	21
St. George's, Battersea (Children at 6 P.M., Adults, 8 P.M.)	. ,,	9	St. Matthew's Mission, South Kensington	. . ,,	18
Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea	,,	10	St. Peter's, Bayswater	. ,,	16

The Rev. R. J. Simpson preached a sermon at St. Michael's, Blackheath, on the morning of Oct. 11th. The offertory amounted to £22. Also at Christ Church, Hampstead, on the morning of November 15th, when the offertory was nearly £25. The Rev. G. F. Head, the Vicar, kindly brought the Society's work before the evening congregation, when a sum of £9 was collected in aid of the Society.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson gave lectures, illustrated by the dissolving views, at St. George's Institute, Little Grosvenor Street, and at the Mission Hall of St. Andrew's, Islington, to very large audiences. Major Gordon, cousin of the late lamented General Gordon, presided most kindly and ably at the former, and the Rev. A. J. Bridgman, Vicar of St. Andrew's, in the same manner, at the latter. Mr. Simpson also gave addresses at the schools of Christ Church, Old Kent Road, and at Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, on the Society's work.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

IT is two months since our last notice on this subject appeared in the Magazine, and during that period the last two of our Irish tours have been completed, Scotland has been visited, and not a few of our English auxiliaries have had their anniversaries. It bespeaks no little activity when our September and

October returns show a total of fifty-seven sermons, one hundred and eight meetings, and twenty-four new openings. The Rev. W. H. Redknap and Mr. W. B. Grubb seem to have succeeded well in their respective Irish tours, and between them visited nearly fifty places in Mrs. Gahan's extensive district. The Rev. C. Baker, whose tour was in progress when our last article was going to press, writes as follows:—"I enjoyed my tour, and the work connected with it, very much indeed. The meetings were, with one or two exceptions, well attended, I may say crowded. I gave eighteen lectures, and preached nine sermons, and in all the offertories amounted to about £40. In all my journey I met with great kindness and hospitality." Mr. Marshall has not furnished us with any details of his tour, in counties Monaghan, Down and Antrim, but various correspondents have spoken highly of the interest aroused by his lectures and sermons.

In Scotland the sermons at Cupar were preached on the Harvest Thanksgiving Day, October 11th, and produced very nearly £14. Few congregations have aided us more warmly and continuously than that which meets at St. James's. A lecture at the University City of St. Andrew's was delivered to a very scanty audience, under the presidency of the Rev. L. Tuttiett. Nearly £20 was collected in St. Thomas', Edinburgh, after Mr. Marshall's sermons.

The chief English auxiliaries visited in the last eight weeks are the following:—New Malden, Shortlands, Odiham, Hastings and St. Leonard's, Chichester, Southborough, Weston-super-Mare, Exeter, and Torquay. The last three fell to the lot of Mr. Allen, our new Association Secretary, who will be glad to correspond with any local secretaries in the Southern District who require a preacher or speaker. Mr. Redknap kindly lectured at Chichester, at the express invitation of those on the spot. Mr. Shimield took the annual meeting at Hastings, and gave also a juvenile lecture. One of these latter ought, we feel, to form a feature in the anniversary of every important Association. Mr. Welby spoke or preached, sometimes both, at all the other places we have named. Sermons at Bagshot, and St. Lawrence, and Holy Trinity, Chobham, with lectures at the two latter, sermons and meetings at Stanton, Salop, and a meeting at Leighton, conclude our list of work for the South and the Midlands.

Mr. Farmer has held a number of meetings in the North, and few of the engagements of the year have been more successful than the drawing-room meeting held by him at Mr. Heywood's, at Windermere.

In conclusion, we would wish all our helpers in the provinces a very happy Christmas. The birth of Christ may well remind us of what is the aim of all our work—viz., "to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery."

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Concordia.

URUGUAY.

Monte Video; Fray Bentos Salto, and Paysandu.

BRAZIL.

San Paulo, Pernambuco, Santos, Rio, and Rio Grande.

WEST COAST.

CHILI.

Santiago, Chanaral, Lota, and Puchoco.

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

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