

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Contributions thankfully received from November 26 to December 24, 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.

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Per Miss Jeavons	7	5	6
Per Miss Rankin	1	2	0

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by T. Farmer, Esq., less expenses	2	4	2	cluding 1st-class Boys, £2 16s. 6d.			
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Per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq., subs., &c.	15	15	6	ooia Orphanage.....	10	0	0
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Do., per Rev. T. P. L. Yewens....	1	8	2	Newport, I.W., Miss E. A. Sweeting..	0	2	0
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(And also 21s. from Dr. Ogle for				Odiham, per Miss H. F. Martin, box	3	12	0
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itted to Treasurer).				Peel, per Rev. J. L. Williams M.L.L.			
Dorking, Misses Wood, coll.	0	10	0	by T. Farmer, Esq., less expenses..	0	14	0
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Hastings and St. Leonard's, per Mrs.				Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Robbins, per			
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Mrs., and Miss Orlebar, £6)	44	16	6	Miss Watts, coll.....	1	14	6
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Ivybridge, coll. by Miss Annie Lake,				Ardrossan, per J. L. Bailey, Esq.....	7	16	1
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Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell.....	14	0	0	Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.....	27	9	6
Leamside per Rev. W. M. Teape,				IRELAND.			
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Mrs. Coningham	0	5	0	"Story of Allen Gardiner"	1	14	0
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Manchester, per Rev. Prebendary				"Magazine"	2	18	8
Macdonald	7	16	0	"Almanac"	1	3	11
Matlock, per Miss Garton	2	6	0	Occasional Publications	1	8	5

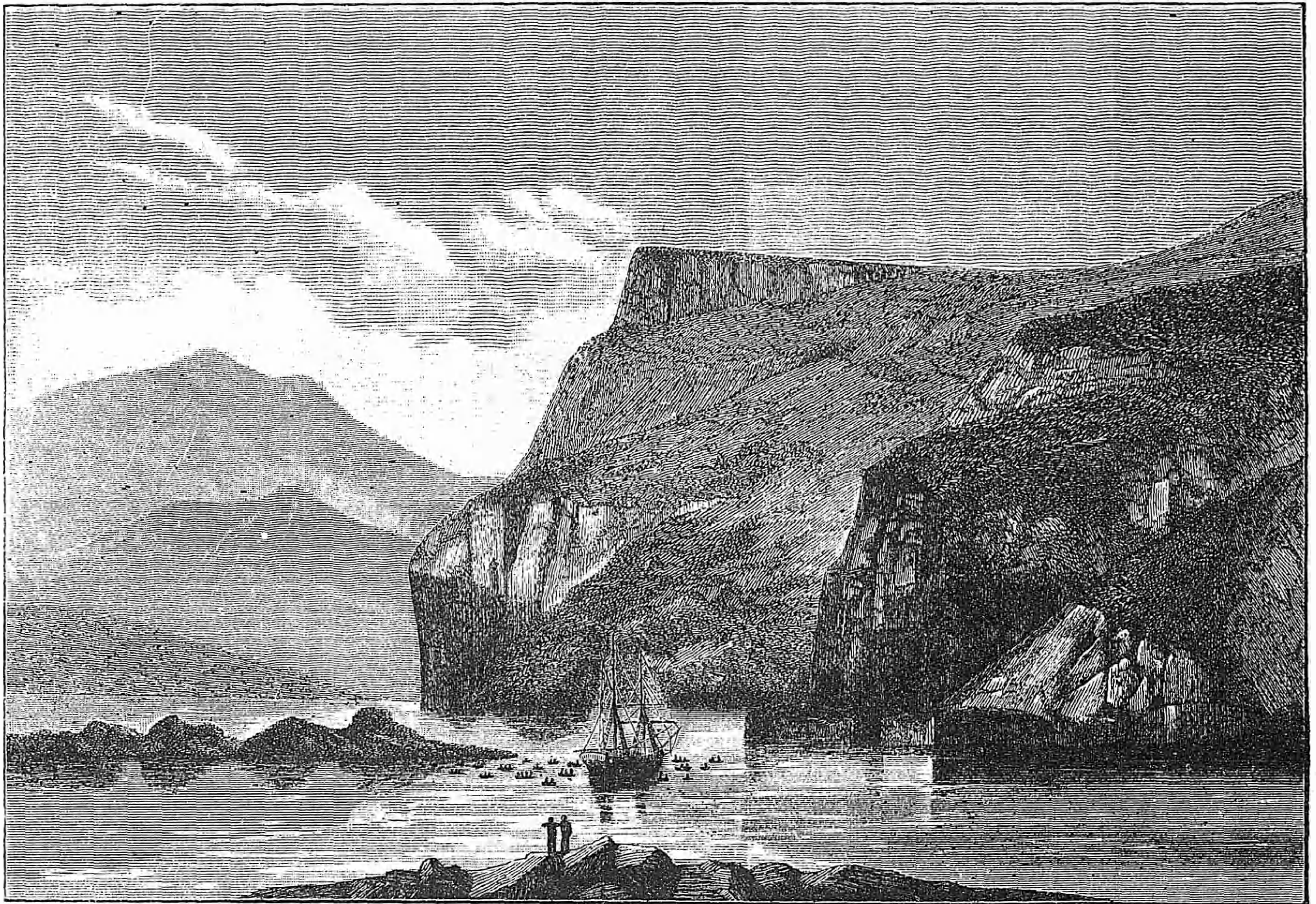
BOURNEMOUTH.—A SALE OF WORK will be held on Thursday, February 4, 1886, at Spencer House, Knyveton Road, in aid of the Funds of the Society. Contributions of Fancy Work, Plants, &c., will be gladly received by the following Ladies: Mrs. Snell, Windlesham; Mrs. D. M. Fox, Birkdale, Branksome Park; Mrs. Rowe, Dinglefield; Miss Kirkpatrick, Leyton Mount; Miss Sullivan, Tregew; Miss Anna Davis, Spencer House.

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THE FIRST "ALLEN GARDINER" IN BUTTON SOUND, TIERRA DEL FUEGO. FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN PARKER SNOW. [See page 8.]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1886.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.



THE year of Our Lord 1885 has scarcely surpassed its predecessors in any one particular, and, in most respects, falls short of the average. England has been in the throes of a political revolution, the ultimate consequences of which it is impossible to forecast; nevertheless it has become already apparent that the material prosperity of the country has not been enhanced by the events of the year now passing away. Each year that passes finds us so much the poorer in proportion to our population, and with lessened means the support accorded to the noble cause of Christian Missions has perceptibly diminished. We are justified, notwithstanding, in adopting an optimist view of our own present and proximate prospects as an Evangelical organisation, and have true cause for thankfulness in that, simultaneously with a lack of ability, there are abundant indications of an increased will, both to help and to give. It is, however, not by offerings, not by human effort only, that the great work of the Church progresses, but by the aid and presence of the Divine Spirit. We remember how "A King sat on the rocky brow that looks over seaborne Salamis," and how, after his fleet of triremes had passed before his gloating eyes, and he had "counted them by break of day," yet "ere the sun set, where were they?" It was the will of Almighty God that the expedition of Xerxes against Greece, like that of the Spanish Armada against our island shores, should utterly fail. So with us. Our venture of faith depends for success



on stronger support than that of those who have initiated it, and, under God, are striving to carry it forward. It is our faith that overcometh, and if it should please our Father of His infinite mercy to augment that among us, the victory will be won.

May we not say with humble confidence that the year which has past, leaving a bright record of something attempted, something done, towards illumining the dark places of South America, has not been wanting in this missionary spirit? We have evidence that seems to point to that conclusion. It was noted here at home—and that, too, by those to whom the Gospel, alas! is without any significance—that during the last London season the upper stratum of society thronged curiously to hear the doctrines of grace expounded by Professor Drummond, whose treatise on the operation of the natural law in the spiritual world is said to have reconciled the apparently antagonistic claims of religion and science. Under a novel, because scientific, terminology, the Professor enunciated the Christian biogenesis, the new birth and new life which Our Lord declared, and the Reformers re-affirmed, with this result—that men who had given up Christianity as an undemonstrable hypothesis were compelled to receive the truth. Not by emotion, nor by excitement, but by cool reasoning, and by the weapons of a pitiless logic, the message of Jesus Christ has been forced on the human brain and conscience. Hundreds, not to say thousands, of pulpits are already taking up the Professor's parable; while, better still, his magnificent work has been read and re-read by the educated classes generally. The faith is becoming once again, as of yore, an "anchor of the soul, sure and steadfast," and those who but yesterday were aliens are striving to lay hold on hope. Thus, a sober age, a thoughtful age, and an educated age, bids fair to become an epoch of light and life. It was by the gift of such a new birth, by such an inner life, that the Gardiners, father and son, were moved to abandon, and count as loss, all for Christ. It was the indwelling of the Holy Spirit that caused Commander Allen Francis Gardiner to surrender the manly profession of which he was

a conspicuous ornament, devote himself to the task of evangelising the desert places of the earth, and finally gain the martyr's crown. It was this same blessed influence that prompted his brilliant son to despise the attractions of a fellowship in the most beautiful of all collegiate institutions, and, as an apostle, to found no less than seventeen Christian congregations on the seaboard of benighted Chili. And it is by this same power, also, that men and women have been fired with the holy ambition of aiding the brave work commenced by the Gardiners, and carried on to-day by Bishop Stirling and his fellow-workers. If the Life of the Spirit grows at home there will never be a lack of missionary enterprise abroad, for the one is mainly dependent on the other. Our prayer, therefore, for the New Year shall be for more life, a larger liberality, and with them more light and a stronger assurance. If these Divine gifts be with us and amongst us, the cause we have at heart, the cause for which gallant Captain Gardiner and his devoted band lived and died, will advance, according to the good purpose of God, and the testimony of Jesus, that "the Gospel must first be preached to *all* nations." It matters little whether the human agent leading us to God be Bishop, or Preacher, or Professor, whether the truth reaches our eyes through a book, or our ears through a sermon. The broad fact remains that the aggregate of real Christianity in the land depends on the number of those who, having, by God's gift, laid hold on eternal life, and so become living spiritual beings, are developing the functions of a living organism, "growing in grace," as the Apostle phrases it. These living organisms are souls meet for immortality in glory; and if the life they live by the Son of God be vigorous and healthy, they must desire others to obtain it and share its blessings with them. Hence it is only the Evangelical spirit that is the missionary spirit, and when this spirit—as in the days of the Wesleys, as later in the days of Simeon, as later still when the Gardiners were labouring—predominates, then all missionary agencies prosper. "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done."

COMPTON READE.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (Stanley), Oct. 27.	Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (<i>Sept.</i> 22, <i>Oct.</i> 3, 6, 14, 19.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (<i>Oct.</i> 30.)	Condor, Mrs. (.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (Sandy Point), Oct. 10.	Dean & Sons (<i>Oct.</i> 27).
Dominguez, Rev. J. (<i>Oct.</i> , <i>Nov.</i> 4.)	Ferguson, Mr. J. (<i>Oct.</i> 21, <i>Nov.</i> 8.)
Humble, Rev. Dr. (.)	Hooper, Mr. T. (<i>Oct.</i> 8.)
Young, Rev. F. (<i>Oct.</i> 23.)	Robertson, Mr. J. S. (<i>Oct.</i> 27.)
Willis, Capt. (Sandy Point), Oct. 10.	Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (<i>Oct.</i> 31.)
Bartlett, Mr. (<i>Sept.</i> 22.)	Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (<i>Nov.</i> 27.)
	Wehrhahn & Co. (<i>Oct.</i> 24, <i>Nov.</i> 7.)
	Whaits, Mr. R. (<i>Sept.</i> 18.)

BUSINESS.

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

The next meeting will (p.v.) take place on the 14th inst.

A meeting of the Steamer Sub-Committee was held on the 18th ult.

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

The total amount received for the month of November was £705. 8s.

The next meetings will (p.v.) take place on the 7th and 21st inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE New Year's Meeting for prayer will (as usual) be held (D.V.) on the first Thursday in the year 1886, January the 7th, at 12 o'clock, in the offices of the Society.

The Committee deeply regret to learn, by a letter from Mrs. Conder, that the Rev. Dr. Conder died on the morning of November 25th—probably caused by overwork.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that the New Year's Address is written by the Rev. Compton Reade, M.A., Rector of Eldon, Hants, a nephew and godson of our revered founder, the late Capt. Allen Gardiner, and also nephew of the late Charles Reade, Esq.

The letters of Mr. Bridges and Capt. Willis convey much interesting information as to their recent expeditions of exploration. Although they discovered few natives, they discovered a region full of beauty and luxuriant vegetation—a new channel—and the fact that the new steamer was admirably adapted for this work, and could steam on wood instead of coal; these were discoveries of no trifling kind, and we are thankful that a voyage of 600 miles was completed without an accident.

The correspondence from the Bishop of Jamaica, Mr. Bland, and Mr. Kerr is calculated to cheer all our friends, and to prove that the work so gallantly and faithfully begun by the late Mr. Lockyer is likely to acquire solidity and permanence under the auspices of our two good fellow-labourers and their staff, headed by the Bishops of Jamaica and the Falkland Islands.

We desire to draw special attention to the account and appeal on behalf of the "Bishopric Endowment Fund." Although this fund is a separate fund for a particular purpose, and does not come into the general account of the Society, yet the Committee have ever not only regarded it with favour, but given it indirect support, and they are thankful to find that a "Lady" has munificently come forward with a donation of £1,000 to the fund, in the hope that the whole sum would speedily be raised by donors who should, according to their ability, follow her example.

The brief but pithy speeches of Mr. Dalley and Mr. Griffin, on the Anglo-Saxon race, ought to point as with the finger of God to the wondrous and exceptional power and opportunity which God's providence has given to our English race to civilise, elevate, and bless the world by sending out His Light and His Truth, and by preaching the Gospel to every creature.

The beautiful illustration in this month's magazine is from a sketch of Capt. Parker Snow's, taken by him when he and Mrs. Snow were doing such good pioneering work on the coast of Tierra del Fuégo, in the early days of the Society. The "Sea" portrayed in the illustration for last month was taken from a similar sketch by Capt. Snow, who has, with the greatest kindness, thus given the Society the benefit of his valuable artistic labours.

Fuegian Mission.

SANDY POINT.



THE Rev. Thos. Bridges writes:—

“Sandy Point, Magellan Strait,

“Sept. 23, 1885.

“We are to leave to-morrow morning at 7 A.M. We are all well. We took in coal to-day; we could not take it in before, owing to other vessels having precedence of us. Our plan for the Alaculoof trip is to go first to Charles Island, near Port Gallant. Here we learn,

from our Indian interpreters, who have both been there before, the natives from all parts gather in order to obtain what they can from passing vessels. If we don't find them there, we shall voyage about in that neighbourhood in quest of them, and thence penetrate the Barbara Channel southward. In this part we purpose going about among the numerous islands, and thence return round the south coast of Clarence Island, thence up into Mercury Sound into Lyall Sound, by an hitherto unknown passage, made known to us by our Indian guide, 'Acwalisnan.' This good man, when we were in Dyneley Sound, told us there was a passage through northward to Patagonia, which we found, and a beautiful passage it is. It opens into Pedro Sound. Thus Clarence Island proves to be a group. From Lyall Sound we shall return here. Having taken in stores and coal, we shall next proceed, *viâ* the east coast of Dawson Island, when

we hope to come across the formerly numerous natives of that island, and if we find them we will try to get one or more youths to join those on board from Charles Islands, and then proceed *via* Gabriel Channel, our usual route, to Ooshooia. Thence I purpose making a few short trips in the neighbourhood of Ooshooia on behalf of the natives. These being done, the 'Allen Gardiner' will proceed (D.V.) to the Falklands some time in November, taking natives to Keppel Island; some of whom will, I trust, be Alaculoofs, others Onas, and others Yahgans. May the good Lord look with favour upon these plans, and bless them! Trouble with the Ona and sheep farmers has already begun, and blood spilt.

"The account is as follows:—The Ona, becoming bolder, killed more and more sheep, and three horses. These depredations they effected slyly. It is said they had killed 150 sheep. News of this reaching Sandy Point, a party went across to drive the Indians off the land. In doing this, one report says, three were killed, and more wounded; another that eight were killed. They have since retired beyond certain large lakes to the interior hills. It would serve no useful purpose for us to go there, as we should not be able to meet with any natives. The only way you can effect a meeting in those parts is by running down the natives on horseback.

"Also, as regards our not bringing any Ona natives here for employment, our disappointment is lessened because we find no one ready to employ them. The attempts made to bring sheep across have been most disastrous, owing to bad weather, so that we are not the only persons baffled and driven back. Both sailing vessels and steamers, larger and better than ours, have turned back beaten, and have lost half, and more than half, of their cargoes.

"The last 80 miles of our passage here we did with wood fires, at an average rate of 4 miles even from Eliza Cove to Sandy Point. The wood was of the poorest description. We were under steam with it for 20 hours. With dry and better wood we could ensure a 5-knot speed in calms.

"So this question of the practicability of wood for our steamers is settled satisfactorily; but it can only be done when travelling in a wooded country. It was very interesting to see Acwalisnan's uneasiness as we were searching about for the passage through into Pedro Sound from Dyneley Sound. He again and again told one and another that he was but a boy when he had passed through, that he could not be certain which was the way. He was much troubled lest he should have misled us so many miles in vain; but when we all warmly congratulated him on the accuracy of his information he was rejoiced. We have called it after him, 'Acwalisnan Channel.'

"Hoping shortly to write again, I conclude, wishing you all heavenly direction and peace.

"THOMAS BRIDGES."



S.S. "Allen Gardiner."

FROM Captain Willis we have the following letters:—

“ ‘Allen Gardiner,’ Sandy Point,
“ September 19th, 1885.

“ Since my last letter, written at Sandy Point, August 10th, we have been employed in visiting a few places hitherto unseen by us. We left Sandy Point on the evening of the 10th, and lay to at Cape Boqueron all night; we then went along the north side of Useless Bay until we were near the head, when we saw much kelp, indicating stony bottom; the least water we found was four fathoms, although there may have been less in places. It had been snowing heavily since daylight, so that land was hardly visible at one mile distant. At about noon we retraced our little footsteps, or rather sided over to the south shore, *en route* to Nose Peak; and arrived in sight of it at dark, when the snow ceased, and at daylight the next morning we entered Admiralty Sound, and the snow again commenced, and we were close to Low Island before we saw the surrounding high land of Ainsworth's Harbour. We anchored in Stanley Cove, and the next day made the round of the head of the sound and a part of the north shore; it was a beautifully clear day, and we saw no signs of natives; only, in the opening like a harbour, a wrecked canoe and a canoe full of snow, up in the beach grass; it seems strange it should have been deserted in a place like this. We anchored in Scarne Cove, and left at daylight, arriving at Hope Harbour at dark, having had a boiling tide with us. We next day passed around Keat's Sound, and anchored in the Prowse Islands. On the 16th we rounded Brecknock Peninsula, anchoring on Basket Island shoal. We hove up the next morning, and arrived at Ooshooia at 4 A.M. on the 18th. In all this time we saw no signs of natives, except in the N.W. arm we saw one fire (Yahgan, of course). The small cargo of stores was unloaded, and we prepared to start eastward, as Mr. Bridges intended to visit Thetis and Sebastian Bays *en route* to Sandy Point. We left August 26th, the weather again being bad, wind and snow. We visited Bridges Cove, Banner Cove, Spaniard Harbour, and Great Success Bay. Between the two latter places we had a tremendous sea from south, although the wind was a gale north-west. We had not gone far when the feed-valve packing blew out, necessitating blowing off and drawing the fire, and it was three hours before steam was again at our command, when we, with great difficulty, beat into Great Success Bay on August 31st, with steam and double-reefed sails, which were lowered down in the squalls so common in these parts. We anchored in the south-west corner in eight fathoms with both anchors; this gale continuing until the morning of the 6th September, when it had blown itself out from

north-west to south, accompanied with much snow and hail. We next visited Thetis Bay, and saw no natives. After leaving here we intended proceeding along the coast. We took in a supply of wood to help the coal. We find it a good help, in fine weather, with some coal. We can use a great deal on short runs, when we have no cargo in the hold. We left Ooshooia on the 15th, and anchored in Gordon Island and Burnt Island, and to-day, the 17th, came to this place (Horace Cove, London Island); we were compelled to seek shelter, as it was blowing hard enough to hinder our progress without waste of fuel, and straining machinery and gear. We are pretty short of coal, and the wood is extremely wet, and weather worse than bad for cutting. The land is everywhere covered with snow since the early part of April—all owing to the eclipse, some say. I hope the writer of the letter in Argentine and other papers will, in all honesty, give an account of the weather since his last letter was written.

“ *Sandy Point, September 21, 1885.*

“ We arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. We left Eliza Cove at 7 yesterday morning, and passed up Dyneley Sound, and came through Black Hole and Pedro Sound into the Straits of Magellan. This is a perfectly safe channel, and there is another east of this through Mercury and Lyall Sounds. We are indebted to the son of Fuegie Basket for the information concerning these passages; the least water on a bar at the narrows was five fathoms. We had a calm day and night, so that the wood, cut in 1½ working days, sufficed, with a little coal, to bring us this distance; had there been wind, we should have gone into Port Famine or other place for a supply; what we had was of the worst kind, and very wet. I consider the full of our hold, with the help of coal, would suffice to bring us to this place from Ooshooia in fine weather. We are expecting to get to Falklands in the end of November, and, doubtless, shall see the Bishop there, or receive final orders from him or the Committee.”

Jamaica Mission.

THE Bishop of Jamaica has favoured us with the following:—

“ *Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica,*

“ *October 23, 1885.*



“ You will gather from Mr. Bland's letters and reports that he has made a good beginning of work. You are familiar with the difficulties surrounding such work as his; but I am sure that, far beyond what at present appears, such work is a preparing of the way of the Lord in those neglected regions.

“I enclose copy of minutes of a Conference on the financial and other arrangements of the Mission held at my request at Bas Obispo on the 25th September, and also extracts from other correspondence. I think it due to the Committee of your Society that they should be informed as to the progress of the whole work.

“I think the financial arrangements made at the Conference equitable and moderately reliable. The difficulty financially is that the purchasing power of money in the Isthmus is so small. Provision as to salaries and other matters which seems liberal is sometimes very inadequate.

“This Mission is truly a casting of bread upon the waters. And it shall assuredly be found again—by others if not by us.

“E. JAMAICA.”

“ CONFERENCE ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

“After due notice given, the clergy and laity assembled in Conference at Bas Obispo, on Friday, September 25, 1885, at 1.30 P.M.

“ Minutes.

“Present: Rev. S. Kerr (in the chair), Rev. D. W. Bland, Dr. Gore, Messrs. J. Humphreys and B. Walker, catechist, who acted as Secretary.

“The Meeting was opened with prayer.

“The Chairman then read the two letters from the Right Rev. Bishop of Jamaica, which were laid before the Conference for consideration.

“The Conference regrets that the special annual donation of £100 anonymously made through the S.P.C.K. is about to terminate, especially at the present crisis, when Mr. Kerr and his family suffered so materially by the late fire in losses of clothing, &c., but earnestly pray that some other generous-hearted Christian donor will be raised up to supply the place.

“The following points were next considered, as stated in his Lordship’s letter :

“(1) The balance in the hands of Messrs. Field, Brodie & Co. up to the day of the fire. Field, Brodie & Co. refuse to pay the amount, the receipts being burnt in the Colon fire, and not forthcoming.

“(2) The Rev. S. Kerr stated that he will remit by instalments the amounts advanced by his Lordship during the fire and his sickness.

“(3) With reference to the equitable division of the Canal subsidy, the Conference decides that the present division of the subsidy is the most equitable obtainable, *i.e.*, \$50 monthly to the Colon section.

“The estimate of revenue and expenditure arrived at by the Conference is as follows :—

“ COLON.

“Revenue.—Canal Co., \$600; Bishop of Jamaica, \$900; collections (Colon, &c.), \$960; ditto (Bas Obispo), \$240; total, \$2,700.

“*Expenditure.*—Rev. S. Kerr at \$130, \$1,560; Mr. B. Walker \$65, \$780; rent (Colon), \$360; total, \$2,700.

“ PANAMA.

“*Revenue.*—Canal Co., \$600; S.A.M.S., \$1,000; seat rents, \$480; collections, \$1,240; total, \$3,320.

“*Expenditure.*—Stipend, Rev. Mr. Bland, \$2,000; rents, \$960; lights and cleaning, \$360; total, \$3,320.

“Resolved,—That any amounts collected over and above the estimated collections for Colon and Obispo shall be appropriated thus:

“One half to the ‘Reserve Fund’ of the Mission, and the other half to the superintending clergyman and catechist.

“That \$20 out of the \$50 given by Mr. Bland to Mr. Kerr be remitted monthly to the Treasurer of Bas Obispo, to aid in Mr. Walker’s salary.

“In the present state of the finances of the Mission, the Conference could not decide on taking any steps towards the erection of buildings.

“It is absolutely essential that a house be built for the clergyman in Colon, if a lot of land could be obtained from either the Canal or Railroad Companies, and one at Panama for the chaplain. One Mission-house for all the agents would occasion much inconvenience.

“The Conference adjourned, after the Benediction by the Chairman, at 4.10 P.M.

“(Signed) S. KERR.

“*Church of England Mission.*”

“EXTRACTS FROM LETTER FROM REV. S. KERR ADDRESSED TO THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA, AND DATED COLON, SEPT. 12, 1885.

“I next visited Panama, to confer with Mr. Bland as to the plan which may be brought to bear upon the future working of the Mission jointly. Stopped at Bohio to arrange for Sunday services, where I found a good beginning of the work. Mr. Bland has been successful, by great energy, in procuring a suitable building for Mission purposes, neatly arranged, and calculated to seat about 100 persons. On Sundays it is too small for the congregation.

“On Wednesday evening, at the usual weekly service, we conducted it together, Mr. Bland taking the prayers, while I preached the sermon to a good congregation. Mr. Bland seems happy and cheerful in his work, and, I am happy to say, shares the good wishes of the community.

“The next morning I called on the authorities of the Canal Company, who informed me that Mr. Bland has received the chaplain’s subsidy for the last month, a part of which was handed to me by Mr. Bland (\$50).

“I must mention that I had a view of the chapels in course of building by the Canal Company at Gorgona and Emperador; the former is nearly finished, while the latter has the walls partly up.

“Our plans are: (1) That after the Mission in Panama shall have been established on a sound basis, Mr. Bland should superintend as far as Las Cascadas, with a catechist stationed at Emperador, where the chapel is erected; and I superintend as far as that junction from Colon, with Mr. Walker residing at Bas Obispo, and giving more of his time to Gorgona, when the chapel is finished, than he does at present.

“(2) The clergy will make alternate visits to each other for conference, and will have a periodical Council of Clergy and Laity in some section on the centre of the line, to stimulate to active work.

“I trust these measures adopted will meet your Lordship’s approval.

“(Signed) S. KERR.”

“THE REV. S. KERR TO THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA.

“*Colon: October 8, 1885.*

“MY LORD,—I beg to enclose copy of the Minutes of Conference of the Clergy and Laity, held on the 25th September last. Also the financial statement of the Mission for the quarter ending September 30.

“In forwarding my report, I beg to inform you that Colon, being the most important Mission station of the northern section of the Isthmus—not only with regard to its position as a seaport, but as regards its population, which is estimated at about 12,000, one-third of which comes under our ministrations—the spiritual wants of this great community become a matter of deep consideration.

“It comprises various denominations of professing Christians, such as Baptists, Wesleyans, Moravians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians, a goodly number of whom attend our services, and would lend their aid in the advancement of the Mission. Their surroundings are incentives to gambling, Sabbath-breaking, immorality, drunkenness, and all kinds of vice. The vast majority are unbelievers; yet many of these very unbelievers, who spend the greater part of their time in these prevailing evil habits, call for spiritual help from the minister at the dying hour, and yet, during life, never think of the soul and eternity, or if they think or speak of it, it is with ridicule. A considerable portion of the work of the Missionary lies in this town.

“There has not been any regular service since the fire, owing partly to the want of a place of worship, and partly to my recent illness. So desirous were those who are accustomed to worship in the sanctuary, that an unfinished building was placed at my disposition for that purpose. A merchant of this town, who was present at these services, offered me the lower story of his newly-finished building as long as I desired it for public worship, which contained about 600 persons; and although we had not sufficient seats to accommodate the worshippers, they were contented to stand during the entire service.

“I am happy to report that the Panama Railroad Company, acting

under the wise and judicious direction of the superintendent, obtained from the Columbian Government the full release of the church building, which had been used as a prison.

“The superintendent kindly delivered me the keys on Monday, 5th instant, informing me at the same time that the church is placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, who called on Mr. Burt a short time ago. He also informed me that he had communicated with the Bishop to that effect. I thanked him on behalf of the Bishop, and informed him that I should report on the fact. I await your instructions to make further request to the superintendent of the Railroad Company for repairs which I think necessary, and which I can only report on after due inspection.

“The next important step, and highly indispensable, is the building of a parsonage at or near Colon. The greatest difficulty that lies in the way is the fact of not being able to obtain a suitable spot of land to build on. The only method of obtaining one would be by communication from your Lordship to the chief in Paris, M. de Lesseps, through the medium of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which I think would be effectual. To purchase a private lot would cost 1,000 dollars.

“As the work in Panama shows signs of prosperity, and Mr. Bland’s presence mostly needed there at present, a parsonage should be erected there; but as Mr. Bland has reported on that subject I need say but little.

“With reference to the church buildings on the Isthmus, I shall soon be able to report the completion of that at Gorgona by the Canal Company, which is calculated to seat about 300 persons. The one at Emperador is partly finished. I hope a residence will be also provided for the catechist. The church building at Culebra is a plain wooden structure, capable of seating about 400 persons. The clergy have decided that, although Mr. Bland should take the supervision as far as Emperador on the line, and I should supervise as far as Las Cascados, Mr. Walker can continue to work as far as he possibly can on the line until another catechist can be obtained to reside at Emperador.

“The chapel school at Monkey Hill is attended by Mr. Reid, the lay agent, who holds regular services during my absence. Now that Colon is demanding the most of my time, I shall only be able to visit Monkey Hill but once a month for the Holy Communion, &c.

“The box, containing copies of Holy Scriptures, that was sent to Mr. James by the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been handed over to me. They are exactly suited for the Isthmus, as regards both size and type.

“I must inform you that on visiting several families I found them without Bibles. They informed me that since the fire, and their losses, they have not been able to purchase. In this way I distributed gra-

tuitously six copies, while to others I sold a few ; also a few tracts, which I obtained from the Rev. Mr. Bland's supply. Among them were half a dozen entitled 'The Sabbath, a Delight !' I have had many calls since for it, and only regret that I have not 300 or 400. I am sure it will be a blessing to these poor people when the tracts kindly granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge shall have arrived.

"I must not omit making mention of my visit to Gamboa, a small settlement of Jamaicans and Columbians, about a mile in the interior from Bas Obispo. Bishop Stirling will remember spending a pleasant day there, although the natives are quite primitive in their style.

"Here I found it necessary to leave a Bible and a few tracts. The chief of the settlement (a Hungarian) offered to gather the people together on Sundays, and read the Scriptures to them. I was informed that some attend the services of the catechist at Bas Obispo ; but many are obliged to remain at home from various causes, and therefore are obliged to content themselves without service.

"It is a satisfaction and encouragement to know that there are some on the Isthmus who have not forgotten their religious training, and who fear God, although among the majority of those of whom it may be said, 'They have not God in their thoughts.'

(Signed) "S. KERR."

Our Mission to Seamen.

PERNAMBUCO.

R. WALKER writes:

*"Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
September 28, 1885.*



"I herewith present the report for the month of September. Part of the work of this month was included in the annual report handed in by me to the Rev. J. Midgley on the 7th inst. The total number of vessels to which reading has been given is 25. The vessels on which services have been held during the month were the 'Leading Chief' (two Sundays in succession), 'Fiery Cross,' and 'P. J. Palmer.' The vessels represented at the services were the 'Leading Chief,' 'Zulu,' 'P. J. Palmer,' 'Fiery Cross,' 'Regulator,' 'Bridesmaid,' 'Acacia,' and 'Spark,' and the 'Helios,' 'Frederich Augusta,' 'Eliezer,' 'Zolvoeg,' 'La Bella,' the latter five being Norwegians. The total present at the four services was 38. I held an interesting week-night service on the 28th August for the shipwrecked crew of the ship 'Cilurnum,' of London.

There were 17 present at the service, which was held in the Boarding-house, and after the service 6 of them signed the Total Abstinence Pledge. There have been fewer beach-combers than usual, some of them having shipped in the telegraph steamer for England. The hospital has been visited three times each week, and there has been one death, one of the beach-combers, through drink. Your Missionary has also conducted an evening service in the British Consular Chapel, on account of the absence, through illness, of the chaplain, the Rev. J. Midgley. The increase in the number of vessels coming into the port calls for a quantity of reading, and your Missionary will be glad to receive parcels of magazines and religious literature. A parcel of tracts has been received from the South American Missionary Society, containing a good selection of foreign and English tracts, for which I am very thankful. Friends of the work here have also handed in newspapers, magazines, etc. This concludes the report for September.

“ P. J. R. WALKER.”

RIO DE JANEIRO.

R. HOOPER writes:—

“ *Rio Seamen's Mission, September 5, 1885.*

“ I have much pleasure in laying before you this my report for month of August. My visits to the hospital were regular, and continue to be looked for by the men ; although I have not yet the liberty of free ingress and distribution of reading matter, yet I am of opinion that permission will be given in time.

Help to cases thought deserving has been given during the month ; I am sorry to say that a great many cases have to be turned away in consequence of the applicant's utter unworthiness, and I do not think I ever had the meaning of the word ‘Reprobate’ brought so clearly before my mind as I have since I have been engaged in this work at Rio ; for some of these men seem to have cast aside every vestige of manliness and virtue, and literally revel in iniquity. My services have been fairly well attended ; I have not, however, held them regularly during the past month. I am glad to be able to state that I have been able to obtain very valuable practical assistance, as I have lately become acquainted with five young men, who are late arrivals from England ; they have had Sunday School training ; two of them profess fellowship with the Lord. All of them are well disposed, and I am gradually enlisting their sympathies in the Mission work.

The vessels visited during the month, together with the number of times visited, are as follows :

“ ‘ Auriga ’ (1), ‘ Clan McLeod ’ (2), ‘ Lizzie Burrill ’ (1), ‘ Prince

Umberto' (2), 'Brandon' (1), 'Stewart Freeman' (2), 'Nancy Pendleton' (1), 'Algoma' (1), 'Alexander Yeats' (2), 'Alumbagh' (2), 'Arlington' (1), 'D. H. Morris' (1), 'Ahma' (1), 'Rozella Smith' (2), 'Ellerslie' (1), 'Charles Connell' (2), 'Blue Bird' (1), 'Crofton Hall' (1), 'British Sceptre' (1), 'Dawn' (1), 'Star of the South' (3), 'Bristol' (1), 'Templar' (1), 'Yamoyden' (1), 'Harry Buschman' (1), 'Chagford' (1), 'Codorus' (1), 'Mornington' (1), 'Dolphin' (1), 'Severn' (2), 'Snowdrop' (1)—being a total of 41 visits for the month.

"In conclusion I have to acknowledge receipt of parcels of books, tracts, &c., which gives me a good stock in hand to go on with. My health, I thank God, continues good; and, altogether, everything works as favourably as I could wish. These few remarks are about all I have to pen this month.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands.

ENDOWMENT FUND OF £10,000.

Trustees.

MARK W. COLLET, ESQ., Director
of the Bank of England.

JOHN FAIR, ESQ., Director of the
Buenos Ayres Great Southern
Railway Company, Limited.

REV. WILLIAM WALTER KIRBY,
M.A., Rector of Barnsley.

REV. THOMAS M. MACDONALD,
M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln
and Rector of Kersal, Man-
chester.

ALFRED R. PITE, ESQ., Bloomsbury
Square, W.C.

Treasurer.

JOHN FAIR, ESQ., 50 Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.

Hon. Secretaries.

REV. WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, M.A.,
St. Stephen's Vicarage, West-
minster, S.W.

E. HARRY WOODS, ESQ., 9 Neville
Terrace, South Kensington, S.W.

Bankers.

MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, TWELLS, AND Co., 54 Lombard
Street, London, E.C.

The Right Rev. Waite Hockin Stirling was consecrated first Bishop of the Falkland Islands on St. Thomas' Day, December 21, 1869, and a few months afterwards he entered on the sphere of his labours in South America.

The Bishop exercises Episcopal supervision over all the Chaplaincies of the Church of England in Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and the United States of Columbia; also over the British colony of the Falkland Islands. Previous to the foundation of this Bishopric the above-named Chaplaincies in South America were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.

At the time of the formation of this Diocese a Committee was appointed in London for the purpose of raising a sum of £10,000 wherewith to provide a moderate fixed income for the Bishop. Inclusive of a grant of £500 each from the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the sum of £6,024. 16s. 10d. has been raised. These two Societies each promise a further grant of £500 when the Fund has reached the sum of £9,000.

The issue of the present appeal is in consequence of a generous offer having lately been made by a lady residing at Brighton. Writing to one of the Trustees, she says :

“ I think it very discreditable to the Church that this Bishopric has been so neglected, whilst many others in less extensive and less important countries have been easily formed, and the £10,000 raised without delay, during the many years the Bishop of the Falkland Isles has been labouring so indefatigably, almost unnoticed.

“ As the small endowment has been acquiesced in for so long, it will require a strong exertion to get up the £3,000 required. I have observed that an advertisement offering help ‘ on condition ’ of others joining is very often an effectual plan of obtaining it. I should therefore be ready to offer £1,000 on condition of the other £2,000 being contributed, so as to obtain also the grants from the two Church Societies.”

The Trustees of the Endowment Fund are anxious to avail themselves of the above offer, and, in order to enable them to do so, they now plead earnestly for aid from those who are interested in promoting Church work in South America.

The balance required to complete the Endowment Fund of £10,000 is £3,975. Towards this amount the following sums have been promised conditionally on the remainder being subscribed :—

Council of the Colonial		“ A Lady,”	. . .	£1,000
Bishoprics' Fund . . .	£500	Mark W. Collet, Esq.	. . .	100
Society for Promoting		John Fair, Esq.	. . .	50
Christian Knowledge . . .	500			

Donations and subscriptions may be paid to the Treasurer, to either of the Honorary Secretaries, or to the account of “ The Bishopric of the Falkland Islands' Endowment Fund,” at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

BISHOPRIC OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS ENDOWMENT FUND.

From 19th January, 1870, to 31st March, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.		PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
To amount paid in to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co.'s Bank for Donations to Endowment Fund	6,024	16	10			By expenses, printing, advertising, &c.	63	4	11	
						„ investments to date	5,922	10	5	
						„ balance in Bankers' hands	39	1	6	
	<u>£6,024</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>				<u>£6,024</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>	

London, 1st April, 1885.

JOHN FAIR, *Treasurer.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ENDOWMENT FUND SINCE 20TH JANUARY, 1880.

		£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1880. Miss Annie Stirling	20	0	0			Brought forward	188	17	0	
Mrs. Robinson, Lichfield	5	0	0			1882. Mrs. Wolff, per Rev. S. Adams	0	10	0	
Anglicanus	10	0	0			F. W. Comyn, Esq., per Mrs. J. H. Jones	0	10	0	
Mrs. Heathcote, per the late Dr. Marsh	45	0	0			F. G. Luck, Esq.	5	0	0	
Rev. F. A. Stewart-Savile	5	0	0			A. R. Pite, Esq.	5	0	0	
In Memoriam	3	3	0			1883. Mrs. Fitzwilliam	0	10	0	
Miss Franklyn	2	2	0			Miss Gaster (Southwell Bazaar)	21	0	0	
Mrs. Baker	1	0	0			The Rev. Preb. Mackenzie	5	5	0	
J. E. Buntin, Esq., Glasgow	20	0	0			Dr. Ogle, per Miss Gell	1	0	0	
1881. F. Comyn, Esq.	0	10	0			Miss Gaster	10	10	0	
Rev. H. Bothamley	10	0	0			F. W. Comyn, Esq., per Mrs. J. H. Jones	0	10	0	
J. M. Dean, Esq.	20	0	0			1884. Dr. Ogle, per Miss Eck	1	1	0	
The Rev. Preb. Mackenzie	1	1	0			G. W. Petter, Esq.	5	0	0	
Mrs. J. H. Jones	10	0	0			Miss Gaster	21	0	0	
A few Friends in Derbyshire, per Rev. E. Evans	5	0	0			1885. F. W. Comyn, Esq.	0	10	0	
Mrs. Heathcote	30	0	0			Dr. Ogle, per Miss Gell	1	1	0	
Dr. Ogle, per Miss Gell	1	1	0				<u>£267</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	
Carried forward	188	17	0							

SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1885.

		£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Miss Couty (sale of work)	5	0	0			Dr. Ogle, per Miss Gell	1	1	0	

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

ITS NUMBERS—ITS POWERS—ITS RESPONSIBILITY.



IN an account of the last celebration of "American Independence" on July 4th, at Sydney, in New South Wales, the following remarkable statements occur in the speeches of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Attorney General of New South Wales, and the Chairman of the festival, G. W. Griffin, Esq., the Consul of the United States:—

Mr. Dalley said: "Our British Empire at this moment embraces more than one-sixth part of all the land of the earth, and comprehends nearly one-fourth of its population; and of this population 50,000,000 are of Anglo-Saxon descent. (Hear, hear.) Its area is 9,000,000 square miles. Its population 313,000,000 of persons. Its annual revenues are £205,000,000; and its exports and imports are £1,060,000,000 per annum. Its armed forces, including militia, are more than 1,500,000, and its navy consists of 60,000 men. The United States of America have an area of 3,602,990 square miles, with a population of 55,000,000, a revenue of £73,000,000 per annum, of which £30,321,630 are surplus. She has an annual trade of £292,000,000, of which fully one-half is carried on with the British Empire. She has an army of regular soldiers and organised militia of 150,000, with a navy of 8,250 men. She holds a fifteenth of the land of the earth, and almost a twenty-third of its population. Unite these stupendous forces and you will have an area of 12,600,000 square miles, a population of 368,000,000 persons, revenues amounting to £278,000,000, a trade of £1,352,000,000 a year, armies of 1,700,000, and navies of 68,000 men. (Applause.) You will have a fourth of the globe, and more than a fourth of the human race. (Hear, hear.) You will have 100,000,000 men of Anglo-Saxon descent, and you will have 42,000,000 men capable of bearing arms. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Griffin, in reply, spoke as follows: "The proposer of this toast, with great force and eloquence, referred to the wonderful material progress which has been made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the United States of America respectively, during the present century. With your permission, I will point out what appears to me to be a still more remarkable development. (Applause.) When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, in 1837, the trade of England, according to the most trustworthy statistics, was about £100,000,000. To-day the trade of the Australian colonies exceeds that amount by £20,000,000 sterling. (Hear, hear.) It seems to be the peculiar mission

of the English-speaking people to spread their civilisation throughout the world. They have established their laws, their religion, their industries, their system of education, and their code of morals in the most distant lands and under the most adverse circumstances, and made even the desert to 'blossom as the rose.' Other races have not been so successful. Long before the settlement at Jamestown, or before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the French and Spanish nations planted their colonies in Canada, Florida, Mexico, and Peru. And what has been their fate? They have either remained stationary or failed to progress in the essential elements of civilisation. The British flag floats in triumph, not only over Montreal and Quebec, but also throughout the Canadian Dominion; and the French provinces of Louisiana, and the Spanish ones of Florida, California, New Mexico, and Texas, form part of the territory of the United States. (Cheers.) Something like a just idea of the power and influence of the Anglo-Saxon race can be formed from the fact that, of all the newspapers and periodicals published, more than two-thirds are printed in the English language. (Applause.) Not long ago that able and accomplished statistician — Mr. Mulhall, of London—undertook, in a series of elaborate and painstaking essays, to prove that the United States was the wealthiest country in the world. After surveying all her manifold resources, he estimated her total wealth at \$51,000,000,000, exceeding that of the United Kingdom by \$7,000,000,000. It is only just, however, for me to state that, according to a recent return from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, Mr. Mulhall's figures are in excess of our aggregate wealth, and that Great Britain still remains in the ascendancy by \$3,600,000,000. (Hear, hear.) But, no matter which is the greater or richer country, I love to think that the day is not far distant when the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, having the same code of laws and the same free institutions, will be so united that they can always stand shoulder to shoulder, ready to do battle for the cause of civil and religious liberty and human progress throughout the world. (Hear, hear, and applause.)”

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 11th inst. :—

1. May the blessing of God rest upon the labours of our Society during the year upon which we have entered.
2. May God the Comforter be graciously pleased to comfort Mrs. Conder and her family under their sad bereavement and deep affliction.
3. May the right men, and adequate means, be supplied for the proposed mission to the Indians of Paraguay.
4. May an abundant blessing rest upon the work of Dr. Cross and Pastor Zink in Brazil, and of the Rev. H. Davies in Patagonia.
5. We desire to render hearty thanks to God for Mr. H. Mahony's recovery from his dangerous illness.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



ALTHOUGH we cannot report a long list of pulpit appeals on behalf of the Society in the Metropolis during the past month, we are able to record some very cheering meetings, some of which demand special notice, both as an acknowledgment of the valuable help afforded by the substantial results, and as an evidence of what can be done, even in unlikely localities, when our friends amongst the clergy grant us the opportunity of making ourselves and our work known. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, has preached sermons for the Society at St. Olave's, Southwark, and at St. Peter's, Hammersmith—both new openings for the Society. He also attended at the following meetings as Deputation:—All Saints' Schools, Pancras Street, the Rev. A. R. Godson in the chair; St. Matthew's Mission Hall, the Rev. B. Buxton presiding; St. George's-in-the-East Mission Hall, the Rev. C. H. Turner in the chair; No. 30, Lancaster Gate, drawing-room meeting, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Antigua in the chair; where Mrs. Seton-Karr kindly received the Society and became an annual subscriber of £5. the Rev. A. A. Welby and the Rev. W. H. Shimield formed part of the deputation on this last occasion. The Rev. C. H. Turner has so heartily carried on the good work he began for our Society in his poor parish, three years ago, that the meeting there was a very large one, and upwards of £12 was collected by boxes and cards in aid of the Society.

At St. George's, Boro', a new opening, Mr. Frank Ponder delivered a lecture on the Society's work, the Rev. Burman Cassin presiding. At its close the chairman heartily commended the Society to his hearers, and a sum of £5 was collected in response.

At St. Michael's, Stockwell, the Rev. M. H. Begbie received Mr. Frank Ponder at a Sunday Afternoon Children's Service, subsequently at a meeting in the National School, where a sum of over £2 was collected.

At Holy Trinity, Chelsea, also a new opening, the Rev. Robert Eyton presided at a Magic Lantern Lecture by Mr. Frank Ponder, resulting in a collection of over £4.

Mr. Forrester, of St. Paul's, Clapham, had a meeting for the Society, when Mr. Ponder delivered a lecture, a sum of about £2 being collected.

Mr. Ponder had similar meetings at St. George's, Battersea, £1 10s.; Christ Church, Highbury, £2 12s. 6d.; St. Matthew's Mission, Chelsea (including children's offertory), £1 11s.; St. Peter's, Bayswater (including children's offertory), £3 16s.; and an address at St. Olave's Sunday Afternoon Children's Service (including contents of Sunday School boxes), £3 5s. 2d. Most of these results have been obtained without detriment to other and older claims, and the Metropolitan Organizing Secretary hopes that the good example here set will be followed by many others who have, hitherto, shut out the South American Continent from a share of their missionary sympathy.

Proceedings in the Provinces.



AS the year draws to a close our provincial meetings and sermons always become scantier, for our friends are busy with Christmas preparations, and the General Election of last year still further hampered our work at the close of November and beginning of December. Considering these two unfavourable conditions, our deputations were not without encouragement. A sermon at St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells, kindly taken by the Incumbent, the Rev. J. H. Townsend; a meeting at Kingston-on-Thames, addressed by the Rev. J. W. Marshall, of Blackheath; and sermons and meeting at Lamorbey, sermons at Littleton, and lecture at Glynde by Mr. Allen; such are some of our southern engagements. Captain Poulden also took a short tour in the neighbourhood of Bristol, addressing a drawing-room meeting at Mr. Inskip's house in Clifton, and giving magic lantern lectures at St. Silas's, St. Bartholomew's, and Trinity Schools, Bristol; St. Luke's, Bedminster; and at Fylton and Coleford. Of these, five are new openings, and promise to yield good results. Mr. Welby has preached at Crich, Barnstone, and Birkenhead, and lectured, on his way back, at Darlaston.

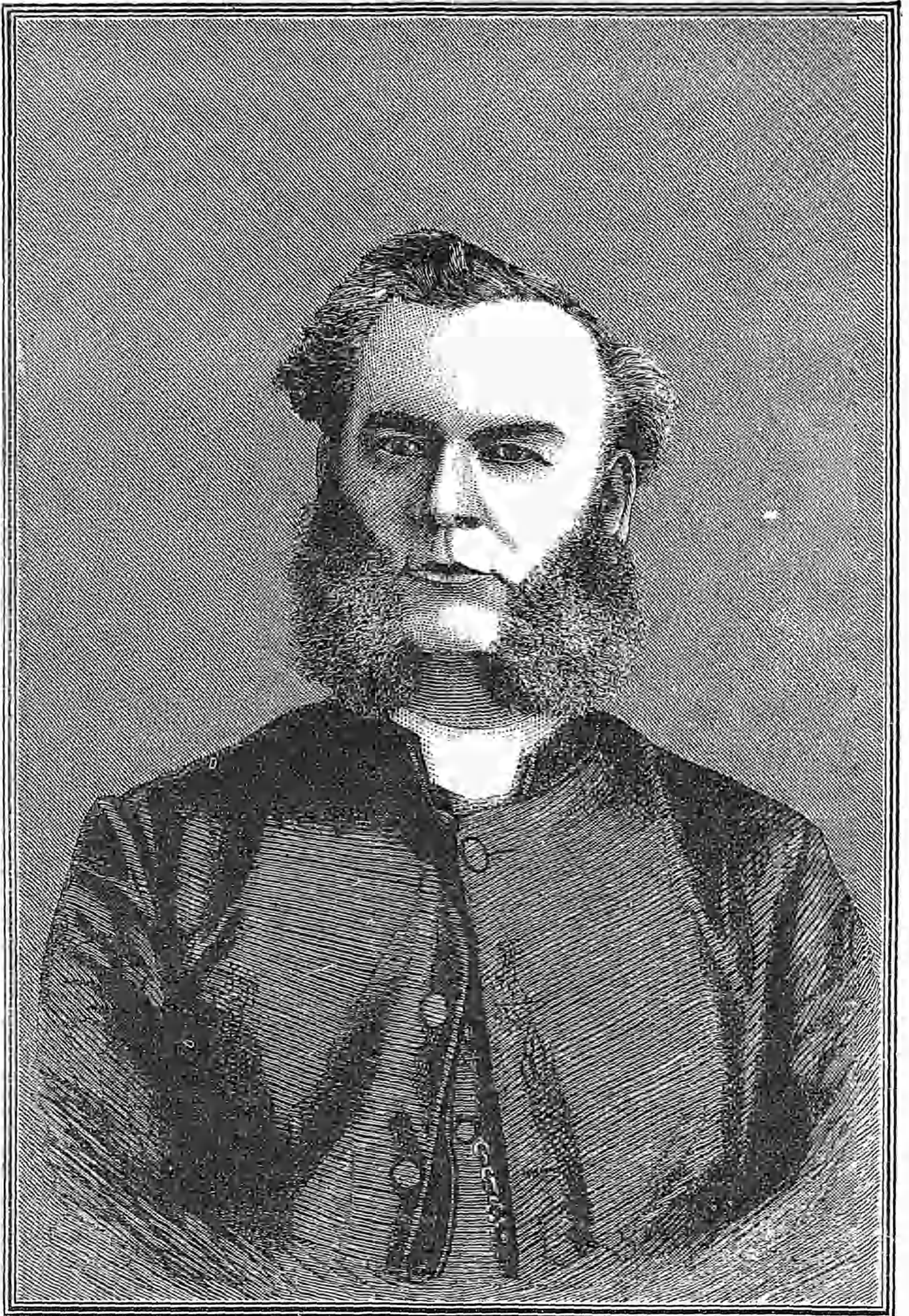
Mr. Farmer has had extensive tours in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, the Isle of Man, and Lancashire. His November register shows a total of fifteen lectures or meetings, and at several the adverse effect of the electioneering excitement is noted. St. Paul's, Carlisle, Leamside, Blackburn, and Altrincham are new openings, and of these Leamside is due to the help of the Rev. W. M. Teape, son of our old friend in Edinburgh.

The best meeting since that at Windermere seems to have been at Meltham Mills. Of this our Association Secretary says: "In the face of great difficulties, we had a great success: collection, £6. 18s. 3d.; boys, whom I have specially to exhort each year, £2. 16s. 6d.; young Mr. Brook, £5, for 'A. G.'; books, 5s. 9d.: total, £15. 0s. 6d."

Our old friend, the Rev. G. R. Wynne, kindly lectured at Killarney on the 8th ult., when £1. 16s. was collected and five cards were given out.

One or two ladies have kindly assisted us by "sales" during December, and we would not only take this opportunity of thanking them for their efforts, but also, in their name, thank those friends who sent, *anonymously*, parcels of work, and so could not be thanked *personally*. We must conclude by wishing all our provincial fellow-labourers a very "Happy New Year." May the prayer of one and all be for 1886, "Prosper Thou our handiwork."





THE LATE REV. DR. J. CONDER, M.A. (See p. 30.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (Stanley), (<i>Nov.</i> 19, 21.)	Armstrong, Mr. Thos. (<i>Nov.</i> 4.)
Adams, Rev. G. (<i>Dec.</i> 10, 28.)	Conder, Mrs. (<i>Nov.</i> 20, 25.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (<i>Nov.</i> 2, 28, <i>Dec.</i> 8, 12.)	Hemming, Mrs. (<i>Nov.</i> 3, 28, <i>Dec.</i> 13.)
Bland, Rev. D. W. (<i>Dec.</i> 5.)	Hooper, Mr. Thos. (<i>Dec.</i> 1.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (<i>Nov.</i> 19, <i>Dec.</i> 9.)	Ferguson, Mr. J. (<i>Nov.</i> 11.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (<i>Oct.</i> 31, <i>Nov.</i> 12.)	Lawrence, Mr. J. (<i>Nov.</i> 4, <i>Dec.</i> 11.)
Willis, Capt. (<i>Nov.</i> 11, 28.)	Mahony, Mr. H. (<i>Nov.</i> 28, 30.)
	Phillips, Mr. H. (<i>Nov.</i> 18.)
	Robertson, Mr. J. S. (<i>Nov.</i> 7, 21.)
	Wehrhahn & Co. (<i>Nov.</i> 20.)

BUSINESS.

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

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

A meeting of the Steamer Sub-Committee was held on the 12th ult.

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

The total amount received from the 1st of December, 1884, to 26th January, 1886, for the financial year, 1885, was £2,538. 3s. 8d.

The next meetings of the Finance Committee will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE widow of the late Rev. J. Conder, of Fray Bentos, has, with her youngest boy, arrived in England.

The account of a further exploration of the Fuegian coast by Mr. Bridges and Captain Willis will be found very interesting, as contained in his letter in this month's Magazine. It is a matter of thankfulness that events now seem to point to a hope that the Ona and Alaculoof tribes, as well as Yaghan, will be brought to a knowledge of Christ's Salvation.

Bishop Stirling's last letters are dated from the Falkland Islands, from whence it was his intention to visit Ooshooia early in January, where there were many matters of importance awaiting his wise counsel and decision.

The lesson ably and pleasantly conveyed in the little sketch, entitled, "Is South America a Part of 'all the World'?" is one to be seriously laid to heart by many members of the Church of England, whose sympathies seem to run in one channel—and in one channel alone—forgetting that His compassionate heart, who came to seek and to save the lost, was large enough to take in "every creature."

The letter we have received (and inserted) from one of our Irish friends, in reference to the falling off of our subscriptions in the district alluded to, is not the only intimation of the same kind which has reached us. It is a fearful state of things in that unhappy land of warm hearts, but misguided heads, and should lead us to pray earnestly that the pure Christian faith of early days that once shone brightly in Ireland may some day be able to dispel the clouds of error, and again shine forth "like the sun in his might," and to this end let us also pray that He who "remaineth a king for ever," and who "Sitteth above the water floods," and can control "the madness of the people" may of His Godly wisdom guide our legislators in this critical period of our country's history, to uphold principle rather than party, and to aim at the establishment of "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety amongst us for all generations."

Ireland has been in the past a warm friend and bountiful supporter of the work of our Society, but we fear her friendly hand will be partially paralyzed if such communications as the following are necessary. The name and residence of the writer are suppressed for obvious reasons:—

“I regret that I cannot send you more, but all my subscribers hesitate to give, not because they *would* not, but because they *cannot*. The prospect before us in Ireland, landlords’ sisters and daughters, is gloomy; not one penny of rent has been paid this year (1885.) Though the people have it, they fear to give, the priests indeed forbidding them under pain of excommunication (which means boycotting), that would most certainly be carried out. England is, indeed, treating us, her loyal subjects, shamefully when she allows such lawlessness and robbery to be carried on throughout the land.”

As the old year’s accounts will be closed as speedily as practicable, all collections and other moneys intended to be chronicled in 1885 report should be sent to the office forthwith. In connection with this intimation, we regret to inform our friends that, notwithstanding our special appeal, and the most careful economy of funds, there is again a prospect of a deficit of over £1,700. We would therefore ask that every possible effort may be made to gather in arrears, and secure further responses to the earnest appeal that has been published (see Magazine for November 1885, p. 267).

MEETING FOR THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

There was, as usual, a meeting for Special Prayer on the first Thursday, January 7th, in the new year. It was held at noon at the Society’s offices, and was presided over by H. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, who opened the meeting by some brief but most earnest and impressive remarks. The keynote was found in those beautiful and well-known words, “In quietness and confidence shall be your strength,” as a motto for the new year, both for the individual missionary and for the Society itself.

The address was given by the Rev. Dr. Hole, late Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Capetown. It was listened to with deep attention, containing as it did words of wisdom and cheer for those engaged in spreading the knowledge of God’s Word and work throughout the dark places of the earth, and carrying to our own people, scattered far and wide, the inestimable blessings of the old Church at home. It was well illustrated by some interesting details of Dr. Hole’s six months’ tour in the Transvaal and Bechuanaland for the British and Foreign Bible Society about two years ago.

Prayer and Thanksgiving were offered up by the Provincial and Metropolitan Secretaries, and a portion of Holy Scripture read by W. Hughes Hughes, Esq.

The Meeting was closed with the Benediction.

The late Rev. Dr. J. Conder, M.A.,

MISSIONARY CHAPLAIN AT FRAY BENTOS.



It was with the deepest regret we recorded, briefly in last month's magazine, the death of the Rev. J. Conder, our missionary chaplain at Fray Bentos.

The Rev. John Conder was born at Cambridge, on the 8th of June, 1837. He spent his early life at Cambridge, and when he left that town he engaged in educational work. He was elected a member of the Council of the College of Preceptors, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, and was connected with other learned and scientific bodies. In 1870, when principal of a large High Class School at Wandsworth, he was introduced to Bishop Wilberforce, then Bishop of Winchester, and was by him ordained and licensed to the curacy of St. Ann's, Wandsworth. In 1876, chiefly by the influence of the late Marquis of Cholmondeley, he was presented to the Rectory of Wendy-cum-Shingay, in Cambs., a parish adjoining one where his namesake and ancestor, Dr. John Conder, had been rector 200 years before. Mr. Conder was rector of Wendy from 1876 until the autumn of 1883. He will be remembered with respect by a large number of our readers, not only for the energy with which he threw himself into the parochial work and promoting local institutions, such as flower shows, &c., but also for his ready co-operation in the exercise of great talents in support of any public objects in neighbouring parishes. When he left Wendy for his new and important sphere in South America—a chaplaincy at Fray Bentos, Uruguay, and the supervision of the whole of that country so far as English residents were concerned—his departure was marked by many tokens of respect for himself and

family, from Wendy and Shingay friends, from his pupils at Wendy, and from his old pupils at the Wandsworth School. In his new and extensive sphere of missionary labour he did not fail to display his characteristic energy and ardour, both in active work, and in making long journeys from place to place, with an ever ready faculty of observation, of which his occasional contributions to these pages have borne testimony. About a year ago he underwent an operation for cancer in the tongue. He appears to have recovered rapidly, but after a few months the disease showed itself again, and a second operation became necessary last Easter. After this he regained his speech, and went about his work again, taking his customary journeys about the country and holding services; but overtaxing his strength, the disease reappeared in his throat, and after an illness of about five weeks he passed peacefully away on Wednesday, November 25th.

In Mr. Conder the Society has lost a very faithful, zealous, and able missionary, and the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing the high esteem and regard they entertained for Mr. Conder personally, as well as the strong appreciation they had learnt to feel for his abundant, valuable, and unwearied services at Fray Bentos, and the distant camps of that part of Uruguay. His indomitable perseverance in doing his work was evinced up to the last, and gained for him universal admiration and respect; while his kind and genial manners attracted to him young and old, and won the affection of all who came within his influence. The death of such a man must be a great loss to the Society, and, need we say, how much greater to his widow and eight children, whom may the Father of the fatherless, and the God of the widow, graciously comfort and sustain in their deep affliction.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA.



THE Rev. Thos. Bridges gives us the following account of his voyage:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, November 2, 1885.*”

“I last wrote to you from Sandy Point, when on the point of leaving for this place. It had been fully my intention to come by way of the east coast of Dawson Island, and thence through Gabriel Channel. From this course I was diverted by the sickness and low-spiritedness of our native Alaculoof passengers, who earnestly wished to be taken back to their own people at once, and not brought on here, of which event they were much in fear, or professed to be. In consequence, on leaving Sandy Point, on October 16, we steered southward to go direct to Barbara Channel, in deference to the earnest wishes of the natives. They had bad colds and sore throats. The strong head wind prevented our getting further than Freshwater Bay the first day. The next, the wind being strong and contrary, and very cold snowy weather, we could not get further than Bougainville Cove. Here we spent the next two days, the wind still being strong and contrary. Whilst here the natives went ashore with my son Lucas, apparently for a walk, leaving their spare bedding aboard. As the day wore on it became evident they had absconded. We were altogether taken by surprise, because they knew we were going purposely to their country to leave them there. Acwalisnan, our interpreter, went with them. He was a great favourite with everybody. On Monday the wind being moderate, though still cold and contrary, we rounded Cape Forward, and crossed over to Pedro Sound. A short distance west of the Cape we saw a fire on the mountain side, and soon saw our runaways, two of whom were on the shore, the other two up at the fire. In Pedro Sound we met a native family in a bark canoe. We had seen its members off the north end of Barbara Channel a short time before. We proceeded through Acwalisnan Channel, and came out into Dyneley Sound, which we crossed, and went through Allen Gardiner Passage direct to Duntz Island, where we anchored for the night. The next day it rained all day, and we saw no natives. By dark we reached Cuchaurelaf Island, at the north side of which we anchored for a few hours. The next day we started at 2.30 A.M., and, favoured by a gale, we hurried along at an average rate of over nine miles, and reached Ooshooia by 3 P.M. on October 21. Saw no signs of natives. Thus the only natives we saw this passage was the one family of three persons in Pedro Sound. At Ooshooia we found all well, and the ‘Comodoro Py’ at anchor.

VISIT OF DAWSON ISLANDERS.

“To our great surprise and pleasure we found a party of twelve fine men from Dawson Island and neighbourhood. They had come a few days before, having crossed over from Admiralty Sound to Lupatia, and thence here. These men are as much Ona as Alaculoof, both in language and appearance. In fact, Dataminils could speak with at least one of them in Ona, though he is a native of Spaniard Harbour; and with other Ooshcushtowan, from Londonderry Island in the west, could converse intelligibly, though with difficulty. Our old acquaintance Pedro, from Europe, was with them, and brought them here. They were well clad in new guanaco hides, and were well provided with good bows and arrows. They had spent the winter inland, between Admiralty Sound and Lupatia, with their families, living on guanaco. They spoke of the country as good, and abounding in guanaco, and their condition was robust, showing they had good nourishment. We hear they wish to come here to live, and purpose bringing their families here. They asked permission to do so; of course I freely assented. We gave them assistance in food during the week they spent here, and gave them presents of clothing and tools. They were kindly received by the natives here, who were much interested in them. At my suggestion, several of these accompanied them on their way back, but did not care to go more than two days' journey with them. I purpose shortly going to Lupatia to see where they are, and what can be done. We hear they are waiting there for transit across a large river with their families, which they cannot ford or swim, though the men do so bravely. Fred Hamaka was almost drowned in attempting it, and would have been had not one of these Dawsonians dived and brought him up. Fred mentioned one of them becoming perfectly intoxicated with tobacco, the fumes of which he swallowed according to native custom. No wonder we looked in vain for natives in Admiralty Sound in August last.

“The Dawsonians say they wish to live here at Ooshooia because they can do so without fear of being shot, which is not the case in their own country, and in Ona-land. No doubt this move of theirs will lead to a large influx of Ona natives to Ooshooia, *viâ* Lupatia. These we must receive, and do the best we can for them by such arrangements as shall make their life here happy and right.

“Thus, again, is an answer given us most providentially to our query, What shall we do for the Ona and the Alaculoof? Plainly both can be reached from Ooshooia by native agency, and both can readily come here. Mr. Lawrence was as kind as he was wise in his treatment of these interesting visitors. One of them was perfectly grey, yet he was hale and active, though evidently very old, for these natives grey very late in life. After doing necessary work at Ooshooia, where we found the natives numbered 96, viz., 31 men, 36 women, and 28 children, we left for my future station on Thursday, October 29th. We took a load of

building materials, and four men and their wives, who wished very much to live in those parts, they being from them. We arrived at Down East at 5.30 P.M. same day, and, with the new arrivals, found a company of fifty-eight natives. James Cooshi, whom I had left in charge, had done well with the work I had given him to do and get done. I brought them more provisions. We landed the materials, and after spending three days there very happily, we returned to-day here. Yesterday (Sunday) I held two native services out of doors, the weather having been very fine, and all the fifty-eight were present. I spoke to them with much desire to make them Christians worthy of the name, and I am sure they are the happier and better for the instruction given. My dear wife and two sons accompanied me. She was much gratified with the place and the people, and I am very hopeful of success. The natives here at Ooshooia are doing their best to get on with their own works, but work badly when employed by the Mission, or by private persons. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get work done.

“On account of having to meet the wants of our Argentine visitors as well as our own, I am compelled to send the ‘Allen Gardiner’ again to Sandy Point for provisions. We should have brought more than we did if it had not been for our native passengers. The ‘Allen Gardiner’ is to leave early on the 4th instant for Sandy Point, and I purpose, on her return, to take more building materials eastward to my station, beside a few animals, and purpose then beginning to put up our house. Also I then purpose taking across to Livia, for George Oococo, his few cattle. He has wisely determined to establish himself there. Also to the Lashawian natives established at Acamattoo, across channel, I purpose fulfilling my promise, and taking them at same time a few cattle. They are three families, and are deserving of encouragement. Having done these works, I purpose then sending the ‘Allen Gardiner’ direct to the Falklands. On our way eastward last Thursday we met the Argentine cutter ‘Patagones,’ from Station Road, coming here for provisions. Again, I have with sorrow to report the death of little Milly, in the Orphanage. She was received last year after the measles had passed, apparently in health. She shortly became very heavy and fat, and remained so, and in good spirits for some months, when she began to fail, and has now passed away. Other three girls are also ill there—Charlotte Lincoln, Adelaide Quisenasan, and Acamattoo. Charlotte is very scrofulous, even to deformity.

“Mrs. Hemming’s duties on account of this continued sickness are most trying, and I begin to think it would be wise to disband the children, at least for a time. The next two months will decide what to do. You know I apprised you of the state of the children, as regards health, just previous to Mrs. Hemming’s arrival, and the mortality does not surprise me, for it is occurring around, as well as at the Orphanage. I shall write to our Bishop on these subjects. Mrs. H., as regards dietary

and clothing, and every domestic care, is most praiseworthy and efficient. James Cooshi's wife has asked me to bring her young brother to her on my return, and I have promised her to do so. He is in the Orphanage, being the youngest boy there. He is far from strong, but is a most pleasing child.

“ We are now daily expecting the ‘ Villarino ’ with supplies for the Argentine service. ”

“ THOMAS BRIDGES. ”

Mr. Lawrence writes :—

“ Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, November 4, 1885. ”

“ With many thanks I acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter dated July 18th. We are very glad to hear that Bishop Stirling has probably arrived at the Falklands ; and if so, possibly we may have the pleasure of seeing him in a few months hence. During the past year we have often thought of the satisfaction it would give us if his lordship could spend a little time at Ooshooia ; even a short visit would be a season of refreshment to us, and very beneficial to our work among the natives. Our trials are as great now as they have been in the past, only of a different kind ; but though we have much evil to contend with, and many discouragements, there is something which gives us hope and comfort in the natives themselves. Only one of those who joined the Argentine service is retained in their employ, most of them, on expressing their wishes, were permitted to leave. For some time past the number of natives at Ooshooia has been gradually increasing. Many have visited the station from various parts, and have travelled long distances, but what is most remarkable, and also providential, that among them were some of the Alaculoo tribe, whom we had never seen before, with the exception of one, and he was the means of bringing some of the very people to us whom we were making special efforts to find. During Mr. Bridges' absence we have continued our daily services as usual. ”

“ I am often asked by many of the natives who can read for some books, and I have promised to send for them when I write to England. ”

“ J. LAWRENCE. ”



Our Missions to Seamen.

FROM Mr. Walker we have received the following interesting letters :—

“ Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
December 28, 1885. ”

“ I have the pleasure of laying before you the report for the close of the year 1885. This month has been a busy one, from the number of shipwrecked men that have been here. There have been three shipwrecked crews, with a total of fifty men ; and the crew of a whaleboat, six in

number. These latter were in pursuit of a whale, which drew them out of the track of their vessel, and they were for two days without food and water, and at last were picked up by a sailing vessel and brought here. On the 3rd of this month the crew of the ship 'Magician,' of Liverpool, with the captain, his wife, and three children, landed here, having been three days at sea in their boats. Their vessel had been in collision with the four-masted vessel 'Ben Douran,' of Glasgow, and had sunk. The latter vessel made for this port, and arrived here safely, although cut down close to the water's edge. This vessel remains here for repairs. The crew of the lost vessel were sent home in the Pacific Company's steamer 'Cotopaxi,' the captain and his family going later on. A subscription was started by your missionary on behalf of the captain and his family, who had lost all belonging to them, as it had gone down with the vessel, and they were consequently in straightened circumstances. The subscription amounted to 700 milreis, besides sundry gifts of clothing. In a letter which I received from the captain he desired me to express his thanks to the many kind friends who so kindly contributed to the fund. I take this opportunity of doing so on his behalf. I would also mention that the captain gave out of this amount certain sums to the mate, the carpenter, whose tools were lost and uninsured, and to the stewardess. A service was held in the boarding-house for these men; there were present 16, the absentees being Roman Catholics. Services have been held during the month on board the following vessels, viz. 'Genoa,' 'Charity,' 'Merle,' and 'Ben Douran.' The numbers present at these services were 59 in all, being 26 captains, and 33 men. These captains represent the following vessels:—'Genoa,' 'Charity,' 'Herbert,' 'C. Hall,' 'Wandrian,' 'Magician,' 'Mary Evans,' 'Merle,' 'Aurelie,' 'W. C. Noyes,' 'Blanche Currey,' 'Glenboyne,' 'Voyager,' 'Trust,' 'Jane Fairlie,' and 'Ben Douran.' Many of these have been three and four times to the services. In the interval between the departure of the Rev. F. Young and the arrival of the Rev. J. Midgley, your missionary conducted an evening service in the British Consular Chapel, making thus six services for the month.

"The hospital has been regularly visited, and the prison twice. Access to the hospital is freer now than at first, the Sisters allowing me to go in and out without hindrance, but of course on condition that no reading is distributed by me. Help has been given to some of the sailors on the beach, but carefully and judiciously. A parcel of reading and tracts has been received from the South American Missionary Society; a parcel of papers, British Workman, etc., from Reuben Hart, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia—to whom I have written expressing my thanks—papers and books, etc., from Mrs. Davies, Messrs Thomas, Fellows, Robinson, and Conolly. To all of these I desire to express my thanks, and to ask a continuance of like favours in the future; also to Mr. Howe, for a parcel of old clothing, books, etc., which are very acceptable for distribution to the distressed seamen.

“The year has been a trying one, in some respects, to the missionary, on account of sickness in the family, and the loss of a dear little one ; but it has also been encouraging, on account of the kindness and sympathy shown to him. I desire to thank all those who have thus encouraged us to go on in the work, and feel nerved for the work of the coming year. Our life is in God’s hands, and we look to Him for His blessing on the work among the seamen, feeling assured that our labour is not in vain in the Lord. Work such as this must be bread thrown on the waters ! The little time that we are in contact with these men, the many temptations on every hand to lead them astray, and the peculiarity of their calling, all these things are against us, so that it must be sowing in the prospect of finding the fruit ‘after many days.’ The temperance part of the work, an important part too, has been very encouraging ; not less than 43 pledges having been taken since May last. Many of these will doubtless break their pledges at the next port, yet a fair percentage will keep them, and thus a good work be done. I would also mention that the captains have invariably received me very kindly, and show their kindness in many ways. When their vessel has been placed at my disposal for service, they also send their boat to bring me off and to put me on shore again, thus saving the expense of boat-hire, and as a rule they invite me to dine with them. The services held have been of a plain, simple character, and the salvation of God, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, earnestly and simply told. Many of the sailors are poor illiterate men ; on the other hand, we find many intelligent intellectual men. Thus we have to preach so that the ignorant will understand, and that the intelligent man may have something that comes within his reach. And the Gospel of Christ suits both classes, and where truly received becomes the power of God to salvation to every one that believes it. Therefore ‘in the morning we sow the seed, and at even withhold not the hand, for we know not whether shall prosper, this or that, or whether they both alike shall be good.’ Thus we leave the results in God’s hands, and go forward.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

“*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, October 27, 1885.*”

“I herewith present the report of work for the month of October. The increase of shipping in the port gives a better return of numbers of vessels to which reading has been given, and of which many have been visited ; the total being twenty-eight vessels. Services have been held every Sunday ; the vessel on which the services were held being the ‘Fiery Cross.’ This vessel I have had five Sundays, four being in succession. The numbers present at the services were respectively 12, 24, 28, and 24, being a total of 88 for the four services. I have a very pleasing account of this ship from the manner in which the captain so kindly placed his vessel at my disposal Sunday after Sunday. In addition to this all on board the vessel took the blue ribbon pledge, from the captain down to the apprentices, ten in all. Thus there have been, with one other pledge, eleven taken during the month. The taking the

pledges gives an opportunity for pressing home more closely the 'better part.'

"I have visited the hospital regularly three times a week. There is, and has been, only one case of serious illness during the month. This one is an old beach-comber, whom I found lying by the road side, and took him to the hospital. On visiting him yesterday, I found him very low, and sinking fast. I have spoken to him very earnestly to look to Christ, and trust in Him, but he did not say much in reply. This, too, is another victim of 'drink.'

"During the month an English brig, the 'Acacia,' of Portmedway, N. S., entered with all on board sick with malarial fever. The captain, with his wife, little daughter, and the baby, were all very sick, and the poor baby died two hours after entering. As soon as the vessel dropped anchor I went on board, and stayed until they all came ashore in the evening for the hospital. Five of the crew went to the public hospital, and the captain and his family to a private hospital, the corpse of the baby being removed to the cemetery. The story, as told by the captain and his wife, is one of sad trouble and distress. The sickness was on board for forty days before they arrived here; the captain's wife was confined prematurely of a dead infant; before she was well she had to nurse her husband, who had lost his reason for a while, and to take care of her youngest child, also sick. For two or three days no reckonings were taken, and altogether it was a wonder how they ever arrived here at all. The captain and his wife are Roman Catholics, but they were very thankful when I arrived on board, and for my subsequent attention to their comfort. At their request, I went with the captain's wife to the burial of the infant.

"During the absence of the Rev. J. Midgley, I have officiated at evening service, and preached in the British Consular Chapel for the month. I also conducted a funeral service for the late Belgian Consul, who died on the 17th inst. This concludes the report for this month.

"P. J. R. WALKER."

RIO DE JANEIRO.

From Mr. Thos. Hooper, of Rio, we have the following cheering accounts:—

*"Seamen's Mission, 89, Rua da Misericordia, Rio de Janeiro,
December 1, 1885.*

"Mr. Harrison, being busy just at present, has requested me to forward monthly reports for October and November, 1885, which I herewith enclose. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of your welcome and cheering letter. I have also received the parcel of tracts all right. My health continues good; and, from what I can gather, health in this city is very good, but few cases of yellow fever having occurred. The people seem to dread the coming season, and are apprehensive of much sickness.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

“ *Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch, November 4, 1885.* ”

“ I have much pleasure in preparing this report for the month of October, 1885, it closing my labours for the first year in connection with the Mission, and I trust will compare favourably with the first report sent by me. Looking over the past year, I feel I have much to be thankful for. I have had much encouragement given to go on, much sympathy to the Mission has been shown in various ways. I have been well supplied with papers, books, tracts, and useful reading matter ; many kind friends giving liberally of their substance so that this work might extend. During the year which has passed I have visited the hospital frequently, having failed on two occasions only to visit throughout the year, and, as the men say I am the only one they get a chance to see or speak to, you may be sure I shall not stop away, except it is unavoidable. During the year the Mission and Reading-rooms have been fairly attractive, judging from the way the men make use of them ; the meetings on the whole have been well attended, taking the number of men on shore into consideration. Some of the men take great interest in the words of Life and Love, whilst others are utterly indifferent. I have taken many pledges of abstinence, some of which I have every reason to believe are being faithfully kept. Ship visiting goes on steadily, and, upon the whole, is regarded favourably.

“ During the past month I visited the following vessels—viz. : ‘ Anglo-America,’ ‘ Maori,’ ‘ Bacchus,’ ‘ Viking,’ ‘ E. A. Sanchez ’ (2), ‘ Dovenby Hall ’ (3), ‘ Cambay ’ (2), ‘ Poonah,’ ‘ Montgomeryshire,’ ‘ E. S. Powell,’ ‘ Merle,’ ‘ Flor d’Angra,’ ‘ Mark Twain ’ (2), ‘ Emilie Figlia ’ (3), ‘ Esther Roy,’ ‘ Clarence,’ ‘ King Cendric,’ ‘ King Coelrig,’ ‘ Prince Rudolph,’ ‘ Vendome,’ ‘ Charles Platt ’ (2), ‘ St. John,’ (2) ‘ Adelaide ’ (2), ‘ Finance,’ ‘ Serene,’ ‘ Bay of Funday,’ ‘ New Light,’ ‘ Union,’ ‘ Ashbrooke,’ and ‘ J. A. Morrell,’ making a total of 40 visits.

“ *Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch, December 1, 1885.* ”

“ The following is the report of Mission work done during month of November :

“ The hospital was visited regularly, and the men cheered by the visits of the Missionary. I notice a greater number of patients than usual, which I suppose must be attributed to the changeable weather.

“ The rooms have been fairly well attended, according to the number of men on shore ; some of the meetings having a good attendance, whilst others have been held at which one or two were present.

“ Changes are continually taking place among the beach-combers, one only of the number being left here that was here when I first took duty. I account for their disappearance in the following manner : some of them have died, and I am afraid not very hopefully ; others, seeing they cannot flourish as well as formerly, have shipped with captains, who kept them when they had them aboard ; others have wandered off through the country. I find there are always plenty of men ready to take their place

upon the beach, men running away from their ships, and, after a few days in a boarding-house, are thrown out upon the streets without clothes or money. As the liquor is very cheap, they soon acquire a taste for it ; it quickly obtains mastery over them and then——.

“The following vessels were visited and service held, papers, &c., distributed as occasion offered : ‘J. A. Borland’ (3), ‘Cambria’ (3), ‘Montgomeryshire’ (2), ‘Anglesey’ (2), ‘Bacchus’ (2), ‘Arctic’ (2), ‘Bowman B. Law’ (2), ‘Royal Arch,’ ‘O. Blanchard,’ ‘Reciprocity,’ ‘Canute,’ ‘Poonah,’ ‘J. Benham’ (2), ‘J. B. Rabel,’ ‘Callixene,’ ‘Albatross,’ ‘Nadia,’ ‘Ada L. White,’ ‘Maori,’ ‘Dovenby Hall,’ ‘Cambay,’ ‘Glad Tidings,’ ‘Clarence,’ ‘Shielma,’ ‘Mozart,’ ‘Bay of Funday,’ and ‘King Cendric.’

“A little incident, which is full of interest to me, and illustrates Hebrews xiii. 2, has lately been of great benefit and greatly encourages me to go on. The following is a brief outline of the incident: About three months ago a rough-looking individual visited me, he appeared to have had a very rough encounter with the world, and his countenance had many scars upon it. Upon entering into conversation with him, I found him a very intelligent man, well read and remarkably well versed in the Scriptures. He told me he had travelled over the greater portion of North and South America, but certainly the most irreligious country he had ever visited was Brazil, and as he had some very favourable opportunities of seeing the people in the interior of the country I think he had grounds for his opinion. He said he wanted to get away from the country, and as he was an old man I did what I could for him. As a mark of appreciation, I have just received a very handsome volume by post from London, entitled ‘Approaching End of the Age.’ This action on his part tells its own story.

The following is an extract from the *European Mail*, of January 25, 1886:—

“So far as the South American Missionary Society is concerned, it may certainly with truth be said that the year which has just closed leaves behind it ‘a bright record of something attempted, something done, towards illumining the dark places of South America.’ The Committee have been most indefatigable to promote the Missionary enterprise set on foot by the late Captain Allen Gardiner, and, owing to the wave of depression which seems to be passing over the entire world, they have had to meet with difficulties innumerable. They have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are appreciated, not only by Christian people in England, but by everyone interested in the welfare of South America, and we feel sure that the brave work commenced by the Gardiners, and carried on to-day by Bishop Stirling and his fellow-workers, will not be allowed to suffer during the current year.

Is South America a part of "all the World"?

OR

HOW SOUTH AMERICA WAS LOST AND IS FOUND.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, except South America."

Mrs. Faver was musing, and the words were uttered audibly.

Two young voices spoke simultaneously—"That isn't in the Bible, mother"—"Mama, is that the revised version?"

"No, my darlings, it is not in any version of the Bible; but some people seem to think it is."

It was the close of a happy Sabbath. Mr. Faver and his eldest daughter had gone to church. The second daughter was reading to the servants, the younger children had sung their hymns, been read to, and the little loving talk was ended, and somehow Mrs. Faver's mind wandered back to the subject it had again and again pondered over—"Go ye into all the world, except South America." Christians seem to think this, and do not support the Mission as they ought. Clergymen seem to think it, and don't arrange for its sermons and meetings, as they do for other Societies. Men who yearn to preach the Gospel to the heathen put South America out of their map. Even the honoured Church Missionary Society, whose work is based on that last command, "Go ye into all the world," &c., even that Society looks rather coldly on. True, the South American Missionary Society is a younger Society, but so much the more ought it to be fostered, and helped, and nourished, and allowed to share in the benefits of Christian love. The South American Missionary Society is helping to fulfil that legacy of service, but as yet only the outer crust of the great continent has been touched. In the interior there are tribes and tribes not yet reached. Does our Lord delay His coming? If so, why? May not one reason be that English Christians are not aroused to their responsibility as to South America? There, at least, are numbers to whom the Gospel has never been preached, and the end cannot come.

Mrs. Faver's thoughts were disturbed, and she took black and red ink, and wrote "South America" between "every creature,"—

e S v O e U r T y H c A r M e E a R t I u C r A e s A o L u L t h

T a H m E e W r O i R c L a D,

and she wondered how it would look if it was printed. The little girls looked at it, and spelt it over, when the door opened and the second daughter, Mary, came in. She smiled at her sisters' account of their mother's new text, looking at the letters thus mixed, and said:

"Well, mama, South America is literally in 'every creature,' and 'in all the world' there, and perhaps if we had it printed it might make some people think of it inwardly, and then, perhaps, that would make them give their money outwardly, to send the Gospel to the millions in South America inwardly."

Mrs. Faver thought it might possibly do good, but she wished to do something at once ; and, as Mary's holidays had just begun, and a year had elapsed since her South American Missionary district had been canvassed, Mrs. Faver said they would start next morning to try and get in some more money.

Does *anyone* like canvassing for money ? Not two in a thousand. But a good pleader for a religious society must have blotted out for ever the thought, " Do I like the work ?" and " despising the shame," " go forth without the camp bearing His reproach." Love, energy of mind and body, firmness of purpose, aptness to reply, bravery under failure, these are necessary qualities to make a successful canvasser.

Mrs. Faver knew this, and felt herself weak in every point. She would scrub a room rather than ask for money. Many lions were in the way on Monday morning. It was damp, and she was rheumatic. It was just after Christmas, and people wanted their money for balls, and parties, and presents. Visitors would be staying in the houses, and she would be counted an untimely intruder. " And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass," she replied to all these paltry hindrances, suggested by the great Lion, the Deceiver. She laid a stress upon " Abraham," and upon " early," and upon " saddled," and she said, " Abraham the father, his only son—he loved him so." God could not have given him a more painful duty to do, and he might have waited till the evening, or at least till the middle of the day, but he rose up *early*, and he did his own work—" he saddled his ass." The words of God are " better than wine." " The words that I speak unto you, they are Spirit, and they are Life "—what strength they impart !

Mrs. Faver found it so, and together she and Mary started on their round of visits. They left out one house where a Roman Catholic lived, and knocked at the next door. The lady received them kindly, and the object of their call was explained.

" O, yes," said the lady, " only last week some one called on me for this same Mission, and I gave them a subscription."

" Not for the South American Society, I think. I am the only collector for it in this part."

" Yes, for South America, and they gave me a very interesting account of some Mission there—the Congo, I think."

" O, that was for Africa. I ask for South America," said Mrs. Faver.

" South America ! I never heard of such a Missionary Society."

A small donation followed the explanation, and they left.

" I have heard that mistake before, Mary. Many have said they never heard of the South American Missionary Society, and in two or three instances South America is mistaken for Africa." Then, laughing, Mrs. Faver added : " This may account for it, Mary. In our geography books the order is Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, and I think we used to leave school soon after we had reached Africa, and South

America was very faintly impressed on the mind. Now geography is much more thoroughly taught. Mind you learn South America well, Mary, and put in all the Mission stations when you draw the map."

Another visit was paid to a fine spacious house. They were ushered into what was evidently the ball room. Mary slid along the bees-waxed floor, but Mrs. Faver felt cautious. Presently the lady of the house entered, and listened most kindly and courteously to the appeal. She took out of her purse two gold pieces, a sovereign and a half-sovereign. She looked at both separately, and seemed to be considering "which shall it be." A pang of disappointment crossed Mrs. Faver's mind as she received the *half-sovereign*, but there was cause for rejoicing also. This lady had been solicited twice by letter; this was the first time by personal interview, and perhaps the next time the sovereign may come. "It is little we have got, Mary, but we have been kindly received, which is not always the case. When I began to collect for the Church Missionary Society, in a district like this, but quite in another place, I had some curious interviews. One lady was an invalid, and liked me to tell her about the work of the Society, and always gave me something, but told me to put her down as 'a friend.' She liked to give quarterly. One day I went, and the door was opened by a gentleman, with a newspaper in his hand; hearing my errand, he was enraged, and said he would set his dog at me. Of course I got nothing that time; but I found out that he was her husband, and went abroad on business for weeks at a time, and it was only in his absence she dare admit me. She was sending her servant down in a hurry that morning to tell me not to come in, but her husband got to the door first. I was rather frightened after that visit, but did not give up, and altogether I used to collect in that district nearly £50 a year. Rather an amusing mistake brought me one subscription. I had gone in the dusk to call on a lady, and sent in my card, as I always did. She came into the room where I was, and touching my arm, led me to the window, and, scanning me very closely, said, 'You've come after the cook's place?' 'No, Mrs. A.," I said, rather nervously, 'I have come to ask you for a subscription to the Church Missionary Society. I am Miss B.' 'I beg your pardon. I was expecting a cook to come about my place, and I thought that card was from the lady who had sent her.' Mrs. A. was full of apologies, begged me to sit down, and gave me a subscription. I thought my father might be annoyed, but it was so amusing I could not help telling him, and he had a good laugh over it."

"I wish we could collect fifty pounds in this district for the South American Missionary Society," said Mary.

"Indeed I do," replied her mother. "It was not in *my* 'all the world' then, for I had hardly heard of it twenty-five years ago. We have not given up the Church Missionary Society, and never will, but I think South America needs being put firmly into 'all the world.' It needs to be understood plainly that it is a portion of the world in which

the Gospel ought to be preached. It has tens of thousands of souls in darkness, and who need salvation."

The success of that morning's work was small, but, at all events some heard of the South American Missionary Society who knew nothing of it before; and perhaps next time the houses may be visited with a better result.

Mrs. Faver came home, and when she was sitting quietly at work, she mused again. "The harvest is plenteous, the labourers are few." They *are* few in South America. Jesus does not say, "Pray for money." He says, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the Harvest to send forth labourers." I will do as He bids. I will ask Him to endue men with power and the Holy Ghost, who shall come forward and offer themselves for the yet untouched fields in South America.

The diary of dear Captain Allen Gardiner is a precious relic—the medal from the King of Italy is a golden honour—but these can only rouse interest, and, in many cases, only the wonder of a moment; but, dear reader, does the love of Christ constrain you? Revise your conduct by your Bible. Have you read the Saviour's command? Have you "respect," like David, "to all" His "commandments?" to His command in full? and do you see South America as part of "all the world"—aye, even a sixth part of it? This New Year, will you put it in *your* "all the world?" Will you include the Yaghans, the Onas, the Alaculoofs, the Paraguayans, &c., in "every creature," and the Spaniards? Will you send a donation to help those who are trying to help them?

Will you send a subscription? Above all, will you go as an earnest labourer into this part of the Lord's vineyard?

'Tis love that makes our cheerful feet,
In swift obedience move.

O, Lord, open the eyes of all Thy people to see their responsibility, and to include South America in "All the World." K. P.

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes as follows:—

"Chañaral, Chile, October 17, 1885.

"With this I send my return, balance sheet, etc., for the quarter ending October 15th. Our general average at church, notwithstanding the sickness always prevalent at this particular season of the year, has been very fair. Nothing has been done in the Bay. Not a single English vessel has visited this port since February, and the two last cargoes of English smelting coal came in

French ships. The coasting trade, too, has fallen off considerably. These are sure indications of the times, and as the price of copper seems to be going down at home we look forward to even less business being transacted in this export.

“The national festivities connected with the celebration of the anniversary of the Independence of this country occupied four days of last month, beginning on the 17th. This year the rejoicings, owing to the hard times, were carried on in a much reduced form; consequently, broken heads, black eyes, etc., were not so general as on former occasions.

“We held service on the 20th, despite the rain which fell in the afternoon. School work goes on fairly well. Lately I have attempted to indulge in some cricket with the boys; but you can imagine that it must be sport under difficulties in the desert. Some of the natives were at first very enthusiastic about learning what they called ‘*Cric-cric*’ (pronounced like creak-creak,) but when they discovered that a certain amount of work was attached to the game their zeal soon died out. They, like the Athenians of old, are always ready to take up a novelty, but long before they can be properly initiated into its mysteries they drop it.

“The sea has been unusually turbulent during the last fortnight. Several natives predicted a visitation in the shape of a tidal wave, but happily not much damage was done here. Corrals close to the sea were washed away. One poor man lost some little pigs and fowls in this way, I believe. We were often forcibly reminded of the tales of the ‘Wreckers,’ by seeing people lassoing pieces of timber floating here and there in the Bay. During this ‘*braveza del mar*’ Mr. and Mrs. Merwin and family passed on their way to the United States. Mr. Merwin has worked in Chile since 1866. At one time he preached in English, but latterly he gave his attention entirely to Spanish work, and gathered a large congregation of Chilian worshippers in Valparaiso. In conjunction with Dr. Trumbull, the Sheltering Home and the *Escuelar Popular* owe their existence to him. He edited the ‘*Alianza*’ newspaper (now ‘*El Heraldo*’) for many years.

“Personally I have received many tokens of friendship from both Mr. and Mrs. Merwin, and I can testify that he was one of the few in Valparaiso whose interest in the welfare of our Society was far from being lukewarm.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund.

List of Subscriptions received since December 20th, 1885.

WE have pleasure in publishing the sums that from time to time are subscribed to the Bishopric of the Falkland Islands

Endowment Fund, especially as the present Bishop of that See is also Superintendent of the Society's Missions. We do this to show the Society's hearty sympathy with a Fund which, though outside the lines of its work, has at present an obvious connection with it. The following is the list of subscriptions for the last month, forwarded to us by the Hon. Secretary, E. Harry Woods, Esq., of 9 Neville Terrace, South Kensington :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mark W. Collet, Esq. .	100	0	0	Wilson Noble, Esq. .	5	0	0
Isaac Braithwaite, Esq. .	25	0	0	J. M. Dean, Esq. .	5	0	0
Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B. .	5	0	0	Rev. Charles Evans .	2	0	0
G. W. Petter, Esq. .	5	0	0	Miss Keating .	2	0	0
				Mrs. Comyn .	0	10	0

January 20, 1886.

E. HARRY WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*



The Mission Fleet.

Extract the following from "Word and Work :"—

"In a paragraph notice of Mission ships in various parts of the globe, given in these pages a few weeks ago, the Mission steamer 'Allen Gardiner' was omitted. She belongs to the South American Mission Society, and is cruising in the Fuegian Archipelago. We are glad also to receive from the Secretary of the Moravian Mission (London auxiliary) the following interesting note on the list given ;—'We have no knowledge of the "John Brown," of the Mendi Mission, but most of the other names are familiar as those of vessels traversing wide oceans, rivers recently opened up, or newly-discovered lakes, on errands of mercy. The list is certainly incomplete without the barque "Harmony," of the Labrador Mission of the Moravians. The present "Harmony" is the fourth of the Society's vessels bearing that suitable name, and the ninth of the series of Missionary ships which, by God's good providence, have safely accomplished the perilous voyage ever since 1770. The present is, therefore, the one hundred and sixteenth annual voyage of the Society's vessel. The schooner "Herald," so indispensable to our Missionaries on the Muskito Coast, also fairly claims a place amongst the Mission fleet, to which we would add the steamer "Allen Gardiner," of the South American Missionary Society, the steamer "Henry Venn," of the Church Missionary

Society, on the Niger, and the "Henry Reed," of the Livingstone Inland Mission. The "Good News," of the London Missionary Society, is a steamer in use on Lake Tanganyika, and the "Mary," a Mission yacht, employed on the Fly River, New Guinea.'"

Provincial Proceedings.



IN place of the usual sketch of general work under the above heading, we insert a report of an interesting meeting held for our Society in Cambridge, which we trust may arouse a corresponding interest in the Sister University, with which our Bishop and many of our staff are connected.

MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

WE had a successful meeting in aid of the South American Missionary Society, at Ridley Hall, Cambridge, on the occasion of receiving the Annual Report of the Association, on Thursday, December 3rd, 1885. All were very much interested to hear what Messrs. Shimield and Aspinall, the deputation, had to say, especially as we learn a great deal about the operations of the Church Missionary Society in all parts of the globe, except South America. Mr. Shimield, after giving a general account of the extent of the Society's operations, dwelt more especially on his own past work in the province of Uruguay. It was refreshing to find such readiness on the part of the English settlers to have a Christian pastor amongst them, preaching the Gospel and administering to their spiritual wants. We rejoiced to hear that these scattered sheep, deprived as they are of means of grace, were listening to the good tidings of God's love. We were much grieved, however, to hear of the low condition of spirituality existing in the Roman Catholic Church of that province. After reminding us of the value of sowing the precious seed of the Word of God up and down that continent, Mr. Shimield appealed to Cambridge to send out men to this section of God's vineyard, which, he believed, was ripe for the harvest, for, alas! men and means were wanting. He summoned us to be loyal to our Master's call for work in South America, and he hoped that while the Holy Spirit was moving—as He had of late—the hearts of many at Cambridge to take increased interest in Missionary work, and in many cases to offer their services, the cause and needs of South America would appeal to the hearts of some present, and lead them to bear to her the glad tidings of the Gospel.

Mr. E. C. Aspinall then spoke for a short time, and made a very clear and earnest appeal for more help in the missionary field. He

alluded to the brave young missionaries Cambridge had sent into the field of late, and prayed that others might have the privilege of following their example.

Mr. Aspinall, as one of our own age, was sure to be popular amongst the men; and we shall not forget the young missionary servant who spent a day in our company.

Ridley Hall was glad to welcome Mr. Shimield, who was kind enough, previous to the meeting, to lead us in our daily prayer.

We have, at Ridley Hall, H. F. S. Adams, brother to the Society's chaplain at Rosario; and also, at Pembroke College, C. L. Gardiner, grandson of the Founder, and a hearty supporter.

PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects selected for Feb. 8th:—

1. That Mr. Bland's health and strength may be restored, and that he may be enabled to carry on successfully the arduous work at Panama.

2. That God may bless the recent visit of Bishop Stirling to Ooshooia, in cheering the hearts and sustaining the labours of the missionaries there, and in devising wise plans for the development of the Mission work.

3. That Mr. Adam's work at Rosario, and Mr. Robertson's and Mr. Dodd's at Chañaral and Lota, may go on and prosper under the Divine blessing.

4. May the right men, and adequate means, be supplied for the proposed mission to the Indians of Paraguay.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

THE SECRETARY begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following Packages for transmission to South America:—

FOR OOSHOOIA.—One box from Mrs. Hunt; 1 parcel from Captain Poulden; 1 bale from Mrs. Daniel; 1 box from St. John's, Kenilworth, Working Party, per Mrs. A. James; 1 parcel from Mrs. Skinner; 1 parcel from Miss Cotton; 1 parcel from Staplehurst Station; 1 parcel from Miss Couty; 1 package, Yahgan Text Cards, from Miss Winzer, per Mrs. Poulden.

FOR ALEXANDRA COLONY.—Three parcels, per Mrs. Percival.

FOR RIO.—Two parcels from British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

FOR VARIOUS STATIONS.—One parcel from Miss Clark.

FOR MRS. GYBBON SPILSBURY.—One parcel from Mrs. Poulden.

FOR ROSARIO.—One parcel from Church of England Temperance Society.





RIO DE JANEIRO.

From a Photograph taken from the summit of a mountain, showing Botafogo Bay and "The Sugar Loaf."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Bishop Stirling (<i>Dec. 16, 19.</i>) | Hooper, Mr. Thos. (<i>Jan. 2, 15.</i>) |
| Bishop of Jamaica (<i>Jan. 23.</i>) | |
| Allen, Rev. R. (<i>Jan. 12.</i>) | Mahony, Mr. H. (<i>Dec. 17, 19, 22.</i>) |
| Adams, Rev. G. (<i>Dec. 30, Jan. 21.</i>) | Robertson, Mr. J. S. (<i>Dec. 22.</i>) |
| Bland, Rev. D. W. (<i>Jan. 15.</i>) | Schzolberg, P. N. Esq. (<i>Jan. 5.</i>) |
| Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (<i>Dec. 17, Jan. 5.</i>) | Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (<i>Dec. 19, 22.</i>) |
| Cross, Rev. Dr. (<i>Jan. 26.</i>) | Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (<i>Jan. 13, 27.</i>) |
| Caley, Stuart A. Esq. (<i>Jan. 2, 15.</i>) | Wehrhahn & Co. (<i>Dec. 28.</i>) |
| Davies, Rev. Hugh (<i>Aug. 4.</i>) | Willis, Capt. (<i>Dec. 26.</i>) |
| Dodds, Rev. J. A. (<i>Nov. 26.</i>) | |
| Dominguez, Rev. J. (<i>Jan. 12.</i>) | |

BUSINESS.

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

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

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

The amount received for the financial year 1886 during the month of January was £194. 0s. 7d.

The total amount received from January 26, 1886, to February 25, 1886, for the financial year 1885, was £830. 6s. 3d.

The next meetings of the Finance Committee will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE latter letter from Bishop Stirling is dated from Lively Island, and its postscript from Stanley, whence the Bishop was to sail for Ooshooia on December 26 in the "Allen Gardiner," which had just reached Stanley. She was to call at Keppel with stores *en route* to Tierra del Fuégo.

The accounts received from Mr. Walker, of Pernambuco, and Mr. Hooper, of Rio, continue to cheer the hearts of our Committee. For good, solid work for Christ and His Kingdom done amongst our seamen is "true bread" cast upon the world of waters, and often found "after many days" by souls that "hunger and thirst after righteousness." How happy the reflection that the still small voice that speaks to the heart of the faithful Missionary in such a case becomes literally a "sound that is given out into all lands," and a "word" to "the ends of the world."

Mr. W. B. Grubb, who has been for many months in parochial and theological training, goes out (D.V.) to South America, March 16. His destination, in the first instance, will probably be Keppel Island.

The Committee have appointed Mr. E. C. Aspinall to the charge of the station at Ooshooia, under "the Principal of the Southern Mission," the Rev Thos. Bridges, who will shortly take up his residence for work amongst the Ona Tribe. The time for Mr. Aspinall's departure is not yet fixed. Mr. Aspinall's long and warm attachment to the Society, his aptitude for teaching and speaking, and his medical and surgical knowledge, warrant the Committee in the sanguine hope that his work may be fruitful in blessing at the Southern Mission.

The Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.) at the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on April 30th, at 2.30 P.M. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London has kindly consented to preside. Full particulars will be duly announced.

The Society's accounts for 1885 will be closed March 15th. The Secretary will therefore be obliged by the immediate payment of all moneys intended to be included in that year. The attention of collectors is earnestly requested to the financial note on page 29 of the Magazine for February 1886.

"Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."

JOHN vi. 12.

Bishop of the Falkland Islands.



Extract the following from his Lordship's last letter :—

“ Lively Island, December 16, 1885.

“ I brought up here in the ‘ Messenger ’ last evening, and hope to proceed to Stanley to-morrow at daybreak.

“ From Stanley to Keppel Island the journey took ten days some hours ; strong head winds, rising into full gales at times, and heavy seas causing us to run for shelter three or four times ; the ‘ Messenger’s ’ mainsail, too, carried away at a critical moment, but we had a small spare one, and eventually all turned out well.

“ At Keppel I found, with the exception of one native (Sampson), who is in a dying state, the little community well. The new native home house was not finished, but promises to be a fine building.

“ *Stanley, December 18.*—I only reached this last evening. I find the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ is not likely to be here before January. I think I shall go in the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ to Ooshooia, thence to Sandy Point, and possibly to the Chubut in her. I hope to be at Ooshooia at the end of January.

“ The news of Dr. Conder’s death has reached me ; a most valuable man has passed away.

“ *December 19.*—The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ has arrived. I have determined to start this day week for Ooshooia, *viâ* Keppel Island.

“ From Ooshooia I mean to return here.”

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund.

List of Subscriptions received since January 20th, 1886.

	£	s.	d.
From L. E. L.	200	0	0
Miss Gaster	25	0	0

Fuegian Mission.

TRIP TO LUPATIA.

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO LUPATIA IN QUEST OF A PARTY OF ALACULOOF AND ONA FAMILIES ENCAMPED THERE WAITING ASSISTANCE BY BOAT TO COME TO OOSHOOIA.

“On returning to Ooshooia after our recent trip in quest of the Alaculoof tribe on October 21st, it was very pleasant to us to find a party of twelve men of this tribe awaiting us at Ooshooia. They had come from Dawson’s Island and Admiralty Sound. These men told us they wished to live at Ooshooia, and asked permission to do so, which was readily granted. But they wanted help, as a large river, and an almost untraversable district lay between their camp and Ooshooia. They requested that their families should be brought across this river, and past this district by boat.

“Accordingly on the 5th November, the ‘Allen Gardiner’ being then ready to go to Punta Arenas for stores, we left Ooshooia for Lupatia.

“Captain Bustos had most kindly placed his services and vessel (the cutter ‘Patagones’) at my disposal, and Captain Mourglie, of the ‘Comodoro Py,’ lent us his fine boat for our difficult enterprise. Our plan was to anchor at the head of Lupatia, and thence by boat to enter the lake, and at the head of this lake to enter the river till we came to the Alaculoof camp. As the ‘Patagones’ was ready when the ‘Allen Gardiner’ started, we were towed right up to our anchorage in Lupatia by the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ which then left us, followed by our hearty cheers and good wishes. The weather was perfectly calm and fine. After breakfasting at noon, our party, consisting of Captain Bustos, the pilot, ‘Senr. Mesias,’ and an officer from Staten Island, my son Despard and myself, Fred Hamaca, and an Alaculoof man, who came into Ooshooia only the day before pressing the same request for help, and two fine Scotch sailors from the cutter, we proceeded to make, as we thought, some preliminary preparations for tomorrow’s attempt. First, we tried in three creeks to net some fish, but without success; some of us went shooting, and then we proceeded to enter the lake ‘Ucasiman,’ to see what it was like. But everything happening to be very favourable (the weather being fine, a light east wind right aft, and the tide high, and a spring tide as well), we entered the narrow and otherwise impassable entrance without risk or undue difficulty. Notwithstanding the favourable state of the lake and its approaches, as regards fulness of water, we had a good hour’s hard labour dragging the boat over the shallows. The officers were most forward in this arduous work, and got wet up to the top of their legs.

Having passed these shallows, the waters again contracted into a narrow, deep, and swift-flowing stream, by which we entered the lake. Having come so far, after such labours none of us were for going back, as the fine weather and favouring wind lured us on. So with a bright sun overhead and cheerful spirits, with a most verdant prospect around, we pulled up to the higher end of Ucasiman in quest of the river, which we made three futile attempts to discover, mistaking long-reaching inlets for the river. Finally we entered it, but tired with much rowing, and the current being strong, we landed; and now it became nearly evident to us all that, unprovided as we were, we must spend the night where we were. We found an old wigwam, where we made preparations for spending the night. We had no axe nor saw, no overcoats nor blankets; no kettle, pot, or stores of any kind, but the few ducks we had shot. With Fred and the Alaculoof I went off at once through the woods in quest of the native camp, where, shortly before sunset, we arrived. It was beautifully situated on a bold eminence overlooking the extensive morass below, through which the river flowed, which connects Ucasiman with a much larger lake in the interior. This eminence was crowned with a clump of fine evergreen beech trees, under the shelter of which the three native huts were built. We found about twenty natives in them, with some eight dogs. That day they had killed a guanaco. The general appearance of these people was pitiable because of the lack of thrift and industry; the disorder, dirt, and consequent discomfort, was very striking. Among the women I was very glad to recognise Pedro's wife, who had lived at Ooshooia with him for some six months three years ago.

“On our way to their camp I was much interested in the following ways. Our Alaculoof guide, who had been thought the chief of the party, who did not know a word of Yahgan, as we passed any objects worthy of remark failed not to stop and point them out to me, who followed him closely. Poor Fred Hamaca, troubled with bad boots, was far behind. The first object was a felled tree of large size. Knowing our interest in Pedro, he stopped to tell me Pedro had felled it. A little further on smoke from a burning camp was perceptible in the plain below. This he pointed out as coming from the native camp. Further on we came out on to a hill-top overlooking the plain. Here his eyes searched for and found an advanced party of five men, who were apparently on the look-out for us. He pointed them out to me. We went further on, and then, from a commanding position, he called out to them, and afterwards we went to meet them. He afterwards, when by drawing nearer he could plainly do so, indicated the position of their camp. The advance party of four men joined us, and a fine youth led the way. He again pointed out to me the direction and position of the camp, and when we came sufficiently near, he gave the women twice timely notice of our approach, lest they should be unduly taken by surprise. These

various incidents interested me greatly, as showing how thoroughly human these people are, and how very close to ourselves they are in all that is essential, though so different in what is purely incidental. Pedro's wife was evidently as pleased to see me as I was to see her. I shook her hand heartily. After a rest in their wigwams, where the best place was given us, I made them understand they must come to us early the next morning, when I would give them all the desired passage. They had only one bow among them, and very few arrows, having sold the rest at Ooshooia. I examined two of their stock bags made of guanaco skin, and the chief contents were as follows:—bundles of guanaco sinew for bowstrings and fish lines, &c., whalebones, bird-nooses, awls of bone and iron for basket making, and sewing of bags and buckets, &c., chippers of iron hoop, splitters formed of bone and pieces of iron; skin bags for oil and paints, and shells for mixing same; wood scrapings for sponges and towels; pieces of firestone, and bird-down for kindling fires. After these things we left them for the night, and at dusk, or rather dark, Fred and I reached our boat, and were ready for our supper on the already prepared ducks my son Despard had shot during the afternoon. These Captain Bustos distributed, and after drying and warming our feet and clothes, for we were wet with perspiration and the wet camp, we afterwards had broken rest through the night, getting up repeatedly to warm ourselves and to talk round the fire. The night was cold, and stormy and rainy, and the next day was breezy, dull and cold, with rain. At the appointed time the Alaculoofs began to arrive by ones and twos, and at length all had come. Our good boat was able to accommodate all, though we were rather too deep for the rough waters we had to pass. Without refreshment, and still cold, though some of us had paced about an hour previous to embarking to make ourselves warm, we embarked, and after a rough passage before the gale of some six miles, we landed our native party of twenty persons in a sheltered position, as the shallows and rapids further on rendered it impossible to proceed further with them. As yesterday, much time was spent wading and dragging the boat over the shallows, and we finally shot safely down the narrow gorge, where the rapids of yesterday at high water had now become a dangerous cascade, or series of waterfalls at low water. These we safely shot through, not unaware of the risk we ran. We again had to wade and draw the boat over extensive shallows, and at noon reached the cutter, tired, cold, and hungry, but otherwise none the worse for our trying experiences, which were borne by all with the greatest cheerfulness, which rendered our good success doubly successful. After a rest and breakfast the natives had made their way to the shore opposite the vessel, when Captain Bustos most kindly sent them something to eat. We could not possibly receive them in the cutter, and as they could now easily reach Ooshooia on foot, I did not offer them a passage, but had even to refuse their unreasonable request for one. So we left

them to come on at their own convenience, and before the fresh gale we hurried back to Ooshooia, where we anchored at 5.30 P.M. Had we not pushed on yesterday we should have returned to Ooshooia without accomplishing our object, for the weather of the next day would have rendered the passage of the lake impossible, with strong current, wind, and rain against us. It was also necessary for Captain Bustos to hasten his return to Staten Island, as the people there needed supplies.

“Before daylight on the 8th November the ‘Patagones’ left, and on the afternoon of the same day, on entering Charley Mateen’s, which is a small farm a mile to the south-west of our station, I was gratified to meet and welcome the Alaculoof party there a few minutes after their arrival.

“I have commended them to the interest and care of the Yahgans, who have kindly received them and lodged them. Mr. Lawrence, at his discretion, gives them assistance from the store, and we find them occupation when they desire it. Thus for two weeks I had four men of them working for me in my garden and other work with some Yahgans. I have proposed, as yet without result, that some of the Yahgans take some of them with them to see other parts, and to make canoes for themselves, that their wives may fish. For as yet they have no canoes, and there are none to be had, as the natives resident here have very few. This is a bad place for making canoes, because of the total absence from this district of the Wintersbark tree, with the split saplings of which they line and protect the inside of their canoes. No other wood will answer for this purpose. We are expecting others of their party to arrive from the north, and the Alaculoofs express no desire to return home. I purpose further connecting them with us by sending two or three of their boys to Keppel Island to school with seven Yahgan boys. I trust these plans may, with the Divine blessing, promote their best interests, and commend themselves to you as good.

“THOS. BRIDGES.”

Keppel Island.

CRANMER STATION.

THE following interesting letter has been received from Mrs. Burleigh:—

“*Sullivan House, Keppel Island,*

“*July 9, 1885.*

“For some few weeks past we have had Mrs. A. Fetton’s servant (a Fuegian girl) staying with us, while she is in Stanley, for a short time. We have been much interested in her, and shall be sorry when she will have to leave.

I have taken her regularly every morning with my own little girl for a short time, and have been much pleased and encouraged from time to time with her deep anxiety to hear of better things. I asked her the



other morning when it was that she first heard about Jesus ; and the following simple story she told me.

“ I was much struck and interested in the story, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps many readers of the Magazine might like to hear it. She said : ‘ When I was very small, all same your little girl, I see ship come to Yundahgia. All my people look very hard, by and by Bishop come on shore, and come up to my people and say : “ Do you know that I know a very good, kind, and strong man called Jesus Christ, and He lives up in Heaven, and He has sent me to tell you that He loves all this people so much that He died for them, and He wants you all to love Him ; but you must be good, for He can only love good people.” And then all my people sit down and Bishop pray. Then Bishop go to my uncle’s house (wigwam) to talk to him ; and then my uncle cook some guanaco, and Bishop eat, and say dat very good ; then he give away plenty of clothes, and he give me very small pair of boots, and say to me “ You must be a very good little girl,” and then say “ Good bye, I come again soon.” When Bishop gone, people all put on clothes and talk about Jesus Christ, and I see my mother get up and kneel down and pray, and then my people feel very happy.’ I was much affected, and could not help contrasting her past life with that of the present, and also, small as she must have been, how very deep was the impression that it had made on her young mind. She is about sixteen or seventeen now. I am sure that if kind friends at home could only see these poor people after they give up their evil ways and show a desire to live as Christians ought, they would feel much cheered. When I look at some of them sometimes, I cannot help recalling the young man spoken of in the Gospel, who was found ‘ sitting clothed and in his right mind.’ I hope you will excuse my writing, but I felt much interested, and thought that perhaps others might be equally so.

“ NELLIE BURLEIGH.”

Mr. Burleigh writes :— “ *Keppel Island, August 12, 1885.*

“ I received a few lines from Captain Willis, dated July 10, saying that he was holding on in the Straits, waiting for the Bishop, who was expected on the 18th. Doubtless ere this he has reached Ooshooia, and the future operations in Tierra del Fuégo under consideration. Truly we hope that something definite will be decided upon that will increase the temporal and spiritual advantages of these poor people, who, from all accounts, are in a *sad case*. It is reported that a party of the Ona have fired (with their bows and arrows) upon the new settlers in their country, and that their fire was returned by the rifle—I fear with deadly effect. I am afraid it will take a long time to make these poor people (who have been shamefully treated) peaceful ; but once they are influenced and kindly treated, I believe they would be found a noble and interesting community ; at least, I should judge so from the few I have seen. Certainly they are a fine race, and probably less degraded than the Yahgans, and, I believe, more healthy. You will be glad to hear that (though the weather

for the last few weeks has been very severe, and during the last fortnight intensely cold, with snow deep on the ground) we have had less sickness than I remember for some time. We have three invalids who are generally ailing, and are, I am afraid, slowly wearing away; still, they do their best, and help all they can:

“Your letter with kind words respecting my great loss in Leonard only reached me two days ago, having miscarried through our return to Keppel. Please accept my hearty thanks for your kind sympathy, which has helped me to trust all is well, and that I shall not fail to raise up others who may go and benefit their benighted countrymen. Allen Willis (Asupunofarijiz) is helpful, is certainly a tractable lad, and I hope will do well. There are others equally promising, but *the limited numbers here* preclude my having them continually at school.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

The Official Year-Book of the Church of England.*



OR a comprehensive summary of the whole Mission work of the Church, we can with great pleasure and confidence recommend our readers to peruse the pages of this important volume. The labours of our own Society for the past year are briefly recorded, there is not a single branch of the Mission field left unnoticed. One of the most valuable sections of the book is devoted to a collection of official reports from the Colonial Bishops, so that Churchmen are able to obtain the most reliable information upon the subject of Church extension in the Colonies. The statements of Church progress at home are most remarkable, and such as to encourage us all to believe that God will never suffer the spoiler's hand to fall upon a Church which, in spite of much weakness and many drawbacks, is doing so much to regenerate Society and to serve the highest interests of the nation. It is impossible in a short paragraph like this to attempt to review this volume, but we would most heartily commend it, and urge upon all the duty of making themselves acquainted with the facts which it records. We know of nothing so likely to remove common prejudices and misunderstanding about the work of the Church than a very wide circulation of this extraordinary witness to the vitality and zeal of the Church in this age. We may add that the volume is issued under the authority of a Committee of Churchmen, Lay and Clerical, and is edited by the Rev. Frederick Burnside, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Hertford, to whom all communications should be made.

* Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 3s.

Patagonia.

CHUBUT COLONY.



EXTRACTS from the Rev. Hugh Davies' Diary:—

“*Bryn y Neuadd, Upper Valley, Colonia del Chubut, Patagonia, viâ Buenos Ayres, South America, August 4, 1885.*”

“*Saturday, April 25th.*—Started for Lower Valley, forded the river, which was very high; called to see several people on my way down during my ride of six hours. Reached Drofa Gabbage about 5 P.M.

“*Wednesday, May 6th.*—Called to see J——, who is lying in a precarious state through drinking and fighting. Drink is a great curse of this colony, it being sold over-proof, especially ‘*Agua Corienta*,’ spirits of wine.

“*May 31st, 1885, Sunday.*—Communion Service at Bryn y Neuadd, 11 A.M.; present, 21; communicated, 8. Service at Lle Cul, 2.30 P.M.; present, 13. Evening Service at Bryn Eglwys (formerly known as Mr. William Evans’, Batch), 6 P.M.; present, 23.

“*Sunday, June 7th.*—Morning Service at Bryn y Neuadd, 10.30 A.M.; present, 19. Litany at 2.30 P.M.; 19 present; and Evening Service, 6 P.M.; present, 19. Although far from being well, was given grace and strength to officiate.

“*Sunday, 28th.*—Service at Bryn y Neuadd, 10.30 A.M.; present, 23. Communion, 7 partook. Had singing practice at 5 P.M. Service at 6 P.M., at Bryn y Neuadd; present, 31.

“*Monday, 6th.*—Called at several farm-houses on my way to Geimon to attend municipal election meeting.

“*Friday, 10th.*—Called upon few families. Had a pleasant talk with Mr. Robert Roberts as to how best we could co-operate in spiritual work. He is a C. M. deacon.

“*Saturday, 11th.*—Raining heavily; horses wandering to camp owing to storm.

“*Monday, 13th.*—I had to study and convert the Spanish law into English respecting municipal election.

PATAGONE.

The following are extracts from the Rev. Dr. Humble’s Diary:—

“*Friday, May 8th.*—I visited the family of a Danish engineer, and took them some German illustrated papers. I visited also another Danish family, where I am attending the daughter.

“*Sunday, 17th.*—Had Divine service; but few present, probably

because the weather looked like rain. The 'Villarino' steamer arrived from Buenos Ayres; no news as yet. Four new governors are expected in her for the following territories: Neuquan, near the Andes, Chuput, Santa Cruz, and Tierra del Fuégo.

"*Tuesday, 19th.*—A number of Germans have arrived in the steamer—about a hundred, I am told—to form a new colony high up the river. As they are staying on the north side, I have not seen them.

"*Friday, 22nd.*—The diligence arrived from Bahia Blanca last night. The governors of Chuput and Neuquan have arrived in it. Neuquan is a new territory near the Andes, where it is proposed to put a German colony, and some hundred Germans are now waiting in Patagonia to get up the river.

"*Whit-Sunday, 24th.*—I was pleased to see a good congregation, consisting principally of English and Danes. I preached a sermon on the Holy Spirit, suitable for Whit-Sunday. Some of the congregation came into the house after service.

"*Thursday, 28th.*—An Indian of gigantic stature came to the dispensary. I think he could not have been much under seven feet high.

"*Thursday, June 18th.*—Considerable excitement exists on the north side of the river. A small faction has lately given much trouble to the authorities, and committed some illegal acts. A few days ago an order came from Buenos Ayres to apprehend the four ringleaders and send them to Buenos Ayres. Two escaped to the other side of the river, and two were captured, put in irons, and sent away in the diligence. A few miles out of the town the diligence was attacked by the friends of the prisoners, and they were forcibly rescued and brought back to the town.

"*Saturday, 27th.*—I have just had the late Mrs. Stirling's tomb repaired. I think it will need no more repairing for many years to come.

"*Monday, July 6th.*—Our son was enrolled to-day in the National Guard. This is obligatory on all young men born in this country, but it is not probable that he will have to serve.

"*Thursday, 16th.*—There were great doings on the other side of the river, it being the anniversary of Carmen, the patron saint of the town. I received a letter from the Secretary of an Italian Benevolent Society requesting me to attend the sick members who live on this side of the river.

"*Monday, 20th.*—A gentleman of the name of Guinness called here. He is a son of a banker in Dublin, and a cousin of the well-known Rev. Grattan Guinness. I was sent for after dark to see a young woman who, in a fit of temporary insanity, had thrown herself down a well. Happily she was got out alive.

"*Tuesday, August 4th.*—The Romish Bishop was going about the town collecting subscriptions for rebuilding the church, which was burnt down about a year ago. A Danish carpenter called here, and requested me to publish the banns of marriage to a young woman, also a Dane.

“*Friday, 7th.*—I received a telegram from up the river informing me that some members of a Welsh family there have been made prisoners, and requesting my intervention in the matter. I sent a telegram to a small town up the river respecting the affair, and advised them to communicate with the English Consul.”

Our Missions to Seamen.

RIO DE JANEIRO.



FROM Mr. Thos. Hooper, of Rio, we have the following accounts:—

“*Rio Seamen’s Mission,*
“*January 2, 1886.*”

“The following is the report of work done by Mission during month of December 1885.

“The Missionary’s visits to the hospital were regular, and he has been enabled to carry comfort to the suffering in more than one instance. During the past month many have been taken to their last home; some prepared, whilst others appeared utterly indifferent, they having lost all interest in life, its hopes and fears, and in their last strait would not listen to the voice of the Saviour.

“The rooms have upon the whole been well attended, much interest being taken in the services by the men, one of whom, a Roman Catholic, has been heard to say that, although he had been sailing in and out of Rio for twenty-two years, he had never before seen or heard the like, and he certainly would go and hear some more. Upon the last night of the year I held a special service, which was well attended, the men being reluctant to leave at its close.

“Assistance has been rendered to those in distress when possible, and it is hoped that more than one has expressed heartfelt gratitude for the help in time of need.

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

“*January 15, 1886.*”

“Many thanks for your kind wishes expressed in your welcome letter, and I am happy to say that I have been enabled to start the New Year under very favourable circumstances. I gathered a goodly number together on the last night of 1885, and commenced the New Year’s first evening with praise and prayer, and I rejoice to say the men entered very heartily into the service. I have since then made the acquaintance of a Norwegian captain, who is very zealous in the cause, holding services in Norwegian, and doing much good among his brother captains. I had the opportunity of addressing about seventy last Sunday afternoon, and God blessed the Word. By-the-bye, I must not forget to say that I believe

the Norwegian captains are making arrangements to get a Norwegian Missionary to work amongst the seamen of this port. I trust they will succeed, for there is plenty of room, there being a large number of Scandinavian seamen at this port, with but scant opportunity of receiving spiritual instruction. Of course I make no difference between men when I go on board ship, or when they come to the Mission Room, but there are a great number of Scandinavian vessels never visited at this port. I do not think I have anything further to add, only that I find this work a capital school for teaching patience, and I trust I profit by the lessons taught.

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

Mr. Walker writes:—

“*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, November 27, 1885.*”

“I have much pleasure in presenting the report of another month’s work here. During the month reading has been given to thirty-two vessels. Some of these were German, some Norwegian and Dutch, and were supplied with tracts and gospels in their own languages. Services have been held each Sunday, but have not been so well attended as last month. The vessels upon which services were held were the ‘Iron Queen,’ ‘Vanguard,’ and ‘Herbert C. Hall,’ and the total present at the services was twelve captains and thirty men. On the 20th of this month a wrecked crew of five men came here from Macão, and on the following day another wrecked crew of seventeen men from Parahyba. To these men I gave a liberal supply of tracts, and reading and gospels, in different languages, one being Chinese. On the Sunday following their arrival I held a service for them in the boarding-house. There were fifteen present, and they sat very attentively throughout the service. After the service was over I invited those who wished to sign the abstinence pledge to come forward and do so. One old man, a Chinaman, came and took the pledge. I do not suppose there are many such in the Blue Ribbon Army. With a few other sailors on shore there are about thirty men on the beach. They are keeping fairly steady, and many of them will be shipped and away in a few days more. I have visited the hospital three times a week. One case, rather serious, gave opportunity for plain dealing. This man has had a Testament given him, and seems repentant, and is, I believe, earnestly seeking salvation. The Private Hospital has had three inmates. One of these is a captain, who is paralysed in the legs. He and the others were supplied with reading, and visited every other evening. Another captain, accidentally wounded with a shot from a revolver, has also been visited and supplied with reading.

“I had the pleasure of procuring a passage for a young man who had been here some time. He is said to have claimed to be related to an English lord, and was known here as Lord M——. He was evidently well educated, and spoke French and German well. When I arrived here he appeared to be in good circumstances, and was well dressed, but he gradually came down until he was barefooted and hungry. I helped him

a few times with small sums of money, and a pair or two of old boots. I spoke to a captain for him, and procured him a passage to Buenos Ayres, where I trust he will do well. Friends here have kindly given old magazines and newspapers, and cast-off clothing. I shall be glad if your Committee could send me a further and larger supply of tracts. The last parcel sent had many Russ-Finn tracts, for which there is but small demand, most of the Finns reading Norwegian. I should also like to have some old 'Leisure Hour,' 'Quiver,' or 'Sunday at Home,' and a couple of dozen of Sankey's Hymn Books. "P. J. R. WALKER."

Panama.



WE have been much cheered, and our anxiety much relieved, by the following account from the Rev. D. W. Bland:—

“British Consulate, Panama,

“January 15, 1886.

“At the commencement of the quarter—as I have already informed you—the outlook was very unpromising; the attendance at services grew thinner each Sunday; the collections, &c., sank low; the interest of former friends seemed waning; and my health appeared to be threatening the necessity of my speedily leaving the Isthmus. This state of things continued until about the middle of December, when a new tide set in, which, I am glad to say, has continued, and now shows no signs of an ebb.

“We have had 37 services—exclusive of singing meetings—during the quarter, of which one was given by Chaplain Lewis, of the United States man-of-war 'Hartford,' on the 18th October. His duties on board ship preventing him taking a morning service, we arranged that he should preach at 2.30 P.M., and public announcement was made. The congregation was very poor, but the service was a very nice one, rendered so by Mr. Lewis's impressive sermon from the Gospel of the day, Matt. xxii. 1. In connection with this I must mention that I have received the heartiest sympathy in my work from the officers of the U.S.S. 'Hartford' and 'Mohican,' among whom there was one, Lieutenant Cresap, who had met with Bishop Stirling. The ships are gone South, and it is just possible that Mr. Cresap may again meet with his lordship, and give him some account of our progress here.

“We had two services on Christmas Day, at 5 A.M. and again at 12 noon; and a service from 10.30 P.M. to midnight on the 31st December. The interest in these services was very gratifying. On Christmas Eve a cartload of leaves, &c., was supplied gratuitously by a lady-member of the congregation, who, assisted by a good many busy hands, taste-

fully decorated the room. At five o'clock next morning we had an exceedingly good congregation, although the weather was very unfavourable. We sang 'Christians Awake,' and 'Hark! the Herald Angels,' &c., and the heartiness was startling. This service was very highly appreciated, and, through its novelty in Panama, very striking to many. The service at noon was attended by a smaller congregation, a good many being kept away by their duties. On 'Watch-night' the Mission room was crowded—every seat occupied, the balconies and passages almost impassable—by as well-behaved a congregation as I have ever seen on such occasions. We opened with a hymn, read the Litany, and passed the time in reading, prayer, address, up to five minutes before midnight; then the congregation knelt in silent prayer until the hour, when rising, we sang 'All people that on earth,' &c. A very impressive service, one likely to live in the memory of many for some time to come. These services seem to have carried their impression into the new year, for the congregations continue large, quite filling the room.

"I made no attempt at a Sunday-school during the quarter, as I did not feel myself physically equal to the task. A beginning, however, was made on the first Sunday of this year, and the attendance of an average of thirty for two Sundays gives very great encouragement. At present this branch of our work is unsystematic for want of books, &c., and I would be glad to receive any help in the form of books, papers, &c., that will aid both teachers and scholars.

"A day-school would be a success, and I would ere this have started one had I been successful in obtaining a proper room in a right quarter—the lower part of the town, close to the railway station, where most of the Jamaican families are congregated, whose children are running wild, and growing up deficient of any knowledge except that of vice. It is, however, very difficult to get a place except at a ruinous rental. There is a spot of land for sale in this quarter, where there is a fine site for a school-house and mission-room, but the price (2,000 dols.) is high. Add to this the cost of a building, and about £2,000 would be required. This is a large sum; and yet, considering the heavy rental of 960 dols. a year, I am of opinion that it would be best to acquire our own property in the city. The outlay would soon be repaid; and, moreover, the possession would give the Society a permanent hold here. The cash account shows an unexpected balance of 440.19 dols. to our credit; 140.50 dols. to Chaplaincy Fund, and 299.69 dols. to General Expenses. This balance assures me that there will be no difficulty in raising the stipend of a schoolmaster and catechist, who diligently applies himself to his duties, and in meeting other expenses.

"I have commenced the registration of church members. The number will be greatly increased this quarter, as there are some attending these services who have been making inquiry, and who, I am in hopes, will finally attach themselves to the Mission. Members are requested to pay their subscriptions to me personally, so that I am brought

in contact with them at least once a month. In course of time we will require some communion plate; and I would be glad to have a catalogue of prices, so as to select something within the reach of the funds of the Mission.

“I have paid one visit during the quarter to Culebra. I have again called on the Director-General of the Canal Company on the hospital question, but without any good results. The promise was made of having all difficulties—which are purely ecclesiastical—removed; but this promise has borne no fruit. M. Lesseps is soon to be here, and on his arrival I will renew my efforts.

“I have to thank you for the case of tracts, almanacks, &c., and the machine. The tracts are exceedingly useful, and I have almost got through the lot, together with some sent me by a lady friend in Edinburgh. The monthly magazines are very much appreciated. The cards of ‘Morning and Evening Prayer’ are very useful, also Sir Matthew Hale’s Maxim. I have distributed the former to the Sunday-school children and the latter to the congregation generally, to be pasted up in their homes. I am only sorry their number was so small. The machine at first acted on one like a charm. The effect, however, does not appear to be permanent, as, on discontinuing its use for a few days, the pain returns. This affection makes me feel at times very feverish and fatigued, and last month I could hardly go through with my duties. I am, however, feeling a little stronger now. Your telegram, so expressive of sympathy, reached me safely, and I am sending it on to the Bishop. At the same time the Mission has become too important to be left without a clergyman, and I do not see how I can go away unless some one from Jamaica will exchange for a short time. Mr. Kerr can give me no assistance. I am writing Bishop Nuttall, suggesting an exchange. If it be not possible, I will remain at my post until compelled to cease from work. Whenever this may occur, I will act on the spirit of the telegram.

“DAVID WALTER BLAND.”

SALES OF WORK.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.—Miss Gaster, assisted by Miss Heathcote, proposes (D.V.) to hold a SALE OF WORK, for the South American Mission, early in the month of May, and hopes that those friends who have contributed so handsomely on former occasions will continue their aid to this work.

CLIFTON AND BRISTOL.—A SALE OF WORK, will (D.V.) be held early in June for the Society. Contributions of fancy and useful articles will be thankfully received by Mrs. Bird, Woodcot Villas, Tyndalls Park.

Death of Admiral Morshead.

THE friends of our Society will be sorry to hear of the death of Admiral Morshead, C.B., which took place at Plymouth on February 18, and has caused great regret to many. The gallant Admiral retired from the navy some sixteen years ago, after having seen a good deal of active service, and from that time up to within a short period of his death he took a warm interest in many public movements in Plymouth and the neighbourhood. Admiral Morshead, who had reached the ripe old age of seventy-five years, entered the navy as a cadet so far back as September 1823, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant just nine years later. After many and distinguished services in China, he was placed on the retired list, and in July 1875 he attained to the full rank of admiral. He was a member of an old Devonshire family, and during his long residence at Plymouth he took an active part in many matters of public interest, in which his extensive knowledge and intimate acquaintance with naval matters and those connected with the service made his presence and assistance in carrying out the objects in view of great practical value.

His name will ever be prominent in the annals of our Society as intimately associated with the discovery of the bodies of Captain Allen Gardiner and his brave companions ; while his brief but interesting speech at our last Annual Meeting will be long remembered in connection with the tragic events that marked the early history of our Mission. His part is thus described in "The Story of Allen Gardiner" :—

"While this terrible news was on its way to England, H.M.S. 'Dido,' under Captain Morshead, left the Falklands on January 6, 1852, and arrived at Banner Cove on the 19th. They sought in vain for the bottles under the direction posts, these having been

removed by Captain Smyley. But the sentences painted on the rocks remained, and induced them to go to Spaniard Harbour. Captain Morshead writes : ‘ Our notice was first attracted by a boat lying upon the beach about a mile and a half inside of Cape Kinnaird : it was blowing very fresh from the south, and the ship rode uneasily at her anchor. I instantly sent Lieutenant Pigott and Mr. Roberts to reconnoitre and return immediately, as I was anxious to get the ship to sea again in safety for the night : they returned shortly, bringing some books and papers, having discovered the bodies of Captain Gardiner and Mr. Maidment unburied. . . . On one of the papers was written legibly, but without a date, “ If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half you will find us in the other boat hauled up in the mouth of a river at the head of the harbour on the south side. Delay not, we are starving.” At this sad intelligence it was impossible to leave that night, though the weather looked very threatening. . . . I landed early next morning, January 22, and visited the spot where Captain Gardiner and his comrade were lying, and then went to the head of the harbour with Lieutenant Gausson, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Evans. We found there the wreck of a boat, with part of her gear and stores, with quantities of clothing, with the remains of two bodies, which I conclude to be Mr. Williams (surgeon) and John Pearce (Cornish fisherman), as the papers clearly show the death and burial of all the rest of the mission party. The two boats were thus about a mile and a half apart. Near the one where Captain Gardiner was lying was a large cavern, called by him “ Pioneer Cavern,” where they kept their stores and occasionally slept, and in that cavern Mr. Maidment’s body was found. . . . Captain Gardiner’s body was lying beside the boat, which apparently he had left, and, being too weak to climb into it again, had died by the side of it. We were directed to the cavern by a hand painted on the rocks, with Ps. lxii. 5-8 under it.

“ Their remains were collected together and buried close to the spot, and the funeral service read by Lieutenant Underwood ; a small inscription was placed on the rock near his own text ; the colours of boats and ships struck half-mast, and three volleys of musketry were the only tribute of respect I could pay to this lofty-minded man and his devoted companions, who have perished in the cause of the Gospel for the want of timely supplies, and before noon the “ Dido ” was proceeding safely on her voyage. . . . I will offer no opinion upon the missionary labour of Captain Gardiner and the party, beyond its being marked by an earnestness and devotion to the cause. But, as a brother officer, I beg to

record my admiration of his conduct in the moment of peril and danger, and his energy and resources entitle him to high professional credit. At one time I find him surrounded by hostile natives and dreading an attack, yet forbearing to fire, and the savages awed and subdued by the solemnity of his party kneeling down in prayer. At another, having failed to heave off his boat when on the rocks, he digs a channel under her, and diverts a fresh water stream into it ; and I find him making an anchor, by filling an old bread cask with stones, heading it up, and securing wooden crosses over the heads with chains.' ”

Speaking at our last Annual Meeting, 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 strewn 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 62nd Psalm. These words were prophetic, for they had been perfectly carried out.

The Committee desire to express their deep regret at the death of so old, so warm, and so distinguished a member of the Society.



The Lasting New Year's Home.

(Original)

BY W. PARKER SNOW IN HIS 69TH YEAR, AND NEARING
HIS FINAL RESTING PLACE.

Why man should ever be
 to man a slave ;
Instead of standing up
 erect and brave.
Would be, to me, unjust,
 a thing unwise ;
Did I not know that all
 earth's mysteries
Point to a perfect world ;
 beyond the skies,
And one which to our hearts
 true bliss supplies.

For, yonder, far above,
 and yonder bright,
Are realms of endless love
 and glorious light ;
Whence, well refin'd from all
 of doubt and fear,—
God's Holy Spirit comes
 HIS OWN to cheer ;
And bids the stricken soul,
 drive sin away ;
And trust in Christ's blest Home
 for good and aye.

Bexley Heath,
January 1836.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



SINCE our last report in the January issue, sermons have been preached at St. Magnus, London Bridge, by Rev. Compton Reade, Rev. A. J. McCaul, Vicar; at St. Stephen's, Upton Park, by Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rev. G. Trousdale, Vicar; and at St. Matthew's, Ealing Common, by Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rev. H. C. Douglas, Vicar. At the last mentioned Church the sum of fifteen guineas was collected. It is most encouraging to note that these are new, and we have reason to believe, promising openings for the South American Missionary Society.

Mr. F. Ponder has had kind receptions, and held successful meetings in the following parishes:—Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill; St. Mark's, Victoria Park; St. Stephen's, Upton Park; St. Jude's, Brixton; St. Andrew's Mission, Bermondsey; St. Saviour's, Brixton Rise; and St. Stephen's, Canonbury. In each case the audiences—which were mostly composed of strangers to our work—were greatly impressed by our wonderful story, and much interested by our beautiful slides. The result of the lecture at St. Stephen's, Canonbury, deserves special reference. The times are said to be hard; the neighbourhood would not be deemed wealthy; the weather was most uninviting, and we were quite unknown; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the total proceeds of the meeting amounted to nearly £12. The Society is much indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. F. H. Nicholls, for his personal interest, to which, under God, we must attribute this exceptional success.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson delivered an address on Mission Work, and took part in a meeting for prayer and praise in connection with Missions, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Aldersgate Street, on January 21. He also addressed the Curzon Chapel South American Missionary Association, and presided at a crowded meeting of the Church of England Young Men's Society on the 17th ultimo, when Mr. Frank Ponder delivered a lecture on the Society's work. Mr. Simpson was supported in the chair on this occasion by Sir W. Charley, Q.C., Common Serjeant (a warm friend of our Society and a Member of our Committee), and also by the Rev. H. W. Reynolds, Vicar of St. Thomas, Camden Town.

Provincial Proceedings.



SINCE our last general notice on the above subject appeared, a good many places have given us either sermons or meetings, in some cases both. In a few instances, the "simultaneous meetings" of the Church Missionary Society have stood in our way, but it is to be hoped that, in the long run, all missionary work may profit by those remarkable gatherings. They were set on foot, as our readers know, not so much to give information about, or raise funds for, the one Society, as to stir up a truer and deeper sense of our responsibilities to the heathen world, and to draw forth energies which have

lain too long dormant. Our earnest prayer must be that these gatherings, estimated at 1,000, may yield an abundant harvest during the current year, in an increase of interest in all mission fields. Turning to our own Society's deputation work for the past few weeks, we notice that in the Southern District sermons have been preached at St. John's, Weymouth, Blandford, Letherhead, Fisherton, Durweston and Bryanston, Monkton Combe, Higham, St. Nicholas, Rochester, St. James's, Dover, Trowbridge Parish Church, St. George's, Brighton, Goring, and St. John's, Wimborne. Of these Letherhead and Trowbridge were undertaken by the respective incumbents, Weymouth by our Eastern Secretary, Monkton Combe by the Rev. C. G. Acworth. Meetings have been held at Merton Abbey, Combe Down, Stourpaine, Durweston, Dover, Clyffe-at-Hoo, Brighton, Welling, Goring, Norbiton, St. Paul's, Forest Hill, Wimborne, and Corfe Mullen. At most of these the magic lantern was used, and gave great satisfaction.

We are glad to be able to mention that Mrs. Ponder, of 12 Avenue Terrace, Eastbourne, has kindly undertaken to act as our Hon. Secretary, in succession to Mrs. Juxon Jones.

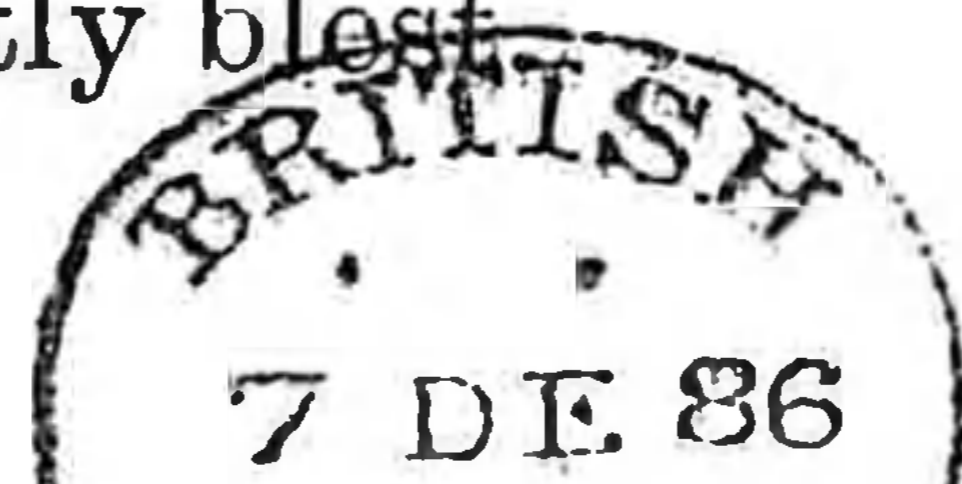
In the Midland District a sermon was preached in Lichfield Cathedral by the Dean, and magic lantern lectures given at Walsgrave, Coventry, and Newcastle-under-Lyme, by Mr. Farmer. Of Walsgrave, Mr. Farmer writes that the meeting was a crowded one, and the collection twice as large as the Vicar expected. In the North the best meeting in January seems to have been that held at Weaverham. It is encouraging to see that our former Association Secretaries, Revs. A. Scott and G. Reed, have both assisted our Society by lecturing on our behalf, the former at Pateley Bridge, Wilsill, and Hampsthwaite, the latter at Corbridge. We welcome all such help from former members of our staff.

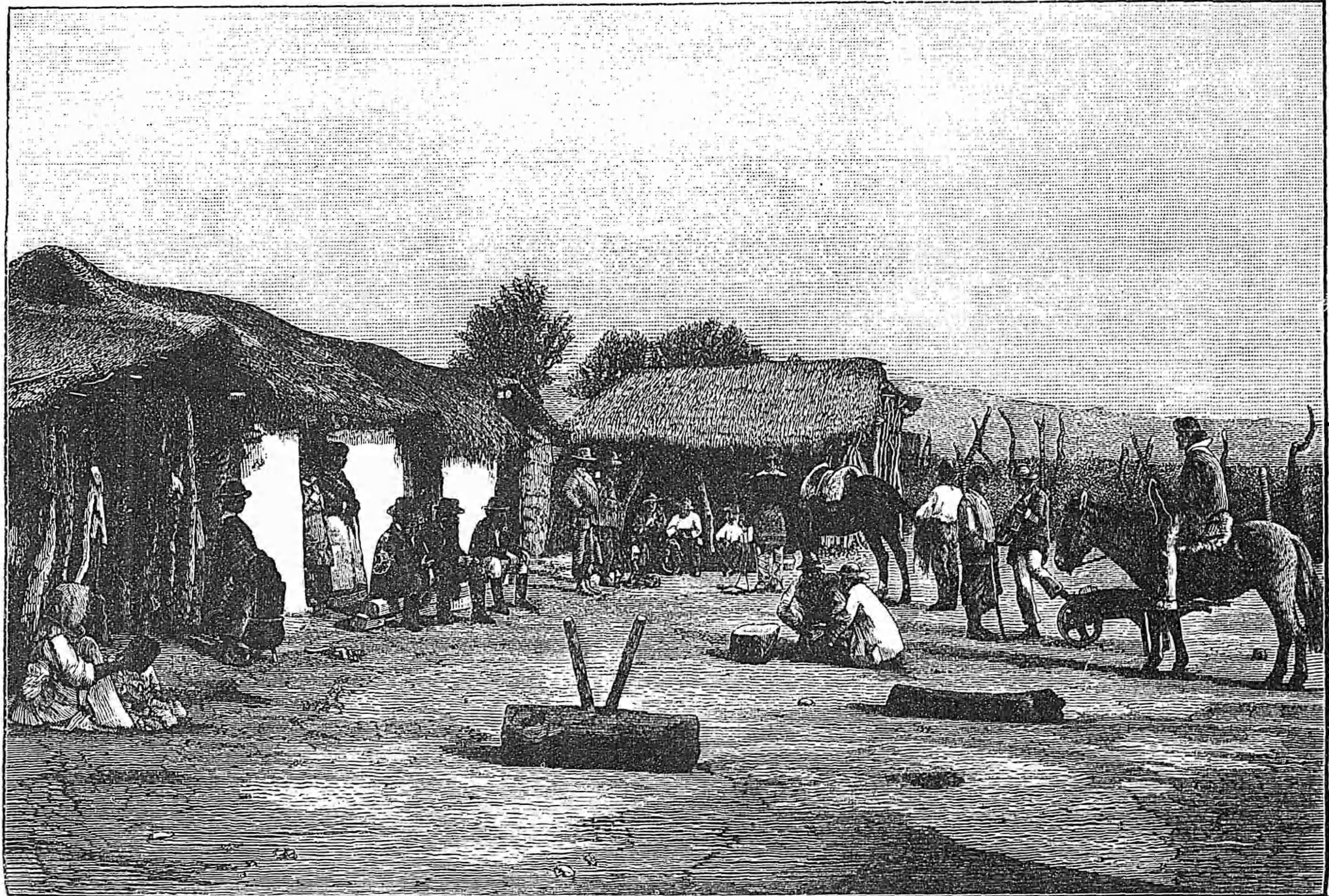
In the Eastern District, Mr. Shimield has taken several village lectures, and Mr. Welby had two excellent meetings at Woburn, arranged by one who formerly lived at San Paulo, Brazil. Following these were sermons at Kempston, where our old ally, the Rev. A. Whitmarsh, is vicar. As we go to press, several important anniversaries are on the point of being held, and we anticipate our spring record of work done will be fully up to the average. Our Association Secretaries will be glad to arrange for visits to any place which may require their services. By having adequate notice, much time and labour may be saved.

PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects selected for March 8th:—

1. That Mr. Bland's health and strength may be restored, and that he may be enabled to carry on successfully the arduous work at Panama.
2. That God may bless the recent visit of Bishop Stirling to Ooshooia, in cheering the hearts and sustaining the labours of the missionaries there, and in devising wise plans for the development of the Mission work.
3. May the right men, and adequate means, be supplied for the proposed mission to the Indians of Paraguay.
4. That a faithful and suitable successor may be found to take charge of Fray Bentos and the outlying districts recently held by the late lamented Rev. J. Conder.
5. That the important labours of Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker at Rio and Pernambuco may be abundantly blessed.





THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling, Sandy Point
(*Jan. 29, Feb. 1.*)

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Jan. 29,*
Feb. 8.)

Allen, Rev. R. (*Jan. 22.*)

Armstrong, Mr. Thos. (*Jan.*
20.)

Bland, Rev. D. W. (*Feb. 12,*
24, 27.)

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Dec. 5.*)

Bridges, Rev. T. (*Jan. 29, 30.*)

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Jan. 8, 22.*)

Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Feb. 9.*)

Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Feb. 16.*)

Mahony, Mr. Hy. (*Jan. 23,*
Feb. 2.)

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Feb. 13*
March 1.)

Phillips, Mr. H. (*Jan. 21.*)

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Jan. 14,*
30.)

Robins, Mr. (*Jan. 28, Feb. 3.*)

Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*Jan. 31.*)

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Feb. 28.*)

Willis, Capt. J. C. T. (*Jan. 27,*
Feb. 3.)

Wehrhahn & Co. (*Feb. 12.*)

BUSINESS.

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

A Special Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 25th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 15th inst.

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

The amount received for the financial year 1885, from February 25th, 1886, to March 15th, 1886, date of closing accounts, was £235. 3s. 7d.

The amount received for the financial year 1886 during the month of February was £728. 16s. 5d.

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

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.) in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, on April 30th, at 2.30 P.M. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London has kindly consented to take the chair. Amongst those who are expected to take part in the proceedings are Rev. Dr. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Rev. Canon Spence, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras; Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, M.A., Vicar of St. Barnabas, Islington; Sir Risdon Bennett, late President of the College of Physicians, &c.

The Annual Sermon will be preached on Ascension Day, by the kindness of Archdeacon Farrar, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Derry, D.D. The service will commence at 2 o'clock.

Our readers will be much interested in the Report of Mr. Adams of the work carried on at Rosario during the last twelve months. It is very gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the commercial depression to be found there as elsewhere, Mr. Adams has been enabled to make great progress with his new schools. May he go on and prosper.

In answer to our appeal for help, and to our prayers to Him whose is the silver and the gold, we are most thankful to say there have been some kind responses; pre-eminent amongst them a donation of £500 from James Barton, Esq.; per Mrs. Gahan, part of a legacy from the late Robert Culley, Esq., of Tudor Hall, Monkstown, Dublin, "for distribution amongst well-managed Societies, and for the spread of vital Christianity at home and abroad," to be expended in extending work amongst the heathen in South America, £500.

The Committee desire to acknowledge with deep thankfulness to God and grateful feeling to Mrs. Turner, of Dingle Head, Liverpool; her two magnificent donations of £500 each to the "General Fund of the Society" and to "The Falkland Islands Bishopric Endowment Fund."

We trust it will be noted by all our friends that the offices of the Society have been removed to No. 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street. Clifford's Inn is situated between Chancery Lane and St. Dunstan's Church, and the entrance to it from Fleet Street lies between the Crown Life Assurance and the Law Life Assurance offices.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

Steamer "Allen Gardiner."


 APT. WILLIS writes:—

“ ‘Allen Gardiner,’ Sandy Point,
 “ November 11, 1885.

“ We left Sandy Point on the 15th ult., and with difficulty arrived the next afternoon at Bougainville Cove, where we remained until the morning of the 19th, during which time the weather was bad, S.W. wind and snow being the order of the day. We passed through Pedro and Dyneley sounds, also through a passage on the north side of Eliza Bay, and anchored in the easternmost of the Duntze Islands for the night. The next day was favourable as regards a fair wind, and we arrived at Cutchawalaf at dark, and passed the night in a deluge of rain and sleet. We hove up at 2.30 A.M., and made the best of our way home, the latter 50 miles before a *furor*, so that we anchored at Ooshooia before 3 P.M. We were going at one time, between Cape Divide and Yendeja, nine knots, which, as the ‘Allen Gardiner’ dipped her bowsprit under the foaming, curling seas, was, to Mr. Bridges’ idea, beautifully charming and graceful. We passed much glacier ice in Darwin Sound, also in the N.W. arm, so that night navigation was dangerous. Some of the pieces were as much as 60 feet in length, and solid as a rock; some appear white and others black, even in the daytime. We found all well at home, and landed the cargo, and prepared to go to Downeast with a load of building material. We left on the 29th, leaving again on the 2nd inst. for Ooshooia, arriving the same day, which was the last of the *beaux temps* we have enjoyed.

“ We left Ooshooia on the 5th, towing the ‘Patagones’ (as it was calm) to Lupatia. Mr. Bridges was on board her; he wished to see the Alaculoofs; they were encamped somewhere near the lake at the head of that river. It seems strange that the very men we sought for in vain were *en route* to Ooshooia. In this we can trace the hand of God and rejoice. The wind increased in the afternoon, and we had almost reached Windle Bay when the ‘Allen Gardiner’ refused to keep her head to wind, fell off, and was, in fact, drifting about six points, so we reluctantly turned tail and ran back some eight miles, to anchorage in Hoste Island, opposite Yendajio. We put out the next morning with the Bar falling one-tenth an hour, and succeeded in anchoring in Ice Cove at noon,

after which it rained in torrents ; and at 9 P.M. a perfect hurricane burst on us, so that we had both anchors down a cable's distance from the land. This continued with unabated force for five hours, with snow, and gradually moderated by the morning of the 8th, when we hove up and proceeded as far as Cutchawalaf before dark. The next day we could not get further than Middle Island, as it was blowing a westerly gale. We left there yesterday, the 10th, and were again compelled to put into Escape Bay, which we left this morning, and got nearly to St. Catherine Island, when we lost our way, and, worse than that, our vacuum, and were again compelled to return to Escape Bay, stopping the engines several times *en route*. Since anchoring, the engineer has taken the pump to pieces, and found one of the valves broken, and everything very dirty, owing to the scum passing (when rolling and pitching) into the machinery."

“ ‘Allen Gardiner,’ Sandy Point,

“ November 17, 1885.

“ We arrived here on Friday last at 7 P.M., and coaled on Saturday. We are now loading the provisions ordered by Mr. Bridges, and intend (D.V.) leaving to-morrow at daylight, and hope to arrive at Ooshooia this week. There is no cargo here from England, and only two Mission letters for Mr. Bridges and three for Mrs. Hemmings ; perhaps mine are gone to Stanley. I do not think we ought to leave Ooshooia until something definite is known about the ships coming. There is a mania here for gold-seeking : shepherds, labourers, shopkeepers, and sailors are leaving their occupations and going to Patagonia washing sand for gold. It is difficult to get labour here now, and I expect wages will go up on the sheep farms, or the wool will not reach home this summer.

“ I am thankful my health is improved, my dear friends Lawrence & Co. having allowed me a bedroom at their house. The bilge is still, and always will be, bad, although disinfectants are used and the limbers often cleaned. The bulkheads must be made water-tight and air-tight, or we shall all be liable to attacks of typhoid or cholera morbus in sultry weather. The mischief will then be confined to the engine-room. Thankful that we have been preserved from serious accidents, and praying that our Heavenly Father will continue, in answer to prayer, to watch over and protect us, I remain, yours, &c.

“ J. C. T. WILLIS.”

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.



THE Rev. Dr. Cross writes:—

“68 *Rua do Braz, Sao Paulo, Brazil,*
“*January 26, 1886.*”

“Many thanks for your pretty cards. Please accept our best wishes for a happy and bright new year, and convey the same to the Committee.

“I am glad to say everything is going on very comfortably. The weather is very trying just now. Whilst we hear of severe cold in England and other parts of the European Continent, we are experiencing excessive heat, and such as nobody here remembers having felt before. It is to be hoped that it will not continue for a very long time; and we shall have abundant rain to diminish the high temperature, otherwise such extraordinary heat might prove fatal, especially at Santos. But as, thank God, for the last few years there has been no yellow fever there, we may trust that Providence will preserve that town from that deadly disease this year also. The regular services have been suspended there during the hot season.

“Our church here has lately gone through a thorough repair, beginning from the roof, which was in a wretched condition, and had to be entirely renewed. The interior has been whitewashed and varnished, so that the whole building looks quite new and fresh. The members of the congregation have come forward, contributing very generously towards the heavy expenses.

“One of our organists, Mr. John Henry Riley, who for many years voluntarily and cheerfully rendered his valuable services to the church, has lately left this town, and the congregation, together with his numerous friends, presented him with a handsome marble clock, and set of bronze statuettes to match, in recognition of his valuable services and in token of their esteem. Mr. Charles H. Fox has kindly offered to fill the vacancy, which he does with much credit, taking great interest in the church, which was and is so much at heart of his father, Mr. D. M. Fox.

“The Sunday-school continues under the zealous superintendency of Mr. Cockell; and the infants are intrusted to Miss Beaven, a young lady well experienced in teaching and managing the children. On the last Sunday of last year, Mrs. Speers very kindly distributed many pretty prizes, which she brought herself from England recently, amongst the scholars, thus encouraging them to attend the Sunday-school regularly.

“The services at Santos have been very well attended, the average being higher than usual; but those who increased the number of the

worshippers were chiefly the captains and crew of the vessels in port. At the hospital there has been no case of dangerous illness. Those who have been there during their sickness I found well disposed. They were well looked after by the hospital officials; they were provided with Bibles, prayer, and other books; and the fact of one of the officials being an Englishman himself, greatly facilitates the care and attendance of the English patients. The authorities are very civil to the English chaplain; they do not interfere in the least in his ministrations among the sick, and allow him to see them at any time, and do what they can to comfort them. In one of my last visits I had a touching case in a dying Englishman, a native of Ceylon, who had resided at Santos for many years, but unfortunately indulged in drinking. In his dying state, however, his good feelings showed themselves, he was sorry for his past errors, and with real fervour and in great earnest repeated all the prayers for the sick, and evinced great trust in his Redeemer and His mercy and mediation.

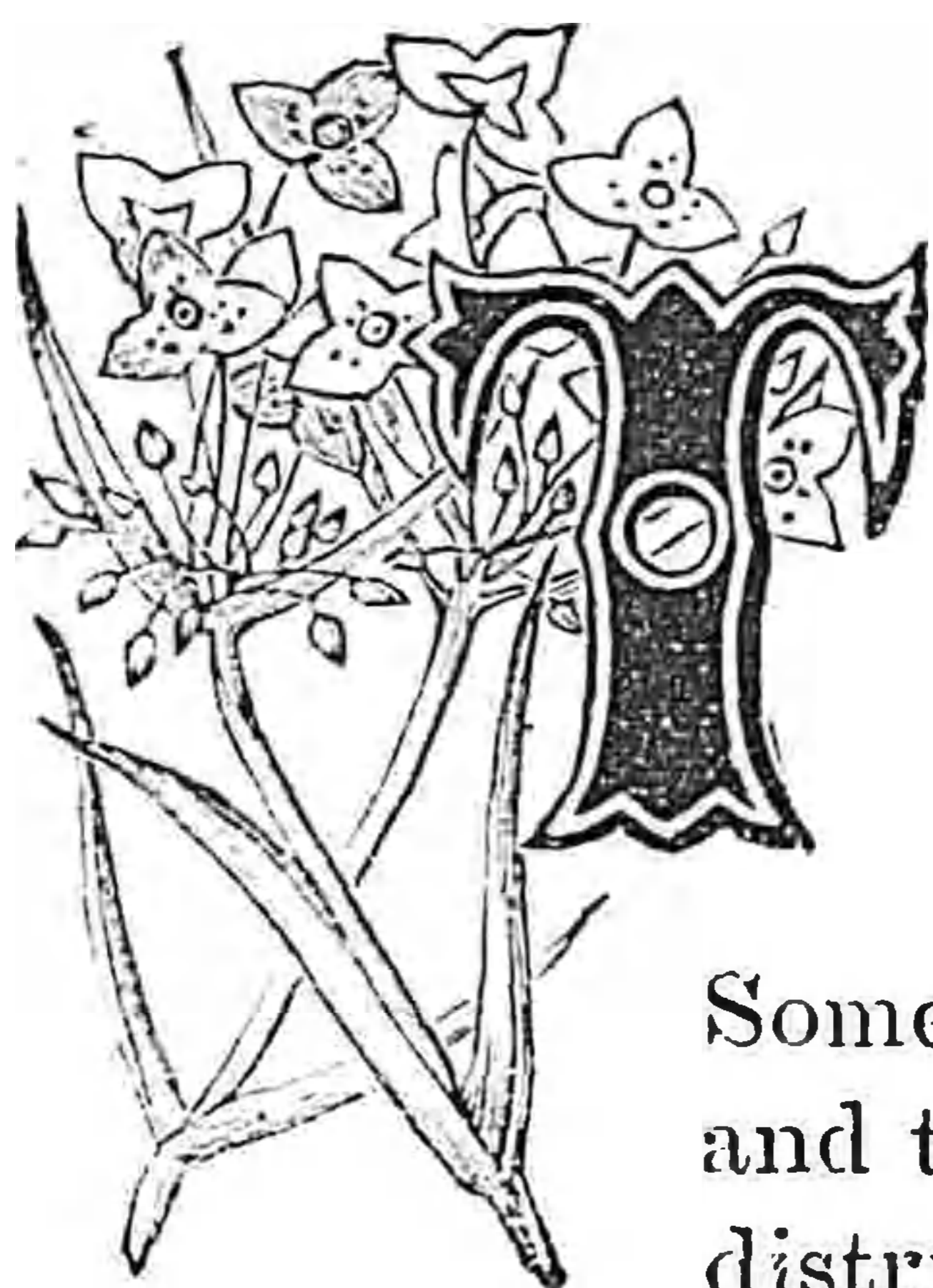
“Pastor Zink continues his evangelical work with great zeal; I saw him lately, and I shall forward his report and letter shortly.

“Last Advent I gave a fourth series of lectures and services in Portuguese, which, I am happy to say, were well attended and appreciated. Unfortunately the weather was very unfavourable, and the fact of being on a week day, instead of a Sunday, prevented many people from attending them, and the average was below the usual number. I am going to start a fifth series next Lent.

“With our united kind regards to the Committee,

“J. CROSS.”

ROSARIO, CORDOBA, &c.



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

“In November I held a very interesting service at Armstrong, a colony through which the railway runs, distant ninety-two kilometres from Rosario.

Some of the colonists asked me to baptise their children, and this I did on my way to the Cañada de Gomez Camp district. On my arrival I found there was to be a regular gathering from several leagues on each side of Armstrong. There was no room large enough for the purpose, and so a large ‘galpon’ or barn had been secured. A large part of the wall at the end of this had been decorated, and the congregation faced a wall covered with red baize, having in the centre a large green wreath, which surrounded the words, ‘Suffer the little children to come unto Me,’ written in German cha-

racters. My congregation numbered about 60, in addition to the seventeen children baptised. The service was, of course, in German. On the following Sunday we had a very hearty little service at the Estancia de Las Chilquitas, where Mr. Charles Daniell lives, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion.

“ In December I was in Cordoba, where I had two baptisms. Mr. Tyerman thought it useless for me to have a service, owing to the absence of many regular attendants. I had therefore hoped to have gone up this month. This has, however, proved impossible, and as next month I have to go to Helvecia, a day's journey north of Santa Fé, Cordoba must, I fear, wait till the usual time of my visit in March. I hope on my way back from Helvecia to hold a Sunday service in Santa Fé.

REPORT FROM ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1885.

CHURCH WORK.

“ It must be a matter for much thankfulness alike to the committee and to the English people of this town and its outlying districts that Church work has gone steadily forward during the past year, despite the fact that the country has been, and still is, in the midst of great commercial depression.

“ Only one service has been omitted in the year, on February 22nd, when, owing to a severe thunderstorm, it was impossible to hold evening service. The average attendance at the various services has been at least fully maintained, whilst on several occasions the accommodation of the church has been severely taxed. The steady progress of Church work may, however, best be measured by the increase in the number of the special services of the Church, and the increase in the offertory. The increase in the number of baptisms is partly due to the absence for eight or nine months of the resident minister of the American Episcopal Methodist Church, and to an increase in the number of baptisms in the Camp district. There have been during the year ninety-one baptisms (including five private baptisms). For forty-eight of these the office was read in English, for twenty-one in Spanish, and for twenty-two in German. There have been ten receptions into the Church, one in English, eight in Spanish, and one in German. Of Churchings there have been seventeen in English and one in Spanish. Marriages show an increase of ten over the previous year, there having been seven in German, nine in English, and sixteen in Spanish. In the number of burials there has been a slight decrease, there having been twenty burials of children and twenty-five of adults in the year, or a total of forty-five, as against forty-eight in the year 1884. These may be otherwise divided as twenty-two with service in English, thirteen in Spanish, seven in German, and three without service. Owing to the

fact that your chaplain only commenced to officiate in German in the middle of the year, the number of services in German is smaller, and in Spanish greater, than would otherwise have been the case.

“The increase of 300 dollars in the offertory, whilst a distinct cause for thankfulness, as manifesting a growing interest in Church work, cannot be regarded as a material increase. This nominal increase is swallowed up by the depreciation in the paper currency of the country; and it is due to the receipt of 375 dollars in subscriptions from the camp district that the Church accounts show a small balance in hand.

“In the English portion of our Sunday-school there is decided ground for encouragement. Whilst the number of children has remained about the same, the percentage of marks earned has been decidedly higher than in last year, and were the prizes given on the same scale of cost the value of them would have been doubled. This satisfactory result is largely due to the very efficient superintendence of Mr. A. B. Cook, and the loyal way in which my endeavours to improve the organisation of the school have been carried out by him and the other Sunday-school teachers.

CHURCH OFFICERS.

Chaplain—Rev. G. A. S. Adams.

Churchwardens—Mr. William Robinson (till August).

„ Alfred Miles.

„ William Owen Lucas (since August).

Vestrymen—Mr. John Eggington.

„ H. P. Boardman.

Organist and Choir Master—Mr. Thomas Williams.

CHURCH SERVICES.

11 A.M. & 7 30 P.M. Every Sunday.

On the 2nd Sunday in the month—3.30 P.M. Spanish service.

„ „ 3rd „ „ „ 3.15 P.M. Service for the young.

“The Holy Communion is celebrated on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month, at 12, noon, and 8 A.M. respectively.

SPANISH SERVICES.

“Your chaplain commenced to hold these services on Easter Day. On that day the congregation numbered about 30, most of whom were English and Germans. A few natives have come to most of these services. There are, however, no natives who regularly attend, principally owing to the fact that they are never certain of the day and time of service, not noticing the announcement of it in the newspapers. On two occasions, in October and November, there has been absolutely no Spanish congregation, and in December there were only five Spanish-speaking persons present. It is impossible to organise a Spanish congregation unless there be a weekly Spanish service, and a regular choir, the service being held at a convenient hour, and not in the afternoon, as is now of necessity the case.

“For the English work of this district two ordained clergy are needed, the work having now far exceeded the power of any one man. If a weekly Spanish service is to be held, it must in the main be managed by another man, assisted by one or other of the two clergy who devote their energies principally to English work. Or, to put matters in another way, your chaplain—if the work of the district is to be efficiently carried out, and any *genuine* missionary work done—should have two curates, one of whom should devote his attention principally to the Spanish work. For this Spanish work there is abundant scope and opportunity; but to endeavour to organise any congregation with a service once a month is to court failure and become a laughing stock. Your chaplain purposes therefore during the ensuing year (1886) discontinuing the monthly service, and holding occasional services as opportunity may offer.

DAY SCHOOL.

Principal	.	.	.	.	The Chaplain.
Master	.	.	.	.	Mr. Thomas Williams.
Mistress	.	.	.	.	Miss Knight.

“During the year the number of scholars has gradually increased, till in December there were 105 on the books of the school. The new school building, mentioned in last year’s report as urgently needed, is now fast approaching completion, and will in a few weeks be occupied. About half the cost has been collected. The remainder will, we trust, be paid off, should we receive the kind assistance of friends interested in Rosario, in the course of 18 months or two years.

“The examination of the Day school was conducted by the chaplain on December 22nd and 23rd. The scholars showed a decided advance in the various branches of instruction, and a very great improvement was shown in religious knowledge.

SHIPPING.

“It has proved impossible during this year to organise any work among the many English, German, and Norwegian ships which frequent the port. The chaplain has occasionally visited ships on which sickness existed, and other ships have been visited by Mr. Henriksen and Mr. W. Barnett, with the result that captains and some of the crews have often attended the church services on shore. It is much to be desired that a regular organisation for visiting shipping could be set on foot, and that by this means religious literature and the circulars of the Missions to Seamen Society could be distributed.

CAMP DISTRICT.

“It has naturally been possible to do more work in the outlying districts during this year than in the preceding one, during half of which there was not in Rosario a regularly appointed chaplain. Divine worship has been held this year in Villa Maria, Cañada de Gomez, Cañada de

Gomez Camp district, and Correa. Baptisms have been held at Cañada de Gomez, Armstrong, Correa, and Santa Fé. In all these districts, which are merely the ones most accessible from Rosario, there is a great and growing desire for clerical ministrations. In Villa Maria and Correa the congregations numbered 25 and 18 respectively. In the former no service had been held for three years, and a very strong desire was expressed for a periodical service; and it was determined to procure as soon as possible a harmonium, so that the service might be aided by singing. In the town of Santa Fé, which is shortly to be visited by your chaplain, a room has been fitted up for the purpose of Divine worship; a service is regularly held on Sundays, and a harmonium has been purchased. The service is conducted by some of the English residents, and on Christmas Day no fewer than 43 English people assembled for service. Of the Cañada de Gomez Camp district it is needless to speak. Its wants and desires are well known to the Committee and friends of the Society.

“ But one conclusion can be arrived at from these facts. Our fellow-countrymen, scattered in small groups through the Argentine Republic, do their utmost to help themselves, and the cry is, ‘Come over and help us.’ The cry is not for lay Missionaries, for in all quarters we find men of thorough education and good social standing, able and willing to take their part in conducting services. The cry is for ordained clergy, trained to preach God’s Word, and qualified to administer the Sacraments. The work in Rosario itself is admittedly beyond the power of one man to accomplish, but Rosario is unable to do more than is at present being done. What is required is a second clergyman of our church at Rosario, who from this place can, as occasion requires, itinerate or take charge of Rosario in the absence of the chaplain. He must be a gentleman of university education, sound in the faith, and a loyal Churchman of liberal mind. To send out anyone not possessing these qualities would be worse than useless. The English congregations are struggling hard to maintain themselves. It is, therefore, an impossibility for them to guarantee fresh funds. But is it, therefore, impossible for them to be provided with the ministrations so necessary and so urgently desired? ”

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund.

List of Subscriptions received since our last issue.

A. T. £500 0 0

Per Rev. Prebendary Macdonald, M.A., Manchester.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
George Robinson, Esq.	25	0	0	Sherwin Gregory, Esq.	5	0	0
Jeremiah Garnett, Esq.	25	0	0	Mrs. A. Mills	5	0	0
Frederic Smith, Esq.	5	0	0	The Misses Wright	3	0	0
Miss Burnside	5	0	0	Mrs. Lennon	2	2	0

Cordoba.

WE have received the following from Mr. Henry Mahony :—

“ *Jesus Maria, Province of Cordoba,
“ Argentine Republic,
“ December 17, 1885.*



“ I desire to acquaint you of my arrival at this place. I left Cordoba on Monday, the 7th inst. I took a ticket to Jesus Maria, the nearest town to this place, thirty miles from Cordoba. The Northern Railway is a Government line, but I am sorry to say it is not very regular; the trains are seldom punctual, but, arrived at Jesus Maria, the real labour of the journey to the *estancia* commenced. I was met by a peon from the *estancia*, who had horses in readiness. After a hasty breakfast, we turned our horses' heads to the north. The first two leagues of the journey we passed through pleasantly enough, but the last three were somewhat difficult. Both men and beasts were distressed by the summer's hot sun. At the foot of the mountains there is a very large *estancia*. I am told that the President of the Republic comes there each summer for rest and change. It is kept in good order, and is well worthy of a visit. Leaving the *estancia* behind, we commenced the ascent of the mountains; then we enjoyed the shade from the many trees standing on each side of the rugged path. Up hill and down valley, one glorious sight of mountain scenery bursting on our view, only to be eclipsed by a still more noble sight. At last we reached the *estancia*. I was rather fatigued, but the beauty of the scene and the calm aspect of the *estancia*, surrounded by trees, on whose branches many birds sat and warbled their song of praise to Nature's God, revived me much. A glass of milk fresh from the cow, a fragrant cup of tea, a most kind welcome from Senor Pilcher, cheered me. I am certain of this, that a short stay here should result in my perfect restoration to health, and emancipation from the very irksome silence and stillness enforced upon me by the doctor, dear Mr. Adams, and our good Bishop. But it is God's will, and although I have only occasionally opened my mouth to speak a few simple words to God's people in Cordoba, I do not think that I have been in absolute idleness. I have visited most of the English-speaking people in Cordoba; they have been most kind, and many of them I may call 'friends.'

“ The first few days here were very wet, damp fogs prevailed, and consequently I was not so well.

“ I am often of opinion that I am not sufficiently grateful to God for His goodness. Had He not in His wise providence ordered my removal to this place, I should be now where voice and language is not heard. God has spared me. He wishes me to work for Him on earth; to lead a

few of His sheep into the fold ; to assist a few stragglers on the pathway of life.

“ I am much stronger, but the pain in my left side often comes to me ; but I trust, with the increase of physical strength, it may cease to disturb me. It is now a long time since I had hæmorrhage, and, with care, I may never be troubled with it again.

“ Mr. Tyerman says that he has felt my presence in Cordoba ; it has supported and comforted him under one or more difficulties lately.

“ I take this opportunity of wishing you, and all my kind friends, a very happy and joyous new year. May it be a marked one in the history of our Society’s progress in her good, but oftentimes discouraging, work. I want to do all I can for her, for she is the handmaiden of the Lord, leaning in the wide field of South America.

“ Mr. Burleigh is, I am sure, making good progress at Keppel. When you write next, will you tell me about the building ? It was not erected when I left Keppel, but the foundation was laid, the stone walls of support for stanchions were built, and the woodwork was almost all arranged and made ready for erection ; but the bad weather—continuous snow squalls—must have hindered the progress of the work.

“ I was deeply grieved to hear of the death of good Dr. Conder. The Society has sustained a heavy loss, and the people of Fray Bentos, who had learned to love and reverence him, will mourn him long. I frequently meet with people who have Mr. Lett’s memory dear at heart. He was a great and a good man. I trust the Society may have men of like mould and of like nature. The rich respected him, the poor loved him ; the natives and Roman Catholics admired him on account of his great benevolence. He was a man of heart and courage. May the Society have many Letts and Conders !

“ I fear that I have taken up a great deal of your time ; if so, I ask your charity.

“ Accept my best wishes. May every good thing, both temporal and spiritual, be yours.”

Mr. Tyerman reports :—

“ 79 Calle San Geronimo, Cordoba,

“ January 4, 1886.

“ Again the time has arrived when I should forward to you a report of work done during the past year. There is nothing very stirring to relate, but I can say that the work of the Mission has gone steadily on, taking a quiet and unobtrusive share in the great mission of preaching the Gospel to every creature. Our congregations have been very satisfactory, considering the few earnest-hearted English people resident here. Indeed, during the past year more than thirty persons (including children) who were more or less connected with us have left the town, and, sad to say, but few new comers have arrived to fill up their places. Notwithstanding this, we have been gratified with seeing congrega-

tions of 20 to 35 or more people, all joining most reverently and heartily in the services. Total number of services held during year, 117; offertory about \$300.00. Of the above services two were in German by our late friend Pablo Stuckert, and the remainder in English or Spanish. We have had the pleasure of seeing the Rev. G. A. S. Adams amongst us from time to time, giving us words of encouragement and advice; our regret is that he cannot come oftener to administer to us the Holy Communion; but it is hardly fair to expect him too often, for his duties as chaplain of Rosario are so very heavy that it is impossible for him to do more. The Mission has very materially benefited from the sojourn amongst us of Mr. H. Mahony from Keppel Island. His health has much improved, though he is not yet well. It has been a great consolation to me to have a brother missionary for a companion; he is full of zeal in the good cause, and when his health has permitted he has taken the English sermon for me. He is at present spending a few weeks in the mountains. May our gracious Heavenly Father speedily restore him to health again.

“ You will be interested to hear that we have had many very hearty Spanish congregations, including students of the University, amongst other natives, French, Italians, Swiss, Germans, &c. Their reverent behaviour and apparent interest with which they listen to the ‘ old, old story ’ is very touching. This is the only opportunity they have of hearing that Word which is able to save their souls.

“ It has long been my desire to undertake journeys to such places as Villa Maria, Rio Cuarto, Lucuman, &c., for the purpose of preaching in English or Spanish, but this is impossible so long as I have the school. It is really a serious question as to which I ought to devote my strength. If these towns were visited and we had a proper organisation, my opinion is that these places would subscribe liberally towards a chaplaincy fund. What with teaching every day, visiting my flock, holding two services on Sundays, teaching a Sunday-school class, the choir, and other work, I have found it no light duty, but I heartily thank God that strength has been supplied according as I needed it. The sowing has gone on—may He graciously vouchsafe to give the increase.

“ Our best thanks are due to the many kind friends who have assisted us. It would really be difficult to find a better or more influential list of Church officers than we have here. These are Mr. W. G. Davis, Chief of Meteorological Office, National Observatory; and Mr. J. B. Pilcher, photographer, owner of the fine estancia, S. Jorge, churchwardens; Mr. S. Kelton, Chief of the Cordoba end of the Central Railway; and Mr. W. Pilling, author of ‘ Ponce de Leon,’ &c., sidesmen; Miss F. Armstrong, Directora de la Escuela Normal, organist. These good friends are ever ready at the call of duty, and I cannot but thank them with all my heart for their kindness to me personally.

“ Praying that God may still grant to us in the future the measure of success we have had in the past, and with kind regards to yourself and the Committee,

“ JOHN R. TYERMAN.”

Bahía Blanca.



THE following letter has been received from the Rev. R. Allen. From the tabulated returns of Camp Services of various kinds we find Mr. Allen in nine months travelled 3,984½ miles.

“Bahia Blanca, July 23, 1885.

“Furniture, clothes, food are certainly double what they are in England, and even meat, seemingly so cheap, is not an insignificant item when cooked with coal at £5 or £6 per ton! My house-rent is £100 per annum. The keep of my horses is a similar sum (£100). The money-market, which ought to be somewhat (now and for six months past) in our favour, is rather against us, living in a small place like this, where the few traders combine and raise the price of everything (home and foreign alike) out of all proportion to the increase in the value of gold.

“Bahia Blanca can boast of four Englishmen who work on their own account, and make a moderate living—as many more, who are their clerks or assistants—and two or three others, whose means of support are not of the ostensible sort. At the Port, besides the district engineer, who has always been helpful to me, and who, I am sorry to say, is now leaving, there are four engine-drivers, four men employed in the hydraulic house, and an eatinghouse-keeper, with his assistant. Sometimes a ship brings in a few sailors.

“In Mr. F.’s letter to the Bishop, written two or three years ago, some fifteen English sat down, it was stated, daily to dinner in the hotel here. Since I have been here that number should be divided by two. Mr. F. also said that between the S. Corto and Bahia—I presume he meant south of the S. Corto—there were some 500 or 600 English. There may be 300. For our ride tracts there are always odd men, isolated living with natives, of whom one never hears. But I am not able to reckon 250 south of Colina, which is seven or eight leagues north of the S. Corto, and within a district equal to six average English counties that is to say, there are, at the most, 250 men, women, and children within reach of one or other of the six centres at which I hold services south of Colina—within reach only, for to a large proportion of this number, viz., women and children, men single-handed with sheep or peones, attendance is almost impossible. The 250 will include some ten estancieros, half a dozen managers in charge of estancias, a considerable number who rent a run for a flock or two of sheep of their own, a still larger number of men who mind another’s sheep for a share in the profit or fixed wages, and, lastly, a motley do-nothing crew, chiefly found round Pulperias.

“ Travelling—travelling—travelling is the ceaseless work, and trial of work here. Travelling pure and simple often, with little or no tangible result. Had I confined myself to this side of the S. Corto, the nights in the train, the greater part of the expense and hardship would have been avoided; but then a good many of my Sundays must have been unemployed, for you cannot hold frequent services in the camp without harm. You cannot at all compare regular services such as I hold, at intervals of a couple of months or so, with services held only occasionally at longer intervals. The labour and expense attending camp services (I mean for those at whose houses the service is held—and such houses are very limited in number) are very considerable. Well, not long since a poor man wrote, begging me, if it at all lay in my way, to go and baptise his child before a certain date, when he was leaving for the far outside. Owing to my arrangements at the time, it was necessary for me to make a special hasty journey for the purpose. After travelling fifteen hours in the train, I reached my destination at 10.30 P.M., baptised the child, gave an address to the bystanders, half a dozen in number, lay down in the railway station as I was in my clothes, returned at 4 A.M.

“ On Sunday after next I am to hold service for a handful of Norwegian shepherds 25 leagues south of this. There is no road, no shelter of any kind on the way, and in all probability I shall have to sleep in the camp both going and returning, a thing not to be chosen these cold, frosty winter nights. You can, however, console yourself with the reflection that in this case their insignificant contribution will not be taxed by any travelling charges.

“ Twice I have held service by invitation at a house eight leagues from La Tigra Station. Besides the household, numbering six or seven, some three or four others—about all the neighbourhood could afford—attended. But the most important contingent, a family of six, have in each case come from a distance of ten leagues in a common cart over the roughest of camps, *which means a good deal*. And when, by way of change and relief, I held the service at the house of the latter family, the former, in its turn, transferred itself bodily in similar fashion to them. On account of the distances, most of those attending these services must remain over the Sunday. A service on Saturday night prepares for the morrow, when we have two services. These folk are all Presbyterians, humble and poor enough. The labour of the ten leagues for those who travel, the labour and expense for those who entertain on these occasions, are not light. *To send for me to the station, and send me back to it, involves alone a journey of 32 leagues, besides the expense of man and horses at the railway hotel for two nights—Friday and Monday.* Such a service involves for me five days' absence from home, four of which are spent travelling. Everything is magnificent, in fact, except the contribution, which barely covers my expenses!

“ Last Sunday was a high day for me. I reached Colina, or,

rather, Mr. Fry's estancia, late in afternoon of Friday, after having been all day in the train, from 7.20 A.M. On Saturday I rode nine leagues, visiting three families. Our congregation on Sunday was 25—half of them children. Seven partook of the Sacrament. Sunday afternoon was spent on horseback, visiting a few other people who could not attend the service. Mr. Fry himself was in Buenos Ayres. The Colina people also were from home. We had none but working men and their families, and I hope you will excuse me for enjoying myself very heartily, and not saying one word on the subject of finances, though the contribution amounted only to \$5.80 in all.

“I must conclude. I have nine leagues to ride this afternoon, nine more to-morrow, and hold service on the Sauce Grande; and nine more on Monday homewards, for my wife feels nervous in my absence, there being all round us, just now, some of them within a stone's-throw, from 300 to 1,500 (so the accounts vary) Chilenian Indians, brought in by Government; said to be tame, but looking uncommonly wild. In conclusion, then, let me say that though my relations to the people amongst whom I live and labour are altogether altered from what they were at the first, and though I hardly know a man now whom I would hesitate to ask for a contribution for our Mission, at least, from any fear of a rude answer, yet, considering their number, means, and the relation which by far the greater part of them bear to the English Church, I would rather some one else than myself should be the one to tell them (at present, at least)—in the words of your letter—‘that it is their simple straightforward duty to meet the friendly aid of the Society with at least a generous half of the expense of the chaplaincy.’

“You may, however, rely on it that I will do all I can, both to increase and to save the finances of the Society.

“The moment I can procure a site for a church at the Port (about which there is much difficulty just now, the available land being all in the hands of Municipality of Bahia), I shall require all the money I can raise locally for its erection. “R. ALLEN.”

South American Notes.

“Professor Trail, of Aberdeen, said that when acting as botanist in an expedition sent out to explore the Amazon valley, he travelled for many hundred miles on the Amazon river and its tributaries, and found that they were navigable for great distances from the sea. The whole valley was well watered, and was extremely fertile, and cattle could be reared there with great advantage.”—*South American Journal*.

“The area of the Argentine Republic is about 1,200,000 square miles. In the central region there are vast plains, on which over 80,000,000

sheep and 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 cattle feed, in addition to great droves of horses unenumerated. One owner, it is stated, has 60,000 mares, which he is about to slaughter for their hides and grease. Sheep-raising has increased by 32 per cent. since 1876, and is chiefly in the hands of British subjects; but there has not been any increase in the number of cattle.”

Mr. J. S. Robertson, of Chanaral, writes:—

“Work has been entirely suspended in the ‘Limbo’ copper mine at Salado. However, as only two Englishmen were employed there, it does not affect our position here much. Church attendance has been as usual. School work progresses favourably, if slowly. The decreasing price of copper has put miners and commercial men on the *qui vive*. A reduction of salary has been the immediate result of the late fall in the market.”

The Rev. G. A. Adams, of Rosario, reports:—

“October 30, 1885.

“I returned to-day from Cordoba, where I had, in German, a reception into the Church and a marriage, as well as a baptism in English. Mr. Tyerman keeps well, and I trust that now all difficulties are surmounted. Mr. Mahony seems to be still improving, and will, I hope, by the close of our summer be fit for work.

“Mr. Henriksen has just returned from a visit to Paraguay, and gives a very interesting account of his travels.”

The Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

“That he hopes soon to report the inauguration of a new branch of his work in the shape of a Native Sunday-school. He has long desired to start one, but has not been able to do so. We are thankful to learn that Mr. Phillips offers himself and his schoolroom for this purpose.”

“The New California at the Cabo de Virgenes, on the south coast of Patagonia, almost in front of the Falkland Islands, is the newest sensation out. The Government engineer has just arrived overland from Patagones, and gives the most glowing accounts of the washings, which, it appears, were long secretly known to the Chilians, who have been quietly working away for some time. Even with the rudest implements they earned 100 hard dollars per day, and the question arises how much can be extracted with proper machinery. The whole south country is fired with the news, and should the pioneers be successful there will, in three months’ time, be no person left on the estancias.”—*South American Journal*.

“The English Consul at Valparaiso (Mr. Drummond Hay) died at 5 P.M. on January 16. This event had caused general regret among the

residents of the country. For many years he filled the honoured rank of British Representative before the International Arbitration Tribunals." *South American Journal*.

"Mr. Freund, C.E., writing from Paraguay, states that the camps there are an agreeable surprise to him; those near Paraguari and Villa Rica being very superior and fertile, with rich soft grasses, well watered and wooded. He adds that all the people in the camps of Paraguay appear most prosperous."—*South American Journal*.

Mr. H. W. Goodhall sends the following letter to the Editor of the *South American Journal*:—

"Bahia Blanca, October 5, 1885.

"Sir,—The completion of the Mole makes this port the best harbour and landing-place from Rio de Janeiro north to the Straits of Magellan south, and must inevitably draw a vast amount of shipping from the old port of Buenos Ayres. To give you some idea of the advantage gained, it will be sufficient to tell you that a vessel has just landed direct on to the railway waggons in four days a cargo that would have taken at least ten days formerly to place in the same position. A coal ship has discharged and weighed 912 tons in eleven days, which would otherwise have taken twenty-five to thirty days to complete. One of Lamport and Holt's steamers will be here shortly, and it is expected that the hydraulic cranes will make short work of her cargo. Shearing has just commenced in this district, and as far as the amount of wool and increase of flocks is concerned the season will, I think, prove fairly satisfactory, and the premium of 40 per cent. on gold must prove very much in the favour of sheep farmers. As regards the quality of the wool, the less said the better, but little can be expected in this direction until 'fencing in' becomes more general, and more care is taken with respect to scab. The dryness of the past five months has been much against cattle, which are, as a rule, very poor. The new Saladero is advertised to commence work at once, and a Graseria is on the point of completion, so that it may not be long before we have to add salted hides to the list of our exports. Several colonies are being formed at different points on the railway between this port and the Azul—notably one on the great Tornquist property, where settlers with small capital can purchase their holdings outright on payments extending over several years.

"H.M.S. 'Ready' paid us a visit last month, and the Bishop of the Falklands was also here visiting the mission."

Our readers will be pleased to learn that a company has been formed in Liverpool for the purpose of making the railway from Chubut to Bahia Nueva, for which the concession is held by Mr. Lewis Jones. Mr. A. P. Bell, C.E., the company's engineer, sailed for the Plate on the 2nd inst.

Pernambuco Seamen's Mission.



FROM Mr. Walker we have received the following interesting letters:—

“Pernambuco, Brazil,

“January 13, 1886.

“I just send a few lines by this mail to thank you for your kindly remembrances at Christmas. Mrs. Walker and I both treasure these little cards as proofs that we are thought of and remembered, although out of sight. Our Christmas this time was a little bit different to the previous one, when I was at the crisis of the attack of fever. We spent a quiet and happy time, with a fellow-missionary, an American, to dinner with us. I have collected about £14 for a captain, whose vessel was lost at Macão, down the coast. I was told that at the last Committee meeting held here on Thursday last, one of the members mooted the subject of a floating ship for the work. This I take to be a good sign, as it shows that people begin to see a good work, and a need for enlargement in ways and means to carry it on. Should this be realised, then the boat for which an appeal was made in your Society's magazine will be very useful.

“Mrs. Walker's health not having been good for some time past, I think it would be better for her to go back to England about April next. The sickness and difficulties, and our peculiar circumstances here, have told upon Mrs. Walker's health, and the change would, I believe, set her all right again. My own health continues to be very good, as I get plenty of outdoor exercise, and am very much in the open air.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

“Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, January 27, 1886.

“I herewith present the report for January. During the month, the hospital has been regularly visited, and the prison once. The number of men in hospital has been rather large, hence more time has been spent there than usual. The number of vessels to which reading has been given, and visited, is 27. Services have been held on the ‘Jane Fairlie,’ ‘Chislehurst,’ and ‘Mandara.’ The average attendance has been ten, the rains having caused small attendances, and stopped service altogether on one Sunday. The services held have been pleasant, having led to conversations afterwards, which I trust were profitable. In these conversations, difficulties and doubts were advanced, and questions asked which opened the way to make clear the scheme of redemption.

“This month two wrecked crews have been landed here, and for the captain of one of the wrecked vessels I was asked to get up a subscription. This I did, and obtained for him from captains alone the sum of £14,

which I handed over to him. This makes the sum of £64 collected here inside two months. A number of sailors having run away from their vessels this month, there are now four or five on the beach in rather destitute circumstances. They come to me with their stories of harsh treatment, true or untrue, and ask relief in food and clothing. The first I can find from the funds entrusted to me for that purpose; the second is rather a difficulty. Cast-off clothing is scarce; the consuls cannot supply these men, as they are deserters; and they, in some instances, cannot get money advanced to purchase clothes, hence must remain on the beach. There they become a source of mischief, by enticing sailors to drink, and, in some cases, clearing the sailors' pockets of money. I take this opportunity, therefore, of asking friends here for gifts of old clothes, shirts, boots, &c., for these men. I have received papers, books, &c., from Mr. Fellows, Mr. Conolly, and Mrs. Davis, for which I now thank them. Old newspapers, illustrated papers, and monthly magazines will be thankfully received for the seamen. I forgot to mention in last month's report the number of vessels to which reading was given, viz., 42.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

Mr. Robertson writes as follows:—

“*Chañaral, January 14, 1886.*”

“I am also extremely sorry to inform you of the death of Mr. J. J. B. Chellew, who has had a wheelwright's business here for the last twenty-six years. Though not confined to his bed, Mr. Chellew had not been able to attend to business for some time, owing to a terrible cough he had. Preparations had been made to send him to Coquimbo on Saturday, the 1st, but as he appeared to be very weak that day, the proposed journey was put off. However, on Sunday morning, at 1.30 o'clock, he breathed his last. Mr. Chellew left a widow, a son, and two daughters. It appears that, although the doctor told the son that his father could not recover from the bronchitis, none of the rest of the family knew that the end was so near; consequently, when the blow came, it was doubly felt. I was called up in time to be present at the moment of dissolution, but too late, I am afraid, to say a few words commending the departing soul to God's care. With some other friends, who had been roused from their sleep, I stayed till daylight, trying to comfort the afflicted ones. It was a truly pitiable sight to witness the overwhelming grief of the sorrowing ones, who could not at first realise the sad truth. The funeral took place on Monday morning early. As the deceased was a member of the Corps of Bomberos, a large number of firemen attended in uniform, accompanied by the band. In all about 300 people were present. After I had read the Burial Service, Señor S. Ugarte, the Notario Publico, stepped forward, and spoke a few kind words, testifying to the loss the town had sustained in Mr. Chellew's death. This was the first English funeral in the new Municipal Cemetery.

“Our congregations have been up to the average. We commenced school, after three weeks' holidays, on Monday last.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

In Memoriam.

It is our sad duty to record the death of the Rev. W. Hockin, M.A., of Exeter, a member of our Committee, and one of the oldest and most ardent friends of the Society. Mr. Hockin was uncle of Bishop Stirling, and Hon. Secretary of the Exeter Association for many years.

It is also with much regret that we have to announce the death of Miss Pinches of Leamington, for many years a kind contributor to our Society; and of Sir W. de Capell Brooke, a Vice-President of our Society as well as a regular supporter of our work.

SALES OF WORK.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.—Miss Gaster, assisted by Miss Heathcote, proposes (D.V.) to hold a SALE OF WORK, for the South American Mission, early in the month of May, and hopes that those friends who have contributed so handsomely on former occasions will continue their aid to this work.

CLIFTON AND BRISTOL.—A SALE OF WORK will (D.V.) be held early in June for the Society. Contributions of fancy and useful articles will be thankfully received by Mrs. Bird, Woodcot Villas, Tyndalls Park.

CLEVEDON.—A SALE OF WORK will (D.V.) be held on the 22nd of July, at the Public Hall, Clevedon, when Mrs. Goddard and Miss Kelly will be thankful to receive contributions of useful and fancy articles for their stall on behalf of the South American Missionary Society. Parcels to be sent to Mrs. Goddard, Bycullah, or Miss Kelly, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset. Prices to be plainly marked.

DONEGAL.—A SALE OF WORK in behalf of the Mission Station in Tierra del Fuégo will (D.V.) be held in Donegal in August next. Contributions in money or material, articles of clothing, or of fancy work, toys, books, or plants, will be gratefully received by Mrs. Gahan, Maherabeg, Donegal.

Provincial Proceedings.



WHEN we penned our last notice on the above subject we little anticipated that the next three or four weeks would bring us weather rivalling in severity the depth of winter. Yet so it proved, and heavy falls of snow made travelling difficult for deputations, and greatly marred the success of sermons and meetings. This was specially the case in the northern district, where lectures were delivered at Bridlington Quay and Whitby by Mr. Farmer under great difficulties. The anniversary at York suffered equally from

the inclemency of the weather. Mrs. Richardson again befriended the Society, and lent her spacious drawing-room for the annual meeting. Archbishop Crosthwaite presided, and addresses on the pastoral and missionary work of the Society were delivered by the Organising Secretary for the provinces and Mr. Farmer. Some thirty persons braved the fury of the elements, but had the weather been favourable, probably three times that number would have been present. An evening meeting was held at Clifton on the outskirts of the city, under the presidency of the Vicar, and was addressed by the same speakers, Mr. Farmer showing his magic lantern. We look for much support from York, especially now that the Rector of St. Margaret's has accepted the Hon. Secretaryship. The only other item of intelligence from the north which has reached us is an account of a lecture delivered in Manchester to the Young Men's Christian Association by Mr. Farmer. It is a great matter to reach large bodies of young men, but we would urge on all friends the need of seeing that the Society is at least reimbursed all expenses on such occasions.

At the time we write we have no particulars to hand of any sermons or meetings in the Midland or Eastern Districts.

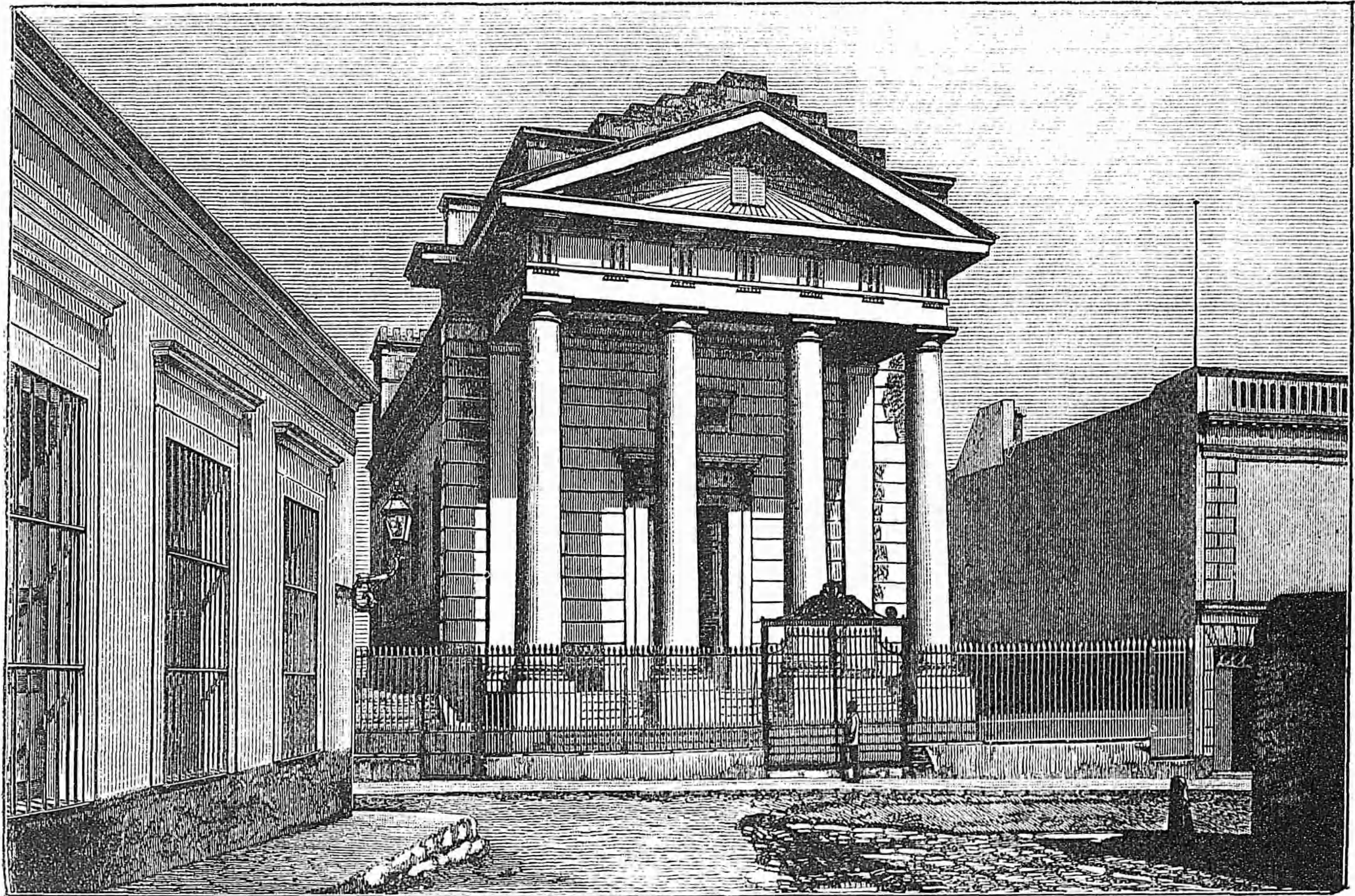
In the South Mr. Shimield has visited Clevedon, preaching the annual sermons at Christ Church, and taking the meeting the following day. His efforts were greatly interfered with by the snow, and the collections suffered somewhat. Friends on the spot, we understand, preached a sermon or two on our behalf at Clifton, but the annual meeting was taken by Mr. Redknap, who met with a very cordial reception. Mr. Allen has taken meetings, among other places at Kinson, Dorchester, Poole, Havant, Amberley, Berrynarbor and Bath, and has preached at Holy Trinity, Fareham, Blakeney, and Castleton. We are very glad to see that the Vicar of Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, has at length introduced our Society into his parish. He is a friend of nearly twenty years' standing, and but for the great needs of his parish would, we are sure, have helped us long since. Speaking of Sheppey reminds us that an excellent friend of our cause, Major Sweny, is now for a time quartered at Sheerness. We trust his stay *there* may have as good local results as his longer residence had in Sunderland.

PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects selected for the 12th inst.:-

1. That a faithful and suitable man may be raised up to succeed Mr. Bland in the Missionary Chaplaincy at Panama.
2. That God may prosper Mr. Grubb on his outward bound voyage and in his future labours in South America.
3. That the difficulties which surround and the dangers which threaten the Southern Mission may be solved and averted, in God's good time and way.
4. That the Indians of the Ona and Alaculoof tribes may be brought to the knowledge of the truth.
5. That God may bless our "Annual Meeting" in furthering the work of the Society.





THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT MONTV. VIDEO.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

MAY ■, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (<i>Feb.</i> 13, <i>Mar.</i> 4, 11, 18.)	Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (<i>Jan.</i> 19, <i>Feb.</i> 23.)
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (<i>Mar.</i> 11, 30.)	Dean & Sons, Messrs. (<i>Feb.</i> 11, <i>March</i> 1.)
Bridges, Rev. T. (<i>Feb.</i> 20.)	Ferguson, Mr. J. (<i>Feb.</i> 11.)
Davies, Rev. Hugh (<i>Sept.</i> 10, <i>Dec.</i> 3.)	Hemmings, Mrs. (<i>Feb.</i> 10.)
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (<i>Mar.</i> 2.)	Lawrence, Mr. J. (<i>Feb.</i> 10, 19.)
Dominguez, Rev. J. (<i>Mar.</i> 18.)	Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (<i>Mar.</i> 25.)
Kerr, Rev. S. (<i>Mar.</i> 10.)	Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (<i>Mar.</i> 15.)
Midgley, Rev. J. (<i>Mar.</i> 10.)	Willis, Capt. (<i>Feb.</i> , <i>March</i> 2.)
Armstrong, Mr. T. (<i>Feb.</i> 19.)	Robertson, Mr. J. S. (<i>Feb.</i> 6, 27.)

BUSINESS.

The Monthly Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 15th ult.

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

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

The amount received during the month of March was £845. 1s. 6d.

The next meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 6th and 20th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE visit of Bishop Stirling to the Mission at Ooshooia and at Keppel Island was, as may be supposed, warmly welcomed, and, we venture to hope and pray, may, by God's blessing, not only cheer the hearts of our Missionaries, but encourage them to further exertions in the cause of Christ. The presence of the Argentines in closer proximity to our Mission has naturally brought with it a new phase of life in those regions, and new temptations against which to guard—but this trial has ever been the lot of God's saints, however sheltered from the world they may have been at the first.

Very interesting letters, as will be seen, have been received from Mr. Bridges, Mr. Burleigh, and Mr. Davies, and we would draw special attention to the letter of the Rev. S. L. O. Morris, Chaplain of H.M.S. "Triumph," addressed to Bishop Stirling, and having reference to Chuput and Mr. Davies's good work there.

The meeting of the Lee and Lewisham Juvenile Association, in aid of the Society, was a very crowded and a very happy and successful one, and it is to be noted that a band of warm-hearted Christian children can raise in pennies and halfpennies, in the space of twelve months, a sum of £108.

The working man's note is also well worthy of consideration, admiration, and imitation, and still more the practical results which have already followed, namely, contributions upwards of £3 in three months.

The Annual Sermon will be preached on Ascension Day, by the kindness of Archdeacon Farrar, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Derry, D.D. The service will commence at 11 o'clock, and not at 2 as previously announced. No doubt many of our supporters will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing the words of not only one of the oldest and warmest friends of the Society, but one of the most eloquent preachers in the Churches of England or Ireland.

Tierra del Fuego.

OOSHOOIA STATION.



THE Rev. T. Bridges writes:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*

“*February 20, 1886.*”

“The ‘Commodore Py,’ by which I send this, leaves to-morrow for Sandy Point. The Argentine gunboat ‘Argentina’ left this morning for the north. The captain and officers were very courteous, and the natives were very glad of their coming, as by the sale of small canoes and other things they obtain a great deal of money. Two Dawson Islanders came here from the north-west two days ago, and they say many others are coming. It is certain that from this time there will be constant communication with these people and their neighbours the northern Ona by way of the pass they have found.

“Several of our friends at Sandy Point have requested to send them natives as servants. As Bishop Stirling, who heard these requests, made no objection, and I think it decidedly for the welfare of the natives to be thus engaged, I have been ready to advise natives to accept offers of constant employment. Accordingly I sent Fred Beadle, and Lucy his wife, and their little girl Amy, to our agent, Mr. Stubenranch, and two lads to serve Mr. Tonini in the Museum in the new city of La Plata. The Governor heard of my purpose of sending the above-named family to Sandy Point, and wrote to me to this purport: As Governor I am the appointed protector of these natives; it is therefore my duty to see that none of them are deported from this country without authorisation from me.

“On receiving this letter I lost no time in calling on His Excellency, and explained the matter to him, and also expressed my perfect approval of this regulation; and also I have told the natives all about it, and shown them that the Argentine Government seeks to afford them due protection, and secure their rights as its subjects. His Excellency granted freely his consent to Fred’s going, and most courteously explained the reasons of his note—viz., it was, he said, to guard against the repetition of abuses which had arisen in the north, in the placement of natives in the service of the whites. He assured me his Government earnestly desired to do something worthy to secure the welfare of these natives, so that at least it might have the satisfaction of saving a remnant of the native races of its wide domains.

“Last week J. Longman’s wife died. In Mr. Lawrence’s presence I

baptized her, with her sincere goodwill. I proposed the subject to her, and she cordially desired it. She had full possession of mind to the end, and died from hæmorrhage caused by congestion. She was undeniably a worthy and pleasant little woman, who had long continued in well-doing. Her husband will much regret her loss, for she has been a faithful and valuable wife.

“The two sick girls in the Orphanage get worse day by day, but I am happy to say the other six continue in good health. Bad weather makes employment of the natives very difficult. It rains much every day, and the weather is also very cold.

“I have nothing further to write, save to assure you it shall be our earnest effort to do our work wisely and well, and specially in acquiring the Ona and Alaculoof languages. Dahaminik has returned, and seen nothing of the eastern Ona. He thinks they are all dead. I hope to see you in August, as I purpose going in the ‘Villarino’ when she next comes to Buenos Ayres, and after a brief visit there to take steamer home, when I will apprise you of my arrival, and call on you at your convenience. The health of the mission party is satisfactory, and I can assure you that Mr. Lawrence is quite capable of taking charge during my absence.

“T. BRIDGES.”

Mr. J. Lawrence writes:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*

“*February 10, 1886.*”

“Our vessel, the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ having again arrived in safety at Ooshooia, with stores from Sandy Point and our mail from England, I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the enclosed cards of Christian greeting. I offer you my sincere thanks for the kind wishes expressed therein for our happiness and the prosperity of the work in which we are engaged.

“We have now had the long-expected pleasure of seeing his Lordship Bishop Stirling, which has given us great satisfaction. The two Sundays he spent with us were seasons of real spiritual blessing, which made us realise more than usual how much we apparently lose by being deprived of such privileges, which once we so regularly enjoyed. You will not be surprised to hear that we greatly appreciate such a means of grace, as we have it only when his Lordship has the opportunity of visiting us, which is not so often as we wish. His presence and authority here at the present time seems to be specially needed. Since the Argentines have been among us, you have probably heard much which has given you great anxiety; but now, the Bishop having been here and made himself better acquainted with the state of our work, I trust his Lordship’s report will in some measure relieve any fear or anxiety you may have about the future welfare of our Fuégian people. You will probably hear from him

that his Lordship has instructed me, in case of Mr. Bridges' absence, to direct the Society's work at this station, to guard its property, and promote the interests of the native community, which, from my experience among the people and knowledge of their language, I shall endeavour to do to the best of my ability, and I hope with satisfaction.

“ We have some satisfaction in knowing that the fact of the Argentine Government establishing itself on its own territory, without any difficulty, among those who were once as unprepared for such great changes as are now so rapidly taking place, even in this most uncivilised part of the world, has undoubtedly been brought about through the instrumentality and operations of the South American Missionary Society being blessed by God, to Whom be the glory and honour for ever.

“ JOHN LAWRENCE.

“ P.S.—Will you kindly acknowledge in the Magazine the receipt of the following for the sick and needy at Ooshooia :—

“ Per Mrs. Bartlett, Falkland Islands—J. D. Macgreggor, £1 ; Capt. Carringcross, 6s. 6d.”

Keppel Island.

CRANMER STATION.



R. L. H. Burleigh sends the following :—

“ *Keppel Island, January 19, 1886.*

“ There is a chance, we hear, of a vessel passing in a few days going to Stanley, so I will begin a letter to you in my few spare moments. I hope that by the time this reaches you the natives will be comfortably settled in their new Home. There are many things which cannot be finished, owing to the unavoidable delay of our order for goods, and which will seriously affect the comfort and good working of the Home ; but to have them away from their at present dilapidated, unhealthy dwellings will, at any rate, be an agreeable change to them, and a great happiness to us. All hands, therefore, who can possibly be spared from the other work of the station are engaged in its completion. I, with a few recent arrivals, am working hard to clear away the rising ground behind and at the sides of the building, which (in order to drain the house from the downward rush of water from above) necessitates the sloping of the ground from the house ; we have therefore, in the first instance, cleared away a space of twelve feet, and half as many more at least must be sloped in the opposite direction before the desired end can be attained—in other words, to prevent the water rising to the

floors. This means good hard work; and I reckon that before we finish, 100 tons or more of solid clay will have to be delved out and carried away by hand. This may seem overdrawn; but if you remember that the cutting in some places will be from five to four and three feet deep by eighteen or twenty wide, the calculation will not surprise you.

“One thing I would especially recommend (as I think I have hinted before): that a second person be stationed at Keppel, who would occupy the apartments prepared for him in the Home (without which arrangement the work will be a failure), and who should be getting on to know the natives and the work, and otherwise fitting himself to take charge in case of the removal of his superior, another man being previously appointed to fill the second place. There would then be a continuous supply of efficient men to control the growing work at this station, and experienced hands to engage in new work in their own country among the present or other new tribes of Tierra del Fuégo. I say this quite independently of myself or of any change which Bishop Stirling may see fit to make, because I feel it is the only way by which these people can be successfully dealt with. I will try to illustrate what I mean. I have now known these people for nearly nine years; I can speak their language, I understand their various moods and dispositions, and have endeavoured to study the people under all circumstances, and I think with success, for I can often discover when anything is wrong without asking, and know when and how to deal with it. (I say this with all humility.) This cannot be learnt in a day, and no one knows what a poor novice is subject to until he finds the people out. But this is not the worst part. The native, freed from firm control, wise and loving restraint, breaks out into sin, stubbornness, and disobedience, which, if not checked, makes ‘the last state worse than the first.’ The soul is in peril, and reproach, discredit, and ill report pain the workers, and rob the Society of many supporters. A steady, continuous working would obviate this, and I believe, if spared, that the people of Tierra del Fuégo would become a blessing to themselves, and a credit to their teachers, and a greater joy and happiness to those loving friends who care for and support them by their means.

“I think the Committee will see the need of expediting the sending out of the intended young man, that he get at least an insight into the work before these changes take place.

“We shall be glad to receive the goods as soon as the funds permit; and it is our heartfelt prayer that these may be increased to such an extent that our Committee may thank God, take courage, and launch forth to the rescue of the still benighted tribes of Tierra del Fuégo.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

“Keppel Island, February 23, 1886.

“The Bishop is paying us a very hurried visit, and we are in the midst of much work, hastening on to the completion of the Home, so

I cannot write a long letter now. You will be thankful to hear (as we are) that the natives are now sleeping in their comfortable bedroom, and that the whole building will be ready for them in the course of a few days.

“The goods were truly welcome, and, so far as I can see, are in beautiful order, with exception of some of the desk legs, which are broken. It gave us much pleasure to hear of the Catechist’s coming to live in the Home. I could not be responsible for its successful conduct, living at such a distance as Sullivan House is from the settlement; and to keep trotting up and down in the depth of winter at all hours of the day, and frequently, in case of sickness, in the night, I could not possibly do.

“Then, again, his presence here will prepare him for taking part in the future work of the Mission in case of the present workers at Keppel being changed or removed elsewhere. The Bishop, as you will gather from his letters to you, wishes me to remain here with Mr. Whaits, for the present at least, and I am very willing to do this, and have not the least doubt that we shall work well and harmoniously together; but I would prefer (of course, subject to your and the Bishop’s opinion as to the wisdom of it, and my suitability) to share any new work which may by-and-by be done.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

Patagonia.

CHUBUT COLONY.



THE following is a portion of a letter addressed to Bishop Stirling by the Rev. S. L. O. Morris, Chaplain of H.M.S. “Triumph”:

“H.M.S. ‘Triumph,’ Pacific,
November 19, 1885.

“I have been a long time before sitting down to write you the letter I promised to write when I saw you in Chile, but with, until the other day, fifteen midshipmen (six left me the other day) and the Sunday work, and here at Esquimalt the hospital, I have been too busy to write letters requiring time and thought.

“I was very glad that Captain Brent determined to take the ‘Amethyst’ down to New Gulf for us to have one more opportunity of seeing the hard-working colonists, and especially because I should have the pleasure of seeing with my own eyes the working of a clergyman of the Church of England in the colony. Knowing that my observations during my former visits in 1880 and 1883 had something to do with the appointment of a clergyman to the colony, I was indeed anxious to see for myself whether I had been too sanguine, or had erred in any other

direction. It was two or three o'clock on Sunday morning when we arrived in the village, and after resting, it was too late for ourselves to communicate with Mr. Davies, who was some twenty miles up the Chubut valley; but I sent word up to him that we had arrived, and that I should like beyond measure to meet him. That Sunday I attended Mr. Lloyd Jones's Independent chapel, and experienced that pleasure, which Englishmen can hardly understand, of hearing Welsh hymns sung by Welsh voices, the Welsh Bible read by a Welsh minister, and the simple phrases of a Welsh sermon. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Lloyd Jones; he has been an immense blessing to the band of Welshmen who formed the colony, and may God give him a reward. I made many inquiries about the church work, and I must say the colonists of all denominations expressed their joy at having Mr. Davies in their midst. Mr. Davies came down to the ship, and we were enabled to have, through his kind energy in following us up, about twenty hours together in which to talk of the work, its prospects, its present state, and he also gave me a retrospect over the year's incidents. I will say at once that a man more fitted by disposition and will than he is could not be found. His noble self-sacrifice in coming out as a steerage passenger must have been rewarded in winning to himself the esteem of his fellow-passengers, who were to be in a short time part of his flock. He told me that no feature of the life had been overdrawn, and he had, if anything, been agreeably disappointed in the colony. He had availed himself of the privilege of a colonist of becoming owner of the plot of land, and on that plot the new church building was to be erected. I learnt from his conversation of one great good that his presence in the colony was doing, even if his flock were small for the time: I mean the fact that the Church was represented; that henceforth there is amongst those good colonists a few with a leader who witness to the vitality of the historic Church of Great Britain; and not only to the vitality, but also to the beauty and order of its system of discipline and services. Mr. Davies told me of his friendly discussions with the more serious of the Nonconformists. He, like myself, would not offend the susceptibilities of any one of these, for he, like myself, knows what the Nonconformists have done for the higher life in Wales. I think he realises thoroughly that the Nonconformists of Chubut must, in the presence of the fading Roman Catholicism of the Argentine Republic, look upon him as an ally; just as at Montevideo and other cities Churchmen and Presbyterians pull together in many things in which, I regret to say, at home they would not unite. As an eye-witness, therefore, dear Bishop Stirling, I can conscientiously and joyfully say that there is much hope for the higher life in that small but complete Church society planted in the midst of the Patagonian wastes. Mr. Davies, though slightly lame, has become an excellent horseman, and has taken to the long rides *con amore*.

“ I often hope to return some day to Chubut ; my lot may be thrown some day at no great distance from that settlement. In a very, very humble degree, the visiting Christian centres in various foreign parts, and getting interested in them, makes one understand better the Missionary spirit ; and St. Paul’s Epistles have much more meaning for me now than they did before I ever saw and left a little community holding together far away from friends by mutual support.

“ I feel I shall never make such friends on this station as I did on the South-East Coast, either amongst our own people or natives. My six years on that coast were really six happy ones, and I can never forget the share that you, my Lord, and Miss Stirling, had in brightening my years of exile. As I told you when I saw you at Valparaiso, I wish to subscribe my *mite* to your new cathedral, and I propose giving £1 per annum until the church is finished, provided the subscription do not extend more than *five* years ; so that if you will kindly let me know to whom in England the money should be sent, I will see that it be sent as long as I live and am employed. I hope the little ‘Messenger’ is all right.

“ S. L. O. MORRIS.”

The Rev. H. Davies writes :—

“ *Colonia del Chubut, Buenos Ayres, S. America,*
“ *September 10, 1885.*

“ I am truly thankful to God for that I have received such letters, so full of sympathy and encouragement, from your worthy Society, containing the substantial promise of £50, and the £25 from Wales. It was more than ever I could expect, to have such ready response to my application and efficient help to this out-of-the-way colony. I can assure you that this liberal assistance which your good Society has so favourably bestowed on my fellow-countrymen out here, to raise a house suitable for the worship of God in the beauty of holiness, is highly appreciated, not only by those that are attached to our venerable British Church, but also to Christian friends outside its pale.

“ The production of the rough sketch of proposed church at Chubut in ‘The South American Missionary Magazine,’ caused a great sensation in the colony, and it was eagerly sought on its account. I myself was much astonished to find it executed so well.

“ I am happy to say that I have availed myself of your kind permission to make use of the joint grants of £75, by ordering the timber required for the proposed building from Messrs. Thomas & Theobald, who have kindly taken the commission, and have promised to do their best to procure superior timber to what generally comes to the colony from Buenos Ayres. When the timber is imported I shall feel exceedingly happy to draw the amount which has so kindly been placed at my disposal, according to the instructions contained in your kind letter.

“I am happy to say that my work is going on as usual. It is impossible to say, just at present, whether any real progress is made or not; time alone can be its sure expounder. Although I feel convinced in my own mind that God worketh secretly and steadfastly, yet man is often too sanguine to see results at once without leaving room for faith and patience.

“The tendency, as far as I can judge, is, that the spiritual work is appreciated and acknowledged by the bulk of the colonists, and I trust, under God’s blessing, may prove beneficial to many souls in the advancement of morality and purity of life amongst my fellow-countrymen in this settlement.

“I am thankful to God to say that myself and family are blessed with good health in general. We are becoming acclimatised to the country, and would no doubt feel now from the damp air of England, after living in such a dry country as this is.

“HUGH DAVIES.”

“*Colonia del Chubut, Buenos Ayres, S. America,*
“*January 29, 1886.*”

“I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just received information that the timber for erecting the proposed church has arrived. I have examined it carefully, and find it far superior to any I have seen before in the colony. I tendered to Messrs. Thomas & Theobald, merchants, Chubut, a bill of exchange for the £75 in lieu of it.

“I am also thankful to say that almost all the bricks required for the erection of the shell of fabric are in the kiln ready for burning at first opportunity. It should be borne in mind that the people can only give their time for this work of love when they have no great pressure of work on hand—that is to say, between sowing and irrigation, and between reaping and thrashing. All possible work for non-craftsmen is promised gratuitously, and is done joyfully and willingly.

“God be praised for giving to the people a heart to offer thus their labour to His honour and glory, and may their praise to Him ascend so simultaneously from the sanctuary when it is completed.

“HUGH DAVIES.”

“*Colonia del Chubut, Patagonia,*
“*Viá Buenos Ayres, South America,*
“*April 7, 1885.*”

“*Saturday, 31st.*—Started for Upper Valley, called at several houses on my way up; and, after some delay, crossed the river a little before sunset. The river is always a great trouble.

“*Sunday, February 1st.*—Morning service at Mr. Brunt’s house, 11 A.M., 32 present. On my return for Lee Cul a heavy thunderstorm and rain made travelling impossible. Wet also to the skin, so had to

forego the service that was to be held at Le Cul, and Mr. Wm. Evans' Batch.

"*Sunday, 8th.*—Service and communion at Bryn Antur, 11 A.M., present, 26; 8 communicated. Sunday School, 2 P.M., present, 18; evening service, 6 P.M., present, 24.

"*Monday, 9th.*—Called to-day to see several members of my congregation.

"*Sunday, 15th.*—Crossed my horses, and had service at Mr. Brunt's house, 10.30 A.M.; present, 28. Then rode to Lee Cul, and crossed river in boat; service there at 2.30 P.M.; present, 11. Then crossed again for to hold service at Mr. Wm. Evans', Batch, 7 P.M., returning in company of Mr. D. Roberts to Mr. Wagner's. It was exceedingly dark, and difficult to follow the tracks, only by the instinct of the horses. The day unbearably hot, and night again excessively cold.

"*Monday, 16th.*—Called upon a few at Upper Valley, and returned home late the same evening.

"*Sunday, 22nd.*—Service at Bryn Antur, 10.30 A.M.; present, 23. Sunday School, 2 P.M.; present, 17. Service at 6 P.M.; present, 21.

"*Monday, 23rd.*—Very difficult to find people in, they all being busy at this time of year.

"*Friday, 27th.*—Mr. H. Evans, Drofu Gabbage, called. He informed me that H.M.S. 'Amethyst' was at New Bay.

"*Saturday, 28th.*—Left in the morning for Upper Valley; called on some persons on my way up. Reached there by dusk.

"*Sunday, March 1st.*—Morning service at Mr. Brunt's house, 10.30 A.M., present, 24; service at Lle Cul, 2.30 P.M., present, 8; and then service at Mr. William Evans', Batch, 6.30 P.M., present, 18; then returned to Mr. William Mostyn to stay the night. Felt rather exhausted and unwell through a slight attack of diarrhœa, owing to the heat and work.

"*Monday, 2nd.*—Called at several places on my way back, and upon Mrs. Jas. Roberts, Bryngwyn, who is very ill.

"*Tuesday, 3rd.*—Although feeling very tired, started in company with Mr. John D. Evans, (the young man who was saved from the Indians this time twelve months), for New Bay, at 11 A.M., and proceeded from his house on the horse that saved him, 1.30 P.M., across the trackless camp, and not a drop of water upon it—a journey of between forty-five and fifty miles—reached New Bay 9.30. After putting our horses in safety, by tying them to bushes, lighted a fire as signal that we wanted to come on board the 'Amethyst,' where we reached at 11.30 P.M. Got a most welcome reception from the Rev. S. S. O. Morris, chaplain, and officers. Our bodily needs were most promptly attended to, for we were parched up with thirst and very hungry. Retired about 2 A.M.

"*Wednesday, 4th.*—As I fully anticipated, there were a goodly number of the colonists on board, who had come to see the ship's doctor, as there

is much illness prevailing in the colony, some of rather a serious nature. I was very happy to be of some service for my people, in the way of interpreting between them and the doctor, who was a most kind and obliging gentleman, attending and prescribing for all who went to him gratuitously. Left the 'Amethyst', after spending a very pleasant time amongst the officers and men, little before 5 P.M. Sea very boisterous; several sea-sick, and the majority wetted through in landing, owing to the heavy swell on the shallow beach. Started over the camp at dusk, 7 P.M.; reached as far as Little Valley by 10 P.M.; several very tired, consequently encamped there for the night, until 5 A.M. This was my first experience of sleeping out in the open air, on hard ground, with dew for upper quilt.

"*Thursday, 5th.*—Resumed our journey at 5.30 A.M.; reached home before 3 p.m.; rained heavily this night.

"*Friday, 6th.*—Felt very tired after the tedious journey, which was prolonged from Saturday morning previous. Roads impassable to-day. Mr. J. M. Hughes, Upper Valley, called, who was detained by the rain.

"*Sunday, 8th.*—Morning service at Bryn Anter, 11 A.M.; present, 18; Sunday School at 2 P.M.; present, 16; evening service at 6 P.M.; present, 21. Not easy travelling any distance after rain.

"*Wednesday, 11th.*—Went over the river to see Mrs. T. Thomas, who is ill; called on few others while out.

"*Thursday, 12th.*—A heavy thunderstorm passed over the settlement. Two horses killed at Upper Valley; the land completely saturated through; had to keep within doors.

"*Saturday, 14th.*—Started very early over camp for Upper Valley. reached with some little difficulty about 5 P.M.

"*Sunday, 15th.*—Rode from Mrs. Wagner's to Mr. Brunt's for matins at 10.30 A.M.; present, 23; then returned to Lle Cul for service by 2.30 P.M.; present, 9; service again at Batch, 6.30 P.M.; present, 18.

"*Monday, 16th.*—Went to see my house, which is in course of construction, before returning down Valley; then crossed river, called at several houses in going down; reached by sunset.

"*Tuesday, 17th.*—The long journey still affecting me at times; felt very prostrate to-day.

"*Thursday, 19th.*—My daughter accompanied me to town, called upon several there. Made the acquaintance of Mr. Phillips and family, who have come here from Rio Grande, Brazil.

"*Sunday, 22nd.*—Communion Service at Bryn Antur, 10.30 A.M.; present, 24. Sunday School, 2 A.M.; present, 17. Evening service, 6 P.M.; present, 32.

"*Thursday, 26th.*—Rode to Drofu Gabbage, about ten miles (called on several) in order to baptise four children of Thomas Harris, Tany Castell.

"*Sunday, 29th.*—Morning service at Bryn Antur, 10.30 A.M.; present, 19. Sunday School, 2 P.M.; present, 18. Evening service, 6 P.M.; present, 28.

PATAGONES.

The Rev. Dr. Humble writes :—

“ *Patagones, February 16, 1886.*

“ I herewith enclose my financial statement for last quarter, and some of my journal. The receipts vary a good deal, owing to circumstances over which I have no control. Last quarter was a good one, as you will see ; what this quarter may be I cannot yet tell, but I will do my best to render this place self-supporting.

“ I have lately had the church done up inside and out, and it now looks very pretty with its stained-glass windows. What we now want is a good congregation to fill it ; and this is the hardest part of all, for there are so few English in the place. The Danes and the Germans increase, but the English remain *in statu quo*.

“ I suppose you have heard of the recent discovery of gold in Patagonia, between the River Gallagos and the Straits of Magellan. It has created much excitement in Buenos Ayres, and hundreds of persons have solicited land in that district. How far their expectations may be realised remains to be seen. That there is gold there is quite certain, but accounts differ as to the quantity. Some say a man may earn twenty dollars a day, others put it at the lowly figure of two or three dollars, which is about as much as a working man would earn at any other kind of work. But, at all events, no doubt many will be induced to try their hand at digging and washing, so that it will probably lead to the peopling of Patagonia, and many who do not succeed in finding gold may remain to farm.

“ This country is in a somewhat excited state owing to the approach of the Presidential election, and we even hear rumours of a revolution, which I trust God in His Providence will avert. In spite of great financial difficulties, the Argentine Republic is, no doubt, progressing fast, and I suppose this is nowhere more evident than in the valley of the Rio Negro. Land has gone up wonderfully, and handsome houses are springing up in all directions, which in some cases are furnished in a manner almost equal to Buenos Ayres. If the people were only becoming evangelised as they are becoming civilised, it would indeed be a matter of rejoicing.

“ GEORGE A. HUMBLE.”

Alexandra Colony.

R. J. Ferguson writes :—

“ *Colonia Alejandra de Santa Fé, Republica Argentina,*
“ *February 11, 1886.*



“ I have written to Captain Poulden by this mail, and in making a further report to the Society I might state, as a summary of the past three months, that we have had intense heat, dusty roads, heavy rains, and every

discouragement in visiting and in holding services both here and at the out stations.

“ The town of Mal Abrigo is continuing to be a most important place for missionary work, and I hope that all the missionaries who go to Paraguay will meet with as good a reception from the people as I have met with, at least for so far, in Mal Abrigo. Women speak of Paraguay as the only place in the world worth living in, and the churches, with their saints and pictures, are mentioned with all the reverence imaginable; and, in fact, one would suppose that there was no more need of any missionary effort to be made. I have already stated that they have received our visits in the most friendly way, and accept the tracts and books given to them; they listen with the greatest interest to the simple Gospel explained, and during a former visit came to the ‘Fonder’ to hear more from us about the Gospel and receive some more tracts for friends. A short time ago, after a heavy rain—for it rained from Sunday afternoon until the next Saturday afternoon, and the camp and river was flooded—I left on horseback, and moved on slowly until I came to the ‘Rio Gosano,’ which can be crossed over, except when there is a heavy rain, without a boat. I found, however, that it was too deep, and swam my horse and passed over in a small canoe. I arrived at the ‘Fonder’ about 3.30 P.M., and had dinner. I was unable to visit any that day, as I felt tired from the heavy roads and intense heat; but next morning I visited all the native settlers. A few strangers were there, but nearly all of whom I had seen previously gave me a hearty salute. I find there is nothing better in missionary work than to see the people in their homes; if there is any difficulty in their former views of religion they make it known, and with equal frankness object or receive your visit. One man saw me conversing with a fellow workman, who had some difficulty in understanding my liberality in giving a small Spanish book free of expense, and urging him to seek God and the pardon of sin through Christ. He called his son, and told him to fetch the book from his house; and when I went towards him, he received a tract and asked me if I was a Protestant? I replied in the affirmative, and he opened his New Testament and said, ‘I am the religion of this book;’ and from all appearance he had read it, as it had not that nice clean gloss you very often find on the pages of Bibles in English homes—finger-marks were seen in many places. He renounced all faith in the Roman Catholic Church, and in simplicity confessed his belief in Christ. When continuing my calls, I met with a woman who takes the greatest interest possible in my tracts and portions of Scripture. Since my last visit she had commenced an *almacea*, and everything looked so comfortable, and new and clean, and she was as glad to see me as could be, and had expected a call long since. I gave her an assortment of tracts; before I returned to the ‘Fonder,’ she sent her servant with a subscription of two dollars. Our little daughter is a great attraction amongst them; she is so

fair, and their children are so dark. She walks up with all confidence, and says, 'How do you do?' and they say that she is an '*angel del cielo*.' Only one man refused to have any conversation, and of course we don't mind a little opposition.

"Returning to the colony, the people continue to leave; the services are kept up and attended as often, perhaps, as most people in England attend church living from one mile to twelve miles distant. The day before Christmas I passed a good deal of time in cleaning and decorating the church. I had practised the hymn tunes in my own way, as I do not understand music from the book, and looked forward to a good time next day. Before bed-time a heavy rain blighted every hope of even one person being present. I am glad to say that the rain ceased, and no less than thirty-two were present, coming from one mile to twelve miles. The singing was heartily joined in, and I gave an address from St. John iii. 16. The afternoon service was in Spanish, and fourteen were present. I baptized the child of J. C. Reeves, from the California Colony. Many have been prevented since then in attending from the heavy rains. One gentleman was present on Christmas Day, and until last Sunday he was unable to be present. A serious accident happened to him, as a ball from a rifle passed right through his right lung—entered one inch above the nipple of the right breast, and made its exit below the scapula, passing through the back section of the lung. The loss of blood was very great. I was called upon to visit him, and was there a few minutes afterwards. I gave him a drink of cold water, and applied a simple cold-water dressing. I also lent my trap to fetch the doctor, who lives thirty miles north. In due time he was in attendance, but in the meanwhile prescribed by telegram. I am happy to say he is quite well again, and, as above stated, was at church on Sunday last. An attempt to murder a gentleman who once assisted me in the Sunday School, but for a few months past has been living in Parana, was made some weeks ago. The ball entered in his back, and lodged in his right lung; another entered his arm, which was extracted; but the former still remains in his lung, without any serious effects. He is quite well again, and has returned to his duty as chief engineer on the Parana Railway. I have nothing extraordinary to mention about myself, except that I was thrown into a heap of mud, some three feet deep, when on a journey to Mal Abrigo, and, with the exception of a mud bath—one of the most unpleasant things I have ever experienced—I escaped unhurt. Passing on from these things, which may be of interest to some people, I now proceed forty-five miles south, to the California Colony and the house of Mr. MacLean. I visited several families and announced the meeting, about 7 o'clock. Many from all parts of the English and other settlements came—in all, twenty-nine, including French, Spanish, Welsh, American. My address was from the Parable of the Sower, St. Matthew xiii. I read the prayers—not all, but a few, as the people there, and in this colony also, are not *Church*

people, but Methodists, and Baptists, and Roman Catholics. I used the Spanish Prayer-book and Bible for the first part of the service, and gave the address in English, as there were more English-speaking than foreigners, and at the close gave a summary of what was said in Spanish. Next morning I left about 6.30 A.M., and arrived home about 3.30 P.M., a distance of forty-five miles. I had a north wind all the way, and in vain did the mosquitoes make every attempt to accompany me. I might add, in conclusion, that it was my intention to go on to Helvetia, and meet the Rev. Mr. Adams, who arranged to meet a man the name of Peterson, a carpenter, who wished very much to be married. The girl, I think, is German or Swiss, a Protestant—came to the country a short time ago, and lived in an American family for a short time as servant. In response to their many appeals to be married by a Protestant minister, Mr. Adams very kindly promised to meet them for that purpose. I should have gone through if my horses could have endured the fatigue, and return home for Sunday. I hope, however, that some arrangement will be made for a clergyman to come here occasionally for the purpose of marrying, if for nothing else. I hope that these journeys and efforts to give a knowledge of Christ will not be in vain. I am sure they will not; for I notice marked attention from time to time, and, although no loud profession is being made, the Gospel is being preached, and, I trust, received by many.

“We are all well. With kindest regards and remembrances, in which Mrs. Ferguson joins, to yourself and Committee,

“JAMES FERGUSON.”

Endowment of the Bishopric of the Falkland Isles.

£10,000.

£6,000 was raised on the consecration of Bishop Stirling, the two Church Societies promising each £500 on the sum of £9,000 being raised.

The present effort is to raise the £6,000 to £9,000, towards which £1,000 is promised by a Lady, on condition of £2,000 being raised in sums from £100, £50, and £25.

Already received or promised.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A. T.	500	0	0	Isaac Braithwaite, Esq.	25	0	0
L. E. L.	200	0	0	Smaller Sums	25	0	0
Mark Collet, Esq.	100	0	0	George Robinson, Esq.	25	0	0
John Fair, Esq.	50	0	0	Smaller Sums	25	0	0
Miss Gaster	25	0	0	Jeremiah Garnett, Esq.	25	0	0

Gleanings.

AGNOSTICISM.

The term *agnostic* (one who "knows not") is said to have been first applied to matters of religion by Professor Huxley. The word, however, is at least as ancient as the Apostolic age, for it is to be found in the New Testament. St. Paul, in his address to the clever, intellectual, though worldly and gossiping men of Athens, referred to the altar which they had raised bearing the inscription "To the *Unknown* God (Acts xvii. 23). The eloquent Bishop of Derry, preaching not very long ago before the University, said that *Agnostic* really meant *Ignoramus*. Certainly the latter word is a pretty literal rendering in Latin, though now it has become Anglicised, of the original Greek, *Agnostic*. The Bishop of Peterborough once said that "Don't know" sounded painfully like "Don't care." And since the first problem placed before every intelligent creature is the problem of his own future being, it would seem that, whatever excuse there may be for intellectual perplexities or unwitting ignorance, there can be none found, in the nature of the case, for the Agnostic, who *wilfully* ignores and sets aside the very first problem and duty forced on his notice by the fact of his own existence.

Though the characters of the boys of the Gordon Home never were as bad as those who figure in the picture which Carlyle used to paint, they nevertheless are greatly improved by the military and industrial training they receive at Fort Wallington. In all the rooms there are boards hung up on which are pasted a morning and an evening hymn written or edited by Lord Tennyson for the boys to learn and sing. The morning hymn is as follows :—

" Thy servants pray, O hear us, Lord,
 Be Thou our shield, be Thou our sword,
 Be Thou our guard against all sin,
 From foes without, from foes within.
 O make us loving brothers all,
 Forgetting self at duty's call.
 Bless Thou the guardians of our land,
 And keep our dear ones in Thy hand."

At a dinner party of the Duke of Ormond's a jocular dispute arose concerning short prayers. Sir William Wyndham said the shortest prayer he ever heard was the prayer of a common soldier, just before the battle of Blenheim—"O God! if there be a God—save my soul—if I have a

soul !” The Bishop of Rochester, who was present, addressing Wyndham, said :—“ Your prayer, Sir William, is indeed very short, but I remember another as short, and much better, offered up likewise by a poor soldier on the eve of battle :—‘ O God ! if in the hour of battle I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me ! ’” This, as the Bishop pronounced it with his usual grace and dignity, was a very gentle and polite reproof, and was so felt by the company.

LOVE THE CHIEF GOOD.

One other landed on the eternal shore !
 One other garnered into perfect peace !
 One other hid from hearing and from sight ! . . .
 O, but the days go heavily, and the toil
 Which used to seem so pleasant yields scant joy.
 There come no tokens to us from the dead :
 Save—it may be—that now and then we reap
 Where not we sowed, and *that* maybe from *them*,
 Fruit of their prayers when we forgot to pray !
 Meantime there comes no message, comes no word :
 Day after day no message and no sign :
 And the heart droops, and finds that it was Love
 Not Fame it longed for, lived for : only Love.

Dean Burgon.

“DO THOU LIKEWISE.”

In this day of “depression,” and when we hear so much about the working classes, their virtues and their vices, the following letter of a working man to one of our excellent Hon. Secretaries may excite interest and afford example :—

“ Norbiton, Jan. 27, 1886.

“ MRS. COPPINGER,—Being informed that you were the treasurer for this district, will you kindly accept an offering from a working man once a month, or if you would prefer it, once a week, on behalf of the Mission to the Indians at Ooshooia in Tierra del Fuégo. You can make known to me the decision through the means of the Magazine, as I do not wish my name to be published.

“ I have made a vow by God’s help to give the proceeds of one day’s work a week to some good object. I have not bound myself down to support this one only at present as it was recommended to me. I feel at liberty to change if I should be so inclined. The inclosed to be acknowledged as from H. W. W., P.O. in the *Magazine*.”

THE C.M.S. AND THE S.A.M.S.

We insert the following interesting and friendly communication from the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* for April :—

“The South American Missionary Society’s Magazine for February has an article entitled ‘Is South America a Part of “All the World”?’ and suggesting that some people read our Lord’s great command thus, Go ye . . . to every creature, *except South America.*’ And then comes this strange sentence :—‘Men who yearn to preach the Gospel to the heathen put South America out of their map. Even the honoured C.M.S., whose work is based on that last command, looks rather coldly on. True, the South American Missionary Society is a younger Society, but so much the more ought it to be fostered, and helped, and nourished and allowed to share in the benefits of Christianlove.’

“But where is the evidence that the C.M.S. ‘looks rather coldly on’? Is it not the fact that most of the friends of the S.A.M.S. are C.M.S. people? Are not several leaders of the former, active leaders of the latter? What can the C.M.S. do which it does not do? Most assuredly we all ought to remember that South America is part of ‘all the world;’ but so we ought regarding many other parts of the world not included in C.M.S. fields—for instance, North Africa and South Africa, and the great Congo region, and Polynesia, and the Malay Archipelago, and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. If a Christian man desires to have a share in the evangelisation of ‘all the world,’ he must subscribe to many other missionary societies besides C.M.S. and S.A.M.S. But, to be quite just, his subscriptions should be proportionate to the extent of the work. A man who divides, say a guinea, equally between C.M.S. and any Society that has a single field, can hardly realise what C.M.S. is.

“The South American Missionary Society has one great advantage, a *name* associated with it which is more widely known and honoured than any single name on the C.M.S. roll. If an outsider speaks or writes about missionaries, he names Carey and Martyn and Duff, Moffat and Livingstone, John Williams and Patteson, *and Allen Gardiner.* And we do not wonder at it. There is no illustration in history of the ‘corn of wheat dying and bringing forth much fruit,’ more remarkable than the case of Captain Allen Gardiner’s death and the South American Missionary Society. With all our heart we wish our sister Society God-speed.”

A lady has just sent to the office seven pieces of old family jewellery, of which she says, “I wish to offer them to the Lord as a small Easter offering for mercies received, if you will kindly dispose of them and use the money for your valuable Mission.”

This fact is a most eloquent and significant one, and needs no comment.

The late Alexander Balfour, Esq.

WE have to announce, with sincere regret, the tidings that have just reached us (as we go to press) of the death of our old friend and supporter Alexander Balfour, Esq., for many years a member of our Committee. May God comfort his widow and family in this sad bereavement.

Lee, Blackheath, and Lewisham Association.



THE Quarterly Prayer Meeting was held at the house of the Venerable Archdeacon Whateley, on March 26th, at 3.30. The Society's great need of funds and its special difficulties were the subject of intercession. There was a good attendance.

The annual meeting of the Juvenile Association was held at the Institute, Lee, on Wednesday, 30th, at 7. A. R. Pite, Esq., kindly presided, as on former occasions. The Report, read by Mr. E. C. Aspinall, showed progress and sustained interest on the part of the collectors, both of the Bible Class and Juvenile Association. After addresses by Mr. Pite and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Mr. E. C. Aspinall spoke of the work in Fireland, particularly at Ooshooia, where he hopes soon to labour. His address was illustrated by dissolving views. The meeting was a very full and enthusiastic one.

On April 14th the Society's claims were advocated at a crowded drawing-room meeting, kindly held by Mrs. Weldon, Morden Hill, Lewisham. The Rev. C. H. Simpkinson, M.A., vicar of Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill, presided. A. R. Pite, Esq., kindly attended, and gave a very interesting account of the formation of the Society through the labours and death of Captain Allen Gardiner and his missionary companions. Mr. Pite gave a brief sketch of the Society's labours in the past and its present operations, and the work, by God's help, contemplated for the future, men and means permitting. Mr. E. C. Aspinall (who had been introduced by the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson, M.A., as "one of his Church workers"), spoke of the Fúégian or Southern Mission, and asked for the special prayers and interest of all present in his contemplated residence and work at Ooshooia. The collection was over £8, and the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson, M.A., has kindly offered a sermon at his Church on May 23rd.

Metropolitan Proceedings.



SINCE our last report in March issue, Sermons have been preached for the Society at Immanuel Church, Streatham, by the Rev. W. H. Shimield ; at Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, by the Rev. Dr. Hole ; at All Hallows, Lombard Street, and Wapping Parish Church, by the Rev. J. J. Manley, and at St. Thomas's, Camden Town, by the Rev. R. J. Simpson. Addresses or lectures, with magic lantern or dissolving views, have been delivered by Mr. Frank M. Ponder, at St. John's, Hampstead ; Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn ; All Saints', Gordon Square ; St. James's, Clapham ; St. Thomas's Camden Town ; St. Mark's, Notting Hill ; St. James's, Holloway ; All Saints', Battersea ; and St. Mary-le-Strand—the collections varying from one to twelve guineas. The results of these meetings have been very encouraging, and the individual reports would prove interesting had we space to insert them ; but we must be content, however, to inform our readers that the account of the Society's present work has everywhere met with approval, while the thrilling story of the Society's origin has evoked remarkable enthusiasm. Again and again the Deputation has been assured that "*if the work was only known, it would never be cramped for funds.*" In this we agree, and, therefore, would we continue to ask from our clerical and lay friends, in the different parishes of London, for further *opportunities of publication* ; the Metropolitan Organising Secretary, or his Assistant, will gladly give information as to the best means of using such opportunities.

Provincial Proceedings.



THE spring visit to Scotland is the most interesting item in our record of provincial work during the past few weeks. This was undertaken by Mr. Welby, and comprised four sermons and ten meetings in the three principal Scotch cities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. We are glad to find that our Society has once more, after the lapse of many years, been introduced into St. Paul's Church, Aberdeen, and trust that Mr. Clark's successor may continue to support us. The collection amounted to £8. 3s. 6d., from which we understand a deduction of £2 will be made for the church expenses. In Edinburgh there were eight meetings in all, four being in public rooms, and four in the drawing-rooms of kind friends. At one of the latter we are glad to notice a gentleman gave a donation of £10. Two ladies in Glasgow placed their drawing-rooms at the disposal of our deputation, and a good deal of interest seemed to be awakened in our work.

In the Northern district the latest return we have received from Mr. Farmer mentions lectures as having been given at St. Luke's, Preston, Hoole, Bretherton, New Longton, St. James's, Collyhurst, and Penketh. We notice that our Northern Secretary could record seven new openings during March, and the distribution of thirty-seven collecting cards. If these latter are not only *taken*, but *used*, they should in December represent £15 or more. Our Midland Secretary, as has been noted, has been engaged in Scotland. Mr. Shimield is about to move from the Eastern Counties to Bradford, and it is not intended at present to place anyone in charge of the Eastern District, but to leave the three dioceses of St. Albans, Ely, and Norwich to be worked by the Southern and Midland staff.

Mr. Allen reports meetings or lectures at Bath, Worthing, Southsea, Ryde, Sandown, Tonbridge, Deal, Reading, and Bournemouth, and sermons at Burstow, Burghfield, Bishops Waltham, and Shackleford. St. George's, Worthing, and St. Stephen's, Tonbridge, are new openings, and it is many years since Deal received a Deputation for our Society. Our June number will probably be taken up with the report of the annual meeting, but in July we hope to record our first Irish proceedings for the year. Our friends in Ireland at this time largely claim the prayers of all true-hearted Protestant Churchmen, and we are confident that much prayer will be offered up by members of our Society for those who have for more than thirty years been its cordial supporters.

PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects selected for the 10th inst. :—

1. That the difficulties which surround and the dangers which threaten the Southern Mission may be solved and averted, in God's good time and way.
2. That the Indians of the Ona and Alaculoof tribes may be brought to the knowledge of the truth.
3. That God may bless our "Annual Meeting" just held, and our Annual Sermon on Ascension Day to the furtherance of the work of the Society.





WYANDOTT HOUSE, BUILT BY THE INDIANS FOR THE SAKE OF THE GREAT CHIEF, AND BURNED BY THE ENGLISH IN 1812.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*March 30, April 15*).

Bishop Nuttall (Jamaica) (*April 10*).

Adams, Rev. G. (*Mar. 11, 30*).

Bridges, Rev. T. (*Feb. 20*).

Cross, Rev. Dr. (*April 13*).

Davis, Rev. J. H. (*April 3*).

Dominguez, Rev. J. (*Mar. 18*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Mar. 2, 31*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*April 28*).

Young, Rev. F. (*April 14*).

Armstrong, Mr. T. (*Feb. 19*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Feb. 19*).

Mahony, Mr. H. (*April 1*).

Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*Mar. 25*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Feb. 27*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*April 28*).

Willis, Capt. (*March 16*).

BUSINESS.

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

The next meeting will (p.v.) take place on the 10th inst.

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

The total amount received during the month of April was £623. 4s. 2d.

The next meetings will (p.v.) be held on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., and Thursday, the 17th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



WE are thankful to say that our Annual Meeting was, in the words of one of the oldest members of our Committee, "the most successful we have yet had." Our Diocesan's speech was all that could be desired—practical, vigorous, and at times eloquent. It is specially to be noted that the Bishop warmly commends the Society and its work to the sympathies and support of the clergy and laity of London, and gives it the third niche in the Foreign Missionary Gallery of the Church of England—for he speaks of "the Mission field of the world, so far as the Church of England is concerned," being "occupied by three societies—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, and the South American Missionary Society." We earnestly trust that our good Bishop's ardent desire may be met by a hearty response on the part of London clergy and London Churchmen.

Five new friends spoke in our cause on this occasion. The Recorder, Sir Risdon Bennett, and Dr. Kinn's admirable speeches speak for themselves as well as for us. Mr. Fox's remarks were much valued as the opinions of one who spoke from personal knowledge both of the work and the sphere of the Society; while Capt. Parker Snow's happy and characteristic *résumé* of the early history of the Southern Mission was listened to with deep interest. The only regret we had was that the Rev. Burman Cassin and the Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, owing to the room having to be given up for another meeting, were unable to speak to the Resolution they had kindly undertaken, and that we had to be content with only a brief remark from each.

The Annual Sermon will be preached on Ascension Day, by the kindness of Archdeacon Farrar, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Derry, D.D. The service will commence at 11 o'clock, and not at 2 as previously announced. No doubt many of our supporters will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing the words of not only one of the oldest and warmest friends of the Society, but one of the most eloquent preachers in the Churches of England or Ireland.

South American Missionary Society.



THE thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the friends and supporters of this Society was held on Friday afternoon, April 30, in the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall. The chair was taken at half-past two by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, and among those present or on the platform were Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C. (Recorder of the City

of London), Sir Risdon Bennett, the Ven. Archdeacon Whately, the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, the Rev. J. McConnel Hussey, W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., J. P.; Captain Parker Snow; H. Morris, Esq.; A. R. Pite, Esq.; D. M. Fox, Esq.; J. Fair, Esq.;

Col. Channer; the Revs. H. S. Acworth, W. Windle, F. A. C. Lillingston, Burman Cassin, C. Stirling, Dr. Kinns, W. H. Shimield, &c.

Regret for unavoidable absence had been expressed by Lord Halsbury, Bishop Perry, the Bishop of Derry, Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P., Sir James Paget, the Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. Canon Paget (Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology), the Rev. Canon Spence, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, the Rev. Dr. Forrest, R. Holmes White, Esq., Herbert Saunders, Esq., W. Thompson, Esq., &c.

The Rev. Dr. Forrest was unable to attend owing to his being confined to his room by illness, and Canon Spence was not present by reason of domestic affliction.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of the South American Missionary hymn, "From Chili's rugged mountains," and with the offering of prayer by the Rev. H. S. ACWORTH, M.A., Vicar of Chobham.

Captain EDWARD POULDEN, R.N., read the Financial Statement, which was as follows:—Again the Committee place before the subscribers and friends of the Society a summary of the Receipts and Expenditure for the past year, with a few necessary explanations. The total receipts, inclusive of balance and of sums raised and expended abroad, have been £12,008. The total expenditure has been £13,814; and to meet this excess of expenditure of £1,800 it has become necessary to sell out of the Reserve stock to this amount. It is to be regretted that the Reserve has *not* received any addition during the year; and, having borne the strain of a large deficit in the previous year, this important and useful Fund has, by the present demand, been seriously crippled. The Fund now only amounts to £2,200. The Committee, acting on the principle that benefactors do not entrust their money to be banked at interest, but to be used in giving prudent expansion to the work, have, for some years past, sanctioned a draft upon the Reserve Fund of £400 to £500. And in estimating the expenditure for 1885 they anticipated a resort to this extent upon the Reserve. Warned by the diminishing receipts, as the year progressed your Committee also kept down the expenditure considerably within the Budget estimate for the year; but by no reasonable forecast could they be prepared for so large a drop in the income of the year as £2,130, involving this deficit of £1,800. In this deficit of £1,800 we have, however, to take credit for the unrealised asset of £600, anticipated from the sale of the old "Allen Gardiner" yawl, but which has not yet been effected; and the proceeds from which, excluded from the receipts of the past year, will go, when a sale takes place, to swell the income of the present. The Committee would here draw the attention of their kind local secretaries and friends to the urgent need of increased effort to recover the lost ground, during the past *two* years, in the Association's returns, amounting in the aggregate to £1,100 as compared with the year 1883. Amongst the donations the Committee recognise the large-hearted liberality of some well-known supporters, whose generous help has cheered them in their efforts to keep the work undiminished. The Legacies received during the year have been exceptionally small, but conspicuous for the source whence it came was one of £378 from New Zealand,

the bequest of a donor who had long continued to send us a generous annual contribution. The Committee have been enabled to commence the Widows and Orphans' and Superannuation Fund, chiefly by a percentage charge on the larger donations received; but their resources have not permitted them to place this important Fund in so good a position as they had hoped. As a necessary result of the adverse financial condition, there has been forced on the Committee the painful task of reduction; and after some prolonged sittings, they resolved on lessening the costs of Home Management, and on withdrawing from two at least, if not three, of the Foreign Chaplaincy Stations, which have not hitherto yielded results commensurate with their cost. The Committee would again record their devout thanks to Almighty God for the means placed at their disposal by the numerous friends of the Mission, and they trust that an improved financial condition of the country may again enable them to occupy additional ground in the mission field. The Paraguay Mission still waits for funds. They have the pleasure of again acknowledging, with sincere thanks, the friendly labours of the Honorary Treasurers and Collectors, and of the ladies who have kindly organised sales and working parties, both at home and abroad.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON, M.A. (*Clerical and Metropolitan Secretary*) read extracts from the Report:—For five-and-thirty years the South American Missionary Society has sought, by the help of Almighty God, to carry on with zeal and fidelity the blessed work which Captain Allen Gardiner began, and for which he lived and died; and the Committee desire to express their devout thankfulness for the abundant blessings vouchsafed to the labours of their faithful Missionaries during that eventful period, and not least for those bestowed on the Society's work during the year just closed, which, however, has not been without its difficulties, anxieties, and trials. Foremost amongst those trials has been the lamented death of the Rev. J. Conder, the late excellent and valuable Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos, in Uruguay, who passed to his rest on November 25th, after five weeks' illness. In Mr. Conder the Society has lost a very faithful, zealous, and able Missionary, and the Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing the high esteem and regard they entertained for Mr. Conder personally, as well as the strong appreciation they had learnt to feel for his abundant, valuable, and unwearied services at Fray Bentos, and the distant camps of that part of Uruguay. His indomitable perseverance in doing his work was evinced up to the last, and gained for him universal admiration and respect; while his kind and genial manners attracted to him young and old, and won the affection of all who came within his influence. Amongst his friends at home the Committee, in common with the Committees of 200 other societies, mourn the loss of the late Earl of Shaftesbury. In October last, when Autumn leaves were falling, this great and good man "fell asleep" in a good old age, full of years and honours, amid not only the sincere regrets but the tears, of thousands in this and many lands. A great power in Christian England then ceased to be—but 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. Of the South American Missionary Society he was for many years a warm friend and supporter; and among his last public utterances was his eloquent speech at the Mansion House in moving the first resolution on behalf of the Society. Among the numerous tributes which 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." The death of Admiral Morshead, C.B., at Plymouth, in February last, has deprived the Society of a very old and devoted friend, whose honoured name will ever be prominent as *intimately associated with the discoveries of the bodies of Captain Allen Gardiner and his brave companions*; while his brief but interesting speech at the last Annual Meeting will be long remembered in connection with the tragic events that marked the early history of our Mission. The gallant Admiral then described how, when commanding the "Dido," he called at Tierra del Fuégo, to ascertain the fate of Allen Gardiner, and after scouring the beach with a hundred men at a time, and 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 strewn 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 62nd Psalm. These words were prophetic, for they had been perfectly carried out. The Committee desire to express their deep regret at the death of this old, warm, and distinguished member of the Society. The Committee have to announce, with sincere regret, the deaths of the Rev. P. Brown, of Edgbaston, for many years an attached and active supporter of the Society, and that of Arthur Hall, Esq., for a long time a member of the Committee; also the death of the Rev. W. Hockin, M.A., of Exeter, a member of the Committee, and one of the oldest and most ardent friends of the Society. Mr. Hockin was uncle of Bishop Stirling, and Hon. Secretary of the Exeter Association for many years. It is also with much regret that we have to announce the death of Miss Pinches, of Leamington, for many years a kind contributor to the Society, and of Sir W. De Capel Brooke, a Vice-President, and a regular supporter of the Society. The deaths of the late Archbishop of Armagh, and of Dr. Trench, late Archbishop of Dublin, have deprived the Society of two of its oldest and most honoured patrons. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Meath, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Kilmore, the Right. Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of St. David's, have consented to become Patrons of the Society. The Rev. Thos. Bridges, hitherto Chief Missionary at Ooshooia, has become Resident Missionary in Onaland, Tierra del Fuégo, and been appointed Principal of the Southern Missions. Mr. E. C. Aspinall has been appointed Chief Missionary at Ooshooia, in succession to the Rev. Thos. Bridges, and leaves England for South America (D.V.) next July. Mr. W. B. Grubb has been appointed a Lay Catechist, and started for South America in the "Galileo" on March 16th. The Rev. D. W. Bland was appointed Missionary Chaplain at Panama, as the successor of the late lamented Rev. A. Lockyer, M.A., early in the year 1885. Henry Morris, Esq., has been elected Chairman of the Committee in the place of A. R. Pite, Esq., who has ceased to reside in London. Captain Poulden, R.N., for several years past Secretary of the Society, will retire from that office at Midsummer next, and will be succeeded by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Clerical Secretary, who has been requested by the Committee to undertake the entire work of the Secretariat. The serious deficit in the Society's funds have rendered this step inevitable. The Committee, however, have taken it with the greatest reluctance, and have resolved as follows, viz., that they "heartily endorse the sentiments of affection and esteem with which the Finance Committee regard Captain Poulden, and place on record their own appreciation of the spirituality of mind and earnestness of purpose which have always characterised his work." The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Committee: The Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A., Vicar of St Paul's, Onslow Square; the Rev. J. Harding, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Beckenham; and the Rev. A. J. Harvey, M.A., Curate of St. James's, Paddington. It may be added that the

Rev. R. Langbridge, late Consular Chaplain at Monte Video, having resigned his post owing to ill-health, has returned to England, and been succeeded by the Rev. J. Henry Davis, M.A., who for some time took duty under the Society at Rosario and Fray Bentos. The Rev. F. A. Allen, M.A., late Curate of St. Matthew's, Oakley Square, has been appointed Association Secretary for the Southern District. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands, in his capacity of Superintendent of the Society's Missions, has, during the past year, been actively engaged on the work of visitation in his vast diocese, ten thousand miles round. He has visited the Falkland Islands, Ooshooia, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Rosario, Cordoba, Fray Bentos, Salto, Concordia, Lota, Valparaiso, Chanaral, Iquique, Panama, Colon, and Kingston in Jamaica, where, in consultation with the Bishop of Jamaica, the following Memorandum was drawn up: "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."

The Bishop's account of his visit to Panama is a deeply interesting one. Commenting on a portion of that tour, the *Jamaica Churchman* records:

"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 organised' (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 a 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 proceedings, 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."

A vigorous effort is being made to complete the sum required for the Falkland Islands Bishopric Endowment Fund—namely £10,000; and renewed interest has been awakened in this direction by a donation of £1,000 from “A Lady” at Brighton, conditional on the other £2,000 being forthcoming at an early date in sums of £25 and upwards, only a sum of £950 being now required. A sum of £500 has been most kindly given by “A. T.”; and the same generous friend has also contributed £500 in aid of the General Funds of the Society; and in answer to the appeal for help, and to the prayers to Him Whose is the silver and the gold, the Committee are most thankful to say there have been other kind responses; pre-eminent amongst them a donation of £500 from James Barton, Esq., per Mrs. Gahan, part of legacy from the late Robert Culley, Esq., of Tudor Hall, Monkstown, Dublin, “for distribution amongst well-managed societies, and for the spread of vital Christianity at home and abroad,” to be expended in extending work amongst the heathen in South America, £500. Mrs. Langworthy, too, has, in addition to her former munificent donations, aided the Society by a gift of £200 during the past year, and the Rev. A. J. Harvey, M.A., has contributed a similar amount.

The work of the Southern Mission has been carried on, as usual, under the care and unwearied energy of the Rev. Thos. Bridges and his missionary band; but there have been many anxieties. The attack of measles mentioned in last year’s Report left behind it various traces of weakness, several of which have led to a fatal result. The many deaths, however, amongst the natives were marked most happily, as in last year, by Christian patience and resignation, as well as by a bright hope of eternal life in “the better land.” Mrs. Hemming’s care and devotion to the sick and dying orphans were most exemplary, and have made the Committee more than usually thankful that she was appointed to the Orphanage, and at such a critical period. The new “Allen Gardiner” is now at work, and has quickened the movements of all hands at the Southern Mission. Mr. Bridges at an early date started on “a trip westward and northward among the Alaculoof, and possibly other tribes.” The Committee hope before long to hear of new fields being won for Christ among 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 letters of Mr. Bridges and Capt. Willis convey much interesting information as to their recent expeditions of exploration. Although they found few natives, they discovered a region full of beauty and luxuriant vegetation—a new channel—and the fact that the new steamer was admirably adapted for this work, and could steam on wood instead of coal: these were discoveries of no trifling kind, and it is a subject of thankfulness that a voyage of 600 miles was completed without an accident. The account contained in the latter part of this Report of a further exploration of the Fuegian coast by Mr. Bridges and Capt. Willis will be found very interesting. Events now seem to point to a hope that the Ona and Alaculoof tribes, as well as Yahgan, will be brought to a knowledge of Christ’s salvation. The relations between Mr. Bridges and his Argentine neighbours continue to be friendly, but he has had reason on more than one occasion to reprove the conduct of some men connected with the expedition towards the native people; calling to mind the fact that too often heathen people, emerging from savagery and embracing the morality of Christ’s holy religion, find a stumbling block in the secret or open vices of a so-called higher civilisation. It is a melancholy fact, but one that cannot be ignored, that in this connection history has too often repeated itself. Mr. Bridges, however, writes hopefully:—

“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 Govern-

ment, 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!"

It is the belief of the Committee that Mr. Aspinall may carry on the work of Mr. Bridges at Ooshooia with fidelity, zeal, and success; and that the removal of Mr. Bridges to Onaland may tend to open new fields of spiritual labour amongst the Ona tribe. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, have done admirable service in a time of peculiar trial and difficulty. At Keppel Island Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have been as usual doing their work well on the farm, while Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh have resumed their kind care of the Indians in training there. The new Indians' house is being erected, and will afford much better accommodation than has hitherto been provided. Mr. Mahoney was compelled to leave his post at Keppel owing to the state of his health, amidst many regrets, and prayers for his recovery. The Committee desire to record their entire satisfaction at the faithful and active manner in which he fulfilled his duties when there. He is now sojourning near Cordoba, with a view to recruit his health, and the Committee hope he may after a time be able to resume work in some of the central stations. The Rev. R. Allen has been doing active service amongst the camps in the neighbourhood of Bahia Blanca. The Rev. J. A. Dodds continues to report well of his charge at Lota. The Rev. Dr. Humble carries on as usual his very varied and excellent labours at Patagones. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson still work dutifully at the Alexandra Colony, and Mr. Tyerman in a similar manner at Cordoba. The Rev. H. Davies is ministering indefatigably at Chuput, and is rearing three little churches at three different centres in that extensive district. Churchmen and Nonconformists rejoice in his active ministrations and kind pastoral care. The Committee recognise with great thankfulness the spiritual labours and godly zeal of Mr. Walker at Pernambuco, and Mr. Hooper at Rio, amongst the seamen ashore and afloat. The Rev. D. W. Bland succeeded the late lamented Mr. Lockyer, in May last, as Missionary Chaplain at Panama, and has, amidst many difficulties and even perils, been fulfilling his duties there with much devotion and success; but the Committee deeply regret to say that the last accounts convey the sad intelligence that the state of Mr. Bland's health, owing to the action of the unhealthy climate of Panama, compels his leaving the Isthmus for some healthier sphere of duty. They hope, however, that some brave soldier of the Cross may be raised up to go forth and fill this breach in the ranks of the Church in South America. They also trust it may not be long before funds will be forthcoming to enable the Society to undertake Missions to the Indians in Paraguay and Patagonia. In undertaking ministerial work on the South American Continent, it was impossible to ignore either the presence of thousands of our English sailors at the seaports, or the trials and temptations to which they are exposed; hence the Missions at Rio, Pernambuco, Santos, Rosario, and Chanaral. The Committee consider it a subject for special thankfulness that this work has prospered during the past year, and that in no small degree owing to the faithful and devoted labours of Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker at the two ports first named. The Rev. Dr. Cross reports all well at San Paulo and Santos, and that his work among the Brazilians is appreciated and attended with success. The lamented death of the Rev. J. Conder has created a vacancy at Fray Bentos, which the Committee hope at an early date to fill. The Rev. J. Dominguez has ministered at Concordia during the past year, but Mr. Bowring has left Salto and returned to England. Rosario has been one of the Society's most flourishing stations for many years, under the truly pastoral care of the late Rev. T. W. Coombe and the late Rev. F. N. Lett, and the Committee have every reason to hope and feel that the excellent work carried on by these devoted men is being continued by the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, who reports for 1885: "It must be a matter for much thankfulness alike to the Committee and to the English people of this town and its outlying districts that Church work has gone steadily forward during the past year, despite the fact that the country has been, and still is, in the midst of great commercial depression. Only one service has been omitted in the year, on February 22nd, when, owing to a severe thunder-

storm, it was impossible to hold evening service. The average attendance at the various services has been at least fully maintained, whilst on several occasions the accommodation of the church has been severely taxed. There have been during the year ninety-one baptisms. For forty-eight of these the office was read in English, for twenty-one in Spanish, and for twenty-two in German——. In the English portion of our Sunday-school there is decided ground for encouragement. Whilst the number of children has remained about the same, the percentage of marks earned has been decidedly higher than in last year, and were the prizes given on the same scale of cost, the value of them would have been doubled. This satisfactory result is largely due to the very efficient superintendence of Mr. A. B. Cook, and the loyal way in which my endeavours to improve the organisation of the school have been carried out by him and the other Sunday-school teachers. During the year the number of scholars has gradually increased, till in December there were 105 on the books of the school. The new school building, mentioned in last year's Report as urgently needed, is now fast approaching completion, and will in a few weeks be occupied. About half the cost has been collected. The remainder will, we trust, be paid off in the course of 18 months or two years, should we receive the kind assistance of friends interested in Rosario. The examination of the day-school was conducted by the chaplain on December 22nd and 23rd. The scholars showed a decided advance in the various branches of instruction, and a very great improvement was shown in religious knowledge. Our fellow-countrymen, scattered in small groups through the Argentine Republic, do their utmost to help themselves, and the cry is, 'Come over and help us.' The cry is not for lay Missionaries, for in all quarters we find men of thorough education and good social standing able and willing to take their part in conducting services. The cry is for ordained clergy, trained to preach God's Word, and qualified to administer the Sacraments. The work in Rosario itself is admittedly beyond the power of one man to accomplish, but Rosario is unable to do more than is at present being done. What is required is a second clergyman of our church at Rosario, who from this place can, as occasion requires, itinerate or take charge of Rosario in the absence of the chaplain. He must be a gentleman of university education, sound in faith, and a loyal Churchman of liberal mind. To send out anyone not possessing these qualities would be worse than useless. The English congregations are struggling hard to maintain themselves. It is, therefore, an impossibility for them to guarantee fresh funds. But is it, therefore, impossible for them to be provided with the ministrations so necessary and so urgently desired?" Many of the clergy have kindly given the Society sermons and offertories, as well as lectures, in their parishes; many warm friends have during the past year given "Sales of Work" and parcels of clothing. Many have been good enough to give "Drawing-Room Meetings" on behalf of the Society, while the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Christian Knowledge Society, and the Religious Tract Society have aided the work by grants of Bibles, books, and tracts. To all these fellow-helpers the Committee desire to offer their cordial thanks. The Society has been endeavouring in humble faith to fulfil the prayer of Allen Gardiner as he lay dying on the bleak shores of Tierra del Fuégo. The following were his memorable and touching words: "I am passing through the furnace, but, blessed be my heavenly Shepherd, He is with me, and I shall not want. He has kept me in perfect peace, and my soul rests and waits only upon Him. . . . All I pray for is that I may patiently await His good pleasure, whether it be for life or for death, and that, whether I live or die, it may be for His glory. I trust poor Fuégia and South America will not be abandoned. Missionary seed has been sown here, and the Gospel message ought to follow. If I have a wish for the good of my fellow-men, it is that the *Tierra del Fuégo Mission might be prosecuted with vigour*, and the work in South America commenced. Grant, O Lord, that we may be instrumental in commencing this great and blessed work; but shouldst Thou see fit in Thy providence to hedge up our way, and that we should even languish and die here, I beseech Thee to raise up others and to send forth labourers into this harvest." To carry to the poor wandering Indians the Gospel of peace and the hope of

heaven; to supply the sacred ministrations of their old English Church to the thousands of Englishmen scattered throughout that mighty continent, and indirectly to hold up to the admiration and instruction of the native peoples an example of holy living and the type of a purer and holier faith; these have been the objects of this Society—objects which are naturally suggested by the spiritual privileges and the grand and unprecedented dominion which has marked the history of our British Empire. That Empire at this moment comprehends more than one-sixth portion of the earth, and nearly one-fourth of its population; and if America be united to our Empire, they represent a fourth part of the globe and more than a fourth of the human race. It seems, under God, to be the peculiar mission of the English-speaking people to diffuse their civilisation throughout the world. "They have," as has been well said, "established their laws, their religion, their industries, their system of education, and their code of morals in the most distant lands and under the most adverse circumstances, and made even the desert to 'blossom as the rose.' Other races have not been so successful. Long before the settlement at Jamestown, or before the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the French and Spanish nations planted their colonies in Canada, Florida, Mexico, and Peru. And what has been their fate? They have either remained stationary or failed to make progress in the essential elements of civilisation." For centuries have the descendants of the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors held the Continent of South America; but so far as Christian civilisation is concerned—the only civilisation permanent or worth having—they have held this great trust only to leave behind debasing superstition, a low morality, and the bloody tracks of constant wars both with the Indians and amongst themselves. It has been the unspeakable privilege of England's nation and England's Church to show the "better way;" and though, through political antagonism, disloyalty, and unbelief, the nation may be agitated and the Church threatened at home, it is a subject of deep thankfulness to Almighty God that both Church and nation have laid the foundations of enlightened freedom and true religion in many and distant lands for the benefit of rising empires in ages to come. The Committee would earnestly hope that "He who (through this instrumentality) has begun a good work" in the Continent of South America "will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ," and that to the progress of the Gospel of Christ there, and the reflex action on its progress here, may be applied the eloquent words used on a recent occasion by Canon Paget, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology: "If God has done all this for us—if He still suffers us to be where and what we are—then how instant and tremendous is the urgency for self-scrutiny, self-discipline, self-sacrifice in work; work at home ever wider, deeper, higher; work abroad ever larger and braver in its loving ambition for the kingdom of the Crucified. Who knows but that our day of grace may be even now prolonged, our trust continued, our strength renewed, *just for the sake of some distant and unnoticed bit of Mission work?* Yes, it may well be that while our thought and anxiety are almost engrossed by the course of political events at home, while we are watching the currents of public opinion in England, and imagining that everything depends on the issue of an election or the balance of parties, *in reality the true crisis of the Church is turning on her faithfulness to some distant task: in the eyes of God, it may be, her future is being determined in some far-off Mission-field; and one of those, perhaps, who are sent forth to-day to their Apostolic trust may by his courage, his prayers, his love and zeal for souls, uphold the ancient Church of England, in whose name he ventures forth and toils for God.*"

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, said: I have been requested to move the adoption of the first resolution, which is to this effect—"That the report now read be adopted and circulated, and that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee for the ensuing year with power to add to their number:—*Chairman*, H. Morris, Esq.; *Chairman of Finance*, D. Couty, Esq.; Rev. Preb. Samuel Adams, M.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Beamish, R.A.; C. H. Bousfield, Esq.; Rev. Charles Campe, M.A.; Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C.; Henry Churchill, Esq., J.P.; Colonel Channer; D. M. Fox, Esq.; Rev. C. R. De Havilland, M.A.; Rev. George Despard, M.A.; J. Fair, Esq.; T. B. Garland,

Esq., J.P.; Rev. A. R. Godson, M.A.; Edward Gotto, Esq.; Thos. Garnett, Esq.; Rev. W. F. Handcock, M.A.; Rev. A. J. Harvey, M.A.; Rev. J. Harding, M.A.; W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., J.P.; James Inskip, Esq.; William Just, Esq.; Rev. J. Kirkman, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A.; Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.; William Macandrew, Esq., J.P.; Rev. J. W. Marshall, B.A.; Rev. Preb. C. Mackenzie, M.A.; Rev. J. C. Martin, M.A.; Wilson Noble, Esq.; A. R. Pite, Esq.; Admiral J. C. Prevost; Colonel Savile; Rev. W. Sinclair, M.A.; J. Holt Skinner, Esq.; Rev. Chas. Stirling, M.A.; Rev. H. Smith, M.A.; Rev. L. S. Tugwell, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Townsend, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Whately; Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A.; Rev. Wm. Welsh, M.A.; Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A.; Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A.; Edw. Woods, Esq.; E. Harry Woods, Esq.” There is certainly a call upon the Bishop of London to take some interest in the South American Missionary Society, because it has the effect of relieving him of a very considerable amount of pressure which otherwise in the course of Providence must necessarily come upon him. (Hear, hear.) It is not very long ago that a young man came to ask me to give him a licence to act as a lay reader in Brazil; and although it would be very difficult for me to exercise any supervision over what goes on in Brazil it would legally have come within my province to grant such a licence if it were not that Brazil, as far as the subjects of the Crown are concerned, is within the diocese of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. He has for his diocese the whole of South America, with the exception of British Guiana—the whole of Brazil, of the Plate, of the Argentine Republic, and Chili and Peru, and the uncivilised countries at the southern extremity of the continent. All these are in the diocese of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands; but all these, as far as British subjects are concerned, would otherwise have been within the diocese of the Bishop of London. It is an old-established custom of the Church of England, which has now been in force for two or three centuries, that all British subjects are, as regards ecclesiastical matters, in the diocese and under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London unless they are in the diocese and under the jurisdiction of some other bishop of the Church of England. And the young man who came to me and made the application would have been perfectly correct if it had not been that the Bishop of the Falkland Isles had relieved the Bishopric of London of this very heavy burden. It is no small relief. (Hear, hear.) At this very moment I am a good deal troubled about Fiji, which is still within my diocese, and which I find it exceedingly difficult to look after. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands has happily relieved me of a great burden, and the work of this Society is pretty nearly confined to his diocese. The field of the operations of this Society is the diocese of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and, in fact, all their work is conducted under his general supervision. So the Society has at present but this one Bishop to look to, except the Bishop of British Guiana. May the day come when we shall see a good many more bishops to represent the Church in such a work as this! (Applause.) It is interesting to observe how the Society stands as regards the whole world. The two great missionary organisations, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society, have extended their operations all over the whole world. They have their missions and their stations in and are sending constant aid to Africa, Asia, all the islands of the Pacific, to Australia and to New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) All over the world, including the north of North America, these two societies are at work. Nevertheless, there still remains this great part of the earth’s surface, the whole of South America. Until the South American Missionary Society came into existence about thirty-three years ago, it was wholly left out in the cold, was visited by none, was cared for by none. (Hear, hear.) The two great societies had indeed already enough upon their hands. There was no question about that. They must always follow the leadings of Providence, as it were, and send their missionaries where they got openings; and it had not occurred to them, nor had there been any opening for them, to do anything in South America at all. But you may fairly say now that the mission field of the world, as far as the Church of England is concerned, has been occupied by three societies. There is the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, there is the Church Missionary Society, and there is this South American Missionary Society. (Applause.) It

stands by the side of the other two to do precisely the same work, and the extent of territory that it covers is so considerable that it might very well—if only it were better known, and if only men were more attracted to the work—it might very well occupy a very large space in the consideration of Christians here in England, side by side with those two societies which we generally speak of as the two great missionary societies, and as if they stood alone. (Hear, hear.) This Society is no doubt very small in comparison with them. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has gone on now for nearly two centuries. The Church Missionary Society has gone on for nearly a century. The South American Missionary Society is in its infancy as compared with them. It has gone on for little more than thirty-three years—a third of a century. *Nevertheless, there is a great work for it to do, and if we are to send missionaries from this country to do the Lord's work in other countries it is quite clear that this Society has precisely the same kind of claim which the other two societies are constantly pressing upon us.* (Hear, hear.) Of course this Society may be said not to have so large a field. That is true enough. South America is not a third of the surface of the world, leaving out Europe. No doubt it is not a third. Nevertheless, it occupies a very considerable space; and when you look at Asia, Africa, and South America you see that the last is not a mere district to be altogether despised in comparison with the others. (Hear, hear.) The claim which the Society is making upon Christians here now is a claim which has two branches, because the Society aims at doing two distinct kinds of work; and there is a third work which such a society necessarily has to do in the discharge of its duties as regards the first and second branches. The two works which it has to do are these:—It aims, in the first place, at looking after the spiritual welfare of all British subjects in South America. There is a considerable number of them, and they are in need of the means of worship and of the teaching of the Gospel as much as we at home are, only that here we have provision for those things and there they have not. (Hear, hear.) This Society undertakes to discharge that duty on our part. And then, besides, there are of course very many unconverted heathen Indians living in the interior of South America, and almost entirely occupying the southern extremity. That is the second part of the work; the Society aims at spreading a knowledge of the Gospel among all these Indians. Besides that, it is quite impossible that in doing such a work they should fail to be brought into contact constantly with a great many who are not connected with the Church of England, but who are Christians taught in other ways than ours and for one reason or another out of the reach of their own proper ministrations, and who are very glad indeed to welcome our ministrations when we come in contact with them. Here is the case before you, and you have only to look at a map to see how very strong the claim of this Society is. *We are told to preach the Gospel to every creature. We cannot leave out a great continent like South America if we are to obey that command.* (Hear, hear.) If our two great societies are doing their best, as they certainly are, to carry the Gospel over the other parts of the world, it is not reasonable that we should altogether leave out in the cold so large a number of our fellow-creatures as are to be found in South America. And it is quite impossible for us to overlook the call which has been made upon this country by the labours and the pathetic death of Captain Allen Gardiner, from whom this work has taken its beginning. (Hear, hear.) It was an Englishman that began it. It was an Englishman that died for it. It was an Englishman who with his last breath commended it to us to carry on. Can we shut our ears to that call? Is it not evidently a call from God himself? (Hear, hear.) Here was this great missionary field quite neglected, and here was God's servant beginning the work. Is it not a call from our heavenly Father to take up that work? Is it not a call to us, the workmen, from him whom God first employed in the beginning of the work? I trust that Englishmen generally will take it up more warmly the more they know of it. *I wish it were far better known than it is, because I do not think it has yet laid hold of the mind of the people at large.* I do not know—it is a strange thing to say—but I do not know that until this year I was ever present at a meeting of this Society. I do not know that it was ever pressed upon my attention before. I heard of it occasionally, as one hears of so many

excellent societies, but without anything to call my attention *to the very strong claims which it had upon this country*. I think that is the case with a very large number of other people; and the Society would certainly gain very greatly indeed if only it could make itself more known throughout the whole of this land. (Applause.) The funds at present are not encouraging, as you have been told. The income, instead of increasing, is unfortunately diminishing; and meanwhile, as is the case whenever good work of this sort is being done, the labour and the demand for it are increasing. They are calling to us more and more from South America. What is to be said? There is not the money that is needed. *I trust that efforts will be put forth to make known the Society everywhere, that everywhere success will attend them, and that the funds needed will be raised.* (Applause.)

SIR THOMAS CHAMBERS, Q.C.: I rise with great pleasure to second the resolution which has been so earnestly moved by the Chairman. I can agree with him in everything that he has said, especially in the fact he mentioned that, although he had cursorily, now and then, heard of the existence of this Society, his attention had not been pointedly directed to it or to the claims that it had upon the philanthropy of this country. That is my case, and unless I had been introduced to the Society by my friend Mr. Simpson, the Clerical Secretary, I should have known less of it than I do now. I am happy to have made the acquaintance of the Society. (Hear, hear.) It has been well associated by the Chairman with the two great organisations which represent the Church of England in its missionary aspect; and, although it is far younger and smaller than they are, well, in time it will grow older—(laughter)—and in time it will grow richer and more useful. (Hear, hear.) There have been accidental reasons, quite satisfactorily to be explained, why the subscriptions should have fallen off, not only of this Society but of all societies. The great fund from which all philanthropic and benevolent subscriptions are taken is the fund earned by the Christian population of this country, and it is earned successfully and abundantly in proportion to the goodness of trade; and if there is a large general depression in trade, continuing year after year, one cannot be surprised to hear that the contributions to benevolent objects fall short of what they used to be. The depression in the finances of this Society was, therefore, well accounted for. It arose, not from any lack of Christian zeal, but from lack of Christian means to give effect to that zeal. (Hear, hear.) Abroad, the Church of England is apostolic in a sense in which it is not so at home. That is, it is a missionary Church abroad, and at the earliest times in which there were bishops, they were bishops of a missionary Church, very much as the Bishop of the Falkland Islands is now, and, therefore, it is characteristic of Christian work that it should be missionary in character. We are troubled sorely in this country—at least I am, and I dare say you are—with the publication of many books and pamphlets which greatly disturb, I will not say the faith, but the comfort of Christian people. The principles of the Christian religion, and the doctrines of Christianity, are assailed with a freedom which is new and extremely painful, and probably the language with which the Report closes may point very well to what would be quite an obvious, but at the same time, a very natural and very important answer to all these atheistic and sceptical objections; and that is, to show what the Church of England as a Christian Church can do among heathen populations; to show that it is effecting now what it effected nearly nineteen centuries ago, that the work is the same, carried on on the same grounds for the same great ends and with a large measure of the same success. (Hear, hear.) The vindication of Christian truth and Christian principles will be found in the success of Christian philanthropy and Christian missionary work in every form and in every quarter of the globe. That will be the practical answer to the thousand arguments that have been refuted over and over again in logic, and which may be refuted in facts by the history of Christian effort. (Applause.) I rejoice, therefore, always to find the Church of England, as well as the other great Christian bodies of this country, earnest in missionary work. (Hear, hear.) It is the best test of their fidelity to Christian truth, and the best proof of their earnestness in endeavouring to carry out the last command of our

Lord and Saviour to preach the gospel everywhere. We have every reason to rejoice—notwithstanding temporary discouragement now and then, notwithstanding local discouragement here and there—we have every reason to rejoice in the progress which is being made in the propagation of Christian truth. The vigour and earnestness, and success and prosperity of the Christian Churches at home really do depend upon the earnestness and fidelity with which they carry on Christian labours abroad, and that has been recognised in this country for the last hundred years. It is being recognised more and more every year that we live; and the friends of this Missionary Society—and of other similar societies, for the friend of one is generally the friend of all—may rejoice at the fact. The friend of one missionary society is usually the friend of the others. If the lists of subscribers and supporters of such bodies were carefully gone through, it would be found that a great number of names are repeated. We want, however, to bring into the same category the vast numbers of those whose names are not in the lists, and we hope that some day that end will be gained. (Hear, hear.) A name is mentioned in the Report which struck me much, and which excited some surprise in my mind—the name of a great man of science who has lately gone from us. I mean Mr. Darwin. (Applause.) I confess that I was surprised to see his name in connection with this Society. It seems to me, however, that besides being a man of science, he was a patriot and a philanthropist; and after he had utterly disbelieved the statement that the preaching of Christianity was a great means of improving the condition of persons in the lowest state of heathenism, he was candid enough to acknowledge his mistake and to recognise that persons whom he had believed to be utterly beyond the reach of humanising and civilising influences were really altered, and changed, and improved, and elevated by those influences. But he went even further than that, for he did what every man who, having been a sceptic, becomes a believer, ought to do—he sent £5 to aid the work of this Society. If that course were taken by every man who found himself in a position like Mr. Darwin's, it would cheer the heart, not only of Mr. Simpson, but of every man interested in Christian philanthropy, because it would show that among the population of this country there were new adherents to Christian missionary work coming forth from among the mass of those who have looked on with indifference, and sometimes with contempt. I hope that my friend Mr. Simpson will soon see the Society, especially with the revival of trade to which we are all looking forward, and with the revival of our Christianity, which we always want, more or less, and which, from time to time, I am thankful to say, we have in the midst of us—I hope that with these two revivals will come such a revival in the funds and prospects of this Society that anyone who stands on this platform at subsequent annual meetings will be able to use the language of congratulation and gratitude, and to thank God for what has been done and what is being done for the Society. I ask you, in accepting the resolution, to adopt the Report, and that means to adopt the work of the Society, to sanction what is said in it, to approve of what has been done, and the sentiments which have animated the work. It means more still, that you intend to follow the same course, that the adopting of this resolution must be followed by the adoption of another resolution next year to support another Report. In this way, the Christian cause may be made to prosper, not only in the hands of the great societies, but also in the hands of this humble but noble and earnest agency, which is striving to do God's work. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Sir RISDON BENNETT, F.R.S.: I am entrusted with the honour of moving the following resolution:—“That this meeting, while uniting with the Committee in deep regret for the lamented death of the Rev. J. Conder, late Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos, desires to record its devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many mercies He has vouchsafed to the Bishop and his Clergy and Lay Missionaries in the vast mission field over which their labours extend.” Like my friend Sir Thomas Chambers, I have not known very much of the proceedings of this Society till quite lately; and with him I feel that a person who is friendly to one missionary society is friendly to all, and that this Society, with the others throughout the kingdom, is deserving of the admiration and

support of anyone who can at all appreciate the value of missionary effort. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which I am asked to move recalls to my mind what is really a striking fact connected with missions from their origin to the present day; namely, that they have been founded in so many instances by the heroic labours and equally heroic deaths of individuals. Mr. Conder's death was, in a measure, the result of his devotion to the Society. Another reason which has accidentally occurred to my mind for keeping what I have to say strictly to the subject of this resolution was that to-morrow happens to be the anniversary of the death of one of the most heroic missionaries whom I have had the privilege to know as one of my oldest friends and originally a pupil, namely, David Livingstone. (Hear, hear.) He died on May 1st, thirteen years ago. Allen Gardiner died in 1851. Allen Gardiner's heroic death was the foundation of this Society, and, we may say, of much of the prosperity of South America. Livingstone's death was the great means of opening up Africa, and was the foundation of all that has been done in that immense continent since. I do not know, therefore, where we are to look for grander types of heroism than in the mission field. (Hear, hear.) Where are we to look for men who can rouse in us deeper feelings of gratitude to God? Where in history can we find anything at all equal to the life and death of Judson of Burmah? (Hear, hear.) A man of the highest intellectual endowments, one who, after a long period of suffering almost beyond belief, ultimately succeeded in establishing the Gospel in the great region of Burmah. Where can we find anything more sublime than the last days and the death of David Livingstone? The whole field of literature contains nothing more touching than the brief record of his last hours in that hut at Ulala, surrounded by his black followers, on his bended knees, committing his soul to God, and asking as his last prayer a blessing on benighted Africa. (Hear, hear.) If many of these noble men have not lived to see the fruit of their labours their posthumous influence demonstrates beyond question the result of their heroism and devotion. It is true that these heroes of God look not for the honour that cometh from man, but their honour is not less bright or less permanent than that of any hero who has ever lived in the world. (Hear, hear.) Their posthumous influence is beyond conception. What has been the influence in Africa of Livingstone, in Burmah of Judson, in Terra del Fuégo of Allen Gardiner? Much as we are impressed already with the results of their labours, we have yet to see the real greatness of them. (Hear, hear.) These men claim our regard on the highest grounds, and our deep gratitude is due to God for having sent us such men, and for having preserved them so long in the mission field. There is just one point in the Report that I should like to allude to. It refers to the influence of England and of English-speaking peoples in promoting civilisation throughout the earth. We cannot fail to be impressed with the influence that English language, laws, and government are exerting over the whole world. If that be so, surely we cannot fail to regard it as an indication from God that it is our duty to use our influence on behalf of Christianity, and to make our efforts for the spread of the Gospel co-extensive with our efforts for the spread of commerce. (Hear, hear.) I wish the utmost success to this Society as a means towards that end, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall record from this platform triumphs equal to those in any part of the mission field. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. KINNS: It is with very great pleasure indeed that I second this resolution, which seems to mix together in such a remarkable manner sorrow and joy—sorrow that one of the soldiers of the Cross has fallen, that he has fallen at his post, that he has fallen while fighting the battle of the Cross; but joy that while his sun has gone down, it is only to shine more brilliantly in another world; that he has done his work, and done it well. We know that he has been most self-denying. We know that he has been most earnest. We know that he has been most devoted to the cause of religion in those far-distant countries where only a little while ago nothing but the most degraded superstition and idolatry prevailed. (Hear, hear.) We feel assured that this devoted missionary has gone to his great reward, and we can almost imagine him entering the glorious gates and hearing his Master's welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant." (Hear,

hear.) And we must feel another joy besides that derived from the thought that a good soldier of Christ has entered into rest. We must also feel joy that the Society's work is prospering. The report, filled with all that is encouraging and interesting, you must have listened to with great pleasure. There is one little fact which Sir Thomas Chambers has already mentioned, and which I must refer to, because as a student of science it has struck me most. I mean that with regard to Darwin. (Hear, hear.) The "Beagle" was a vessel fitted out on purpose to carry scientific men to different places throughout the earth for the purpose of scientific investigation in botany, zoology, and the characteristics of various peoples in different countries. Darwin was aboard that vessel, and he came to the conclusion that the Fuegians were so low in mental ability that it was impossible to raise them. Some time afterwards he was convinced to the contrary, because the condition of those poor creatures had been so completely changed for the better by the missionaries. There is another fact. A number of men in that ship, scientists of very high repute, and among them Admiral Sir J. B. Sullivan, were so convinced of the blessings of missionary work, and so wished to encourage the South American Missionary Society, that several of them supported a school for some years at Ooshooia. (Hear, hear.) These scientists went out, not with any feeling of favour towards the Mission, but they happened to land at Tierra del Fuégo, saw the degraded condition of the people there, and afterwards recognised the value of the improvement effected by Christian work. (Hear, hear.) It is a joy that these scientists are working now heartily with those who devote themselves to God's cause. (Applause.) A little while ago it was thought that all scientific men were atheists. But facts have happily disproved this. Over 600 of them have signed a protest against that libel. Yet a little while and we shall find all of them coming forward to meet us, and science and religion will be working hand in hand. This is the subject that perhaps attracts me most, because there is so much encouragement and joy in knowing that God's works of nature and His works of grace are going hand in hand. Darwin has left behind him evidence that the South American Missionary Society is doing not only a work of civilisation among the heathen, but doing it on the lines of the Christian Faith. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Captain W. PARKER SNOW: After the impressive speeches that you have heard already, it would be unwise on my part, and would certainly be trespassing too much on your time, to enter on any lengthened remarks; but I feel it a blessed privilege that I have had the opportunity at the close of my own life—a close so very near, for I am in sadly failing health—to address you once more, and probably for the last time. It is a duty as well as a pleasure on my part to add my humble tribute to the praise that has been bestowed on your heroic workers in Tierra del Fuégo. It has been well said by one of the preceding speakers that there is no heroism like that of the missionary in distant lands. We have heard of heroes on the battle-field, but what are they compared to the men who take their lives in their hands and go forth alone unaided, battling with open foes and internal enemies for Christ's sake? (Hear, hear.) I happen to know what your workers in Tierra del Fuégo are doing. You are probably aware that just over thirty years ago I had the honour of leading the pioneer vessel into the channels of Tierra del Fuégo. (Applause.) I had a task before me which was even greater than may be attempted now, and for this reason, that all pioneer work, no matter where it may be, has more anxiety attached to it than ordinarily appears, because if a failure occurs the chances are that it is irremediable. It cannot be recovered so well as any failure can after the pathway has once been opened. Therefore I was determined, under the blessing of God, that there should be no failure, and the result was a success which has led the way to greater successes on the part of those brave men and women who have battled for the last thirty years. (Applause.) It was a most noble thing on the part of Bishop Stirling some years ago to go and live among the natives in the Beagle Channel. (Hear, hear.) I know of hardly anything, except the work of the heroic Livingstone, to equal the labours and the self-devotion of the Bishop on that occasion. Then, again, we have Mr. Bridges, whom I first saw in 1856. (Hear, hear.) What has he not

been doing since then? I think the Society has good reason to congratulate itself on the work accomplished during the last thirty years. (Hear, hear.) There have been failures, difficulty, and darkness. Even I myself have been in darkness, but, thank God! I have seen the light at last. Thanks to the kindness of the friends of the mission, I am once more, as it were, newly born before I close my eyes for good. I and my poor wife who sits there, and who was with me on that dangerous voyage, often think of the labours of those who are still out there. As a sailor, I may refer to the great skill and the great ability of the captain of your steamer out there, who has made some remarkable voyages with his little vessel. There are sailors round me who can easily comprehend the enormous difficulties that he has often to contend with in that tempestuous portion of the globe. When I first saw Cape Horn it was fifty years ago. The weather happened to be beautifully calm and pleasant, and we had land birds coming out to us. A few months later I saw it in the depth of winter. Our rigging was frozen like iron, and when we had a man aloft, we had to send others to lower him down, because he was nearly stiff. It is therefore no ordinary work that is accomplished in that land. (Hear, hear.) The labour is not so trying in Africa, Asia, Australia, amongst the Indians, or the Polynesian islanders. I have lived amongst them, and never had any harm done me by the dear creatures. When my wife and I lived amongst some who were literally cannibals, so far from harming us they always tried to do us what good they could; and why? Because we looked upon them as human creatures. We felt for them the same kindness as for white people. (Hear, hear.) I have never once, although I have lived in many parts of the globe, received injury from uncivilised tribes. When you hear of massacres and other troubles, you may be quite sure that the white man has been the first to act injuriously. (Hear, hear.) Then the poor savages retaliate, but they don't retaliate on the common people. They try to find the great white chiefs; and in this way we may account for the death of Bishop Hannington lately in Africa, of Bishop Paterson some time ago, and previously of John Williams. A remark has been made about the late Professor Darwin. I was in communication with him on several occasions, and just before he died he wrote me a letter, of which I will only trouble you with an extract, because time is important. He said, "I pray you may succeed in publishing your news. You saw so much more of the natives than I did, that wherever we differ you probably are in the right. Indeed, the success of the missionary establishment there (at Ooshooia) proves that I took a very erroneous view of the nature and capabilities of the Fuégians." Then he goes on to make some further remarks, wishing success to the South American missionary cause. I may refer, in passing, to the question of dealing with these Fuégians. Whether amongst the Polynesians, Fijians, Australians, Fuégians, or Esquimaux—for I have been in the icy north as well as far south, and I have had dealings with those poor creatures, who live a very contented life among the icebergs and the snow—you must descend to the measure of their capacities in order to win them; you must treat them like grown-up children; you must show them cordiality and kindness, and they will reciprocate quite as much as white men do. (Applause.) But what caused the success of our Mission in that pioneer voyage, or rather of our work? It was, I think, in a great measure the fact of my brave little wife not knowing what fear was, and going amongst the natives just in the same way as she might go amongst any of you now. The natives saw this, and they actually formed a bodyguard of women around her. When she went about in search of specimens of botanical or natural history, they would collect them for her, and she never felt the slightest fear either at Picton or the Beagle Channel, or Woollya, where we had the privilege of meeting that semi-civilised Fuégian, Jemmy Button. The first place that I would refer to is Spaniard Island. Reference has been made to the lamented death of Captain Allen Gardiner. Ah, my friends, even at this distance of time, after the lapse of over thirty years, it affects me to remember how my wife and I stood over the grave of that devoted martyr. Among other things that we picked up was Captain Gardiner's own hymn-book, in which he had marked special hymns. I treasured that book for a long time, but unfortunately I lost it in the wilds of Canada some years after I first became possessed of it, and I never recovered it. There is another point connected with that visit to Spaniard Island which I may just mention. As we stood over the grave of Captain Gardiner we

held an impressive service, and this identical flag [here the speaker held up a small flag] was waved over it. Tears poured down from my wife's eyes on that occasion, and I am not ashamed to confess that they poured down from my own eyes as well, while one of the rough sailors said to me, "Cap'n, it has made the pumps in my eyes work." May this Society long continue to carry out the dying wishes and last prayers of Allen Gardiner, and so prepare men for a bright world where tears shall be wiped from every eye; and I ask you earnestly to support the work which is being done by this very excellent Society, not only in Fuégo but in the whole of South America. (Applause.)

D. M. Fox, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said:—After the interesting address which you have just heard from Captain Snow, who knows so much about the Mission, and especially about the navigation of the region of which he has been speaking, I don't think I should promote the object of this meeting by making a long speech, but I wish to do what I can to support the cause of the Society from a feeling of gratitude. I am, perhaps, the only person here who may be said to be one of the recipients of the Society's benefits, and therefore I speak from gratitude for what it has done in South America. I believe that at missionary meetings it is generally considered desirable to have a specimen from some land where the Society whose cause is advocated is working. I do not know whether that was Mr. Simpson's view in asking me to attend this meeting, but I can certainly speak under a sense of gratitude to this Society. I have resided for a long period in South America, and it was this Society that helped us when we desired to establish a Mission chaplain at San Paulo. Therefore the Society is something more than the Church Missionary Society, or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; it combines both elements; it is, in fact, a Colonial Missionary Society, and a missionary to the heathen. The latter, I take it, a very important part of the work of this Society. Englishmen are to be found in every part of the globe; and I suppose there are but few people in this room who have not a son or a brother, or some relation, in a far distant land. Therefore the work of this Society is one that comes home, as it were, to the heart of everybody, and there is not a father or a mother or a sister in this meeting who should not feel for the Committee of this Society a loving sympathy. Many of you know how hard it is, when everything is against it, to keep up anything like religious feeling, even for those who have been brought up to honour God, and who have led moral lives. Where there is no Sunday, in our sense of the word, and no church to attend, the matter is extremely difficult. The religion of the Roman Catholic Church seems bad enough in some parts of Europe, but in Brazil, among the negroes, it is far worse, having been lowered down to the intelligence of the natives; and the result is that many an Englishman living in South America becomes almost a pagan. What is the good of our going out there to make railways, to try and improve the country, if we do not by our lives show the religion we profess? It is of comparatively little use under such a state of things as I have described for missionaries to go to such places. One of the truest missionaries is the Englishman who goes abroad and leads a consistent Christian life. But, then, in order to help English colonists or residents in this matter you must have ministers and the ministrations of religion at certain places, and you cannot well have them without the aid of a Society of this kind, or some other agency, because the Englishmen living abroad are not sufficiently well off to maintain a clergyman themselves. Well, let me tell you that this Society came forward liberally in response to an appeal from the part of South America where I resided. We asked the Committee for assistance, and they gave us half the cost of supporting a chaplain. It is not, you observe, all charity. People do not value what is entirely given, they do not appreciate it unless they pay something for it; and therefore I think the Committee acted wisely in that case. I have seen a great deal of good Bishop Stirling while I was out in South America. His life is one of continual heroism. Look at this matter of sailing about as he does. His diocese is about 10,000 miles round, and he can only visit it by ship. The Bishop is, I may remark, a very poor sailor, and you may imagine what his sufferings must be when he cannot get from one part of his vast diocese to another without the help of a vessel. His life is, I say, one of constant heroism even in that respect. One day we were going together from San Paulo to Rio Janeiro

over a newly-opened railway. There was some delay in the train at a particular part of the line, and as the engineer I got very much put out. The Bishop sat very quietly, and I said to him, "How is it, my lord, that you are so quiet?" He replied, "Oh, I have often been quiet lying down in that little yawl; I don't put myself out about things of this kind." I do as a Englishman feel much attracted towards this Society, not only for the good that it does among the heathen, but also for the good that it does among our own countrymen in South America. (Applause.)

The resolution was then adopted.

The Rev. BURMAN CASSIN said: My Lord and Christian friends, the resolution which I have been asked to move is this: "That the success of the Missions amongst our seamen, especially at Rio and Pernambuco, calls for special thankfulness and encouragement." As one of your lordship's London clergy, I feel the highest veneration and respect for you, and I am quite sure that were I now to inflict a speech on this meeting, I should also inflict great additional fatigue on your lordship, who has, I believe, other work to do immediately after the close of this meeting. I must say that this is one of the most charming resolutions that a man could possibly be asked to move. The subject is so romantic in its character that one might be tempted to say a great deal, more particularly after the speech of the gallant sailor to whom we have just been listening. It has been the greatest possible treat to myself, and I daresay to all present, to hear his interesting address. We cannot but feel, as Christians, a special interest in fishermen and sailors. Our Lord's first Apostles were fishermen; His first sermon was preached from the deck of a fishing vessel; one of His greatest miracles was wrought for a fisherman; some of the most remarkable exercises of His Divine power took place on board a little vessel in the lake Gennesaret; and, remembering all these things, we must surely feel our hearts drawn towards fishermen and seamen. You will find in the Report most touching accounts of the work performed among sailors; and I think you will all agree with me that it is most important that there should be ministers of religion to go among such men when they are lying sick in a hospital, and while they are staying in the ports of South America. I have always loved seamen. I know that there are very wicked fellows amongst them, but even in some of these you will often find warm hearts; and I know that there are some true Christians to be found amongst them—Christians like the one whom we have just heard on this platform. (Applause.)

The Rev. F. A. C. LILLINGSTON, in seconding the resolution, said: If you look, my friends, at the map of South America you will find it dotted with ports where there is a large amount of drinking constantly going on; and it is surely most important that there should be someone there whose special duty it is to warn seamen of their peril, and to impress their minds with religious truth. This work is needed; it is God's work, and let us go and do it. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

H. MORRIS, Esq. (Chairman of the Committee): Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have a resolution to propose which, I am happy to say, does not require a long speech, indeed, any speech at all, to secure for it a cordial reception; it is "That the best thanks of the Society and of this meeting are hereby given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London for so kindly presiding on this occasion," and I may add, for the excellent speech which he has delivered. (Applause.)

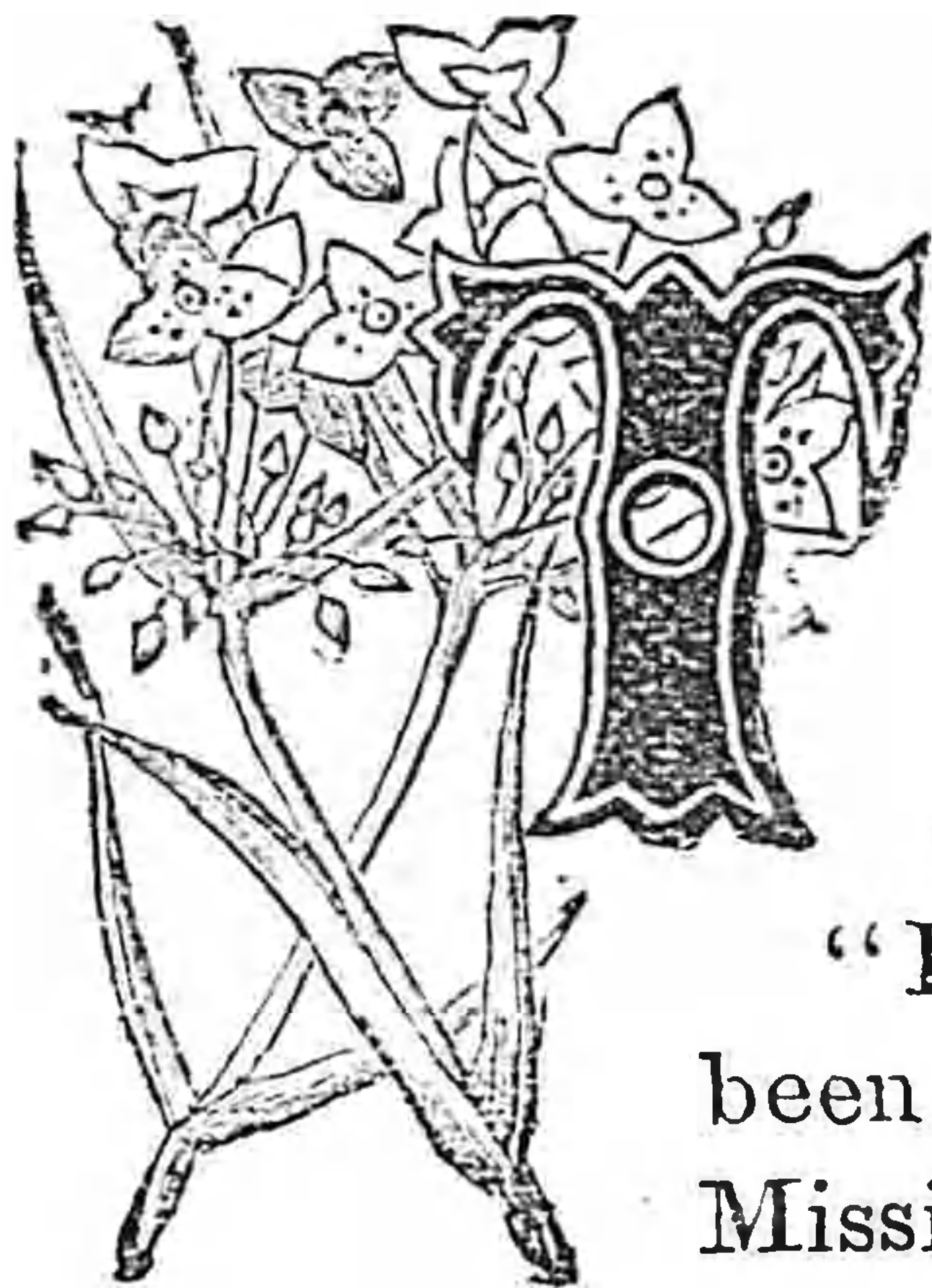
A. R. PITE, Esq., said: It gives me very great pleasure to second a motion of thanks to the Bishop of London for presiding on this occasion. This appears to me to be one of the most memorable anniversaries the Society has ever had. I feel that the presence of Capt. Snow on the platform will prove the means of resuscitating interest in the Society, and that his speech will have struck a chord of sympathy in the hearts of all its friends. From the unanimity with which all the speeches on this occasion have been received, I am sure that the Society will now strike its roots deeper than it has done, and I rejoice that the claims which it has on the members of the Church of England appear likely to be more fully recognised than they have been hitherto. The work which we are doing as a Society is Christ's work, and that being the case we may confidently anticipate a reward. (Applause.)

The motion having been carried by acclamation,

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said: My Christian friends, I shall be very glad indeed if I have been of any use; and I am quite sure that *the more one knows of this Society and of its work the more one will be disposed to make its position and its needs generally known throughout this Diocese and throughout the country. I shall be very happy to try and help forward anything that the Committee think will probably be effectual in that direction.* I am quite sure that the Society is not generally known, otherwise its income would be very much larger than it is. It is, indeed, generally speaking, almost unknown, and I would very earnestly recommend the Committee to consider how they can make it better known. (Applause.)

His Lordship then closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction.

Rio Seamen's Mission.



THE Rev. F. Young writes:—

“Rio de Janeiro, April 14, 1886.

“I send you copies of Mr. Hooper's reports for the months of January, February, and March.

“Forgive the delay; but from various causes we have been unable to hold our Annual Meeting of the Seamen's Mission until Monday last (12th inst.), and I wished to send you an account of it.

“The feeling of the meeting was one of thankfulness at the satisfactory state of the Mission, both in its work and its finances.

“It was felt that Mr. Hooper is the right man in the right place, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties and disappointments incidental to his calling, he has had, under God, a fair measure of success.

“The financial condition of the Mission is also satisfactory. I will send you later our Annual Report, which will contain the balance sheet for the year.

“We have about five cintos of reis in hand towards the purchase of a Mission Ship. At the present rate of exchange this is equivalent to a little over £400. We need double that sum for the purchase and outfit of a suitable vessel, and are issuing a second appeal for contributions.

“I beg to thank your Society, in the name of our Committee, for the generous help you still continue to give us. I am also writing to Mr. Gotto to the same effect. Without them we could not carry on our work.

“We have been passing, I am sorry to say, through a trying season of sickness. Several of the younger members of our English community have died of yellow fever, but very many more who have been sick, I am thankful to say have recovered.

“I am glad to say that Mr. Hooper's health is good, and he has escaped the fever so prevalent. I, too, notwithstanding the sad and severe work of the last two months, have been well, for which I desire to thank our Heavenly Father.

“FRED. YOUNG.”



The "Allen Gardiner's" Sisters.

IT is instructive to look at the geographical distribution of the Missionary ships. The readers of the *South American Missionary Magazine* may be surprised to hear there are no less than twenty-two ships, most of them of very recent equipment. On comparing Africa with South America we find there are eleven to one. Thus we have one more tangible illustration of the comparative neglect of the South American field. There are two ships ("Peace" and "Henry Reed") on the Congo, "Henry Venn," on the Niger; two, "Good News" and "Morning Star," on Lake Tanganyika; two, "Charles Jansen" and "Itala," on Lake Nyassa; "Henry Wright," "Albert Bushnell," "David Williamson," and "John Brown" on different parts of the coast. But "Allen Gardiner" is still, we believe, by herself in South America. Is it not time there was a steamer on the mighty Amazons?

For the Bahamas there is the "A. H. Baynes," and the Moravians have the "Herald" on the Mosquito coast, and the "Harmony" on the Labrador coast. Altogether Africa has one-half of the twenty-two ships, America four, Oceania seven, and Asia none. In the South Seas the London Missionary Society have three, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the English Wesleyans, Scottish Presbyterians, and the American Board of Foreign Missions one each. The English Societies have fourteen, the Scottish and American three each.

Oxford.

J. F. HEYES.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

THE SECRETARY begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following Packages of Clothing, Books, &c., for transmission to South America:—

FOR OOSHOOIA.—One parcel from Miss Murray, Cardross; 1 parcel from Miss C. Parker, Derwen; 1 parcel from Miss Tregellis, Falmouth; 1 bale from Mrs. Wray, Kensington; 1 parcel from Mrs. Huntley, Hutton; 1 bale from Miss Colclough Watson, Slough; 1 case from Mrs. Gahan, Maherabeg; 1 parcel from Miss Birks, Regent's Park; 1 box from St. Augustine's, Highbury, Working Party, per Mrs. Bell; 1 parcel from Miss Stirling and W. Patrick, Esq., New Malden; 1 box from Miss B. Collins, Ware; 1 bale

from Mrs. Watson's Working Party, Croydon; 1 parcel from Mrs. Allen Gardiner, St. Leonards; 1 parcel from Dover; 1 parcel and 1 box, no name; 1 parcel from Mrs. Gulliver, Welbeck Street.

FOR CRANMER STATION.—One parcel from Miss B. Collins, Ware; 1 box from Dr. Kirby; 1 case from Miss Gilbert.

FOR PERNAMBUCO.—One parcel from Miss Carrington; 1 parcel from Bristol; 1 parcel, no name; 1 parcel from Religious Tract Society (Grant).

FOR RIO.—Three parcels from British and Foreign Sailors' Society (Grants).

ALEXANDRA COLONY.—One parcel from Mrs. Percival.

FOR SALES OF WORK.

One parcel from Miss Colclough Watson; 1 box from Holy Trinity, Sydenham, per Rev. H. Stevens.

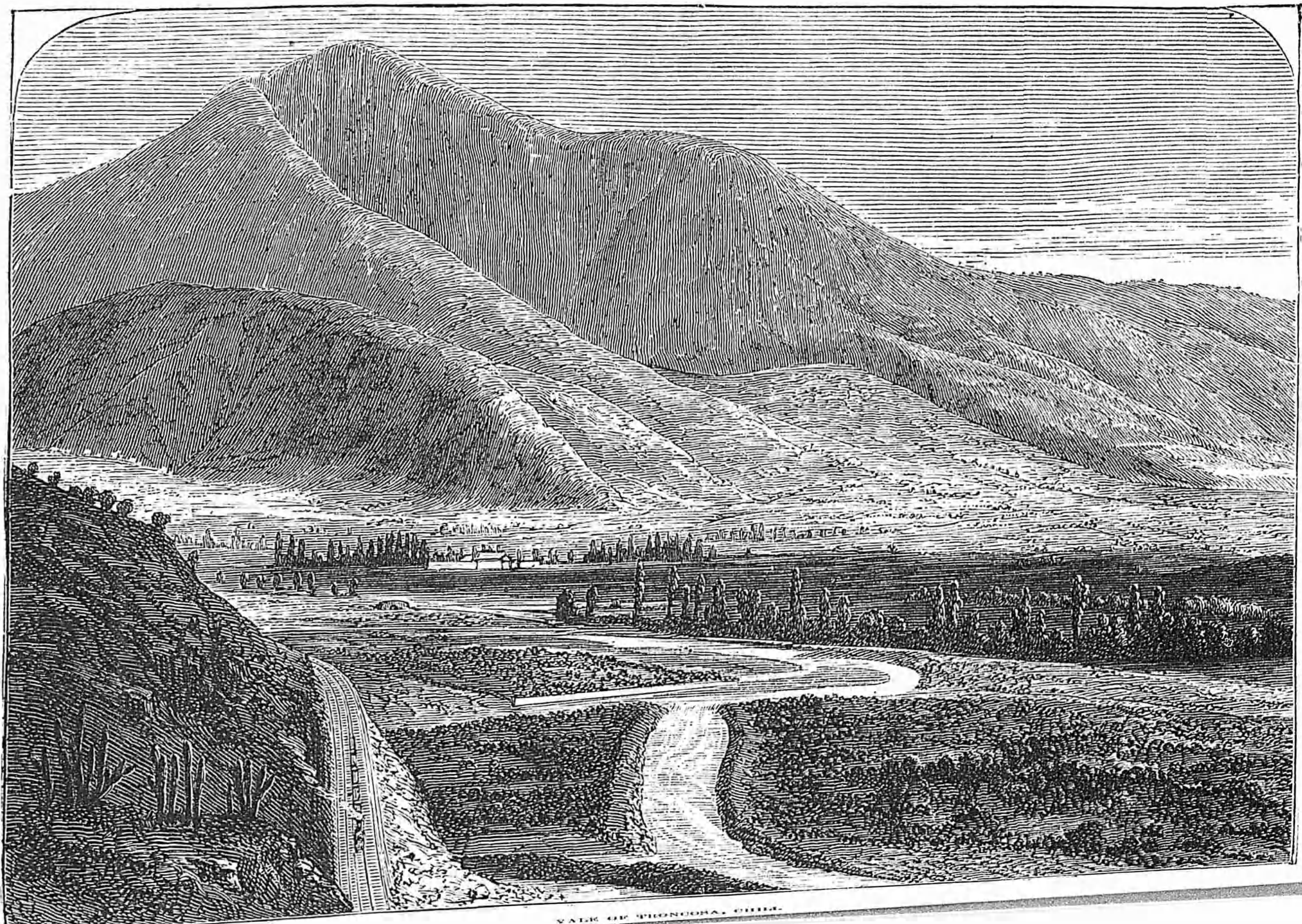
PRAYER UNION.

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

1. That the Indians of the Ona and Alaculoof tribes may be brought to the knowledge of the truth.
2. That God may bless our "Annual Meeting" just held, and our "Annual Sermon" on Ascension Day to the furtherance of the work of the Society.
3. That God's blessing may be with the candidates recently baptized and confirmed at Rosario and Keppel Island.
4. That the God of all consolation may comfort the hearts of the Rev. Dr. Humble and Mrs. Humble on the death of their only daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson on the loss of their infant child.

We have just received the sad intelligence that the Rev. Dr. Humble has to mourn the death of his only daughter, aged 16, and Mr. Ferguson that of an infant daughter only a week old. The Committee, as well as the friends of the Society, will, we are sure, sincerely sympathise with the bereaved parents in their affliction.





VALLE DE PIONERA, CHILE.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

JULY ■, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*April 15*).
Adams, Rev. G. (*May 13*).
Allen, Rev. R. (*April 28*).
Brandon, Rev. L. H. (*April 17*).
Bland, Rev. D. W. (*April ■, 15, May 29*).
Davis, Rev. J. Henry (*April 15, 26*).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*April 30*).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*April 17*).
Midgley, Rev. J. (*May 28*).
Willis, Capt. (*April 20*).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Mar. 16, 17, 31*).

Bartlett, Mr. W. (*March 25*).
Caley, Stuart A., Esq. (*April 22, May 10*).
Ferguson, Mr. J. (*April 10*).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*April 7 and 15, 27, May 7*).
Marsh, Henry, Esq. (Fray Bentos) (*May 21*).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*April 24*).
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*April 20, May 10*).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*March 29*).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*May 27*).

BUSINESS.

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

The next meeting will (D.V.) be held on the 15th inst.

The Finance Committee held meetings on the 2nd and 17th ult.

The total amount received for the month of May was £212 2s. 2d.

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



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE desire to express our warm thanks to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Derry, the Rev. D. C. Sholto Douglas, and the Rev. Burman Cassin, for their Sermons in behalf of the Society on Ascension Day, and to hope and pray that the eloquent and impressive words spoken by them may bring forth good fruit, especially at a time when the Society so urgently needs assistance.

We have also to thank Mrs. W. Gibson Rendle of Russell Road, Kensington, for a Drawing-room meeting which she was good enough to hold at her house. On this occasion the Rev. W. Hancock, M.A., Vicar of St. Luke's, presided, and Captain Poulden, R.N., and the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., acted as Deputation for the Society.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Manchester has kindly consented to become a "Patron" of the Society.

It is a subject of thankfulness to find that the work makes so much progress amongst our seamen at Rio and Pernambuco. Mr. Walker's and Mr. Hooper's letters are deeply interesting.

We are thankful for Mr. Grubb's safe arrival, and to be enabled to hope that very soon Mr. Burleigh will have a good active and zealous helper at Keppel.

It is clear, from the extract quoted in this number in reference to Chuput, that the rapid commercial and other development that is going on in all parts of South America has commenced in this part of Patagonia.

In Memoriam.



It is with regret that we announce the decease, at the comparatively early age of 54, of the sole surviving child of the saintly Allen Francis Gardiner, the protomartyr of South America.

Emily Sophia Gardiner was the only daughter of Captain Gardiner who lived to womanhood. With her brother, Allen W. Gardiner, afterwards Missionary at Lota, she shared her father's first trip to the South American Continent. In 1843 both children returned to their native land, speaking Spanish in lieu of English, but a home education rapidly Anglicised them, and Miss Gardiner at eighteen was not only a prepossessing but a highly accomplished girl. It was on a visit to Sherburn Hospital, then presided over by her maternal uncle, George Stanley Faber, that she met her future husband, the Rev. William Stokes, then Chaplain of the Hospital. Captain Gardiner did not altogether favour Mr. Stokes's suit—he wished his daughter to marry a Missionary—but he said, on leaving England, never to return, “You shall marry when I come home.” His tragic end did not break off the engagement. Mr. Stokes was preferred to the family living of the Gardiners—Goring, near Reading—and Captain Gardiner's daughter became the devoted wife of a most excellent parish clergyman, a helpmeet in the highest and holiest sense of the term. In 1884 Mr. Stokes was called away to his reward, and his wife has now followed him, leaving a family to mourn their irreparable loss.

The Queen's Accession.

JUNE 20TH, 1886.



THIS was a memorable day in the annals of English history, as that on which our beloved Queen entered on the fiftieth year of her glorious reign.

Every society of men in our great empire must hail with delight the retrospect of this half-century—especially such societies as have for their special object the promotion of Christian truth in general, or the Church of England in particular. At such a time it may not be unseasonable or out of place to record a few thoughts on this subject.

The Queen's stern impartiality in the duties of her high office has well upheld the Constitution of England in troublous periods of our political history, while her remarkable activity and powers of administration have ever lightened the onerous duties of her Ministers, and evinced her deep sympathies in the welfare of her people.

She evidently has acted under the strong conviction that she has held her high commission from the King of Kings, and that she has yet to render an account of her stewardship. Supported by the Word of God, "the pillar and ground of the truth," she has ever held that holy Word forth, not only to her people but to the world, as "the secret of England's greatness," while she has unswervingly upheld, as well as adorned, our old beloved Church of England. She has seen the ruin of nations and the downfall of thrones; and what has been the main cause why we have fallen into no such ruin? What more decidedly than the firm and unbending faith of the Queen of England? than the silent influence of her example throughout the millions of her empire? than the constant radiance of religion emanating from the throne, and, amidst all the false meteors of bewildered genius, false philosophy, and fascinating superstition, steadily pursuing that pure path of light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day?

Let us not vainly suppose that this precious example has been lost upon her people or the world. No! It was suited to the sound mind of the English nation. It inspired

them with unfeigned love and veneration for the monarch actuated by so high a principle. It repressed the cavilling of the disputer and the ridicule of the scoffer, and, by its long dominion over the British mind, preserved it pure from that fashionable impiety which has so fatally spread over some countries of Europe. Ages yet to come will remember that while the commissioned Angel of Vengeance laid low faithless nations, and hurled monarchs from their thrones, England's Queen, at the head of a Christian people and an Empire embracing nearly a fourth part of the globe, stood unmoved amid the storm.

Again, for half a century the people of this land and Empire have had before their eyes a Sovereign most unblemished in her domestic example, upon whose clear and honest mind no newer or brighter attractions had any power, but who was seen with womanly dignity and the most unvarying affection at first by the side of that good and great Prince whom she had chosen for her husband, and since his lamented death, as a widow indeed and a true mother, at the head of the children whom God had given them.

Is it possible to calculate the effect of such an example upon the Court, or the homes, or the manners and customs of England? nay, even upon the poorest peasant who, seated in the heart of his family, feels that no mockery is cast upon their humble virtues by the sins or follies of the throne?

The only fault attributed to our gracious Queen is, what in a private station would be considered a rare virtue—I mean enduring sorrow for departed affection and worth. It may be that our Queen's true mourning for her beloved husband may, at times, have been carried to an extreme, looked at from the nation's commercial standpoint and tested by mere worldly maxims. But it is surely a venial fault—if it be a fault—that the loving wife and mother should exceptionally mourn the loss of such a husband and father; nay, a fault, unhappily, too seldom found recorded in the ceremonious annals of Court mournings.

May God grant her still many years to reign over a godly, loyal, and Christian people, and, after that, be re-united to the beloved husband and children whom she has "lost awhile."

Fuegian Mission.

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

APT. WILLIS writes:—

“ March 16, 1886.

“ An opportunity offering to post *viâ* S. Point, I embrace it, and expect this will reach you before the irregular Falkland mail of April 16. I write to tell you I expect to leave Stanley for Keppel to-morrow, having the Rev. L. Brandon as a passenger *en route* to Port Howard.

We shall then load the remainder of the wool and hides, and return here, when the plates will be put in the boiler, and other defects made good. We have been to Keppel since the Bishop's departure, and sheared Passage Island, or rather the sheep on it, Messrs. Whaits and Bartlett superintending the shearers; also to Shallow Bay, to borrow a wool-press, as the chain of our own was broken and cannot be mended. We then loaded twelve bales of wool and brought here, and expect on our return to get eleven or twelve more, and 100 hides for shipment in the 'Dennis Brundret,' daily expected from London. I have offered Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett a passage to Stanley next trip, as it is uncertain whether we can finish the work to the boiler, &c., in time to return to Keppel for them to catch the mail of April 16 for Sandy Point. The summer is ended; autumn has come with a wintery prelude. The Bishop and Miss Stirling are, I hope, in a more genial clime, whilst we are here to labour on midst storm as well as sunshine. May the blessing of Almighty God rest upon our labours, also on your deliberations and the Bishop's, so that this work be carried on to His glory, and the good of the natives of Tierra del Fuégo.

“ J. C. T. WILLIS.”

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

ESSRS. Burleigh, Bartlett and Whaits send the following:—

“ Keppel Island, March 17, 1886.

I notice in your letter of December 15 the wish of the Committee to have an increase of natives at Keppel. I think I mentioned in a previous letter Mr. Bridges having sent up 11 little boys, thus raising the number to 27. Poor Samson having died, we are now 26, of which 16 sleep in the large bedroom; the other 9, and the man (John Furniss) in charge, sleep in a part of the loft prepared for them upstairs.



You cannot think what a happiness it is to me to see them comfortably housed, and with every convenience for cleanliness, etc. I have shown the routine to Mr. Whaits, and he considers it both fairly and wisely drawn up, and quite thinks that the alternate working divisions will be ample for the general work of the station. I shall be heartily glad when the Catechist comes to share the work.

“A. Willis (Ampunojanjiz) is a great help, but he is not strong yet, though very willing. I notice that it is still the wish of the Committee to have native Catechists, and, if possible, native Ministers. I quite agree with them ‘that, until we have, there can never be a vigorous growth of a Native Church.’ Poor Leonard would have made an ornament and bright example if God had spared him; as also others who have passed away—poor Stirling, for instance. A. Willis (Ampunojanjiz) is the most advanced we have at Keppel; but there are others very promising. You will be pleased to learn that Allen, H. Nelson, and Geo. Ljuja were confirmed, and Thos. Evans, W. Evans, D. Smith, and E. Poulden were baptized on the last visit of Bishop Stirling to Keppel. These bore the names respectively of Wuraginjiz, Abspjujuz, Getujuz, Graminujiz—*i.e.* the names of the last four.

“It was a truly hearty and interesting service.

“We are very thankful for the good health and spirits of the natives, who seem different people in their new home; and the medicine bottle is quite a stranger. I do hope this will continue, and that the people will improve in health, and, above all, health of soul, as we work out these plans for their general good. It is highly gratifying to hear in their prayers their expressions of gratitude to God for having thought of and moved men to care for and pity them; and to us it affords the means of conveying the message of the higher love of the Lord Jesus Christ in coming down from Heaven to save their souls and prepare them for a heavenly home.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

“*Keppel Island, March 25, 1886.*

“I have to thank you for your most kind and welcome letter I received by the last mail. I thank you, and the committee also, for your kind good wishes to us for the New Year. You have my very best wishes for a prosperous year, and may the work of the Lord prosper with you and His name be glorified, is my sincere desire.

Lately, we have had our good Bishop here with us and have much enjoyed his visit. His lordship has, I know, made you acquainted with my intentions of leaving the Mission service in the coming spring. *By that time I shall have been on this island thirty years. I feel now that my strength is not equal to my duties.*

“We have had a remarkably fine, dry summer—too dry for the growth of the grass and vegetables. However, I think we shall have a very fair crop of potatoes.

“W. BARTLETT.”

“ *Keppel Island, March 29, 1886.*

“ Many thanks for your kind letter of May last.

“ Of course you will have heard from the Bishop of his desire that I should stay here. I can only say that I am very sorry circumstances should have made it necessary for me to do so, but I can assure you I shall try to do my very best wherever it may please God to call me.

“ You will see by the Bishop’s instructions that I have nothing to do with the natives but in actual work, and as Mr. Burleigh is responsible to you for all accounts, with every necessary detail, I shall give him all the information I can. This I am doing every evening in writing.

“ But with regard to the live and dead stock, with all things connected with the farm, I am responsible, and shall have to use my own judgment. In this I shall be guided very much by the experience of others.

“ Mr. Bartlett is doing all he can to make me acquainted with the ins and outs of everything. I feel this to be very kind of him, because it will help me very much. I shall keep a diary for my own information and reference, and what I shall give Mr. Burleigh will be in substance a copy of it.

“ R. WHAITS.”

MONTE VIDEO.



THE Rev. J. Henry Davis writes:—

“ *El Consulado Ingles, Montevideo,*
“ *April 3, 1886.*

“ I had a collection for the dear old South American Missionary Society some while ago, and it realised so little that I had to put on another. Both together are small enough, but, as times go, not so very bad either. Business is dead, houses are closing, the town is empty, its inhabitants having cleared out in shoals on account of the revolution. What will eventually happen I do not know.

“ I will write you more at length next mail, as I have literally no time to spare this morning.

“ I enclose draft for £9. 6s. 1d., which please acknowledge, as letters are unsafe here at present.

“ J. HENRY DAVIS.”

Mr. W. B. Grubb sends the following:—

“ *SS. Galileo, April 15, 1886.*

“ Arrived Friday, 9th April, night. No letters to-day.

“ Revolution is going on here, as far as I can hear, but the statements may not be very accurate, as I got it only in scraps, and all are very excited.

“To-day many were killed and wounded, and murders are quite common, of course. In Montevideo everyone goes armed if out after dark. The disturbance does not appear to have subsided yet, and more is expected. I land this morning.

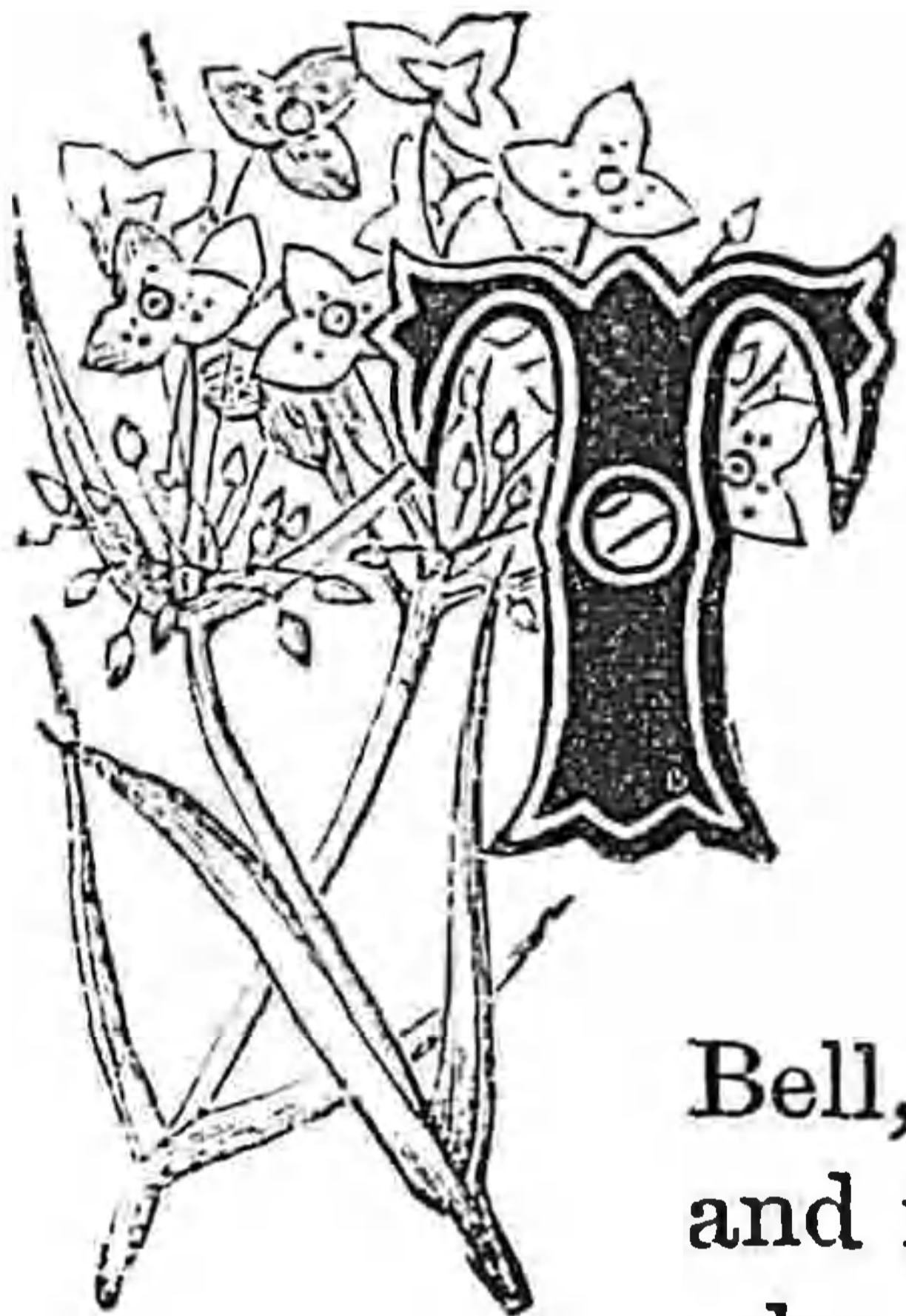
“Yellow fever is very bad at Rio.

“As yet I have received no orders from the Bishop, but when the order does come I am ready to throw myself heart and soul into the work.

“Mr. Davis is very kind, and what with his kindness, renewed life from the sea voyage, the change of scene, &c., I am quite a different person.

“I like Montevideo very much, and am more than ever desirous to be in active service. I will write extracts from diary, &c., whenever I get settled.

“There is no doubt the work is difficult, but I have chosen it for life, I like it, I feel it my duty, and I am going to do my very best.”



THE CHUPUT COLONY.

THE following is extracted from the *Buenos Ayres Standard* of April 22, 1886:—

“The ‘Villarino’ touched at Chuput and brought up several passengers, including Governor Fontana, and his secretary, Mr. Argerich; Messrs. Jones and Bell, ‘the railway people’; Mr. Guillot, the ‘escribano,’ and family; Mr. Theobald, and young Evans, the colonist who escaped from the Indian massacre some time ago, and who acted as guide to the Governor’s party in the late expedition. Governor Fontana’s family bereavement was a sad stroke, coming immediately after his expeditionary achievements, and called from all the colony sincere expressions of sympathy, as he is invariably liked and admired.

“The advent of Messrs. Jones and Bell to initiate the railway works naturally caused the intensest satisfaction amongst the colonists. The engineers went to work at once, and Mr. Bell, the chief, brings with him now all the plans and details to deposit with the Government Department and proceed with the works. Mr. Bell was in the saddle every day of his stay from ten to fourteen hours, seeing everything and interviewing everybody, and is very much satisfied with the future of the territory, especially so with that of Port Madryn—the magnificent harbour of the railway terminus—capable, as it is, of immense development.

“Feasts and meetings were held in several districts of the colony to

congratulate the Governor on his recent discoveries, and to express the general satisfaction. At one of these meetings Governor Fontana made such a good speech that we hereunder produce it as showing the appreciation of the colonists which he has formed, so essentially differing from the hasty impressions and prejudices of previous visitants.

“The following is the Governor’s speech :—

“ ‘Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can begin by assuring you that I am agreeably gratified at the attention and honour that you have done me in dedicating this sympathetic feast to me.

“ ‘Before I ever came to the Chuput I inquired and got information respecting you and your mode of living, and for all got much and good information. I ought to declare that on this point I was more or less in the dark, as it is impossible in the world of feeling to convey the palpitations of the heart in the same manner as you do physically, nor is it given to convey an exact idea of the imposing voices of the sea. It is necessary, in both cases, to be able to admire and to know them well ; to approach near to those great works formed by the Divine Power—the infinite sea and the noble human heart.

“ ‘Afterwards, I have mixed with you. I have visited your tranquil homes. I know your simple customs. I have, with many of you, watched in the bivouac of the Expedition, and I find that all the information I had was pale in comparison to the truth, because now I know your value.

“ ‘You have no palaces, but the peace of the soul reigns in your cottages.

“ ‘You are in want of many things that in other places make up the joys of life, but in exchange you possess a noble spirit and a special perseverance for all things.

“ ‘To-day, on my way up, on seeing the ploughs and agricultural labourers, and afterwards observing you shooting at the target, it came to my mind to think of the ancient Spartans, with which strong and valiant people you can with justice be compared.

“ ‘Gentlemen, it does not matter in what place I may find myself, I will never forget my sojourn in Chuput, and I will always remember as a consoling page of my life the sympathetic way in which you have treated, and the conduct observed towards me, which, I declare, has simplified a great deal my mission of Governor.

“ ‘In future years, when the general Government of the country desires to utilise my services in another part of the Argentine soil, I will always think of you with feeling, and when a cloud of sadness comes over my mind it will help to dissipate it, the remembrance of the sweet songs of the Welsh damsels which already sound on my heart like a melody of my country.

“ ‘I conclude, asking Heaven to fill to the brim the cup of your just desires.’ ”

Our Mission to Seamen.



R. HOOPER sends the following reports for January, February, and March:—

“ *Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch,*
“ *1st February, 1886.*

“The following is the report of Mission work for the month of January, 1886 :

“I visited the hospital regularly upon the ordinary days, and am glad to report a scarcity of cases among English and American seamen, and this although sickness is very prevalent. I am thankful to say I am steadily winning my way, little, if any, opposition being shown ; but then I am careful to act in accordance with the wishes of those in authority, where I can do so consistently. The men look upon the visit as a boon, and express pleasure in consequence.

“ Assistance has been rendered in various cases of need. It seems marvellous the manner in which some men, through folly and ignorance, rapidly drift from comfort, and even affluence, to want and destitution, in some cases recklessly squandering large amounts, pandering to a vile and degrading taste, then suddenly awakening to knowledge of being in great want and utterly destitute ; others younger, and perhaps possessed of an adventurous spirit, come here in expectation of bettering themselves in their circumstances ; they soon find out there is little or no prospect for them in this country, and in most cases receive the assistance and advice offered them in the right spirit, and return to their homes at the first opportunity sadder and, I hope, wiser men.

“ On shore I held Divine service on New Year’s Day, which was well attended. Since then, in consequence of the few men on shore, I have held but few meetings, and those but sparsely attended.

“ Afloat I have reason to believe good work has been done, both by week evening prayer meetings and Bible readings, and by Sabbath services, several captains taking active steps and working earnestly for the extension of the Kingdom. During this month I have noticed Bethel flags flying on four different vessels at one time, services being held on English, Norwegian, and Swedish ships, the men appearing deeply interested in the words of life, and many of them pouring out their heart’s desire to a loving Father. I should estimate the numbers attending the Sabbath meetings to range from 25 to 70, many of whom professed to be children of light, and desirous of living nearer the Master ; 35 vessels visited ; 46 visits made.

“ *Rio Seamen’s Mission Branch, 2nd March, 1886.*

“ The following is the report of Mission work for the month of February 1886 :

“The hospital was visited upon the regular visiting days, and the Missionary notices a marked falling off in the number of English patients under treatment during the month ; there were, however, a great number of Scandinavian patients, most of whom could speak English, so that I had ample scope for the execution of my office.

“The services on shore have been held irregularly, in consequence of the number of men on shore being so variable. At one time I counted twenty-four sailors at the boarding-houses, at another the houses were quite empty. I am glad to say I get a good number of the men, when they are ashore, to make use of the Mission and reading rooms, and they all seem to appreciate the efforts put forth to increase their comfort and improve their minds whilst they are on shore.

“The Mission has been able, with the assistance of the Benevolent Fund, to help needful cases by clothing, shelter, medicine, food, &c., during the month ; and I am glad to be able to report the receipt of letters of thanks from past recipients of the help thus tendered.

“During the month forty-two visits were made to vessels, service being held when occasion offered, papers, tracts, &c., being liberally supplied to all.

“I think this is about all I have to report this month.

“THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen's Missionary.*”

“Report of work for month of March 1886.

“The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days, and I note that, although the wards were pretty full, there were comparatively few English seamen as patients therein. I am glad to say that no obstacle has been thrown in my way, nor has any opposition been shown to my visits for some time past.

“Assistance has been rendered to those cases of distress thought deserving, and it is hoped with beneficial results.

“The meetings on shore have been fairly well attended, and the reading-room much frequented during the month.

“During the month the following vessels were visited, literature of various kinds being freely distributed at each visit ; whilst the services in some cases were entered heartily into, others were treated but indifferently : — ‘Cupid’ (2), ‘Campanero’ (3), ‘Davida’ (3), ‘Servia,’ ‘Mathaldi’ (2), ‘Silas Fish,’ ‘George B. Doane,’ ‘Weser,’ ‘Kambiri,’ ‘Crown Prince’ (2), ‘Alice M. Craig,’ ‘Laura,’ ‘Prince Eugene,’ ‘Sidon,’ ‘Virginia’ (2), ‘Vick and Mebane’ (5), ‘Hastings,’ ‘G. D. T. Rabbi,’ ‘Chrysolite,’ ‘Celtic Chief’ (2), ‘Ellen Grant,’ ‘H. B. Cann’ (2), ‘Forrest Hall’ ‘Vandoura,’ ‘E. S. Powell’ (2), ‘J. W. Parker,’ ‘Allanwilde,’ ‘Arabella,’ and ‘Vancouver,’ being a total of 46 visits for the month. This concludes the month's report, and, as 31st March, 1886, concludes the year's work for 1885-86, the following additional remarks may not prove uninteresting. During the year 1885-86, 536

vessels were visited and supplied with either Testaments, hymn books, tracts, and other Christian literature, also newspapers and other secular reading matter; whilst in addition many Scandinavian and German seamen called at the rooms and received supplies in their own language. Frequent services were held both ashore and afloat. The hospital has been regularly visited, with but two exceptions, when I was otherwise engaged. Some few hundred men during the year received assistance, either by food, shelter, or clothing, according as they stood in need. The thanks of the Mission are due to the 'English Church Fund,' 'British Benevolent Fund,' Dr. Fairburn for professional services gratuitously given to peculiar cases, Editor of *Rio News* for gift of books, and the many other friends who have so generously enabled me to work with success in endeavouring to supply the wants of both mind and body, and helping those willing to help themselves to fight the battle of life under less terrible odds than would otherwise be the case; trusting the blessing of Almighty God may continue to rest upon the Mission, and that it may grow in usefulness and bring honour and glory to His name,

“THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen's Missionary.*”

PERNAMBUCO.

The Rev. J. Midgley writes:—

“*Pernambuco, April 15, 1886.*”

“Mr. Walker's Reports, which I did not receive in time for last mail, I now forward.

“We are now entering upon the slack season, and Mr. Walker's work for some time will be less heavy.

“We have lately had in this house one of our young men down with fever—a fever which, if neglected, would have become dangerous. Prompt measures were, however, taken, and now the danger is passed. With this exception our community and the city generally may be considered satisfactory in point of health. Our friends at Rio, I fear, are not so fortunate.

“At our committee meeting of 3rd March we appointed a sub-committee of two to make inquiries as to the probable cost, furnishing, and maintenance of a vessel suitable for the purposes of our Mission. One member of the sub-committee is at present absent, so their inquiries are interrupted.

“It was not thought that our finances are such as to warrant our materially increasing our expenses out of ordinary income, but it was felt that, with a definite scheme of extension before us, a special fund might be raised, and an appeal made to ship-owners and others having a definite interest in this port.

“JAS. MIDGLEY.”

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, February 28, 1886.*

“ I herewith present the report for February. As far as possible the vessels have been visited, and reading given to the men; the principal part of the work is, as usual, with the men at the landing stage. The number of vessels thus reached is twenty-six, and the number of services held is five. The vessels upon which the services were held were the ‘Francis John,’ Captain Williams; ‘W. H. B.,’ Captain Kopfer (this vessel twice); ‘Ellen Greaves,’ Captain Pritchard; and the ‘Elizabeth Stevens,’ Captain Strike. These services were fairly attended, there being but few vessels in port, the numbers present for the five services being fifty-six, of which nineteen were captains. The great difficulty in the way of larger attendance is the difficulty of getting a vessel until late in the week; and secondly, captains do not care to let their men leave the vessel for fear of their going away on the drink. Many of them have said that what is needed is a floating hulk, to which all could come without reserve or restraint. The hulk is a question of the future.

“ The hospital has been visited regularly each week, and the prison four times. In the prison there is a seaman for wounding, and reading has been given to him.

“ During the recent illness of Rev. J. Midgley, your Missionary twice conducted evening service in the British Consular Chapel, and officiated at two funerals. The number of destitute seamen has slightly increased this month, most of them being deserters. Four of them were shipped off by the Consul for England, and one or two have obtained vessels. Many of these sailors are foreigners, being German, Dutch, Norwegians, &c., but all expecting the Missionary’s help. There has in consequence been a greater strain upon the relief fund than usual. I shall be very pleased to receive gifts of old clothing, for which there is a constant demand. Will friends kindly remember to send any old reading they may have to spare. A parcel of reading has been received from the South American Missionary Society, in which were tracts, Portuguese Bibles and services, &c. I should like to have a larger supply of Norwegian and Swedish tracts, for which there is a good demand. I would be pleased also to receive any illustrated papers, such as ‘British Workman,’ ‘Old Jonathan,’ &c. I must now conclude, asking to be remembered at the Throne of Grace.

“ P. J. R. WALKER.”

Mr. Walker reports :—

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, March 29th, 1886.*

“ I herewith present the report of work for the month of March. My wife and family having to-day left for England has caused me to be a little behind in presenting the report. The number of vessels to which reading has been given is 22, the number in port having been small.

Services were held on the 'Milo' and 'Isabella Balcam,' Captains Long and Ross. The services were fairly well attended, the vessels represented at the services being the 'Milo,' 'Isabella Balcam,' 'Sunshine,' 'Rapid,' 'Racer,' 'Beta,' 'Maid of Glanwern,' 'Elizabeth Stevens,' 'Sentinel,' 'Helen Isabel,' and the 'Haabet,' a Danish vessel.

"The hospital has been regularly visited every week, and the prison four times. The prisoner is a man in for wounding, and it is expected by the Council that he will soon be released. He has had a supply of reading, which I believe has done him some good. I have also visited the boarding-house keeper in a recent illness.

"The week before last a vessel called here for orders, and the crew demanded to see the Consul, to complain of the water and beef on board. While on shore the men had a lot of drink, and as they were unfit to manage their boat, a large shore-boat was engaged to take them off. In the boat they began to fight, and the steersman jumped out and refused to go. I entered the boat, and the men were tied by one of the bystanders and placed in the bottom of the boat. I took the rudder, and accompanied them to their ship. Soon after starting, as they quieted down, the men were released one by one, and went on board peaceably, got the vessel under weigh, and went to sea. There have been, as usual, a number of runaways and beach-combers, some of whom have been helped with clothing and some with food. Three have been shipped off during the month. With this I conclude. "P. J. R. WALKER."

SAN PAULO AND SANTOS.

The Rev. Dr. Cross writes :

"68 Rua do Braz, Saõ Paulo, Brazil, April 13, 1886.

"Mr. John Barker, chief engineer of the Saõ Paulo Railway Company, left for England on the 8th inst. by the 'Elbe.' He is my churchwarden and member of the church committee, and, consequently, well *au fait* with everything that is going on in this part of Brazil that may interest you ; and he is quite competent to give you full information of what you may wish to hear *vivá voce*. I therefore asked him to be so kind as to call and see you, and he promised to do so.

"My series of Lenten services and lectures in Portuguese has been blessed with the usual success. The meetings have been very largely attended, and the people gave evident marks of appreciation and interest. The present series will be closed on Easter Sunday, and I trust the seed which has been freely scattered during this season will, in due time, yield copious fruits of a deeper knowledge and love of our Redeemer.

"After the excessive heat we have been experiencing lately, we are now entering into a cooler season. However, the height of our temperature here bears no comparison with that of Rio de Janeiro, where the yellow fever has been making great ravages, counting several Englishmen amongst its victims. I am glad to say that, notwithstanding

the frequent communication between the two ports, Santos has been providentially preserved from this dreadful epidemic. I hope to resume my regular services there soon after Easter, when the cool weather sets in.

“J. CROSS.”

Lota.



THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes as follows :

“*St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili,*
“*March 31, 1886.*”

“My last letter to you was under date of the 2nd inst., and just before I left for Santiago, as I therein stated. I left here on Friday morning, the 5th inst., travelling by coach to Concepcion—a tedious journey—a description of which I gave some years ago in the magazine.

I spent the night in Concepcion, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, took the express, which carried me right on to Santiago the same day. It is a tiresome journey, though not an unpleasant one, for though there is a superabundance of dust, yet the landscape from the carriage window is extremely pleasing to the eye. For the first thirty or forty miles from Concepcion, at a rough guess, the railway follows the course of the river Biobio on the left bank, and then it sheers off to the left, striking the great central plain of Chili, which it traverses right on to Santiago. The country being level, the view from the carriage window is most extensive and very charming. The plain is skirted on both sides by mountain ranges : on the west by the coast and minor range, and on the east by the magnificent Cordilleras, the main range of the Andes rearing above the clouds their lofty peaks, hoary with the frost and snow of eternal winter.

“Arrived at Santiago, I need hardly tell you that I met the usual hearty reception from our old friend Mr. Baird, whose guest I was. His hospitality to your chaplains needs no word of praise.

“On both the Sundays I spent in Santiago I held Divine Service in the morning, and on the second occasion administered the Holy Communion to nine persons. I did not preach on either occasion, for the same reason that I did not preach on the two previous Sundays in Lota—the reason, indeed, which took me to Santiago, as I mentioned in my last letter to you.

“The services were held in the small chapel, which, as you are aware, Mr. Baird fitted up in his own private residence some few years ago, and in which, in the absence of a chaplain, he himself conducts Morning Prayer every Sunday, occasionally venturing a few remarks upon the lessons, or reading a discourse from the volume of ‘Hurcomb's Sermons’ or other such work. A few friends, who prefer the Episcopal Service,

attend most regularly. I distinctly declared it as my intention not to hold service during my visit, so no notice of my visit was made public, and consequently there was but the accustomed small attendance. I was, however, compelled by the circumstances of the case to forego my intention, and conduct service, though, as I have stated, I did not preach.

“I returned to Lota on Saturday, the 20th, feeling much benefited by the change, yet glad to get back to my family, and to my own sphere of work again.

“During my absence Divine Service was conducted here, on the first Sunday (March 7) by Mr. H. Phillips, and on the second (March 14) by Mr. A. Watt. To them our thanks are due, and are most cordially given. Such ready helpers relieve me of much anxiety that I should otherwise feel at leaving my flock for a week or two. The native Sunday School was, as usual, conducted by Mr. Phillips, who is the superintendent; and the English Sunday School was conducted by Mrs. Dodds during my absence. Everything, I am thankful to say, went on smoothly and well during my absence, and I found many kind hearts ready to welcome me back. With my return all the services and meetings were of course resumed. The two services on Sunday, as well as the Sunday School, and the Wednesday evening service, except when a saint’s day, for which a collect, epistle, and gospel are appointed in the Book of Common Prayer, falls about the middle of the week, when it is held on that day instead; and the temperance meetings, fortnightly for adults, and weekly for juveniles. The week-night service will, however, I fear, soon have to be given up, as winter is now setting in and the rain has already commenced.

“JAMES ALLAN DODDS.”

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE had hoped in this number to be able to chronicle some amount of work done in Ireland, as Mr. Phelps had expressed his willingness to take the usual spring tour in the counties of Dublin and Wicklow. But several of the Associations asked for a postponement till October, one or two of our best clerical friends were absent, and the General Synod had but just concluded its sittings, and thus our hon. secretary, the Rev. F. C. Hayes, was reluctantly compelled to advise that autumn should be substituted for spring. We regret the necessity for two reasons, first, because the more fixed the deputation arrangements can be made year by year, the better; and, secondly, because in autumn we have always a great many deputations to provide for other parts of Ireland. The old story of an Association secretary for the sister isle has been mooted again, but could hardly be expected to find favour with a falling income and a policy of retrenchment at home and abroad. On the contrary, we believe there is

a growing discontent among the Christian public at the whole *deputation system*, and that many of our societies begin to grudge the fifteen or twenty per cent. which it entails. But, of course, a young society like ourselves cannot alter a system which is the growth of a century, and for us to say "we will not send deputations into the poor and scattered communities of the provinces," would probably soon end in the extinction of our cause. It is with the view of *becoming known*, which the Bishop of London reminded us at our last annual meeting we are not at present, that we frequently accept meetings and sermons not in themselves remunerative. Turning to our past two months' provincial work, there is less to record than we could wish. In the South there was a lantern lecture at St. Paul's School, Maidstone, with a sermon the following day in the church, also one in connection with Holy Trinity, Gravesend. Here the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission was started, and is vigorously carried on, which may well form a connecting link with our work at Rio de Pernambuco. Mr. Allen also lectured or preached, sometimes both, at Letherhead, Holy Trinity, Tewkesbury, St. Cuthbert's Wells, Stonehouse, Canton, Cranbrook, Iver, and Colgate. Lyne, too, near Chertsey, gave us a sermon on May 16th.

In the Midland district, the annual meetings at Birmingham and Leamington were taken by the Clerical Secretary and the Rev. H. C. Phelps. Both, we hear, were a complete success. Mr. Phelps also preached the sermons at St. Michael's, Stamford. In the North, Mr. Farmer has, since we last wrote, lectured at St. Luke's and St. John's, Cheetham, Clayton-le-Moors, St. Thomas', Preston, and Ardwick. We would once more beg our country friends, during the summer, to remember how much may be done to aid our cause by lawn meetings.

PRAYER UNION.

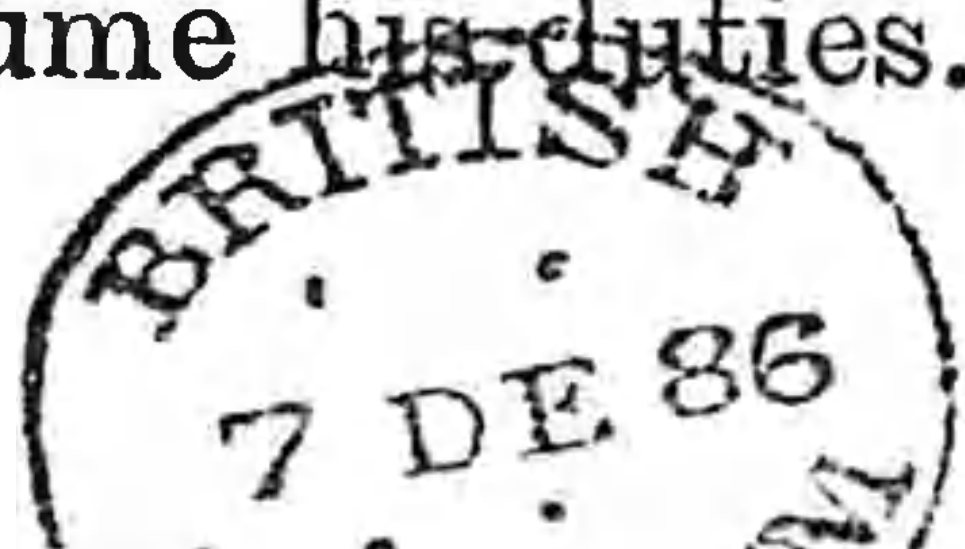
THE following are the subjects selected for the 12th inst. :—

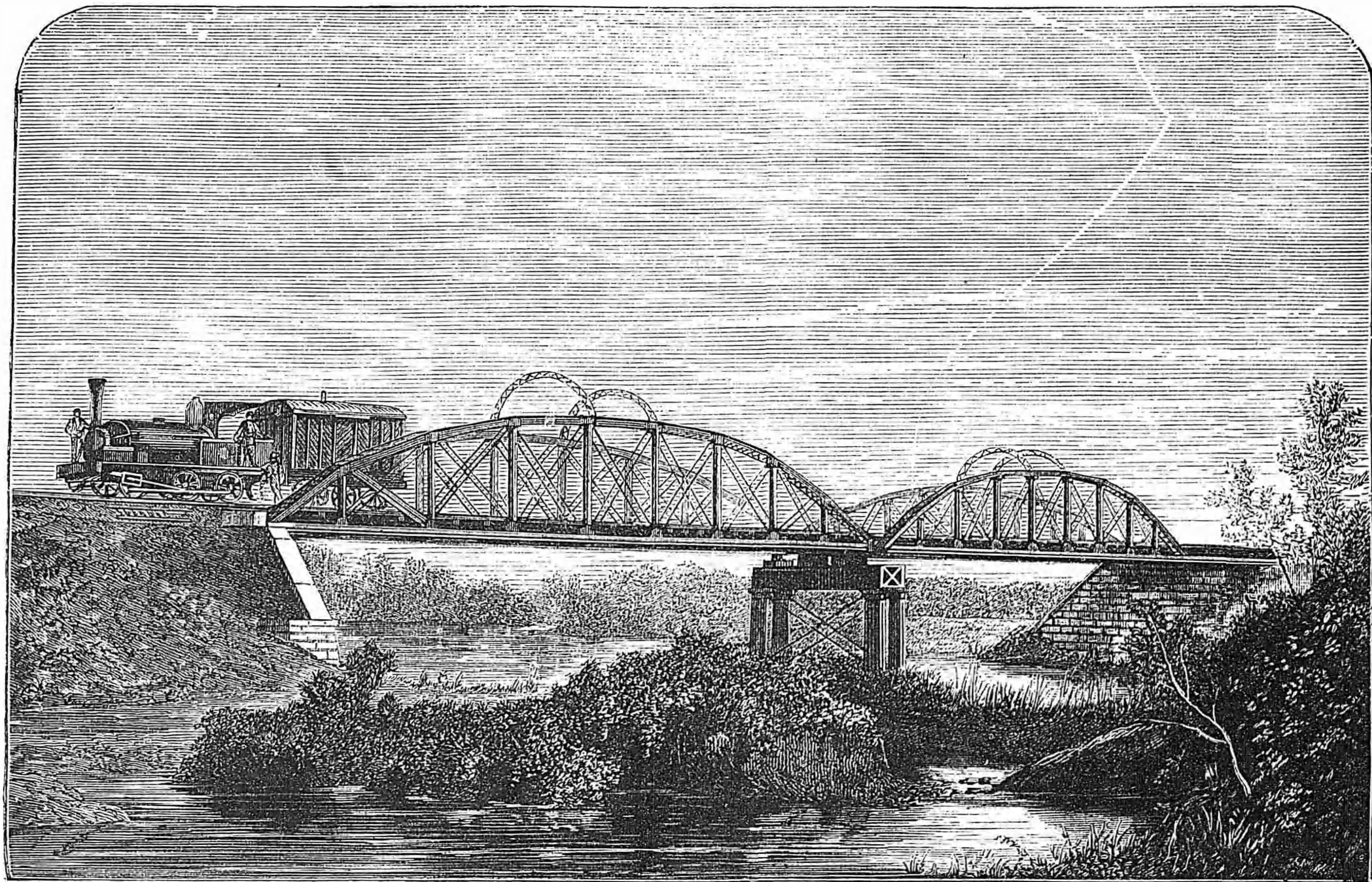
1. That God may guide the minds and counsels of the Bishop and the Committee in determining what is most expedient for the future welfare of the Southern Mission.

2. That the health of our late Missionary at Panama, the Rev. D. W. Bland, may be restored so as to enable him to take up work in some other part of the South American Missionary field.

3. That the new arrangements at Keppel Island may be blest by God, and that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, and Mr. Grubb, may be sustained by His grace in their arduous labours.

4. We desire to thank God for the improved health and safe arrival in England of Mr. H. Mahony, and pray that he may be completely restored and enabled to resume his duties.





EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE NOGONIPA RIVER.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 2, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling, Buenos Ayres
(June 15).

Bishop of Jamaica (June 7).

Adams, Rev. G. (June 15).

Bridges, Rev. Thos. (May 26).

Bland, Rev. D. W. (July 2).

Cross, Rev. Dr. (June 17, 22).

Davis, Rev. J. Henry (June
15).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (May 14,
28).

Dominguez, Rev. J. (June 10).

Hemmings, Mrs. (May 26).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (May 13).

Phillips, Mr. H. (May 14).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (May 6).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (May 17).

Sao Paulo Church Committee
(June 14).

Saunders, A. W. (June 14,
18, 26).

Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (May 17).

Webster, S. Esq. (May 16).

Willis, Capt. (May 19, 24, 27).

Wehrhahn & Co. (May 31).

BUSINESS.

The Monthly Meeting of the General Committee was held on the 15th ult.

Capt. E. Poulden, R.N., late Secretary, was elected as a Member of Committee.

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

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

The total amount received for the month of June was £224. 18s. 3d.

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



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A VERY eloquent sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry in Kensington Parish Church, in aid of the Society, on Sunday, July 11th, at the Four o'clock service. There was a very large congregation, and a good Offertory. The Bishop took for his text the words: 'If any man be in Christ.'

Sermons have also been preached at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, by the Rev. P. E. Phelps, and at St. Stephen's, Hampstead, by the Rev. J. Kirkman, in aid of the Society's funds.

We are glad to hear that only a sum of £775 is now required to complete the Falkland Islands Bishopric Endowment Fund.

The Rev. R. Allen, late missionary at Bahia Blanca, has been appointed to succeed the late Rev. J. Conder at Fray Bentos.

The Rev. J. Dominguez, late of Concordia, has been appointed as Assistant-Missionary-Chaplain to act under the Rev. G. A. S. Adams at Rosario, with a special view to the Evangelistic Spanish work.

We regret to announce the sudden death of the Rev. J. J. Manley, M.A., on the 21st inst. Mr. Manley was, for some time, Assistant-Secretary in the Metropolis, and after that was appointed one of the special preachers of the Society. He was to have preached two sermons at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, on Sunday, July 25th, for the Society. In Mr. Manley the Society has lost a warm friend and able advocate, and we desire to offer to his widow and family our sincere sympathy.

Fuegian Mission.



THE Rev. Thomas Bridges writes:—

“*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, May 26, 1886.*”

“Our opportunities of corresponding continue almost as few and irregular as in times gone by. Our hopes have not been realised. The ‘Comodoro Py’ brought us letters in March last. I acknowledge the receipt of letters from you dated January 26 and February 11, and also magazines, almanacs, and papers, for which accept our best thanks. As regards instructions concerning the steamship ‘Allen Gardiner,’ I can say nothing, save that to the best of our power your wishes and orders shall be acted on. Your kind letter of February 11 was very comforting to my heart, and I shall bear what you say there in mind. I delay my departure for a few weeks, till the ‘Comodoro Py’ leaves, and then, in company with the Governor, I leave in time to catch the next Pacific boat, of the 19th prox., in which we purpose going to Monte Video, and thence to Buenos Ayres. I hope and believe a fortnight will be the limit of my stay there, whence I purpose going home as early as possible. I shall hope then to see you and the Committee.

“Since I last wrote to you by the ‘Comodoro Py’ in February, many matters of importance have occurred. We have in three several cases been compelled to call upon the officers of the law to punish offenders. The first, a repeated offence, was a case of barbarous cruelty to a cow, which necessitated the speedy death of the suffering animal; it was badly wounded by a large axe thrown at it. The second was a case of drunkenness and violence; and the third was a case of violence, by which a man was made a cripple for life.

“Besides the marriage of the Armstrongs, I have been called upon to unite two native women to employés of the Government, and owing to the character of the bridegrooms I did my part with much satisfaction. The brides themselves certainly were happy, and when their husbands leave they will take them with them. For the present the married men remain. For them separate dwellings have been erected apart, and the wives receive rations from Government.

“Some six weeks back we gave a dinner to the natives, whom we found to number 144. These comprised about equal numbers of men and women, and I believe were fully one half of the Yahgan tribe. Our crops were great failures this season. The potatoes particularly we leave undug, they are not worth digging. The swede turnips are not half grown, and we have not cut one fair cabbage or cauliflower this year. The reason of this is the insufficient heat. Only turnips can be relied upon as certain to do well.

“Our daily meetings for religious and general instruction and prayers are very irregularly attended, sometimes as few as five, at others by 45 and upwards. These meetings are almost solely attended by adults, and I diversify my instructions, and make them as interesting as possible. Mr. Lawrence has now for a lengthened time been solely directing the native employment, and gets on well with them.

“For some two months Miss Martin has, with many breaks, spent two hours of four afternoons in a week sewing with the orphan girls in the orphanage, which proved a most gratifying relief to Mrs. Hemmings. I have asked Louie Lawrence, with the consent of her parents, to continue this course, and the parents are willing, and so Miss Lawrence will do so from this time. Also Miss Martin has very pleasantly added to the interest of our Sunday morning English service, by playing the harmonium. We hope Miss Lawrence will take her aunt's place in this service also. Almost always we have some from the other side of the water at our services, but seldom officers. At the marriage of the Armstrongs, Governor and Mrs. Paz, Mr. Virasoro, and his officers were present, and staid through the whole service. This was on May 3. We have had a long spell of remarkably fine weather, which has now come to an end. The roads are very miry, and have been so for months. We are now well prepared for winter, and the native residents have laid up ample supplies of winter fuel. This they do chiefly by hired native labour. It becomes increasingly difficult to keep from our station the Argentine employés, who are of all nations. They come over here for walks, to pass away a holiday.

“The natives must now stand or fall, they must meet temptation and resist it, or, like so many others, fail. They have received timely warning and instruction. They must submit to lead a regulated life of industry, or otherwise they will perish altogether. This is no country or climate for a roving life.

“I suppose Mr. Aspinall must be at Sandy Point, but how or when he will come here I cannot say. The ‘Py,’ when she reaches Sandy Point, will remain there till her damaged engines can be returned repaired from Buenos Ayres. I am preparing for his use an introduction to the Yahgan language.

“My dear wife and family will await my return from England in their present quarters, for it is quite impossible for me to remove them till I can do so to our future and near home at Downeast. I shall require the Mission vessel to effect this removal. We are making every possible preparation, so as finally to do so as promptly as possible. I must now conclude, wishing you and the Committee every blessing:

“THOMAS BRIDGES.”

Mr. J. Lawrence writes :—

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, May 13, 1886.*

“ With sincere thanks I acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, dated January 27, which came to hand April 21, at which time we also received several parcels of very useful clothing for the natives, chiefly garments for the women ; they have arrived at a most suitable time to meet the wants of our Fuégian people during the winter, which is now fast approaching.

“ We have been a long time without blankets, shirts, &c., necessary clothing, for which there is always a great demand. We hope such things, which are now so much needed, will soon reach us, as the severe weather we are anticipating during the next few months reminds us of the necessity of providing such things which are requisite for the comfort and benefit of the natives, two or three of whom, having the advantage of selling cattle to Mr. Bridges, have been supplied by him with clothing, &c., which they will appreciate during the cold season of the year. As the Mission store is almost exclusively for the Indians, it is our special duty to consider *their* necessities. I hope what we are expecting to receive shortly will be suitable to the condition and circumstances of our people, as their means for purchasing are limited.

“ We have now a little unusual information to give you, which you may not be surprised to hear. We have lately witnessed a few marriages between some of the Spaniards and Fuégian women (the former being employés of the Argentine Government). They were united by Mr. Bridges, the ceremonies being performed in the Mission Schoolroom, after our Sunday morning services. I have more pleasure, and feel it was the greatest encouragement, to see admitted into the visible Church of Christ by baptism several of the natives, including men, women, and children. Poor afflicted ones who passed into eternity in a few hours after the sacred rite had been performed had expressed their simple faith and confidence in the all-sufficient Saviour of sinners.

“ I have no doubt our Bishop must meet with many disappointments in seeking to fulfil the responsible duties devolving upon a Bishop and chief superintendent of such a work as that which is now carried on by the South American Missionary Society throughout the great continent of South America.

“ About a fortnight ago Mr. Bridges gave a special treat to upwards of 100 natives. They assembled in the schoolroom and partook of a good substantial meal. They showed their appreciation of it by doing justice to the bountiful supply which was set before them. After which Mr. Bridges made a few brief remarks, referring to his leaving Ooshooia in a short time to visit England, and to return from thence to his own settlement, to continue operations already begun, at the close of which they were dismissed, and went away well satisfied with what they had

received. The Argentine Governor and other officers, having a previous invitation, were present to witness the pleasure of the natives enjoying the good things so liberally provided for them.

“You have already heard of Mr. Bridges’ intention of visiting England. He is now making necessary preparations, as we are almost daily expecting the arrival of the Argentine steamer ‘Villarino,’ by which he will leave Ooshooia for Buenos Ayres, and from thence to England. Having for a long time had the use of Mr. Bridges’ harmonium in our little church, and now anticipating its removal in a few months, we shall greatly feel the loss of it at our Sunday services. *Would any kind friend or friends supply us with one, that we may not be long without an instrument so much needed in the isolated Christian Church of the small community at Ooshooia?* I make this appeal with the confidence that someone will most heartily respond. We do not wish anything more than a medium size and expense. The addition of such music in our meetings is very attractive to the natives, facilitates our services, and affords great pleasure to all.

“From recent intelligence we think Mr. Aspinall has arrived at Sandy Point, where, in all probability, he will remain some time, unable to proceed farther, as, according to present circumstances, there seems no opportunity by which he may reach Ooshooia; there is no vessel expected here from that port this month. The ‘Allen Gardiner’ having now been absent three months, we know not when she may arrive. From the latest accounts we heard she was about to sail northward, to convey Bishop Stirling to Monte Video. In my last letter to you I mentioned the circumstances of one of our Christian native families, a man, his wife and child, being sent to Sandy Point about three months ago. Soon after they reached their destination their health began to fail, and both were unable to fulfil the duties of servants to their master. They were allowed to return to Ooshooia by the ‘Comodoro Py.’ They arrived here about three weeks ago, and were very glad to be with their own people again. I also am very thankful to see them and to know they are improving in health, and from a Christian point of view I think their advantages will be greater if they remain with us.

“A few books which I ordered in September last I have not yet received; I hope they will arrive shortly. If not already sent, will you kindly include them with those I now order, they will appear separate at the bottom of the list herewith enclosed.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

Mrs. Hemmings writes from the Orphanage:—

“Ooshooia, May 25, 1886.

“It is about three months since we had an opportunity of writing, and I have little to report this time. Our orphan Foxstone died on Easter Monday. The Bishop saw her doing her last ironing, and also

working up her last batch of bread ; I expected every one would be the last. She was ironing the morning the Bishop called to say good-bye to the children. Lotty still lives, a distressing case ; and Susan, who was far gone in disease when admitted three months since, is unable to leave her bed for long at a time. I shall be glad when Mr. Aspinall comes ; he may be able to check the disease, which carries so many off. This continued sickness makes us not encourage others to come in. Our eldest (next to the two dying girls) is about twelve years, and she and the next girls, about eleven, do our work, which is heavy when we have such very young workers and so much sickness ; and yet we do not feel justified in seeking for a servant when we number only eight. Miss Martin, now Mrs. Armstrong, came for about three months in the afternoon to teach children sewing. This arrangement suited well, and the last three weeks I feel the want of someone to be with them while I bake and do many other matters ; but I expect Mrs. J. S. Lawrence will supply this want, and it is the best we can do under present circumstances.

“We have the children’s rooms made warmer ; the door in passage cuts off much draught, and a native, Edmund, under Mr. Lawrence’s direction, has lined the back porch leading from children’s room ; he is now making an addition to our wood house. I have been both surprised and pleased at what this man can do ; no English ‘handy man’ could do it better. He is the husband of our orphan Akaniatoo, now baptised Lizzie Couty. This winter will, I hope, enable your Committee to decide as regards this institution. I am willing to remain if there is work for me to do. They are capable of being taught anything taught to English children, and it grieves me to see them droop and die. Knowing that all things are wisely ordered, and trusting your Committee will be guided to what is best, I remain, yours very truly,

“S. HEMMINGS.”

Episode relating to Keppel Island.

“*Sunday, January 28, 1855.*—Made the land about Port Egmont—wind headed us—all day tacking to try and get in, so as to examine Saunders Island. Night coming on, I decided to run for an anchorage under our lee at Keppel Island. Got safely to anchor by dark, then we had our usual service, and an extra one, with an address by me ; also the following was sung impromptu, as suddenly coming into my brain. I called it ‘Hymn of the Night’ :

Hymn of the Night! ’Tis the sailors now bending ;

Hymn of the Night! Its echoes ascending :

We sing and we pray :

We sing and we pray.

O God of our soul! Our voices upraising ;

O God of our soul! Incessantly praising ;

We glory in Thee, mighty Lord of all flesh!

In the stillness of night ; in the sunshine of day,

For ever and ever to Thee we will pray.

Blest Lord of our Faith! Accept Thou our prayers!
 Hear from Thy throne our sorrows—our cares.
 Surrounded by dangers, help need we of Thee,
 Though, living or dying, our God Thou shalt be!
 Though, living or dying, our God Thou shalt be!

“Afterwards the island caught fire, through carelessness of a man throwing a lighted match on the dry grass. For five weeks the conflagration lasted, and it was a magnificent spectacle; yet at first, as the flames rushed through the valley towards our vessel, it seemed we were doomed. Mrs. Snow, however, seemed inspired. She personally, with me, went among the advancing flames, and dragged across them the sails and whatever we could get hold of, wetted first, and passed up to us at the cliff. This turned the fire, and saved all.

“From the Falklands we steered for the Straits of Le Maire. The weather became thick, with little wind, but what there was was in our favour. As we approached the Straits, a dense fog obscured all around, to literally within a few yards. But, after consulting the mates, though decided in my own mind, we stood on, for I knew that by keeping westerly, soundings would tell us if too near. Still, I was anxious, though not nervous, for my wife and I never once felt fearful. We seemed as though peculiarly under God’s care, and certainly in His hands, to do with us as He deemed best. It is a loving trust in Him that so cheers. Presently, when I reckoned we were midway through, the ship was brought more to the westward, to try and sight the land. All hands were on deck, alert for any movement. My wife was also near me, to work as she had often done before on board that little ship, taking helm or rope in storms, or cook in calms. Suddenly, as the fog seemed to be even denser, she exclaimed, ‘Look! look! Up there, William!’ Up in the only clearer spot above the lower mist. Yes, in an opening at some forty-five degrees elevation, I saw, by her pointing, the well defined, sharp edge of some prominent cape or headland. We luffed up still more, and in a little time made it out to be Cape Good Success, a favourable augury for our future.”

Extract from the Journal of Capt. Parker Snow.

Mr. W. B. Grubb writes:—

“345 Calle Maldonado, Monte Video, May 7, 1886.

“I leave this on June 14 for Keppel, but as Mr. Davis has, I believe, given you all particulars about this arrangement, I need add nothing.

“I am studying Paley, P. Book, 1 Cor., and Spanish, to these I devote, on the average, five hours a day, but Mr. Davis says four will do. In addition, I read about three hours more books such as Darwin on Tierra del Fuégo, Natural History, Church of Rome, &c.

“ I went out and met Mr. Mahony on the ‘ Gallileo,’ and had a long talk about Keppel.

“ I am quite willing to go there, for I see it is for my good at present. I will learn many useful things there; but please not to forget my great desire—pioneer work among the Indians. If Paraguay, Tierra Fuégo, and Patagonia fail, could an attempt not be made among the Araucanians of Chili? Indian pioneer work is my heart’s desire. It was for this I became a missionary, and I hope the Society will do their best not to disappoint me. The Bishop says, however, that I must prove myself fit for it, and I promise you that I will exert every power to qualify myself for this work. I have entered the Society young, Mr. Acworth knows what I have been about for fifteen months, and the Society will know exactly what I do henceforth, so you will easily know if I am fit for pioneer work. At present, I see clearly that Keppel will be a good school for me, and until I am qualified for other work, I will patiently and earnestly work there.”

CORDOBA.

From Mr. Tyerman we received the following:—

“ 79 *San Geronimo, Cordoba, May 17, 1886.*

“ I write to inform you of our annual meeting and its results, and to make a few general remarks on our Cordoba Mission.

“ The annual Easter meeting was held on the 4th inst., there being a very fair number present. The Rev. G. A. S. Adams, of Rosario, presided. The financial report, presented by J. B. Pilcher, Esq., church-warden and treasurer, was an eminently satisfactory one; it showed that after all expenses had been paid, there was a balance in hand of \$140·92, the receipts for the year being \$267·20. Now this amount is the result of the offertory only, and is a decided increase over the offertories of previous years. As usual, I presented a report, giving a *résumé* of the year’s work, which gave a total of 114 services, 76 being in English, and 38 in Spanish. The majority of these services have been well attended; and now that railway communication is established between this and Buenos Ayres, it is no uncommon thing to see strangers worshipping with us. The Spanish services have not recently been advertised in the newspapers, because of the great political excitement and the known narrow-mindedness of the natives; but natives are constantly to be seen in church, and last Sunday night there were a number listening at the door, being too timid to enter. I know, from conversations with many of them, that a spirit of inquiry exists; this is also shown by the fact of their coming to me to ask questions, and to the church. One gentleman lately exclaimed, on examining our Spanish prayer-book, ‘ Why, sir, you use our Creed and Lord’s Prayer;’ to which

I replied that we also worshipped the same God and Saviour whom they worship ; and on his desiring to know the difference between the English and Roman Churches, quite a long conversation ensued, at the end of which he said that our religion suited his ideas much better. I only mention this to show that the good seed of the Word is being sown 'here a little, and there a little.' Allow me to mention an incident that came under my notice quite recently. About a year ago I gave to a native from the camp a small pocket New Testament, with which he seemed very pleased. He went away to the province of San Luis, a journey of 200 miles ; there he read this Testament to his friends, one of whom was so anxious to possess himself of the good book, that he exchanged his donkey for it. Some months afterwards this same native came to me for the purpose of *buying* a Bible. This he took to San Luis, and exchanged for a horse, knowing that he could purchase another on his return to Cordoba. This was told me, not by the native himself, but by a Frenchman who is a member of our Spanish Church. I suppose it is not often that one hears of a Testament being sold for a donkey, and a Bible for a horse !

“ You would gather from a former letter that the English community of this city is not nearly as numerous as it was a year ago. We have to regret the loss of about thirty, many of these being our best and most earnest Church members and communicants. Under these circumstances it seems to me that the missionary in charge of Cordoba ought to visit other towns and provinces, and, in fact, go anywhere where he could gather a congregation at an English or Spanish service. Is it absolutely necessary for one's whole time to be devoted to this town, when there are others untouched ? But then, to do this, the missionary should at least be able to baptise as well as to bury. During the year our mission received an important addition in the shape of the English Club, a 'Stranger's Club' having been formed in its stead ; thus there is a free public reading-room at the back of the Church-room, and for this books or periodicals will be most gladly received.

“ Our church officers for this year are Dr. J. M. Thome, Director of the National Observatory, and J. B. Pilcher, Esq., churchwardens, also M. Hotham and R. Tucker, Esqrs., sidesmen. Miss Armstrong continues to preside at the harmonium, and our thanks are due to her in an especial manner. I would take this opportunity of mentioning that this same lady most generously presented to the church a beautiful electro-plate alms dish.

“ On the 5th inst. a special service was held, after which there was an administration of the Holy Communion.

“ I am sure you would have been pleased if you could have been at our Easter services ; the little church was tastefully decorated with white flowers, some of these being given by Roman Catholics. There was a good congregation and offertory. The flowers were afterwards taken to the cemetery and placed on the graves of English children.

“One cannot help regretting that ground was not purchased years ago for this Mission—it was a great oversight. We are now having to pay a high rent for the Mission house, and more is demanded; and so far it is impossible to find other premises. During this last five years land and house property has almost doubled in value.

“We have not, as you know, been without our trials, but, thank God, the dark cloud has passed over. True it is that some of life’s hardest lessons are taught us in the school of trouble, and these are the lessons not easily forgotten.

“We can still lift up our hearts to the Father of all mercies, for hitherto He hath helped us; we continue to enjoy the blessings of health and strength.

“Our little family has lately received an addition, and now we have a baby boy. He was baptised recently, and named Ernest Francis Walter (Francis, after the late Rev. Francis N. Lett).

“JOHN R. TYERMAN.”

PERNAMBUCO.

FROM Mr. Walker we have received the following:—

“*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,
May 27, 1886.*”

“I have much pleasure in presenting the report of work among seamen for the past month. The vessels in port during the month were few, and some of these were here the previous month, but the services have been good. Services were held each Sunday, and the attendance, except last Sunday, fairly good. This month I held two week-night meetings for the purpose of bringing forward the subject of total abstinence. The first night I was assisted by Captain Harris, of the ‘Iron Queen,’ and Mr. G. Winsor, manager of the Gas Works. These both earnestly pressed upon captains and men the importance and benefit of total abstinence from intoxicating drink. There were 19 present at the meeting, which was enlivened by music and singing, the captain of the vessel having placed his organ at our disposal. As a result of the meeting there were four pledges taken, the captain of the vessel we were on, the ‘Adelheid and Bertha,’ being one, and three others with him. On the night of Tuesday, April 11, another temperance meeting was held on the same vessel. This meeting I took myself, not being able to get the help I had the previous meeting. I took the subject of ‘Alcohol in its action upon the body.’ I illustrated the lecture with diagrams of the body, and a few simple chemical experiments with alcohol. The lecture, lasting a little over an hour, was listened to with



close attention by the captains and men present. The number at the meeting was 7 captains and 13 men, an improvement in numbers over the first meeting. As a result of the two meetings seven pledges were recorded. The vessels upon which services were held were the 'Bessie Morris,' 'Adelheid and Bertha,' and 'Gamaliel.' The vessels represented at the services were, besides the above, the 'Producent' (Norwegian), 'Iron Queen,' 'Orinoco,' 'Trust,' 'Nellie Harland,' 'Regulator,' 'Rose of Devon,' and 'Fry' (Norwegian).

"The hospital and prison have been regularly visited, and reading given in both places. Help has in some cases been given to men on the beach, of whom fortunately there are not many.

"The total number of men at the services for the month is 91, and of vessels visited and to which reading has been given 15.

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

CHAÑARAL.



R. Robertson writes:—

" *Chanaral, Chile, April 24, 1886.*

" I send with this my return, &c., for the past quarter. Our general average has fallen considerably, owing to the diminution of our community. School work goes on as usual. I miss my two elder boys; their work was interesting to me. Yesterday, Good Friday, we had a fair muster of 29 for morning service. My visits to Los Animas have been as usual. Services have been well attended, and heartiness has marked them. My wife, I am sorry to say, does not improve in health as I could wish. She is very weak, although able to get about and walk, and teach two little girls.

" *Chanaral, Chile, May 6, 1886.*

" On Good Friday we had a very fair congregation at morning service, many more than I expected. Naturally our average attendance at church during last quarter has fallen considerably, partly owing to the lessening of our population.

" The places of the three pupils I lost in March have been taken by three native children.

" Through political reasons Governor Alvarez has resigned his office here, and a Senor Abdon Garin has succeeded him.

" We had a short visit from Mr. Peters, of Taltal, last month. He staid over Sunday, and said he was glad to attend our service again.

" Mr. Schgolberg seems rather undecided as to what he intends to do. I fancy, however, he will stay here till the end of the year at least.

“I need not remind you, that if I am spared till November next, my second term of five years’ service will be concluded. At present I have no particular desire to visit England, unless it is to see my family, or to be of some use to your Society in the home ranks. Otherwise I desire to still occupy a post in your foreign field if I am entitled to that honour under the Lord’s guidance. If you gave me the opportunity of leaving Chanaral for some other place, I should accept it, considering the state of my wife’s health, and the cost of living here. And I really think that seven or eight years’ residence in the desert is long enough. However, I wish you to understand that I am happy here, and that I leave myself entirely in your hands, knowing that God will direct you for the best.”

Lota.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds thus reports:—

“*St. Andrew’s Parsonage, Lota, Chili, May 14, 1886.*

“Things go along here in their ordinary quiet course. The services have been well sustained. Our Wednesday evening service has been well attended until Wednesday, the 5th inst., when, the weather being dull, only eight attended. Winter is now fairly upon us, so I have discontinued the Wednesday evening service. Nevertheless, we have had exceedingly good weather for the time of year. But I doubt not we shall have it yet—I mean the rain. It is very cold at present.

“I trust the Annual Report for the past year is a good one, and hope to see one soon. Mr. Phillips gets on well with his Spanish-speaking Sunday School, and feels encouraged in the work. He is just now very busy also in canvassing subscribers to the Church Constitution. He is a loyal whole-hearted worker for the Church here, and I know not what I should do without him. He deserves the thanks of all who are interested in Church work in Lota. He is truly my right hand, can I say more?”

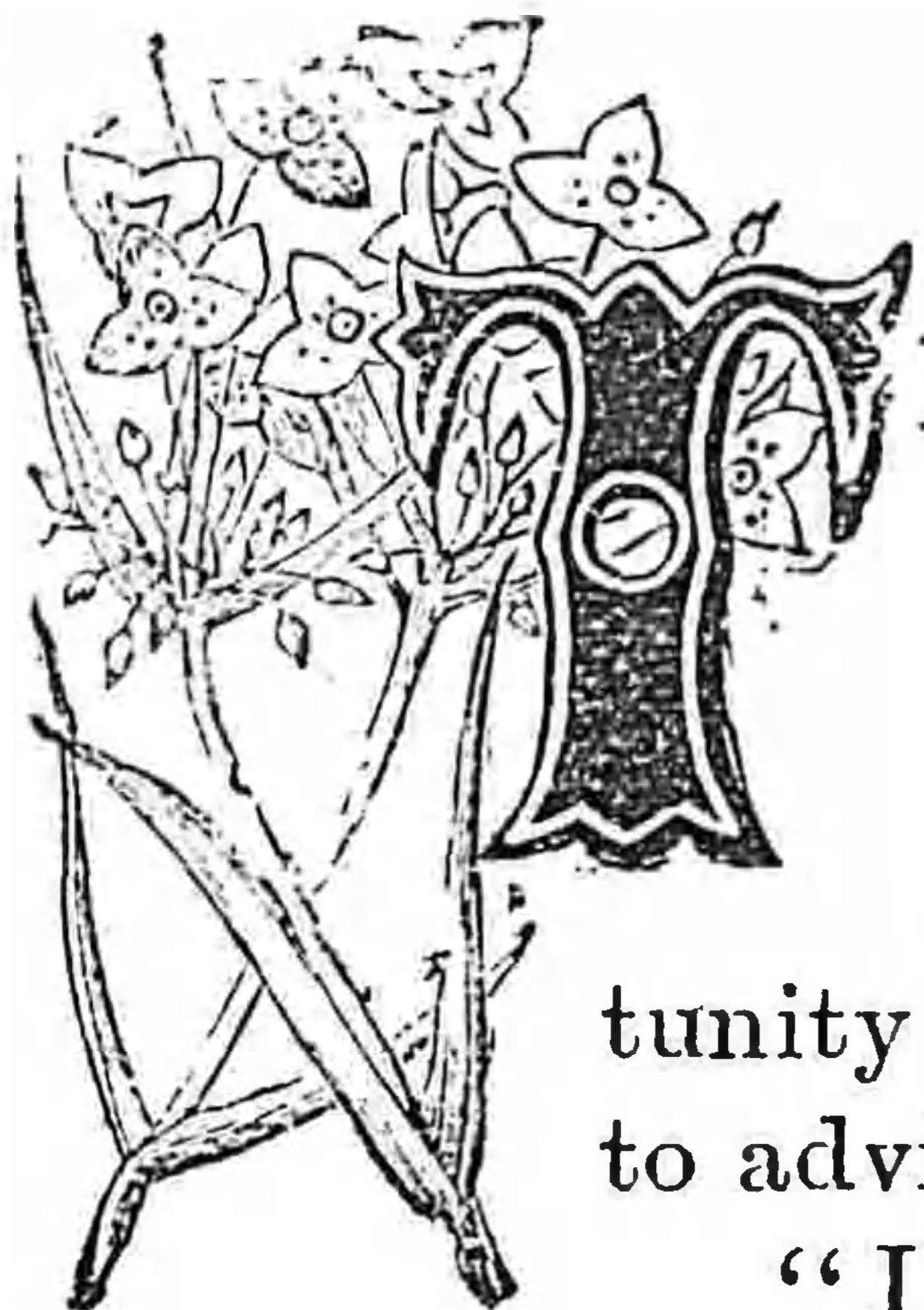
Panama.

THE Rev. D. W. Bland reports:—

“*British Consulate, Panama, May 29, 1886.*

“I have thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and I take the opportunity of at once replying by the New York mail, in order to advise you of my movements ere leaving Panama.

“I found it impossible, after receiving your telegram, to leave here for even a short trip to Jamaica, without giving up this house



and closing the Mission, as every Sunday's absence would mean loss of income with an increase of rental. Under such circumstances I thought it best to wait until I could either hand over to a successor, or permanently close.

“This latter is now the only thing to be done, for the receipts of the present quarter are not sufficient to meet the rental and other expenses; and, from the fact of most of the coloured population being drawn to the line and Colon—there being no work here for them—there is every prospect, nay, certainty, of future decrease. Therefore, to avoid threatened embarrassment, I have arranged to leave this house on June 30, and early in the month the partitions will be replaced, the services during the remaining time being held in one room, which will be ample for the now reduced congregation.

“Meanwhile I am communicating with Bishop Nuttall as to leaving the Isthmus either at the close of June or by the mail of July 3; and, at the same time, I have arranged to give up the rooms, if I can manage it, by the 15th, to the gentleman who has now engaged them, so as to save half the rental. In writing Bishop Nuttall I have asked permission to return to Jamaica, *viâ* New York, so as to get the benefit of the fifteen days' sea voyage, which will make me more fit to engage in any work there.

“Respecting a successor at Panama, my opinion is that, after eleven months' residence, there is no healthy prospect just now, and there may not be for some considerable time, of keeping up a Protestant Mission here with anything like permanent success, and with this agrees Mr. Kerr's two years' experience. In the first place an enormous rent will ever have to be paid for a suitable place for worship, the obtaining of which is very precarious, either by collections or the rental of seats. In the next place, it will always be hard to get and keep a congregation, and to awaken any reliable interest. The few whites, English and American, will *not* worship together with the blacks. So they say; but my opinion is that under no circumstances would they form a congregation. Prejudice, and utter religious indifference, mark their bearing towards the Mission. The coloured population belong, for the most part, to the labouring classes, and they concentrate naturally at Colon, and at points along the line. If, then, anyone succeeds me, his work must be principally on the line. He might reside either at Emperadoz or Urgona, and pay occasional visits to Panama, holding services at any available private houses. The Canal Company is building two churches on the line, with rooms (two) attached for pastor's residence. Let him reside at one of these, if he can keep his health on the line, and from there, with free railroad passes, visit the various camps. I have already laid this, and am again doing so, before Bishop Nuttall.

“On leaving the Isthmus I will hand over the books to Bishop Nuttall himself, to be handed to my successor. I much prefer this to

leaving them at Colon. The stationery and return forms I will keep, as in the event of my going to another of the Society's stations, I will require them. If this should not be, I will deliver them to the Bishop.

"I surmise from the tone of your letter and that of Captain Poulden, that my agreement with the Society yet holds good until such times as information is obtained as to the feasibility of the mission to Paraguay, or the Committee should decide on its cancel, and that I am yet regarded as one of the Society's officers. I shall indeed be very sorry if my connection with the Society should be broken, for I am hoping yet to do some work under their auspices in South America."

"403 *Plane Street, Newark, New Jersey, July 2, 1886.*

"According to my last letter, and not receiving any contrary telegram from the Bishop of Jamaica, I left Panama on the 17th ult. for New York *en route* for Jamaica, whither I will sail on the 21st inst. The change, as I expected, has been very beneficial to me. The weather is delightful, with a temperature not much above 65 degrees, and I am feeling like a new man. On leaving Panama I left in Mr. Kerr's charge a box of Sunday-school books, &c., the property of South American Missionary Society, and placed in the Esperanza College, under care of Miss M'Cord, a few articles of furniture, including the organ; and I arranged that Mr. Kerr should pay over to Mr. Mallet, the British Consul, one-half the canal subsidy to the credit of the Panama mission. This payment commences from June 30, and will make the change in balance-sheet of chaplaincy fund as noted. I have with me all the books, which I am taking to Jamaica for examination by his Lordship the Bishop. I will then leave them in his charge for my successor. I had not heard from the Bishop of Jamaica for some time ere leaving Panama, and, therefore, do not know in what way my services will be employed on arrival at Kingston. I am hoping that some way will be opened for the continued employment of my services by the Society, and my early removal to some other station, as I would much prefer working at Missions on the Continent to remaining in Jamaica.

"As I am not leaving here until the 21st inst., I may hope to hear from you ere leaving America."

THE WELSH IN PATAGONIA.

THE FONTANA EXPEDITION TO THE INTERIOR.

The *Buenos Ayres Herald* publishes the following text of a letter received from the Governor of Chubut, Lieut.-Col. Fontana, whose prolonged absence on an expedition into the interior has recently been the cause of much anxiety:—

Rawson, February 9, 1886.

*To His Excellency the President of the Republic, Lieut.-General
Don Julio A. Roca.*

SIR,—I have the honour of reporting to Y.E. my return from the journey to the Cordillera, which I announced to you previous to my departure.

I have also officially reported myself to the Minister of the Interior, informing him that I shall as soon as possible present my detailed report.

Meanwhile, I wish to have the pleasure of communicating privately to Y.E. a few particulars which I deem of importance for the knowledge and progress of this territory.

I have returned to the point from which I took my departure, traveling more than 1,000 leagues without anything disagreeable taking place, apart from the fatigues attending a journey across the desert, with no soldiers nor guides at my disposal, because the time suitable for an expedition in these regions had arrived before I could receive the material which I had asked for, and which Y.E. had kindly ordered to be supplied to me.

I was obliged to depend, therefore, for this necessary aid upon the goodwill of the inhabitants of this territory, who without any delay placed completely at my disposition thirty young men, all excellent marksmen and good horsemen, and I can assure Y.E. that, on more than one occasion, I have had to use great efforts in order to distinguish myself among them.

We took with us sufficient supplies for four months, the total cost not exceeding 6,000 dollars min. For this they anticipated the profits of the splendid harvest of wheat, which is very honourable to the colony, and especially to Messrs. John Thomas and Gregorio Mallo, who took the greatest interest in the matter, and contributed a large quantity of material, and accompanied me in the expedition, in which he rendered very valuable assistance, as did also the engineer, Mr. W. Katterfeld, these three persons acting as my adjutants during the journey.

I think, Mr. President, that this is the first time in this country that foreign colonists have offered so spontaneous a proof of support of authority, aiding it efficiently, solely for the permanent benefit of the nation.

At the head of this little army of Welshmen, a few Argentines, two Germans, a Spaniard, and a North American, I left this place on October 15 last, following the winding course of the river Chubut to its sources in the Cordillera in the 42nd degree of latitude, the northern boundary of this Government. Thence through fertile vintages, wide-spreading camps with permanent water-courses which reached to our horses' chests, crossing extensive forests of gigantic trees, some of them 60 feet in height and 13 feet in circumference, discovering lakes, determining the sources, hitherto wrongly marked in the maps of the river Chubut, and the direction and confluence of many others, and after having fixed the locality of a vein of gold and gold washing, and recognised three passes to Chile, one of which we verified, and after capturing some Indians—the scattered remnants of the conquered tribes—we reached the 46th degree, which is the southern boundary of the territory under my command. There we rested on the margin of a beautiful lake at the foot of the Cordillera, and its waters, somewhat turbulent but clear, reflected the majesty of the surrounding panorama ; and to the south the snowy peaks of the Andes ; to the north and east the verdant perspective of the forest, and in the soft current of the waters fish and grains of precious metal.

I believe I am the first person who has assuaged his thirst at the spring which gives rise to the river Singer ; afterwards I descended the capricious labyrinth of its falls until I came to the Colue and Munster lakes, after having six times crossed the river and traversed its valley.

To clear up the doubts which existed respecting these immense reservoirs, only known on the south and east sides, I went round the two lakes, employing several days in making observations. As one mode of ascertaining their longitude I went straight across the camp to St. George's Bay, which I inspected from one end to the other, and proved that there is no river of that name, because it is not proper so to call the small streams which there empty themselves into the sea.

I returned again to the lakes, passing some tertiary rocks. I determined the outlets into the lake of the Singer and also of the Chico river, which ought to be called "Blanco," because its waters have the colour of milk, and I followed its gentle course to the point where it becomes confounded with the river Chubut.

On arriving at that point, I descended by the river bank, and on the 2nd instant I arrived at Rawson, the capital of this territory, meeting with a joyful reception and finding everything in order.

The Welsh colonists and the settlers generally on the river of this territory have been longing for the last twenty years to cross the wall of granite which separated them from more flourishing lands, buried as they are in a valley towards which Nature has shown little prodigality, and desiring greater scope for their activity and a more just reward for their toil.

I have taken them, Mr. President, to the rich lands of which they have been dreaming, and they are enchanted in seeing their surprising importance.

There are extensive lands where for many days' march the atmosphere becomes fragrant with the delicious perfume given out by the strawberries on being pressed by the horses' hoofs ; and on the banks of the rivers which run through the valleys are found considerable plantations of small vines which produce currants of two kinds, black and red.

I am, then, satisfied, sir, in being able to inform Y.E. that I have found new lands of superior quality, adapted to colonisation and for pasturage, with a healthy climate, timber in abundance, and regarded æsthetically, perhaps the most beautiful piece of Argentine soil.

As a proof of what I have said, I will send Y.E. a plan which will have the merit of being correct, much of it new, and with the details of which you will be able to correct various errors of the hydrography and orography of this region.

I will present also to Y.E. a tolerably complete collection of plants, a precious collection of prehistoric arms and objects found in the ancient sepulchres of the Indians, a geological collection of some interest, two panoramic views of the Cordillera taken by means of instantaneous photography, and another of the most westerly point which I reached, and which is a pass into Chile ; a collection of woods, fish, insects, molluscs and birds which I have only previously found in the tropical zone of the Chaco, Paraguay, and the frontier of Bolivia, old acquaintances of mine which I did not expect to find here, and which prove the benignity of the climate of these beautiful valleys.

There is not, Mr. President, a single branch of the physical and mathematical sciences of which I have not endeavoured to make use, with the scant resources at my command, and to the best of my abilities.

I shall shortly have the pleasure of delivering to Y.E., personally, the plan above referred to, with my sketches, collections, and report.—
I am, &c.,

LUIS JORGE FONTANA.

Institution for the Complete Training of Nurses.



WE desire to draw attention to the Institution which is the subject of the following account as one eminently calculated to aid in Missions, combining, as it does, training both in physical science as well as in moral and religious knowledge and work :—

“ Institution for the Complete Training of Nurses in all the Departments required to qualify for Hospital or other Appointments at Home or Abroad, in connection with the Edinburgh Provident Dispensary, Marshall Street.

“ COUNCIL.—President, John Forbes D. Inglis, C.S.I. ; and ten gentlemen of influence and position.

“ LECTURERS.—Medicine : A. Smart, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and As-

Assistant. Surgery: Joseph Bell, M.D., F.R.C.S., and Assistant. Midwifery: Charles Bell, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., and Assistant; Materia Medica and Pharmacy: R. Urquhart (Lecturer, School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Marshall Street), and Assistants. Dietary (Demonstrations): at School of Cookery. Theology: the Rev. Dr. Teape, F.R.S.E.

“I. The period of study will be one summer and one winter session, or about one year.

“II. Candidates must produce certificates of their preliminary education, or pass an equivalent examination, before obtaining their diploma.

“III. The course will consist of practical and theoretical instruction in the following subjects, viz. :—

“MEDICINE.

“SURGERY.

“MIDWIFERY.

“MATERIA MEDICA.—Theoretical and practical, including Pharmacy.

“VACCINATION.

“DIETARY.—The sick and invalids' diet, with demonstrations.

“THEOLOGICAL LECTURES.—These lectures will embrace Old and New Testament criticisms and the faiths of the world, with special reference to those going abroad.

“PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.—Every lady, in order to be qualified for the theological diploma, is required for three months to conduct a mothers' meeting, mission service, prayer meeting, Sunday school and Bible-class, and teach in a Government primary day school, and visit as far as time permits. Also monthly, in alphabetical order, boarders are to take part, as directed, in the administration of the boarding establishment. Efficiency in all these will enhance the diploma, as proving practical efficiency and administrative power.

“Matriculation fee, 10s. ; fees for whole course, £16. 16s.

“Class examinations will be held during the course and certificates of merit granted.

“Regular attendance is absolutely necessary to obtain the required certificate. After completion of their studies the candidates will be examined by the Board of Examiners on all the branches in which they have been taught, and the successful candidates will receive a certificate, or diploma, as a guarantee of their efficiency. Ladies who do not desire to qualify themselves as nurses can join any special class at the ordinary fee.

“The Council aids and advises the appointment of lady nurses after obtaining their diploma, and corresponds regarding their work.

“All persons interested in particular students can aid, as far as necessary, in the payment of fees.

“The Secretaries have received communications from many of the Missionary Societies expressing their approval of this Institution, and their willingness to co-operate, by recommending appointments for the students who have received their diploma.

“Boarding Establishment, 25 South Clerk Street.

“All communications regarding Mission work to be addressed to Rev. Dr. Teape, Clerical Secretary.

“NOTE.—As will be seen from the Report, upwards of 7,000 medical, surgical, and midwifery cases are treated annually at the Dispensary, which will give ample scope to those desirous of being qualified as lady nurses.

“Persons requiring qualified lady nurses for home or foreign service will please apply to the Secretaries.”

Seamen's Mission.



THE following letters from the Rev. J. Midgley and Mr. Walker will be read with interest:—

“*Pernambuco, March 10, 1886.*

“I am very grateful for your good wishes and prayers for the prosperity of our work here. There is often much to discourage us in our efforts to keep alive a due sense of religion amongst our people in these foreign lands, and it is cheering to know that we are not forgotten by our friends at home.

“Poor Mr. Walker is in trouble again, his younger child being ill with intermittent, or (according to another account) typhoid fever. He, however, is now much better. This place certainly does not seem to suit Mrs. Walker or the children, and the sooner they leave the better. I am hoping they will be able to get away by the steamer of the 29th inst.

“JAS. MIDGLEY.”

“*Pernambuco, Brazil, April 28, 1886.*

“DEAR SIR,—I was very pleased to get your letter to me, per Rev. J. Midgley, and thankful that your committee so kindly consented to arrange for Mrs. Walker as had been requested. I received per ‘Iron Queen’ two parcels of tracts and a Bethel flag. I am extremely pleased with the flag, and trust that it will be the means of bringing many sailors to our meetings, as it is very conspicuous when hoisted.

“During the past few weeks, through the kindness of a doctor here, I have been enabled to attend at the hospital, with a view to get a better acquaintance with diseases and their treatment, and have the opportunity of attending surgical operations, and walking the wards with him. Since doing so I have been enabled to enter the hospital, freely, without opposition from the Sisters. This gives me a better opportunity of carrying on my Gospel work, as I can, with a little care, distribute tracts and Gospel reading to the men. I hope to get a better acquaintance with medicine, and especially surgical practice. This gives one more

ready acceptance as a Missionary, and opens the way for close dealing with souls.

“With regard to the specimens sent home, I should be pleased if you could kindly procure and send me a Norwegian Grammar and Dictionary. I wish to study this language with a view to reaching these men who come here in nearly as great numbers as our English seamen. Later on I hope to send a case of butterflies. I have a small vampire bat, which I stuffed myself. I will send it; but it is not done as well as I could wish, but as well as I knew how. As soon as I have a sufficient number of flies, which I expect to have soon, I will send the case at the earliest possible opportunity.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

“*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, April 27, 1886.*”

“I have the pleasure of handing in the account of work for the month of April. The number of vessels visited and to which reading has been given shows a slight increase on the previous month, the number for April being 26. The usual services have been held, with the exception of the third Sunday in the month, when I was laid up with a slight attack of fever and, by the doctor's orders, did not leave my house. A service was also held on Good Friday morning. The total attendance at the four services was 69, and the vessels upon which the services were held were the ss. ‘Orator,’ ‘Carrie Dingle,’ ‘Iron Queen,’ and the ‘Adelheid and Bertha.’ The other vessels represented at the services, by the presence of the captains, were the ‘Corisande,’ ‘Ulster,’ ‘Trust,’ ‘Orinoco,’ ‘Bessie Morris,’ ‘Producent’ (Nor), ‘Anna Maria,’ ‘Regulator,’ ‘Nellie Harland,’ and ‘Ed. A. Sauchez.’ By the ‘Iron Queen’ I received two parcels of tracts, reading, &c., and the long-expected Bethel flag. The flag was hoisted for the first time on the ‘Iron Queen’ on Good Friday. The captain of the ‘Iron Queen’ is a member of the Bethel Union, and has very kindly placed his vessel at my disposal for services each time he has been here. The service last Sunday was made much pleasanter in the matter of singing by the use of an organ, which the captain had on board.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects selected for the 9th inst.:—

1. That God may guide the minds and counsels of the Bishop and the Committee in determining what is most expedient for the future welfare of the Southern Mission.

2. That the health of our late Missionary at Panama, the Rev. D. W. Bland, may be restored so as to enable him to take up work in some other part of the South American Missionary field.

3. That the new arrangements at Keppel Island may be blest by God, and that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Whaits, and Mr. Grubb, may be sustained by His grace in their arduous labours.

Provincial Proceedings.



OUR work in the provinces has not stood still since we wrote our last article, though two of our provincial staff have been on leave, and meetings for the most part are at a discount during the summer months. Derby had its anniversary sermons and meeting at the end of June. The sermons at All Saints', Christ Church, and Spondon, were preached by the Revs. F. A. Allen, G. Butt, and C. Stirling, and the meeting the following evening was addressed by the Revs. F. A. Allen, H. C. Phelps, and A. Welby, the total collections amounting to nearly £30. It was a matter of congratulation that the brother of our Bishop was able to take part in the anniversary, and for this we are indebted to Archdeacon Whateley, who kindly took Mr. Stirling's duty.

In the northern district Mr. Phelps preached at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, where more than £17 was collected, and at Christ Church, Toxteth Park, without a collection.

Mr. Shimield's principal aid to our work for the past four weeks consisted in his taking the annual sermons at St. Columba's Crieff.

In the southern district Mr. Allen has, during his nominal holiday, interspersed one or two important engagements, taking the drawing-room meeting at Wingfield, which seems to have maintained its character as one of the most successful gatherings in the South-West of England. Mr. Allen also preached the annual sermons at St. Stephen's, Walcot, All Saints', Cardiff, and Pendoylan, the collections in all amounting to some £33.

The Report for 1885, which has lately appeared, contains on page 66 a very useful summary of the sums collected in the English counties, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It is well worthy of careful study, showing as it does where the Society is strong and where it is weak. We miss the counties of Leicester and Rutland, which formerly used to appear, and notice that of the remaining 39 only 13, or one-third, show collections amounting to £100. Will our hon. secs. who live in the remaining 26 counties see what can be done in the future to increase the Society's income?

As regards Wales the work at the Chuput Colony must always link the Society to the Principality, and we hope to see our cause increasingly supported in it.

Scotland shows an advance, and Ireland a slight falling-off, which we cannot wonder at, knowing the crisis through which our sister country has been passing. As we go to press, arrangements are being made for three tours in Ireland. That they may be crowned with success is our earnest prayer.





INTERIOR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, ROSARIO, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. (See page 103.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER ■, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling, Buenos Ayres
(*July 1*).

Adams, Rev. G. (*June 25*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*July 1*).

Bridges, Rev. Thos. (*June 15*,
and *July 15*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*July 5*
and *6*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*June 28*).

Bartlett, Mr. W. (*July 1*).

Dean & Sons (*June 13*).

Hooper, Mr. T. (*July 23*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*June 16*).

Phillips, Mr. H. (*July 9*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*June*
19).

Sao Paulo Church Committee
(*June 26, July 17, 22*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*June 27*,
July 27).

Willis, Capt. (*June 26*).

BUSINESS.

The next meeting of the General Committee will (D.V.) take place on the 16th inst.

The Finance Committee held a meeting on the 5th ult.

The total amount received for the month of July was £487. 18s. 4d.

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



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are happy to be able to announce that Capt. Edward Poulden, R.N., our late esteemed Secretary, has responded favourably to the request of the Committee that he would in a somewhat qualified form resume his good work at the Society's office, especially under the altered circumstances involved in the promotion of the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., from Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, to the Vicarage of St. Peter's, Eltham, Lee, which will probably entail the necessity for Mr. Simpson's absence from Clifford's Inn on one or two days in each week. Captain Poulden has already returned to the office.

We call special attention to the deeply interesting reports of the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, and the Rev. J. A. Dodds—glad voices from East and West of the vast continent where they so devotedly labour for Christ and His Church.

As it is well for individual souls constantly to renew their strength and hope by looking back to the Word of God, and the examples of godly and Christian heroes of olden days, so it is a happy and profitable exercise for a Society to refer from time to time to the circumstances of its early history, and thus gather fresh spirit and courage to carry on its work by considering the deeds of "the days of old and the years that are past," as well as the noble motives that inspired men who have gone before and entered into rest. Hence we reproduce the "Last Farewell" to Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions from "Hope Deferred." It is a scene to be much remembered, while the address of the Rev. Dr. Williams, so full of eloquent precept, Christian love, and faithful instruction, deserves a renewed record in our annals, and a place in every true missionary heart.

We desire to remind our kind friends, especially the Clergy, that we are prepared to give Lectures on the History and Work of the Society, on the coming winter evenings. They would be illustrated by magic lantern, or dissolving views.

They have been greatly valued in past years by hundreds of attentive ears, eager eyes, and, above all, warm Christian hearts.

They have in most instances been delivered by Mr. F. Ponder, and illustrated by Mr. Rowland, whose excellent joint work in this department has justly elicited the greatest interest, and called forth warm praise.

We trust those who wish to have "Evening meetings" in schools, or drawing-rooms, will make an early application to the Secretary, naming the evening, or two or three evenings, on any of which they would desire the Lecture to be given.

Mr. F. Ponder will be ready, as heretofore, to deliver addresses on Sunday afternoons, to the children of the Parish, either in Church or in Sunday Schools, on the History and Work of the Society, in the good hope, often realised, of interesting them in the spread of Christ's Kingdom in South America.

ROSARIO, CORDOBA, AND ALEXANDRA COLONY.



THE Rev. G. Adams writes:—

"It is long since I have sent you a *résumé* of work done. The year has so far been one of constant high pressure in work, and any lengthy letter-writing has been out of the question.

"You will have heard long ago from Mr. Ferguson my visit to the Alexandra Colony. I left this on February 9 for Santa Fé, having only planned to go as far as Colonia Helvecia (about twenty-two leagues north of Santa Fé), and back to Santa Fé, as it seemed to me that I should lose much valuable time in going straight to the Alexandra Colony. After reaching Santa Fé, however, a notice was posted up to say that the 'Aguila' would not go this trip to Helvecia and San Javier. Consequently I started next day by 'Lujan,' up the Parana. There were ten passengers on board for Helvecia. We disembarked at a small telegraph station kept by Herr Schaffter, who received us most kindly. Early next morning we embarked in a large open boat, crossed the Parana, grounded on a sandbank (the nearest of the islands), waded on shore, embarked again at another part of the island, and passed in between the numerous islands, and finally, after a tedious passage of

eight hours, reached Helvecia on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Here I met the people for whose marriage I had come. The colonists are all German, only a few understanding sufficient English or Spanish to carry on the simplest conversation ; a service was therefore out of the question, unless it were in German, so I was obliged to be content with taking two marriages and ten baptisms in German, and one baptism in Spanish. On Monday, 15th February, I went on to San Javier with the wedding party, who had come to meet me at Helvecia, having telegraphed to Mr. Ferguson that I should proceed to the colony. At San Javier there are very few Protestants, one baptism in Spanish being all the work for me. The distance from Helvecia to San Javier is about fourteen leagues, on a fairly good road, the view from some points of which reminds one greatly of an English park. On the morning of the 17th, I went forward on a cart laden with furniture, driven by Mr. Griffiths, on which a seat had very kindly been provided for me. When we had gone some ten leagues, Mr. Ferguson met me, and drove me on the remaining six leagues in his carriage. On the 18th and 19th I made the acquaintance of as many of the English as possible, and on the 20th we had service. I took the morning service and preached, and celebrated the Holy Communion. There were also three marriages in Spanish and one baptism in English. On the 21st, Mr. Ferguson drove me on to Colonia Romang, ten leagues distant, where I had one wedding and ten baptisms in German. The next morning I was taken to Mal Abrigo, the port of the colony, and found, to my disappointment, that the steamer had passed the previous day. As cargo boats pass at uncertain intervals, I stayed on this island, but had to wait four days for the next regular steamer, by which I reached Rosario on the afternoon of February 27. Owing to the large number of delays, I was obliged to forego a Sunday in Santa Fé, and, consequently, the English congregation there, of which I made mention in my report, have not yet had any visit from a clergyman.

“ March was given up to the preparation of candidates for Confirmation both in English and Spanish. On the 24th, Mr. Mahony arrived from Cordoba, the doctor considering the season sufficiently far advanced to allow of his doing so. Two days later the Bishop arrived from Buenos Ayres, and on Sunday, 28th March, we had an afternoon service in Spanish, with a celebration of the Holy Communion after the Confirmation. Six male and two female candidates were confirmed, and admitted to the Lord's Supper. One of the female candidates, Maria Ardides, is a native woman, who was admitted to the Holy Communion previous to Confirmation by Mr. Lett. The others were all the children of German parents. On the following Sunday (April 4), the Confirmation in English took place, there being five male and ten female candidates, who were subsequently admitted to the Holy Communion. The next day I accompanied the Bishop to Cordoba, where we stayed till

Thursday evening, and then took train for Cañada de Gomez, the Bishop going to Las Rosas Estancia, whilst Mr. Adams and myself went to the Estancia de Las Chilcas, where I had to examine two candidates for Confirmation (one male, one female), who had been prepared by Mrs. C. J. Daniell.

“On Sunday, April 11, I assisted the Bishop in the service at Las Rosas Estancia, when the two candidates just mentioned were confirmed and admitted to Holy Communion. The Bishop left Rosario on the following Friday. In the next week, Mr. Mahony started for England, whence I am now daily expecting news of him.

“Good Friday was very wet, and as our street was for the time being transformed into the bed of a river, we had only morning service, and but few present at it. Easter Day, however, was as fine as could be desired, and our services as bright as they usually are on that festival. The church was very prettily decorated, and was photographed on the following day. A copy of this photograph I have forwarded to the Committee, at the request of the vestry.

“On Monday, May 3, I took train to Cordoba, in order to preside at the annual general meeting of the members of the church there, which took place on the Tuesday evening. The next day I had one baptism in English, and in the evening the usual evening service, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion. Mr. Tyerman's little son I had baptised on the Tuesday morning. I left Cordoba on the Friday morning, reaching Rosario at night, where I found letters awaiting me which necessitated my going into the Cañada de Gomez camps in the following week.

“On the Queen's birthday an entertainment was given in our new school-room in aid of the debt on the building fund, which amounts to five thousand dollars. The room was full, about three hundred being present, and those who got up the entertainment had the satisfaction of handing to the vestry the sum of three hundred dollars, after paying expenses.

“The Bishop came again among us on the 2nd inst., and very kindly took the sermon at the Ascension Day service, leaving this place on the Saturday for Sunday service at Las Rosas Estancia. On the following Wednesday (9th inst.), I went to Cañada de Gomez, where I was to meet the Bishop on his way in from the camp. A Confirmation in English was held in the private room of the station-master, Mr. Miller, who is always most anxious to assist any religious service to the best of his power by placing any room at my disposal, and whose hospitality is always offered with the greatest cordiality. We had here a congregation of seventeen, including seven candidates for Confirmation, and, after the Confirmation, a celebration of the Holy Communion. As soon as the service was ended, I was told that some Germans had brought their child down by train to be baptised, having heard that I was coming out.

The Bishop's visit was brought to a close on Friday last, when he returned to Buenos Ayres.

“ In this sketch of work done during the past few months, I have simply referred to the more important work done outside Rosario, omitting the occasions on which I have been away for a day or part of a day on such duties as baptisms or examination of candidates for Confirmation. The Committee will see from this how difficult it is to carry on the pastoral work of so rapidly a growing place as Rosario, and how urgently clerical help is needed for the English portion of our work. We must only trust that ere long people in England will realise the needs of their countrymen in these far distant places, and will place it in the power of the Society to send out more clergy of our Church.

“ With all kind regards,

“ Believe me to be,

“ Very sincerely yours,

“ G. A. S. ADAMS.”

Lota.



THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes :—

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

“ *July 5, 1886.*

“ It is now some time since I began a letter to you in acknowledgment of the kind Christian wishes you sent us at the beginning of the year, but, through pressure ■ duties, &c., it got crowded out, and eventually, I fear, found its way to the waste-paper basket. In one of my letters to Captain Poulden, however, I requested him to convey to you my acknowledgments and thanks.

“ I cannot but express my deep regret that the finances of the Society should be so straitened as to compel this reduction of their home staff. That this has been done, I learned from the account in ‘The Record’ of May 7, of the Society's annual meeting, held on April 30, at Exeter Hall, in which it is said that the Secretary, in reading the financial statement, declared that, ‘as a necessary result of the adverse financial condition, there had been forced on the Committee the painful task of reduction ; and after some prolonged sittings, they resolved on lessening the costs of home management, and on withdrawing from two at least, if not three, of the foreign chaplaincy stations, which had not hitherto yielded results commensurate with their cost.’ I trust that by the increased liberality of some of our friends at home the threatened retrenchment in the field of labour may be prevented. None know

as they who are in the work how dreadful a calamity it would be for those places which now enjoy the blessings of the ministry of the Word to have those blessings withdrawn. Try and imagine two or three of the small communities of our fellow-countrymen, whom this Society has so benevolently assisted for some years past, by providing a chaplain, and with him all the ministrations and consolations of the Christian religion, suddenly forsaken by the Society, left as sheep without a shepherd—no minister to baptise their children—to marry religiously their sons and daughters—to visit the sick—to comfort the dying—to give their dead a Christian burial. The religious influence and associations, the religious training of the young, the rallying point of the community, the centre of unity, so to speak, gone. None but those who live, or have lived out here, can have any idea what all this would mean. If Christians at home only knew what a boon they confer through this Society on many a community of their fellow country people, and Germans, and indirectly, to say the least, upon the Spanish-speaking races, they would, I am sure, redouble their efforts, and their number would be largely multiplied, and the cry would be *not retrenchment*, but *extension*.

“I trust that retrenchment may end, and that the pruning knife may not have to be applied to any of the remaining stations now occupied. The painful news will, I trust, have due effect upon the mind and purse of kind friends at home, and upon those who enjoy the benefits conferred by this Society at their various stations abroad. It is, I think, having its effect here. On Trinity Sunday, and the 1st Sunday after Trinity, I gave notice of a meeting of the vestry, which is composed of all who subscribe to the Church Constitution, and the meeting was held on Wednesday, the 30th of June. The number that attended was not at all satisfactory, and were this taken as a criterion, the interest in Church work might be considered very feeble indeed. But though the attendance was small, those present entered heart and soul into the business for which they had been called together. And now, for the first time since the adoption of the Church Constitution in July 1885, at a meeting convened by the Bishop when on his last visit, have we been able to carry out, and give effect to, the requirements of the Constitution. The accounts having been read and passed, and Mr. J. Jones appointed auditor for the ensuing year, the officers of the church were next elected, in accordance with the terms of the Church Constitution. The following are the gentlemen appointed:—Churchwardens, Messrs. G. Mills and H. Y. Phillips; Sidesmen, Messrs. J. Price, jun., and G. Raby; Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. J. Jones; Registrar, Mr. Henry Phillips. The above gentlemen, together with the Chaplain as *ex officio* Chairman, constitute the select vestry, or governing body, of the church. The chaplain then read, by request, the abstract of the Society's Report, as quoted above, in which the Committee threatened retrenchment. One

and all expressed their deep regret that such a decision should become necessary, and promised to use their utmost endeavours to increase the local support to this chaplaincy by enlisting new subscribers. It was pointed out that many who share the benefits to be derived from the presence of a chaplain in their midst gave nothing towards his maintenance, nor even in many cases towards the maintenance of the fabric of the church. Such persons, it was decided, should be canvassed, and their attention drawn to this claim upon them.

“The consent of the meeting was also asked to the recovery of the following fees, which had been approved of by the Bishop of the Falklands when here in July 1885, but which by an oversight his Lordship had omitted to mention at the meeting he held on that occasion, and the recovery of which had been the practice since :—For a marriage, \$5 ; for a funeral, \$2 to a subscriber, and \$3 to a non-subscriber ; and \$1 for a certificate of whatever kind, the above to be placed to the credit of the Chaplaincy Sustentation Fund. The unanimous consent of the meeting was given.

“The following Resolution was proposed by Mr. Phillips, and carried unanimously :

“ ‘ That this meeting hears with deep regret of the great falling off in the funds of the South American Missionary Society, in their Report for the year 1885, as now read by the chaplain, and trusts that the Society will not be compelled to withdraw any of their chaplains as threatened.

“ ‘ *Resolved*,—That this meeting acknowledges with gratitude the debt this community owes to the Society for the presence of a chaplain in its midst, and it desires the church officers now elected to make every effort to call attention to the claims of this chaplaincy upon local support.’

“At the close of the meeting, the chaplain, in accordance with the notice convening the meeting, called upon the subscribers to the Sheen Relief Fund of 1884 (a local benevolent fund), to decide upon the disposal of the balance of \$34 89c. still in his hands as treasurer of that account. Four out of the ten subscribers to that fund were present. Reluctance was at first felt in dealing with the balance without a larger attendance ; but as this was the second meeting appointed for the purpose, and at the previous meeting only those gentlemen now present attended, which showed conclusively that the other subscribers were content to abide by the decision of those present, it was decided that the balance be handed over to the Chaplaincy Sustentation Fund, it being in special need of help at the present crisis.

“On the whole, this meeting may be considered a great success, as for the first time the terms of the Constitution have been put into operation, and one and all present seemed to be thoroughly stirred up to the need of greater effort, and took matters in hand in a very business-like way

My regret is that there was not a larger attendance. This is a complaint I have always had to make with regard to church meetings in Lota. I ask, is it not strange that they who value the presence of a chaplain in their midst (for witness the efforts put forth during a vacancy to get the Society to appoint a chaplain) should, when he is in their midst, leave him to manage the church affairs almost alone, throwing the burden of the secular affairs, of which there is a considerable amount, entirely upon one or two willing shoulders? How is a Church to be sustained and governed without officers, and how are those officers to be satisfactorily elected, unless the Church members attend to record their votes? I ask our community with affectionate earnestness to consider this matter.

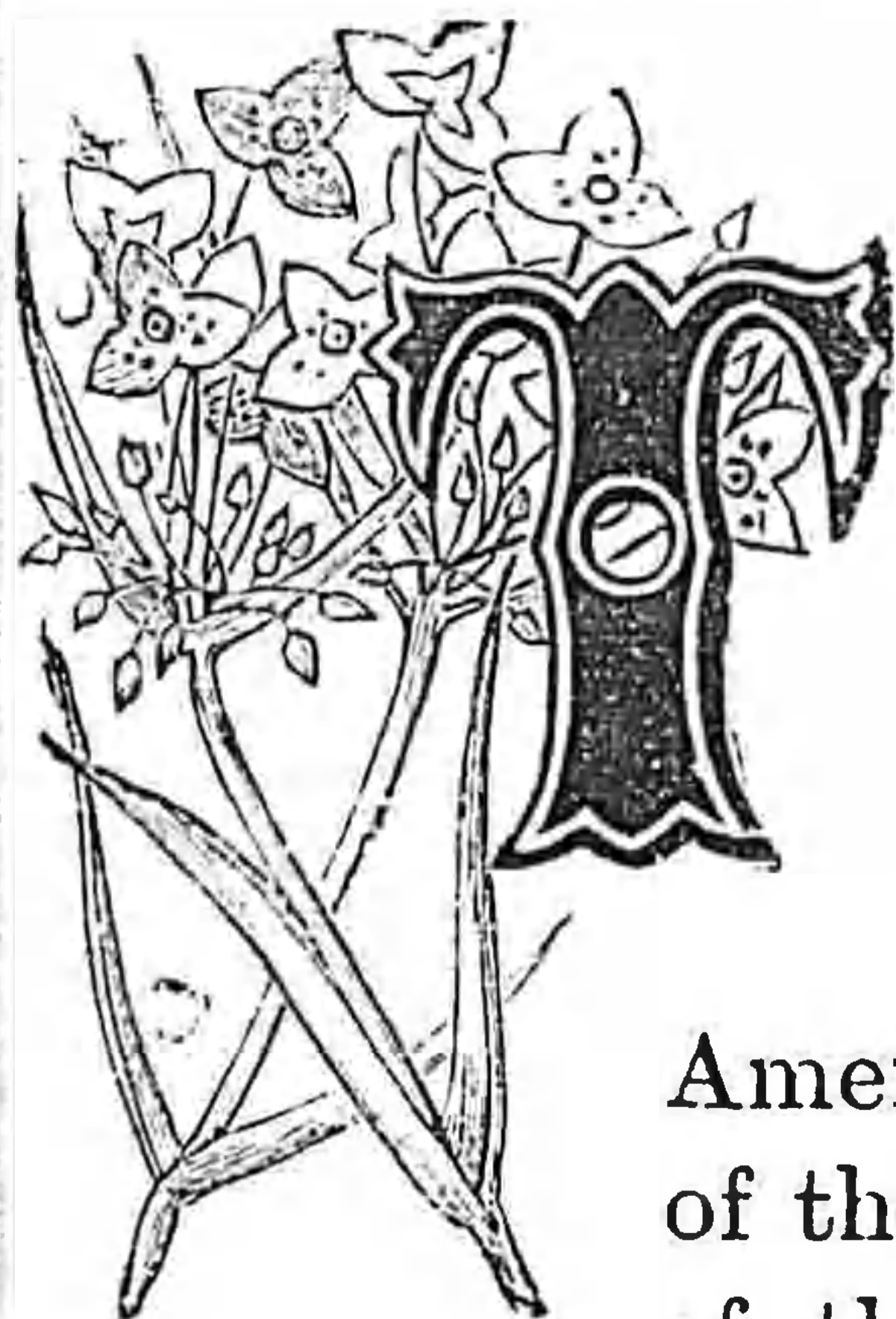
“The names of the newly elected officers bode well for the success of this chaplaincy for the ensuing year.

“On Friday, the 2nd inst., a meeting of the select vestry was held, when progress in the Chaplaincy Fund was reported, five new subscriptions having been received, besides one or two promises. The work of collecting funds was distributed among all the members of the select vestry, which will lighten the labour and ensure promptness and regularity in collecting.

“With this good beginning, I trust that this chaplaincy will show better results—more satisfactory from a pecuniary point of view than hitherto. The services of God’s house, the ministry of God’s word, is, I know, valued here, as is evidenced by the regularity with which many attend our services, and the various meetings connected with the promotion and growth of religion among our community. May they ever enjoy these privileges is my heartfelt wish.

“I fear I must now draw this lengthy letter to a close, promising to give you more information respecting this chaplaincy, if possible, next mail.”

Last Farewell to Captain Allen Gardiner and his devoted Companions.



WO meetings were held on September 2, 1850, in Bristol, both at the Music Hall in Park Street, and both presided over by the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Woodchester. In the morning, after prayer and an address by the chairman, Captain Gardiner gave an interesting account of the aborigines of South

America, and concluded by a spirited appeal to the hearts of the auditors for help; and after some useful observations of the Rev. J. Mansel on the Araucanians, the meeting

sang the Doxology, and separated.

At a fitting opportunity in the proceedings of the morning, a letter was read from Mr. Richard Williams, surgeon and catechist, of which the following extracts are given as likely much to interest the reader:—

“My ardour to be employed in the great work remains unabated, and, having deliberately counted all the costs, from personal sacrifice or from the nature of the enterprise, I greatly rejoice in the prospect before me, dark as the aspect may appear to some; and without having experienced a regret at the engagement entered into, or without knowing a sentiment of fear or apprehension as to what may betide me in the prosecution of it, confident and resolute, and full of the hope of success, I wait only in unchanging frame of mind to carry our purposes into execution, and sail from the land of my birth and the home of my friends to a country of poor wretched barbarians.

“With many difficulties to encounter and overcome, in order to the fulfilment of my engagement, I should, if ordinary influences could affect my mind, have been already severed from the firmness of my purpose.

“But as nothing in the nature of the prospect, however replete with peril and attended with privation, could deter me from accepting such an engagement, so neither difficulties in the way, nor sacrifices to be made, could possibly prevent my fulfilling it: I owe and only ascribe to the grace of God the choice I have been thus able to make of a work so in unison with the great principle of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, involving ‘glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men,’ and by the same divine operation, whereby I am enabled by a living faith to realise all the promises of God to be in Christ, yea, and in Him amen, to the glory of God by us; and whereby, having a divine conviction of things not seen as yet, the only real interest I take in the world is that which connects me with God alone; and I count all things but dross for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.”

The reader will be able to see in the sequel that these were no empty, high-sounding words, but the honest utterance of a faithful heart.

In the evening of the same day, a meeting of the friends of the mission was held in the same place, for the purpose of delivering to our party their instructions, and to commend them in prayer to God.

The Rev. R. A. Taylor, Curate of St. Werburgh's, commenced with prayer; then the honorary secretary, having first read and commented briefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, read the committee's instructions to the catechists, and delivered a copy of them to Mr. Maidment. They were acknowledged in a very becoming manner by Mr. Maidment.

* Mr. Williams was in receipt of an income of between £400 and £500 per annum, had an aged mother living, and was attached to an amiable lady in England.—*Editor.*

The Rev. Dr. Williams next followed in an appropriate address,* which will be subjoined entire, in the hope that the many wise counsels therein produced by a mind and heart exercised through two generations of men, by meditation on God's Word, and on missionary subjects, may be made useful not only to future labourers going forth from this Society, but also to others into whose hands this work may come.

The Rev. James Mansel led in the commendatory prayer ; and in conclusion, Heber's missionary hymn was sung by the assembled friends.

The Rev. Dr. Williams's Address, on taking leave of Five Missionaries, appointed to take up their residence in Tierra del Fuego, with the hope of civilising and evangelising the long neglected people of that land.

“ DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD,

“ We are met on a most interesting and momentous occasion to bid you farewell in the name of the Lord, on your appointment to take up for a while your residence in Tierra del Fuego, with a view of adopting and carrying out such measures as may be deemed most feasible for civilising and evangelising that long neglected people.

“ It will be your object to settle down among them or near them, and, having found a home in the most convenient station, to acquire their language as early as possible, or, if more practicable, to teach them your own ; to conciliate their friendship ; and, as soon as your acquirements will permit, to make known to them the glad tidings of salvation through redeeming love—through His love, who left the bosom of His Father's glory to tabernacle among us ; and here, in human form, to atone for human guilt, by the sacrifice of Himself on the cross at Calvary. May you go forth in His strength ; and, guided by His wisdom, make known to them what you yourselves have seen, and felt, and handled of the Word of Life ! May it please the Lord to open before you an effectual door, that you may make known His truth, and literally and effectually publish His salvation to *the ends of the earth* ; for amidst all our efforts we ought never to forget, that it is He, and He alone, who can make crooked things straight before us and rough places plain.

“ Follow the leadings of His divine providence as to your intercourse and settlement among them. On this subject you will have, if not already given you, suitable instructions from the committee. All their instructions you will, no doubt, ever keep in view, as far as circumstances

* It will be interesting to know that the writer of that address has been permitted to bring forward and prepare several brethren for the Lord's work among the heathen.

The Rev. *Joseph Knight* of Nellore, and the Rev. *Thomas Browning* of Kandy, both in Ceylon, who laboured there about twenty years, were each from his church. Also the Rev. *R. Burrows* of Waimate, in New Zealand ; and the Rev. *N. Denton* and the Rev. *T. Payton*, of Sierra Leone, and others also, now no more, were from his church, and brought forward to the missionary field through his instrumentality.—*Editor*.

will admit, and you will see it your wisdom to undertake no new steps without united counsel. We feel confident that there will be a ready yielding to those appointed to take the lead. You will best promote your own by studying how best to promote the success and the welfare of others. ‘Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!’ (Psalm cxxxiii. 1.)

“Large will be your duties towards the natives, towards one another, and towards the Church of Christ: I may also add, towards God and yourselves. It matters not what an ungodly world may say of your motives or views; only be sure that they are such as a holy and heart-searching God sanctions and approves. Let your conduct be consistent with your profession; and you will not fail, by perseverance in well-doing, to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. You know where your strength lieth; look, therefore, to the Lord, that you may be strengthened, by His Spirit’s might, for the discharge of every duty.

“As to the natives, little or nothing can be done till you have acquired their language, or have taught them your own. This is necessary for mutual intercourse and for mutual explanations. When inroads are made on his country, the ferocity of the savage is roused, because he knows not your intentions; and how can you abate it, when you have not sufficient knowledge of his language to communicate terms of courtesy, or to assure him that you come in peace? When once conciliated, your opportunities to gain this desirable object will be great. Hans Egede, who left Denmark to dwell among the poor benighted Greenlanders, was wont to say that, as soon as he had acquired one little word, *kenna*, which in their language means *What is this?* or *What do you call this?* he soon increased his stock of words, and his facilities for conversation—he wrote down their answers; and, if several agreed as to the name given, he knew all was right. His children, he tells us, soon became greater proficient in the language than himself, by their intercourse with the rising race; and their knowledge was of great help to him in his translations of many passages of Scripture. Some missionaries, in acquiring particular words and phrases, have immediately written them in the margin of their Bibles for subsequent use. You will, no doubt, be oftentimes at a loss to find words to convey Scriptural ideas. That worthy minister of Christ, dear Crowther, who is now labouring among his native countrymen, at Abbeokuta, in Western Africa, stated to me, when at my residence at Woodchester, the great difficulty which he felt in translating God’s Word into his own language: as an instance of it, they have but one word for soul and spirit; and he knew not how to give them a distinct idea of the Spirit of God—to speak of the soul of God would not be conveying a proper idea—he felt disposed to adopt the Arabic word for Spirit, and thus enrich his own language with a new term; and subsequently to explain the meaning thereof to his hearers. It will be well, in many cases, to do as our forefathers have done, to graft in the original words of

Scripture. As for instance, in giving a name to the initiatory ordinance of baptism, it will be better, instead of using the common term of *immersing* or *sprinkling* in their language, to adopt the original word of *baptising*; and, as occasion occurs, to explain what is meant thereby. And since we are to carry out our society on the principles of the Church Missionary Society, we doubt not but you will see it right to maintain, as the principal conductors of that society maintain, that no one can in reality be a member of Christ or a child of God, until there be a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness, which infants, by reason of their tender age, are not able to evidence. To carry out the second part of baptism—namely, the thing signified thereby, there must be a dying unto sin and a living unto righteousness, which cannot be effected without faith and repentance, which are the fruits of mature thought, at a mature age; and that, not of ourselves, but of God.

“Your grand aim in your instructions will be to teach them, from God’s Word, the sinfulness of their hearts and lives in His sight; and hence the need of an atonement; and, since we ourselves are incompetent to make any adequate satisfaction to God’s justice, for our numerous and daily offences, to make known to them how our Heavenly Father sent His Son to die for our sins, that we may live through Him. The doctrine of man’s ruin in Adam, and his redemption through Christ, will lead you to point out the need of the renewal of his heart, by the power and grace of the Holy Spirit. And how sweet is the assurance of our blessed Lord Jesus (recorded in Luke xi. 13), ‘*If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him?*’ These are grand and important doctrines to be ever kept in view.

“Your first object will be to remove their jealousy, if any subsist, and to explain your object, that you come among them to make known to them the Word of God—that all you want is their faithful pledge to guarantee the safety of your persons and your property, whilst you continue among them. You will have much to bear and forbear oft-times from their breach of promise, their perfidy and treachery, also from their pilfering habits—European articles afford strong temptations to men of no principle to pilfer and appropriate them to their own use. When obliged to reprove or resist their obtrusions, endeavour to keep temper; for a reproof mildly administered has more weight than an expression of wrathful indignation; ‘*The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God*’ (James i. 20). In correcting an error, an affectionate persuasion reaches the heart sooner than a stern rebuke. The first cannot offend; but the latter may estrange your opponent from you for ever. You will have to bear with their want of cleanliness and their disgusting habits; but as true religion gains ground among them, it will lead to cleanliness as well as to godliness. Methinks I see you, after a few years’ residence, settled down in your peaceful homes, having many a cleanly

cabin erected by the natives around you, with their little gardens of herbs and vegetables, or more extensive fields of cattle and corn. Who can sufficiently describe the numerous comforts and enjoyments which true religion introduces even in this life? but the prospects beyond leave all language in arrears—the wonders and felicities of that happy region you may be for ever telling, yet will they be for ever untold. Oh! what a revenue of praise is continually ascending to our God and Father from our numerous missionary stations, and shall not Tierra del Fuego add to the mighty sum? Oh yes, many a disembodied spirit shall yet arise triumphant from that *land of smoke* to the regions of light and glory; and blend their hallelujahs with those of just men made perfect, who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; and will thank the Lord for this day of grace, if He be pleased to own it. Go, my dear friends, go and suffer not your zeal to tire, nor your hands to be slack, until you realise these blessings; pour out your souls to God in prayer, and let no man take your crown. Should difficulties arise in your path, and you see not the immediate fruit of your labours, be not discouraged. Satan may suggest that all your efforts are unavailable, and amidst your discouragements or seeming unfruitfulness, he may tempt you to quit your work; but be not hasty in adopting such a measure: when I have thought there was little or nothing done by my humble endeavours, in some little nooks of my parish, to win souls to Christ, full twenty years after I have found the fruit of my labours acknowledged by undoubted testimonies to the praise and glory of redeeming grace. There is nothing like perseverance in well-doing. If trials be your lot, remember that it has been the lot of all God's dear servants; these are oftentimes sent for the exercise of our faith and patience.

“If circumstances arise that it may appear necessary to change your measures to facilitate the object you have in view, you are, of course, free to do so; but let no disunion be in your councils. Study how to act together; for union is strength. These are duties which you owe to each other. In the grand doctrines of the gospel you all agree; in minor things you may agree to differ, without suffering any discordant string to disturb your harmony. Endeavour at all times to keep an unity of aim, which should be to win souls to Christ. United, as well private, prayer for each other will tend to keep that union of action and affection which is so desirable. Strive to serve and benefit one another; live as brethren; live in love; and the divine blessing will ever attend you. Put the best construction on one another's actions. Charity thinketh no ill. All have their failings, their infirmities, and imperfections; but let your study be how to commend rather than how to depreciate. A word of encouragement from another oftentimes gives a new stimulus to the diffident. ‘*Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ*’ (Gal. vi. 2).

“As to the Church of Christ, we rejoice over you, that you are willing

to give yourselves to the work : and we trust that subsequent events will show that you were not merely appointed of man, but called of the Lord to this sacred undertaking. Although not, as the term is, 'in Holy Orders'—yours is an Holy Office. The first missionaries who went among the New Zealanders were not ordained ministers ; but were noble, zealous, intrepid, and successful pioneers to open a way for the introduction of an extensive Christian establishment—bishops, priests, and deacons are following in their train. Thousands and tens of thousands of the poor natives, once cannibals and glorying in their shame, have not only been made acquainted with that salvation which is through Jesus Christ our Lord ; but vast numbers have experienced the power and sweetness of His grace, and will no doubt continue to do so, till time shall be no longer. Never were the sympathies of the Church of Christ called forth, for the benighted and untutored heathen, as in the last fifty years. And we rejoice to anticipate the day-dawn on Tierra del Fuego. Some here may not know that this is not the first effort made to send the Gospel to this part of the world, to the roaming tribes of Patagonia, and to the untaught Indians beyond the republic of Bolivia. On the first visit to Patagonia, those who went found that their winter stores were too much exposed to the pillage of the natives to give them a probable hope that they should be able to secure a supply for their wants, during so long a season, when and where it was also impossible to traverse the mountain snows without endangering life—here a ravine or there a quagmire might lie concealed beneath a fair snowy surface, and render it perilous to go in search of fare, when their stock of provisions might be pilfered from them. It may be well, therefore, to expose your stores to them as little as possible. Be prudent, be circumspect. Endeavour also to keep a conscience void of offence towards God and man. From this time you are no longer private characters, and the eye of the Christian world is upon you. The Church of Christ expects every man to do his duty ; and our Lord hath said (Luke ix. 62), 'No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.'

“As to your own personal duties to secure the citadel within—be thoughtful, be watchful, be much in prayer, and thus keep up intercourse with the great Captain of your salvation. It is your post, in time of danger your attitude, when the adversary is advancing :

“For Satan trembles when he sees
The feeblest saint upon his knees.

“When you feel languid in praying for your own self, pray for others ; and this will bring you into a more lively frame, and cause a reaction to pray more fervently for your own self. I have often found this in praying for the poor wanderers who range the Patagonian hills, or the snow-clad plains of Tierra del Fuégo. I will not simply say, our prayers shall follow you, for our heavenly Father knoweth that our

prayers are gone forth before you. We are now looking for answers to our prayers, and hope to see them realised. Full oft have we anxiously said, Oh, when will the Sun of Righteousness arise on those dark regions, with healing in his beams? We have found it good not only to pray for the Church of Christ in general, but to pour out our hearts before Him for particular places and particular persons, and still to persevere till our prayers are realised. Sincere prayer will always be followed up by suitable and correspondent efforts.


“Often examine yourselves as to your real state before God: it will give you confidence in danger. The brighter your evidence of a renewed state within, the greater will be your confidence in God amidst dangers from without. It will increase your fortitude. Death cannot make him afraid who knows ‘that to depart and be with Christ is far better’; who believes, that when this earthly house is taken down, he has a ‘house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.’ Aspire to this sweet assurance. Allowances, we know, must be made for a difference in our natural constitutions; but it is the privilege of some to have faith in more lively exercise than is found in others. Let your Bible be your daily companion. It is rich in instances of God’s particular and immediate interference, in behalf of those who seek Him in prayer, and confide in the word of His truth. He still dwells between the cherubim, and under the shadow of His wing there is safety and salvation. I am fully persuaded that it is profitable for each individual to keep his own journal. One is also induced to notice and record what another omits or does not witness. The record of your own experience and feelings from day to day is oftentimes encouraging in the review; we here recognise little events which have been the forerunners of others of more importance. Nothing has so much enriched the memoirs of Brainerd, the missionary to several Indian tribes in America, drawn up by President Edwards, as the extracts made from his own journal, whereby many a missionary has been encouraged, and the Church of Christ edified. This practice will lead to self-examination, and check spiritual sloth. When there is nothing to record in which we have been employed for God or for the good of souls, it will bring the mind to a state of humiliation and to new resolves. Above all, I would say, endeavour to realise the Divine Presence in all your walks and in all your devotions. A sense of your own nothingness and insufficiency will show you the need of His continual and immediate help; and while a sense of your own unworthiness and demerits lays you low, a deep sense of His goodness and mercy towards one so vile and helpless, will have its reaction, and fill your soul with joy, and love, and peace.

“And now we commend you to the Lord, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified. May the great God, who holds the winds in his fists, favour you with a propitious gale; and may Jesus, the

unerring Pilot, who knows all the dangerous shoals of life's wide ocean, steer you safely, through the foaming waves, to the Fuegian shores, there to make known the glad tidings of salvation through redeeming blood ; and may the Spirit of all grace crown your efforts with abounding success, and give you patience under every discouragement ! The battle-field is before you, and your reward is in heaven. I say this much because you will have to contend with the powers of darkness, who will not readily let their captives go ; but He who is for you is more than all who can be stirred up against you. Go, tell these poor captives that your brethren over the great waters feel for them, and pity them, and, through you, seek their welfare and their happiness, that they pray to the great God for them, that they may know His Word and be made wise unto eternal salvation.

“ And now, my dear captain, we cannot but thank God, on your behalf, that He hath blessed you with an untiring zeal in this great cause that has given you intrepidity amidst the many dangers to which you have been exposed, either in traversing the mighty ocean amidst storms and tempests, or surmounting rugged mountains under sultry suns, that you may prepare the way for sending the Gospel of peace to your fellow-men sunk in ignorance and sin ; we have witnessed many of the sacrifices you have made, and the labours you have undergone, to carry out this great work. Your self-denial has been great, and your cares not a few, to bring about the event which now we witness. My dear Christian brother, your record is on high. I trust that many a converted Fuegian, after this life is over, shall greet you on the everlasting hills as one of the happy instruments of bringing the knowledge of salvation to themselves and their descendants ; and how will your hearts unite to magnify the goodness and the grace of God for these happy results ! And should it be the Lord's will still to disappoint our hopes, these efforts to make known the Gospel of the Grace of God will not be forgotten. We cannot separate without calling to remembrance the considerable gratuity of a beloved Christian female, who has so largely contributed to this event. On Zion's sacred height stands a monument of her benevolence to the Jews ; and there is many a memorial of her liberality to the Gentiles—and you, my dear brethren, will carry her fame to the ends of the earth. ‘ Finally, brethren, farewell ; be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.’ ‘ The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.’ ”

Instructive Cleanings.

“HE Church Missionary Intelligencer” for May contains a striking article, by Rev. H. Percy Grubb, on the contributions of “The Titled and the Wealthy Classes” of England to Foreign Missions. His facts are drawn from the financial reports of the Church Missionary Society for 1884–85. The gist of the article, as concerns the nobility, is contained in the following condensed extract :—

“ We were prepared to find the total amount small, but we were not prepared to find it so insignificant—£1,065. Again and again we have thought over this sum, and we find it hard to embody in words our mingled conflicting thoughts. A thousand pounds a year, the contribution of the foremost and of the richest nobility in the world to the foremost cause in all the world. One thousand pounds a year ! What a trifle it is ! How small it is will be the more manifest when compared with other sources of the society’s income. Missionary boxes produce nearly twenty thousand pounds a year. It is well known that by far the larger number of these boxes are held by the poorer classes of missionary supporters, and they are filled, as a rule, not by ‘ begging ’ from others, but by much personal self-denial. Yet they produce a sum twenty times larger than that subscribed by the nobility. The amount contributed by Sunday schools alone is about fifty-five hundred pounds a year. It is manifest that this sum is derived from the very poorest of our population, in most cases from children who have to ask their parents for the farthing or penny, or who have to subtract from their scanty allowance of a few pence per week given them as pocket-money. Yet these very poorest children subscribe annually five times more to the Church Missionary Society than the richest nobility in the world ! ”

“ In missionary work,” writes Missionary Marsh, of Philippopolis, “ there is enough that is difficult, perplexing, and disheartening to discourage a saint on earth. At the same time there is enough that is joyful, encouraging, and foretelling victory to delight and inspire an angel in heaven.”

One of the missionaries in the Madura district, India, speaks as follows of the impression one gets by evangelistic work of the wide and deep influence of Christianity upon Hindu society :—

“ To those who engage in this work it is evident that Christianity and Western civilisation have been widely and deeply influential during the last few years in moulding Hindu society. The old idea of polytheism is rapidly giving way to monotheistic conceptions. It is true that many try to harmonise these conceptions with idolatry ; but the two cannot possibly

long exist together, and idolatry will in time be relegated by all, even as it is by the educated Hindu, to the class of effete and antiquated things. The strong grip of caste is also relaxing, and people are not so isolated and sectional in their feelings as they once were. At least, this is true of the central towns. Literature of various kinds is being spread, especially through the town of Madura. Several copies of the Theosophical paper are taken, but it is doubtful whether purely atheistic newspapers are read in town or district to any extent. Such are not adapted to attract the native mind, which is naturally religious. Theosophy also has been waning in its influence ever since the collapse of its priestess at Madras."

Mr. H. D. Hoskold is contributing to the *Mining Journal* some notes on the discovery of gold in Patagonia. Much contradictory information has been circulated respecting these fields, and it is generally believed that they are not so rich as at first asserted; in fact, recent examinations made upon tracts of land from Cape Virgins northwards have resulted in a find of gold amounting to 40 grammes per French ton, whereas others give lower figures, and as the quantity quoted was obtained by dry assay it cannot be taken to represent the average to be obtained from the bulk of auriferous sand. The Government Engineer and General Inspector of Mines, it will be remembered, created great excitement in Buenos Ayres upon his return from an inspection of these regions; but his report, according to Mr. Hoskold, is not based upon practical mining experiments. Indeed, he asserts that the whole of the information has been derived from communications made by interested, unqualified, and unauthorised individuals whom the engineer met at the mines, and in Villa Argentina, where, from the verbal information conveyed, he drew his sketch map of the mountain mining districts. It is pointed out that his study did not extend to more than five days, barely sufficient to enable him to travel over the vast auriferous fields on horseback. Of course, the Government is not supposed to know whether the engineer is right or wrong, and cannot be blamed for his faults—if any; but it is incumbent upon the Government to test the truth of the accusations made by Mr. Hoskold in our English contemporary.—*South American Journal*.

Obituary.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death, on the 23rd ult., of J. Wilson Browne, Esq., for 17 years an Hon. Secretary and earnest supporter of our Society in Birmingham. All our Deputations who have visited the great Midland metropolis will recall the heartiness with which he forwarded our interests.—*Eccles.* ix. 10.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 13th inst.:

1. That Mr. Aspinall may have a safe and prosperous voyage to his post of duty at Ooshooia, and may be blest in his labours by that Master Builder who is able to perform the good work He has so graciously and marvellously begun at our Southern Mission.

2. That the Rev. R. Allen and the Rev. J. Dominguez may have God's blessing in the new work to which they have been recently appointed at Fray Bentos and Rosario.

3. That the Rev. G. A. S. Adams may be sustained by Divine help in his arduous labours at Rosario and the surrounding districts, and not least in the teaching and training of the young, and in the Evangelistic work among the Spaniards and others who seek to cultivate a purer faith.

4. That the hearts of true Churchmen, at home and abroad, may be stirred up to aid us by increased funds, and by enabling us to extend the blessed objects of the Society.

“A Missionary Band.”

A RECORD AND AN APPEAL.



UCH is the title of a volume that has just appeared, published by Messrs. Morgan & Scott, 12 Paternoster Buildings, and edited by Mr. B. Broomhall, Secretary of the China Inland Mission. Although our magazine rarely deals with publications beyond our own extensive sphere of work, yet we feel constrained to step out of our usual course for a passing notice of this volume. The book is handsomely bound and lettered, and contains some admirable maps and engravings in illustration of the text, together with photographic likenesses of the seven young Evangelists who have gone forth into that vast Wonderland, the Chinese Empire, to carry on a bloodless war for the Great King and the cause of His dear Son. It is pleasant to find a book thus “got up” and lighted up, but it is to its contents we would direct special attention. The record is one of the deepest interest, the appeal is one of surpassing power.

There was a time in the history of this country when the setting out of five young undergraduates and two military officers on such a mission to the ends of the earth would have been looked on as the act of benevolent but reckless enthusiasts, especially when they went in great measure at their own charges, and to influence an ancient and enormous Empire. We are thankful to reflect that such is not the view taken now. Not only England, but the world has been moved of late years by the moral and

religious heroism of Christ's Missionaries going forth bravely to "build up the old wastes," and to proclaim the love and work of Jesus, the world's Saviour, to those who are "sitting in darkness and the shadow of death." Allen Gardiner, Livingstone, Patteson, Gordon, Hannington, and many others, have proved not merely heralds of the Cross, but heralds of civilisation, of commerce, of national greatness, of imperial power. They have quitted themselves like men in the presence of desperate foes of various kinds, of "deaths oft," so that Mr. Cust may well say that "the Missionary appears to me to be the highest type of human excellence in the nineteenth century, and his profession to be the noblest. He has the enterprise of the merchant without the narrow desire of gain; the dauntlessness of the soldier without the necessity of shedding blood; the zeal of the geographical explorer, but for a higher motive than science."

These young men who have now gone forth into China have caught the spirit of Christian enthusiasm which has lighted up our dark world from Apostolic days, and from time to time shone out as a beam from Heaven, to guide men's feet into the way of peace. Such pioneers of faith teach selfish and unbelieving "society" that the "foolishness of preaching" is wiser than its highest wisdom, and that there are to be found several men, endowed with great physical and mental gifts, who, following the example of their Divine Master in self-sacrifice, are ready not only to suffer shame for His Name, but to go to prison, and to death if need be, in His holy cause.

This self-consecration, this giving up body, soul, and spirit to His high service, is a grand feature of this age, when gross superstition, cold infidelity, and sneering scepticism are battling for notoriety, if not for supremacy. It tells us trumpet tongued that the Church of Christ shall still hold the field against all comers, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, while all that is truly noble, unselfish, and brave shall rally round the Missionary Band that seeks to preserve with the Salt of Life a world going to corruption and decay.

Although "The Missionary Band" treats largely of the work in China, it takes a much wider scope, and is full of interest to all those who love to dwell on the subject of the Foreign Mission Field and its tale of marvels, far exceeding in thrilling power the wildest secular narratives of fact or fiction. Its quotations from sermons, articles, and letters—its reproduction of the accounts and opinions of some of the most prominent Missionary heroes, either of the "living Present" or the dead Past—make it valuable not only as a most touching record to peruse at full length, but as a book of reference, and as such we heartily commend it to our readers in conjunction with "The Story of Allen Gardiner," and "Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the South American Missionary Society."

These books can be procured at the office of the Society, or of any Bookseller, by giving the name and address of the Society, at the following prices:—

"The Story of Com. Allen Gardiner," 2s. "The Narrative," 1s.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

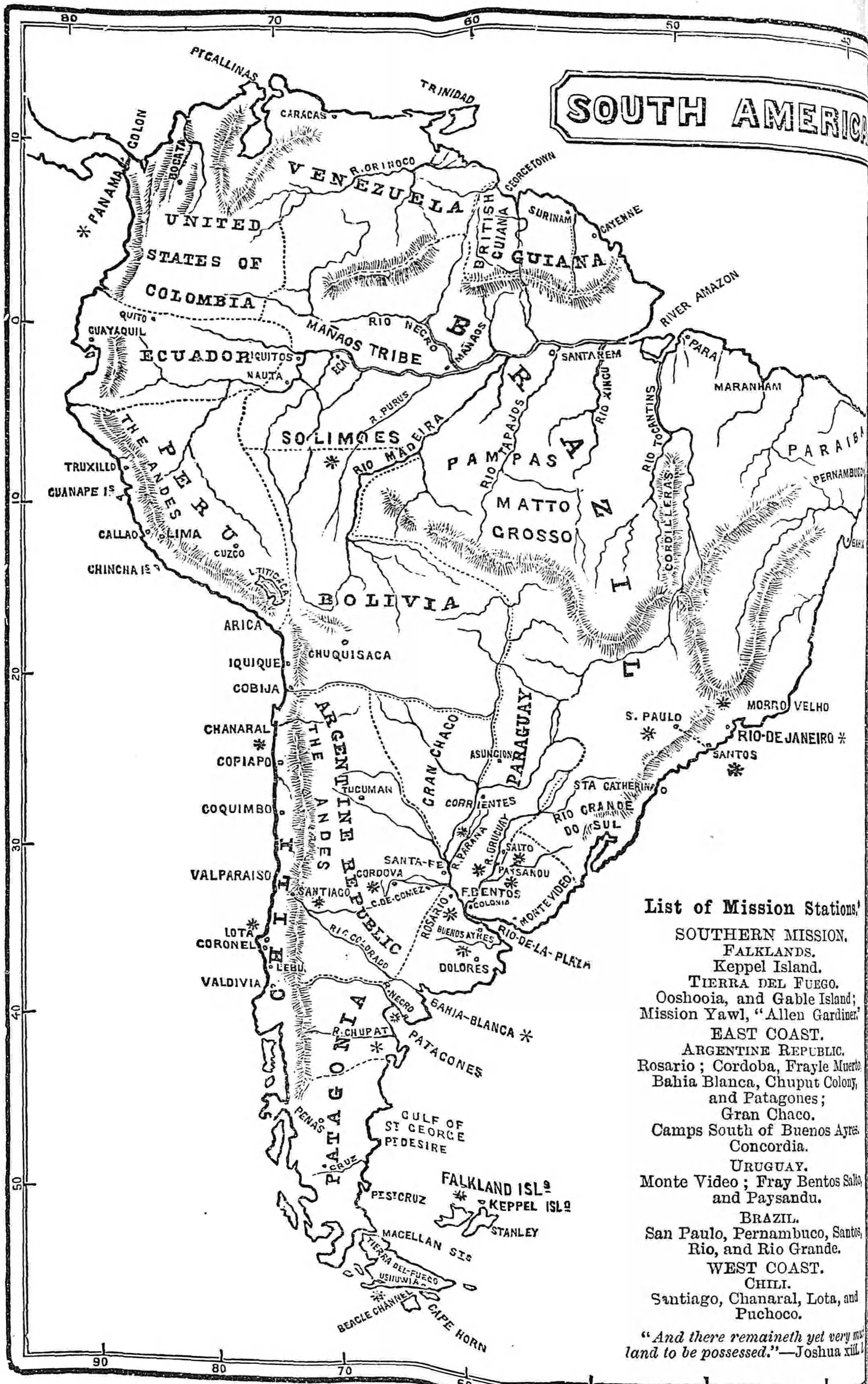


AT the time we write two tours are in progress in Ireland, and one is completed. Mr. Aspinal's flying visit to counties Derry and Donegal possess an interest which is not found in the ordinary itineraries of our Society's representatives. For what he described he will in a few weeks or months, in the providence of God, be taking an active part in. The speech of one who has seen the field about which he speaks may contain more points of interest; but one who is about to leave for the mission field may well stir the sympathies of friends at home. He sees those on whose prayers and support he must partly rely when far away, and those to whom he speaks see in him their own representative and substitute. If they are not free to go to "tell it out among the heathen that the Lord is King," they must feel bound to strengthen the hands of those who are about to embark on that glorious employ. Having ourselves spoken both on the eve of departure for, and return from, South America, we are inclined to think the former position strikes the deeper chord of sympathy between speaker and hearers. We have no doubt that Mr. Aspinal has carried from Ireland many prayers for his success in Tierra del Fuégo. His tour, which was shorter than we could have desired, comprised ten meetings at Donegal and the villages round Ballyshannon and Kinlough, Derry, Portstewart and Portrush. Mr. Allen in the centre of Ireland, and Mr. Farmer in the South, have so recently begun their labours, that it is somewhat premature to write of them. Both our friends speak favourably of their kind reception, which is no new experience on the part of our deputations in the sister isle. Mr. Allen notes that the collections are liberal as compared with those made after lectures in England. His first impression is borne out by the experience of those who have taken eight or nine tours in Ireland.

There is not very much to record in the way of sermons or meetings in the four English districts. Mr. Allen preached at St. Andrew's, Cardiff, on August 8th, collecting £9. 3s. 8d. This was the first Church we had in Cardiff, and it is some years since it last gave us help. A wet evening at Cheltenham on the 15th reduced the results at St. James's to £12. Sermons and meeting at Frodingham; a lawn meeting at Wealdstone; sermons at Holy Trinity, Nottingham, Holy Trinity, Derby, and Frimley in Surrey, conclude our English tale of work so far as it has been reported. Frimley is a new opening, and may if it has the mind do a good deal for the Society. The sermons at St. Thomas's, Edinburgh, would have produced considerably more, could they have been arranged even a week earlier. By August 1st almost the whole of this most missionary-hearted congregation is dispersed, and the strangers who half fill the pews do not feel the same interest in our work as the regular worshippers. One absentee, on being appealed to, at once sent the £1 which he "would have contributed had he been present." In conclusion, we would ask our provincial friends to give us as long a notice as possible if they require speakers or preachers during the autumn months.



SOUTH AMERICA



List of Mission Stations

- SOUTHERN MISSION.
- FALKLANDS.
- Keppel Island.
- TIERRA DEL FUEGO.
- Ooshooia, and Gable Island;
- Mission Yawl, "Allen Gardiner."
- EAST COAST.
- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
- Rosario; Cordoba, Frayle Muerto.
- Bahia Blanca, Chuput Colony,
- and Patagones;
- Gran Chaco.
- Camps South of Buenos Ayres.
- 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

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling, Buenos Ayres
(July 27).

Allen, Rev. R. (Aug. 5).

Bland, Rev. D. W. (Aug. 4).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (Aug. 6).

Midgley, Rev. J. (Aug. 28).

Young, Rev. F. (Aug. 6).

Barnett, W., Esq. (Aug. 10).

Burleigh, M. L. H. (July 3
and 6).

Dean & Sons (July 27).

Ferguson, Mr. J. (July 20).

Hooper, Mr. W. (May, June,
July).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (July 8).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (July 20
and 26).

Speers, W., Esq. (Aug. 4).

Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (Aug. 4).

Willis, Capt. (July 19, 25, and
Aug. 8).

Wehrhahn & Co. (Aug. 4).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (Aug. 27).

BUSINESS.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 16th ult.

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

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

The total amount received for the month of August was £438. 6s. 10d.

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



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are awaiting the arrival of the Rev. Thos. Bridges in England with great interest. We expect to hear from him many important particulars bearing upon the present condition and future prospects of the Southern Mission, which we could not procure by any amount of correspondence.

Meanwhile the letters we publish from Mr. Bridges, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Burleigh prove that our zealous and faithful workers, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Whaits, and Mrs. Hemmings are each doing admirably the duties laid upon them.

The record of deaths in the trying climate of Ooshooia is a sad one, but the bright light of faith and hope which has characterised many of those deaths has illumined the dark clouds, and pointed to the 'Better Land' which the dying Fuegian longed to gain.

It is a subject of thankfulness and congratulation that Mr. Grubb has safely reached Keppel Island, where we trust he may be a great help to Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Whaits in tending and teaching the natives under our training there.

We are glad to publish Canon Hoare's excellent paper, which is calculated to bring comfort and help to many of our brethren labouring in the mission-field, pointing out, as it does so forcibly, the true source of strength in weakness, and of hope in difficulty and danger.

The Rev. J. Dominguez has been appointed to be Assistant-Missionary Chaplain to the Rev. G. A. S. Adams at Rosario, with a special view to undertaking the evangelistic work amongst the Spaniards who seek our help and ministrations.

It is gratifying to think that the Falkland Islands Bishopric Endowment Fund is approaching completion. It is to be hoped that before the close of the year we may be able to announce that the £10,000 endowment has been obtained and secured, not only for the benefit of the present bishop, the first holder of the See, who has for fifteen years presided over and worked in that most extensive of all dioceses, but for those who shall in the providence of God succeed him in that most onerous and responsible post of duty.

The facts detailed in regard to the development of trade and commerce in Uruguay by a Scotch settler in the Banda Oriental, speak for themselves; but more than this, they speak for the souls and the temporal and eternal welfare of the thousands even of our own countrymen who are and will be lured to that "land flowing with milk and honey," in order to amass not merely large fortunes, but fair livelihood for themselves and their children.

The Fuegian Mission.

OOSHOOIA.



THE Rev. Thomas Bridges writes:—

“ Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, June 15, 1886.

“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ arrived after a voyage of eight days from Keppel Island on the 12th inst. She brought back Miss Varder and four native men.

I now send her on to Sandy Point for stores, and also to fetch Mr. Aspinall and Mrs. Willis, whom we now suppose may be at Sandy Point, or shortly will reach it.

“ At the invitation of Governor Paz, I paid a visit with him to my station ‘ Down East.’ We left on the 12th, and returned yesterday. I had a pleasant day on Sunday with the natives there, who were very attentive, and valued the instruction and comfort of religion. At the request of Governor Paz, I have delayed the departure of the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ for two days, as he wishes to send important despatches by her. I feel quite sure of your concurrence in this favour, as you know the Argentine Government has done us good service in repeatedly bringing cargo and correspondence for us from P. Arenas, &c.

“ The weather is very calm and dull. The soil is hard frozen, and our road one unbroken sheet of ice, and almost impassable ; the camp generally is free from snow, but all the lakes are frozen over for the winter, which has reigned already for eight weeks, and other twelve remain. No other work is practicable during this long season save the getting and cutting up of firewood.

“ I lately made a census of the Yalyan tribe, and find it slightly exceeds 400 persons. Of these 118 are men, 138 women, 95 boys, and 56 girls. These occupy the south coast of Onaland, and all the coasts of the islands south of it, even to Horn Island itself. Fully three-quarters of these people visit Ooshooia from time to time, and, if employment could be found for them, *all would come and remain here.* Their employment would entail minute supervision, and the instruction, clothing, and lodging of the children. Though the people are but 400, the work would be great, owing to the *state* of the people. Unless thoroughly looked after, they would disagree among themselves, tire of their new life, and forsake it. Their minds as well as their hands need occupying—like children, they must be amused.

“ Of the Alaculoofs we have not heard anything for a long time, as they have not repeated their visit since December last.

“ Of the Ona in the east—*i.e.*, those frequenting the coasts from Polycarpo Cove round Cape San Diego, and thence round to Cape Good Success and Spanish Harbour as far west as Moat Bay, nothing has been heard for

the last fifteen months. It is the general opinion that they all perished in the late outbreak of measles. This party of Eastern Ona consisted of 38 men with their wives and families.

“Lately there has been added to the back of the Orphanage a ‘lean-to,’ which serves as a room for storing and cutting up fuel.

“I wrote to you by the ‘Azopardo,’ since which nothing of special interest has transpired. The natives, as is their wont, come and go, but frequent the Prefecture much less than they did, and stay now at the Station. Since the coming of Governor Paz, the Argentine Station here has been in a better state of discipline, and the natives find they cannot do as they did at first.

“I have been a good deal occupied preparing for our departure in packing up our goods. We are now in a forward state, and when the time comes can soon be ready. I wish to go in company with Governor Paz, and I wait at present till he has a reply to his late despatches. I suppose, however, this will be soon brought, and by the middle of July I hope to leave. The health of the natives continues fair, but does not rise to good. We hear of deaths from phthisis among the natives from every part, but, speaking generally, their state of health is much improved. The two sick cases in the Orphanage are very painful, specially that of Lottie, who is a great sufferer. She is a sensible and well-conducted girl, and, sick as she is, is a great help to Mrs. Hemmings in influencing for good the other girls. Susan, the other sufferer, is remarkably quiet, and scarcely speaks a word in a day. She never speaks, unless spoken to, even to the other children in the house. Lottie certainly derives much comfort from her faith and hope in God, and her conduct shows she wishes to act rightly. Mrs. Hemmings deserves all praise as an efficient painstaking nurse, and takes good care of the comfort and morals of the children. Eight are under her care. We would gladly have admitted others who applied, but the two sick cases determined me to admit no fresh children till health reigned in the Home. The natives and the foreign community have lately suffered from very severe colds; but these are now passing away, leaving none the worse. Our strongest men were confined to their dwellings for many days, in consequence of severe headache and pain in the chest. The difference of climate between this and the Falklands is very considerable, as we are now afresh made aware by a bouquet now brought us. These flowers, gathered ten days ago, have ceased from our gardens here three months ago. We have had a temperature again and again as low as 20° F., and a freezing temperature for weeks together. We have had three heavy falls of snow. Several attempts have been made by the Argentines to shoot guanacos, but with the poorest results. Fish are very scarce, save the small syuna and gayis, caught with line and bait by the native women. The health of the Mission party is good, and, as far as we can see, is likely to continue so. At present there are here some fourteen native families, and only one case of serious sickness among them.

“Assuring you of my highest regard and best wishes for the success of this Mission abroad and at home,

“Believe me as ever truly yours,

“T. BRIDGES.”

“On board the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ bound to Sandy Point,

“July 14, 1886.

“The object of the present voyage to Sandy Point is to bring the board, felt, and stores to Ooshooia, which the ‘Allen Gardiner’ could not bring last time. We left Ooshooia on the 10th inst. at 8.30 A.M. I went round to the ten native dwellings to wish the people good-bye, and was much gratified by the ready expression of their good wishes. They numbered about 120. Our usual attendance at morning prayers for the last month has been twenty-three persons, chiefly adults. During the last four months, I have married five couples, and baptised, I think, seventeen persons, chiefly adults. I felt glad when leaving to tell the people that it was but for a time—that by December I hoped to be back again. Quite recently there have died the following persons, each of whom, I believe, happy in the conscious love of God, even as their lives had been blessed by regard for His will:—(1) Cranmer, born twenty-seven years ago at Keppel Island, eldest and last surviving son of George Oococo’s once numerous family, of which only one little girl survives, and she is scrofulous. (2) Annie Liwia, the beloved daughter of her mourning mother, who has mourned the death of seven children during the last four years. Annie had every comfort. The cause of her death was consumption, in which she had been a sufferer for eighteen months. She also was born at Keppel Island; her parents were George and Hester Liwia. She leaves one brother (George), now at Cranmer Station, Keppel Island. (3) James Cooshi’s wife, also long a sufferer in consumption. She was highly valued by her husband. I shall miss her very much, as she, with her husband, managed the food supplies at Down East very satisfactorily as regards cooking and distribution. From kindred disease we must also reckon Susan and Lottie, two inmates of the Orphanage. The six children now in the Home are—Maggie, 14 years, Kate 12, Nellie 13, Annie 10, Fannie 9, and Dot 8. These are in good health, and we may hope they will live. They are excellently well fed and lodged. Katie is the only one for whom we have any misgivings, as she had a bad attack of pneumonia. Of Mrs. Hemming’s attention to the comfort of the children I must speak in the highest terms, and she is very kind and ready to serve the sick natives in their own dwellings, going freely among them without escort at all times. They value her services greatly, and many are the applications made to her. Mr. Lawrence continues in good health, and will, I feel sure, act wisely and well. He knows well the requirements of the Station, and the best way of promoting the objects of the Mission, even the interests of the natives.

Of these there are generally more than one hundred always at the Station. Lately there has been much sickness among the natives, owing to pneumonia and very severe influenza, but, though very severe, it has passed over, and only removed one victim, which was Cranmer. The only work practicable in winter is the cutting of firewood. When we left Ooshooia the road was an unbroken sheet of ice from our settlement to the shore, and has been thus for at least four weeks, rendering the carriage of goods very difficult. The Government was glad to engage the service of Dataminik as interpreter to the Ona, during the expedition now being made from Ooshooia to San Sebastian and vicinity. Governor Paz was specially desirous of securing Dat's help, hoping by this means to avoid bloodshed, and establish peaceable communications with the Ona. On the night preceding the day on which a boat was to be despatched in search of him, some forty or fifty miles east, he happily arrived in my boat with five other men from Down East. We are very happy in thus being able to serve the Government in its peaceful and progressive purposes. The 'Comodoro Py' was to leave for this expedition the day we left, and I expect she is now at Sandy Point, where we hope to be some time to-night.

"A great discovery of gold is reported at Cape Espiritu Santo, and to verify this report, and make further and complete investigations there and southward, is the purpose of the Governor. He takes a company of officers and twenty soldiers from Ooshooia in the 'Comodoro Py.' On the way I shall call at Buenos Ayres, and spend a week or two there, and shall not fail to see our Bishop. Thence I hope to come direct home. Hoping soon to see you, and give you and our Committee all the information they may seek,

"I am, meanwhile, very faithfully yours,

"THOS. BRIDGES."

Mr. Lawrence, writing to his lordship, Bishop Stirling, says :—

"Ooshooia, *Tierra del Fuego*, June 14, 1886.

"We are very thankful for the safe return of the 'Allen Gardiner' after four months' absence. Since we had the pleasure of your last visit, we have had the privilege of seeing some of the natives received into the congregation of Christ's flock by the outward and visible sign of baptism. I look upon it as the result of your presence at Ooshooia, which seemed so much needed; it was as though they had been waiting for something more than ordinary to stir them up to value and appreciate the sacred rite. I sincerely hope they will earnestly seek the Divine help of the Holy Spirit that their lives may be according to their Christian profession.

"Mr. Bridges is now absent in the 'Py' with the Governor, with whom he expects to leave Ooshooia in a few weeks.

"J. LAWRENCE."

Mr. Lawrence also writes to the Secretary :—

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, June 16, 1886.*

“ We are very thankful for the safe return of the ‘ Allen Gardiner after an absence of four months. She has brought us a cargo of potatoes. Such produce from Keppel Island is always most acceptable at Ooshooia, as we have invariably found it impossible to grow potatoes with any satisfaction. Every year they are more or less injured by frost, so that they never come to maturity. Those we receive from Keppel are always very superior to ours. The last season with us was a complete failure. During the summer they were more than once entirely covered up with snow. After several years of experience we still find the weather some part of the summer more like winter. It is a great mistake to say that such delicious fruits as apples, pears, &c., grow at Ooshooia. At the present time there are not so many natives at the Mission station, as they generally find this season of the year the most suitable for catching the guanaco, the flesh of which they greatly value. Some are absent visiting their friends, and will return in a short time. There is much in their conduct pleasing and satisfactory. With the exception of one or two cases, we have no cause to complain. The natives who are most advanced in civilisation, Christian knowledge, and experience, seem more than formerly to value and appreciate the work of the South American Missionary Society. They see another kind of work now being carried on among them, and they contrast the difference between the two. They are wise enough to know that the instrumentality which is of God is the only means whereby they can obtain present and eternal happiness. Their earnest desire and prayer is that the work so long supported in the past may be continued with greater success in the future.

“ Mr. Bridges has been absent in the Argentine vessel with the Governor and others. He intends leaving us in a few weeks in company with His Excellency, in the ‘ Comodoro Py,’ for Buenos Ayres, and from thence to England.

“ J. LAWRENCE.”

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, July 8, 1886.*

“ We have duly received the cases of goods from England containing parcels of clothing, books, papers, &c. Our sincere thanks are due to the many kind friends who continue to support and encourage us, by providing the means of carrying on the difficult and trying work among the Fuegians.

“ Our Store, from which we supply the Indians only, requires replenishing ; we do not wish to have anything more than is really necessary. I have been in want of clothing and utensils for the natives some time.

“ I herewith enclose you an order for goods required at Ooshooia. It is rather a miscellaneous one, but the quantities are limited. The cor-

duroy trousers and sleeved waistcoats are the most suitable, as well as durable, for our native workmen to wear.

“All due preparations having been made by Mr. Bridges for his departure, and the ‘Allen Gardiner’ now ready to sail for Sandy Point, he has decided to go in her, and proceed to Buenos Ayres, and thence to England; and, though he intends (D.V.) to return to Fireland, yet I am sure he deeply feels leaving Ooshooia and its inhabitants. I cannot but feel my increased responsibility; but I am sustained by the knowledge of the fact that I have the hearty goodwill of the natives, together with the assurance that Divine Wisdom and Grace will be given according to need.

“I am glad to say the state of health among the natives is much improved; lately all have had very severe colds, but I think the worst is past.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

Cranmer Station.



R. L. H. Burleigh writes:—

“Keppel Island, July 3, 1886.

“Believe me when I say that it was not for want of inclination that my letters to you were so few, but rather that in the busy and varied round of daily life here I was glad to economise in the way of writing letters.

“Circumstances will now bring about a more frequent communication with the committee. That we fall short, far short of what we ought to be, we too well know; but we fight hard, and you cannot imagine what we have to endure from the enemies of God’s work by the seeds of discord, discontent, and rebellion they endeavour to sow in the hearts and minds of the lads whenever they have an opportunity. I quite expected these little skirmishes when a change was made, and was not surprised at the struggle to maintain the old loose ways and habits of the past. In dealing with these I have had the hearty co-operation of Mr. Whaits, whose experience and knowledge of the natives has assisted me very much. In him the Society has an able indefatigable worker, and one who appears to have grasped the true way of permanently benefiting the people of Tierra del Fuego, and whose whole aim seems to be of use, and to do them good.

“I think I can now say ‘the victory is complete,’ and feel sure that all will now go on comfortably and well; of course, there will always be little troubles to deal with; but I think the desired lesson has been taught, and, for the future, much will depend upon ourselves. That we are to have the presence and assistance of Mr. Grubb is an untold

satisfaction ; to me it is a great comfort, and it cannot but prove a great blessing to the natives. The health of the latter, I am happy to say, is steadily improving, and at this moment they are better in health and spirits than I ever remember them to have been.

“I must now thank you for your kind letter of condolence in our loss of Mrs. Burleigh’s mother ; it was a great trial, felt keenly by my wife, so far away from all her friends. She was wonderfully supported, and can now feel that ‘all is well.’

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

“*Keppel Island, July 6, 1886.*

“I shall be glad to avail myself of the offer of Mrs. Marsh in behalf of a noble little fellow we have here, Peter Palaljan Palathlian, whose fearless, unshrinking evidence in some late mischief enabled us to discover the wrongdoers, and to deal with them as they deserved ; and, although by so doing he put himself in *no inconsiderable danger*, he stoutly held to the truth to our great admiration and no little comfort. In him I believe is the material of a good useful man, and, if he is spared, may prove a blessing to his countrymen. Mrs. Burleigh hopes to send some interesting things about him.

“*July 8.*—Mr. Grubb arrived last evening in perfect health and spirits, after a long run round the West Falklands in the ‘Ranee,’ which after all was the quickest way of getting here ; we were very truly glad to see him, and hope he may prove a real blessing here. He is quartered with us for a few days until things can shape themselves.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”

ROSARIO.



THE Rev. G. Adams writes :—

“*Casilla 26, Rosario de Santa Fé, June 25, 1886.*

“I have to acknowledge receipt of the case shipped by you per ‘Marana,’ in the beginning of May, which reached me two days ago. Those who have seen the Sunday School prizes are charmed with them, and we all think that our warm thanks are due to you for your trouble in the matter.

“I was exceedingly glad to have the copies of the Spanish Liturgy, which were enclosed in the box, as also those of bound magazines and ‘The Amazons.’ For Robinson’s ‘Holy Scriptures Explained’ I must also thank you.

“Would you kindly inquire for me if the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge publish any story books in *Spanish*, which are

sufficiently well bound to be given as prizes? We have a *very* poor selection here, and the children in our Spanish branch cannot but notice the inferiority of their prizes to those of the English branch, and yet we pay a *much* higher price for them.

“The printing press I expect to be delivered to me any day now. It has arrived in Rosario from Concordia.”

CHAÑARAL.



R. J. S. Robertson writes:—

“*Chanaral, Chile, June 19, 1886.*”

“Many thanks for the parcel containing the monitors and almanacks, which I received on the 8th. We were debarred from holding service on the 30th of last month by a heavy downfall of rain, which commenced at 6 P.M., and kept on nearly all night. The following morning, about 9 o'clock, another heavy shower fell. Unprepared as the houses here are for rain, you can imagine the bustle and inconvenience of wet weather. The results are often more disastrous, as an ‘aguacero’ is a sure precursor of some sickness or other. Perhaps the water has something to do with it. Strange to say, the lower order of natives fight shy of this element. A miner at Carrizalillo, who, as a rule, was free from any ailment, caught a severe cold. On being asked how he caught it, he replied, ‘I washed myself, señor!’ It was afterwards ascertained that he had not been guilty of such an indiscretion for more than a year.

“We have an English vessel in the bay, the ‘West Riding.’ I have arranged with Capt. Thomas to hold a service on board when the coal is discharged. My ‘Animas’ trip was as usual very satisfactory, at least to myself. We mustered 15; and all entered heartily into the service.

“We are having very trying weather at present; the mornings and evenings are excessively cold.

“Mr. Schjolberg tells me that he does not intend to relinquish his charge of the *Compañia Minera* yet. He will still hold the position of manager till the end of the year.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

LOTA.

“*Lota Bajo, July 9, 1886.*”

“It is my grateful duty to send you the quarterly list of subscriptions to the Lota Chaplaincy Fund.

“I am indeed sorry for the Society’s, on account of the reasons which have compelled retrenchment; and hope that more vigorous efforts may be made, both at home and abroad, to the relief of the Society. I am

rejoiced to say that a really wakeful feeling seems to be evinced in our small and hitherto lethargic Lota community.

“May God’s blessing rest upon you and your work.

“HENRY PHILLIPS.”

PANAMA.



HE Rev. D. W. Bland writes:—

“*Bishop’s Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica,*

“*August 4, 1886.*”

“According to my letter, dated from New Jersey, I left the United States on the 21st ult., and arrived here on the 28th. Immediately on arrival I called on Bishop Nuttall, and, reporting myself, waited on him for instructions. His lordship had not heard from you, and, until the receipt of a communication, could make no arrangements about my employment, as I do not exactly belong to his diocese. Meanwhile, I am assisting Mr. Kilburn with his services, and remaining in the neighbourhood of Kingston.

“At Bishop Nuttall’s request, I have drawn up a short report on the position and prospects of the work on the isthmus.

“Since leaving Panama my health, I am glad to say, is much improved, and I am expecting further benefit from our mountain air.

“I have been accompanied here by my wife, having married when on my visit to New York.

“I am hoping that soon some arrangement may be concluded with Bishop Nuttall and Bishop Stirling for the disposal of my services.

“DAVID W. BLAND.”

Interesting Facts about Uruguay.

EXTRACT FROM THE “DAILY NEWS.”

SCOTCH settler in the Banda Oriental writes:

“From the combined effects of the immense emigration from Europe, the volume of which is rather increasing than otherwise, and the steady extension of railway communication, an industrial transformation is in progress in these regions which has scarcely attracted any attention at home, although it involves consequences of serious import to your farmers and to holders of Government stocks and railway investments. Hitherto



the Argentine provinces and Uruguay have been regarded in Europe as purely pastoral ; and for many years to come that no doubt must necessarily remain the predominant industry. But while 'Estancias' have been extending on our further borders, the districts bordering the embouchure of the Rivers Plate and Uruguay, and which are within reasonable distance of the shipping ports by river or rail, are slowly but surely becoming essentially agricultural. The European emigrants, who mostly belong to the rural class, quickly achieve a competence in this country of high wages, and invest their savings in land, which they acquire, in fee simple, at prices often lower than the rent-charge at home. Soil and climate over a region as large as Europe are pre-eminently adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of cereals, &c. The expense of reclaiming the prairie is a trifle, and local taxation scarce worth naming. The farms vary from 20 to 200 acres, and as they are cultivated by the families of the settlers, with occasional assistance from relatives or friends fresh from Europe, the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. Certainly they are much lower than in North America. Already production is far in excess of local requirements (which used to be furnished by the States), and our wheat and linseed cargoes are now competing in Europe with those from America and India. But these supplies are merely the *avant couriers* of what will follow ; for our potential capacity of production of animal food, no less than of cereals and seeds, is practically without count, and is at present increasing in a ratio which your hard-beset farmers cannot afford to ignore. From community of race and language it is quite rational that agricultural development in North America should attract chief attention at home ; but here, in this Southern hemisphere, an agricultural development, only less in degree, is in active progress. Although the settlers have less of the consuming energy of the British race, they are equally industrious and far more frugal, and are certain to become formidable competitors for the food supply of Europe. These peasant farmers cling to the railways on which they act reciprocally. As in North America, they made the roads, and from their earnings are enabled to buy land on either side of the line where available. Consequently they are becoming the largest contributors of traffic ; and the result is that our railways are at present the most remunerative in the world, and promise to be more so in the future, from the rapid settlement of the country, and from the absence of competition by new lines. The completed lines are paying higher dividends, and their stock and debentures command higher prices than any in Europe or America ; and the lines in course of construction promise to be equally remunerative.

“Cattle breeding for the prepared meat exportation is making grand progress, and is likely to surpass in importance even that done now in wool. Our mutton in the carcase has already become well known in England and France ; and as to live stock, if suitable steamers, such as

are employed in conveying Canadian cattle, take up the trade, we can easily ship to Europe two million head a month, without sensibly diminishing our flocks and herds, which are at present increasing in compound proportion. The Banda Oriental, where I am at present resident, possesses advantages in the latter respect in its facilities for shipment which are extremely defective at Buenos Ayres. When the improvements in the harbour of Monte Video are completed, cattle can be embarked in the steamers at the wharf ; and at Salto, where a pier has been completed, any number of sheep and cattle can be delivered alongside in trucks from the North-Western of Uruguay Railway, which will be finished by the end of this year. This railway, by the by, will be an important factor in the development of the region. It will not only bring down all the produce of the Upper Uruguay and of Rio Grande do Sul—countries larger and more fertile than all Southern Europe—the corn and mandioca flour ; yerba mate, wool, and hides, and the cattle for slaughter at the Salto saladeros ; but must be the channel by which all the imports for that vast region must be conveyed, including the material for the railways now in course of construction and contemplation throughout Rio Grande.

“The development of trade and commerce in Uruguay is no less remarkable than that of our pastoral and agricultural industries. While in Europe trade is depressed, and imports and exports decreasing, here the converse is the case. Comparatively, of course, we are a small State ; but our population is rapidly increasing, and our imports and exports have advanced from £5,800,000 in 1878, to £10,491,396 in 1884, or about doubled ; and last year shows a large further increase, although I have not the figures by me. As to the political condition of the country, the sudden and ignominious collapse of the last attempt at revolution made it abundantly manifest that the Guacho element, which in former times was the facile instrument of native demagogues, is played out, and in the settled districts of the littoral and riverine provinces has had to give place to the European peasant settlers, who, annually increasing in numbers, prosperity, and consideration, and having their all invested in their homesteads, are the most Conservative of people, and in the future will render ‘pronunciamientos’ practically impossible, or, if attempted, abortive, as on the last occasion.

“Speaking with some knowledge of all these things, what surprises me is that the English Press, beyond a curt paragraph about some trifling matter, scarcely ever takes any notice of us, and seems to be quite unconscious of our economic development, and that a great and productive nation is springing up in the River Plate.”—*S. A. Journal*.

“The Work of the Holy Spirit in connection with the Ministry.”



THE following paper on “The Work of the Holy Spirit in connection with the Ministry,” was read by Canon Hoare, and we believe will be perused with both pleasure and profit by our missionaries and chaplains abroad, and by our readers at home:—

“There is nothing more essentially mechanical than the building of a house or the erection of a church. The work of the mason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the plumber, and the labourer is altogether mechanical work. The structure is material, and the work mechanical. But there is a remarkable vision in Zech. iv., the object of which was to teach Zerubbabel that in the erection of the second temple he was entirely dependent on the Spirit of God. As there could be no light from the golden candlestick unless the golden oil from the two golden olive trees filled the branches, so there could be no success for Zerubbabel in his efforts to build the temple unless the Spirit should accompany all the work with power. ‘This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel,’ saying, ‘Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.’ But if the mechanical building of the material fabric of the second temple was thus dependent on the power of the Spirit, how much more must the building of the spiritual Church be dependent on that power? If the masons and carpenters required the help of the Spirit to enable them to lay the stones and prepare the wood, how much more do we, who are God’s builders, in God’s work, require the never-failing help of the Lord Himself in laying every spiritual stone, and fitting together the various parts of the temple of the living God? The subject, therefore, of ‘The Work of the Holy Ghost in connection with the Ministry’ is one of pre-eminent importance. And I trust that it may please our Heavenly Father not merely to bless the study of it to our future ministry, but to make use of it at this present time for the enlargement of our hopes, and the increase of our dependence on the supernatural power of the Spirit. The subject includes two great divisions, defined by the two prepositions, ‘in’ and ‘with,’ for there is the work of the Holy Spirit both in and with, the Minister of the Word.

“Let us begin with IN. There are three ways in which He works in connection with the ministry. He calls; He places; and He works in us all that is needful for His service.

“1. He calls. In saying this, I refer to the original call to the sacred ministry, to that sacred movement within the soul to which the Holy Ghost Himself referred, when He said, ‘Separate me Barnabas and Saul

for the work whereunto I have called them,' and which the Church of England appears to regard as an essential to the ministry, for the first question put to the candidate for deacon's orders is, 'Do you think that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office and administration?' When I was ordained, the good man who preached the sermon told us that we all might safely answer the question in the affirmative, if we had had a university education, and had some prospect of preferment in the Church. I thank God such days as these are gone, I trust, for ever.

"2. He places. He not only calls to the ministry, but He appoints those whom He calls to their various spheres of labour. When St. Paul was addressing the elders of the Church at Ephesus, he clearly described them as having been placed by the Holy Spirit in the particular sphere in which they were then employed, for he charged them, saying, 'Take heed to yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.' Acts xx. 28. But I have not time to consider each of these subjects, and would do no more than simply remark how they should lead us to confidence and contentment; to confidence, for we may be perfectly certain that He will never fail those whom He has called; and contentment, for who can be discontented with his position if he believes that he has been placed in it by the perfect wisdom and sovereign authority of the Holy Ghost Himself? My object, this morning, is to draw your attention to our present work, and to that in which we are most of us engaged every week of our lives, the habitual ministry of the Word of God.

"3. This leads to the third point. He works in us all that is needful for His service. The service is so manifold that I must omit the consideration of the greater part of it, and draw attention to only three particulars. 1. The choice of subjects. There cannot be a doubt that one of the great difficulties of the preacher is in the choice of his subject. If he had merely to select something by which he might produce what I may call 'a flourish of trumpets,' his work would be easy. But he has a far higher object in view. His object is to convey, in the name of the Lord, the Lord's message to the multitude gathered together to hear the Word. We do not know who will be in church, and still less do we know the secrets of each heart; but we are called to give the Lord's message to them all. We dare not be content with simply taking up any old sermon that we may happen to have on one of the lessons of the day; but it is our duty and privilege to throw ourselves on the teaching of the Holy Spirit, that He may teach us both what to say, and how to say it. When this is done, it is marvellous to observe how many there are utterly unknown to the preacher who receive through his word exactly that which their own souls in their own peculiar difficulties have required. The Holy Spirit has known their difficulties, and has directed the message so as exactly to meet their peculiar wants. 2. The preparation of the sermon. Some, I believe, object to preparation. They think

that they dishonour the Holy Spirit by bringing 'beaten oil for the sanctuary.' They seem to consider that the Holy Spirit is more honoured by the unprepared effusions of ignorant men, than by the patient and prayerful painstaking of those who devote their best energies to the reverential study of the Word of God. For my own part, I have never yet been able to understand why the Holy Spirit should not teach me in my study as well as in my pulpit, or how anyone should suppose that because I have my Bible at my side, with time to study it carefully, and pray over it habitually, I am less likely to enjoy the teaching of the Holy Spirit than if I went into the pulpit not knowing what I am about to say right. I never can forget the answer given by that noble servant of God, the late Bishop of Cashel, to a young man who told him that he thought it his duty not to know as he went into the pulpit what he was going to say. 'Ah!' said the Bishop, 'that exactly explains what the people tell me, that as you come out of the pulpit they never know what you have been saying.' Those who teach must learn, and those who would learn must study; and those who would study well must be dependent on the Holy Spirit to teach them. And I am sure He does it. He, as it were, oils the wheels of our whole mental machine. He quickens the intellect, enlightens the understanding, directs the judgment, suggests thoughts, and maintains throughout such a sweet communion with the Lord that there is no wear and tear in the work, and the most diligent study becomes a means of delightful refreshment to the soul.

3. The delivery. But now suppose all preparation complete, and the sacred moment come when we are to stand before God, and before the people, as ambassadors of Christ. Oh! how dependent are we then on the presence and power of the Holy Ghost! There is not a faculty of the human mind that is not then required, and that ought not to be employed, in His service. This is the case whether the sermon is written or unwritten; for unless the whole soul is thrown into the written sermon it may be as lifeless as if there had been no preparation. In either case we want memory, thought, affection, persuasive power, convincing power, awakening power, instructive power; in short, every power that may reach every variety of the human heart. And, oh! I pity the poor man that hopes to force it all out of his own poor brain. No wonder that such men sink oppressed under the burden! St. Paul, with all his transcendent ability, knew himself to be unequal to the task, and therefore entreated his friends at Ephesus to remember him without ceasing in prayer, that 'utterance might be given him to open his mouth boldly to make known the mystery of Christ.' You observe that he hoped that the utterance would be given him, given as a gift from God, the gift of the Holy Ghost; unfolding to him and through him, the whole mystery of the covenant of grace. Who can describe the blessing, both to the preacher himself and to the people, when such an utterance is given by the Holy Ghost?"

(To be continued.)

The South American Missionary Society.

Id por todo el mundo y predicad el Evangelio á toda criatura.



GOD speed the messengers of heavenly light
 To South America ; with mighty force
 May God's good tidings ring, from where the source
 Of Amazon uprises from the white
 And glistening Andes, to the pampas bright
 Of Patagonia ; till the snow-white horse
 Of Him who is the Word of God, his course
 Has run throughout the world—a glorious sight !
 In their hands may the Spirit's sword be like
 “The sword of Michael, from the armoury
 Of God ;” conviction may it ever strike
 Deep into many hearts, till savagery
 And superstition shall uprear no more
 Their baneful forms upon her rock-bound shore.

September 5, 1886.

B. R. WARD.

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund.

List of Subscriptions received since March 20, 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
L. E. L. (further con- tribution)	100	0	0	Mrs. Kinley	0	10	0
Per Mrs. Gahan—				Rev. J. Gwynn	1	0	0
The Lord Archbishop of Dublin	2	0	0	Mrs. Harrison	1	1	0
The Lord Bishop of Derry	5	0	0	Mrs. Travers	0	10	0
The Lord Bishop of Cork	1	0	0	Mrs. Lancaster	0	5	0
The Lord Bishop of Ossory	1	0	0	Mrs. Davis	0	5	0
The Lord Bishop of Kilmore	1	0	0	Rev. R. D. and Mrs. Munro	1	1	0
Mrs. Shore	0	10	0	Rev. J. H. Townsend	0	10	6
W. B. Smyth, Esq.	0	10	0	Rev. F. Dowling	5	0	0
Mrs. Magill	0	5	0	Miss H. Townsend	2	0	0
				Miss Hyndman	0	10	0
				The Misses Jackson	0	5	0
				Mrs. Jackson	0	2	6
				Sir A. S. Hart	5	0	0
					£30	0	0

Rosario—

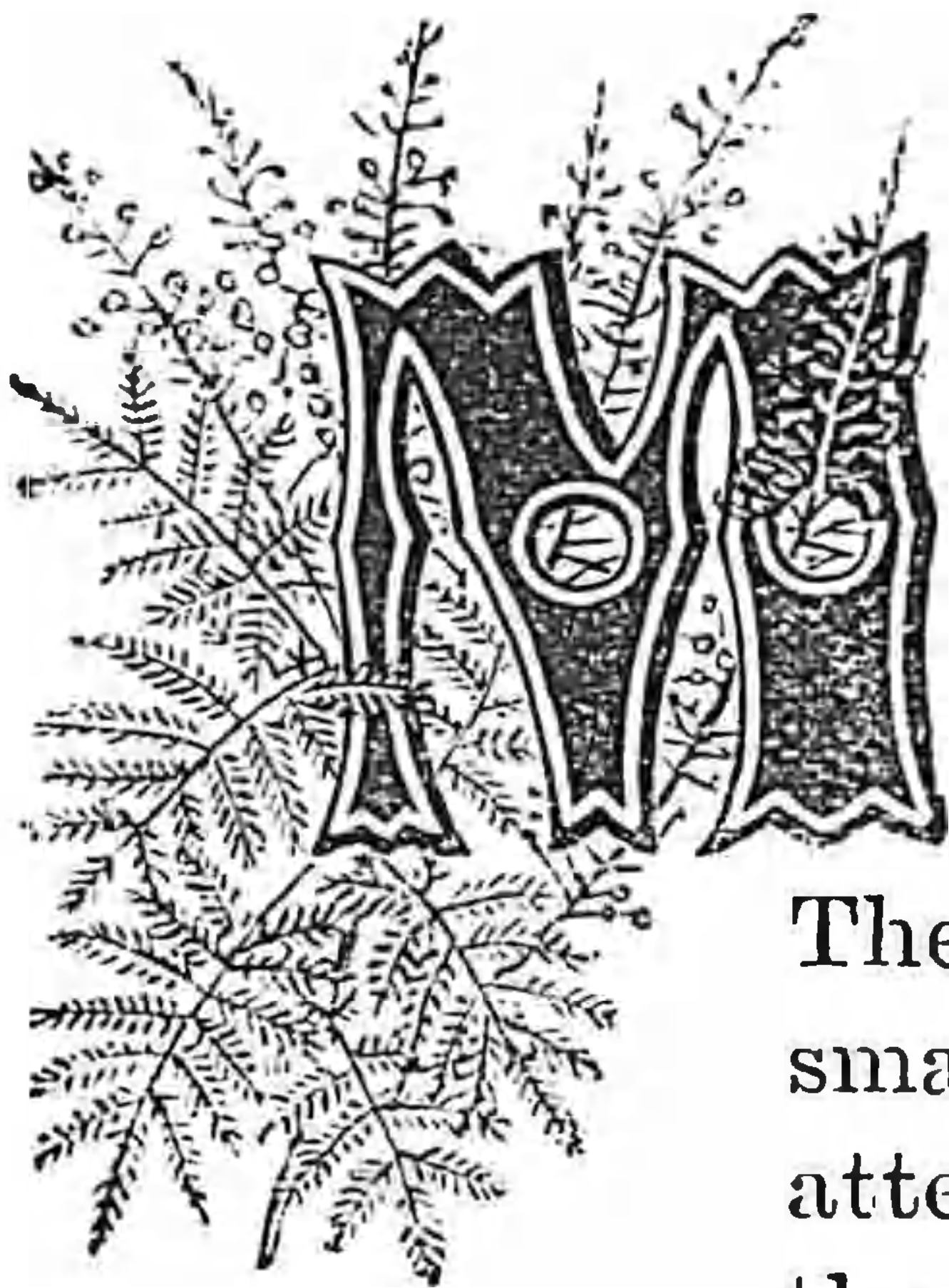
Per Rev. G. A. S. Adams—		£	s.	d.
Offertory in St. Bartholomew's Ch.	\$ 90			
Messrs. Sword Bros.	100			
		=	27	19 4
F. Hope, Esq.		2	0	0
Anon. (promised conditionally)		20	0	0
W. Hughes Hughes, Esq.		25	0	0
James C. Buntin, Esq. (per John Fair, Esq.)		10	0	0
James Livesey, Esq. (per John Fair, Esq.)		10	0	0
James MacCrindle, Esq., Montevideo		10	0	0
Edward Rawlings, Esq. (per John Fair, Esq.)		10	0	0

September 20, 1886.

	£	s.	d.
Owen S. Tudor, Esq., Buenos Ayres	10	0	0
William Wilson, Esq. (per John Fair, Esq.)	10	0	0
George Harries, Esq. (per Rev. H. S. Acworth)	7	0	0
Per Miss Sullivan	7	0	0
Rev. Prebendary Mackenzie	5	5	0
T. B. Garland, Esq. (per John Fair, Esq.)	5	0	0
Rev. James Midgley, Pernambuco	5	0	0
H. Crichton Stuart, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. W. Oswald Wait	5	0	0
Mrs. Frederic Barker	2	2	0
Miss Cecilia J. Mills	2	0	0
Mrs. Buller	1	1	0
Mrs. Crosland	1	0	0

E. HARRY WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

PERNAMBUCO.



R. Walker reports :

“ *Mission to Scamen, Pernambuco,*“ *June 27, 1886.*

“ I herewith present the report for this month. The number of English vessels visiting the port has been small. Services have been held each Sunday, but the attendances have been small. The vessels upon which the services were held were the ‘Ralph B. Peake,’ ‘Sara Wallace,’ and SS. ‘Lemuria.’ The vessels represented at the services were ‘The Otter,’ ‘Nellie Harland,’ ‘Bella Rosa,’ ‘Ralph B. Peake,’ ‘Sara Wallace,’ and SS. ‘Lemuria.’ During the month the prison and hospital have been regularly visited, and reading taken in for the inmates.

“ My time has been somewhat taken up with the projected ‘Sailors’ Home and Boarding-house.’ The Council asked my opinion as to the feasibility of the proposal, and I gave my ideas as to its success. Being sure of getting the necessary funds to start it, the Consul asked me to draw up an estimate of the first cost for furnishing and starting the

Home. This I did, and set about to find suitable premises. In that I was successful, being fortunate enough to secure suitable rooms at a fair rent, and conveniently near to the front for the purpose for which it was needed. The money being obtained, the Consul asked me to make the necessary purchases in the way of furniture, bedding, crockery, &c. I was also successful in finding a steady, trustworthy man to cook and live on the premises, and to be responsible to me regarding expenses, &c. The Home has been furnished and fitted out with the things needful to lodge and board about twenty men in comfort and cleanliness. There is a large room to be used as dining-room and reading-room, and which will be available for religious and other meetings; a room for the man in charge; a room suitable for boarding and lodging one or two captains if needful; and three sleeping rooms for seamen. As most of the Consuls are favourable to the idea, the Home ought to be a success viewed simply as a commercial venture, but should be still more so in regard to the moral influences exerted upon the men. To remove them from the surroundings of the common lodging-house into cleanliness and comfort, and where no temptation is put before them, is to have done a good work. There will also be provision made to occupy their minds in a healthy way, and thus prevent the mischief that arises from idleness of hands and mind. How far your missionary is to be associated in this work lies with the Committee to decide.

“Two parcels of tracts notified from the South American Missionary Society yet remain in the hands of the Custom House authorities. They have placed a duty upon the tracts, amounting to about 10 milreis, with a further sum of 5 milreis for despatching.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

ALEXANDRA COLONY.



R. J. Ferguson writes :

“*The Vicarage, Colonia Alejandra,
Prov de Santa Fé, Republica Argentina,
July 20, 1886.*”

“In sending my report for another quarter, I scarcely know what to begin with that would be of any interest to the Committee or home readers. The decrease of the population in the colony is not by any means encouraging news, and a general decline in trade is likely to continue. The colonists are unable to continue paying the increased rate of percentage for pasturage, and, although every home will not be entirely broken up, it will be necessary for some member of the family to be absent, as their cattle are being removed to a new settlement some leagues further west.

“As we have not heard of any prospect of our removal to the more thickly populated parts of the Chaco, we are continuing the services in the church as usual. The work cannot be said to be encouraging to us. We have a number of natives in the church on Sunday mornings who have never been before, and those who can read join heartily in the singing, and we have managed to get a number of lively tunes to the Spanish hymns; so that now, since the first Sunday in June, we have had the prayers, psalms, lessons, and sermon in Spanish. Some of the owners of the Pulperias have frequently said that they would come if they could understand the language; now, when they can understand, they say that the camp people prevent them from coming, because they come down to make their purchases on Sunday morning; and, when I told them to close the Almacen door, they replied that they would do so, but have always been prevented. Their excuses seem very much like an untruth; they have only one leg to stand upon.

“During the past three months I made two visits to Mal Abriga. One woman, with whom I had previously left a number of tracts, and who promised to have them read to her by her husband, requested me to see her husband the first opportunity. On my first of the two visits this quarter he was at home, and he seemed pleased to see me. He is a thorough native, speaks of Paraguay in the most favourable terms, and finally brought out the tracts carefully wrapped up in a newspaper, and marked in many places where he wished to have an explanation. He was anxious to know the difference between our religion and that of the Roman Church. Why Christ was crucified, seeing that he gave evidence enough that he was the Son of God from His works? And to whom should he pray for the forgiveness of sins? And if confession to a priest was not, after all, a means to an end? He also asked me my opinion about what constituted a saint, as he had asked the priest once, and was told that no man while alive could be a saint, because he had not, and never could, fulfil all the obligations of the law and the Church. The first three questions were the most important, and I felt glad that I had studied some of the doctrines of the Church of Rome from St. Thomas and others, so that I could deal with the question, not only from a Protestant point of view, but honestly and fairly. He desired much to have a copy of our Bible in the Spanish language. On my second visit, I took him one of two I had in the church. He already had a copy of the four Gospels in Spanish, very old, and either much used or much abused. I continued visiting amongst the natives, and left tracts where they could read, and conversed with those who could not. The roads were very bad from the ‘Gosano’; sometimes the wheels went 18 inches in the mud, but with three horses I managed to get through safely and return without being much fatigued. I hope some day to have Mal Abriga as our future sphere of labour, and through God’s blessing to be instrumental in bringing many to the truth. For one month past we

have had very cold weather ; we felt the cold quite as much, I think, as when we were in London, especially in the evenings, at night, and in the mornings. We have also had heavy frosts, and sometimes ice on the water.

“ JAMES FERGUSON.”



CHUBUT WELSH COLONY.

THE Chubut Company has just been registered in London, with a capital of 105,000*l.*, divided into 1,050 shares of 100*l.* each. The object is, to quote from the prospectus, to construct, equip, improve, work, and develop or control, under contract or otherwise, in the Argentine Republic or elsewhere, public works and conveniences of all kinds, which expression includes railways, tramways, docks, harbours, piers, wharves, canals, reservoirs, embankments, irrigations, reclamation, improvement, sewage works, hotels, electric light, telephonic, telegraph, and power supply works, warehouses, markets, and public buildings, and all other works of public utility. The directors are to be not less than three nor more than eight—the first to be elected by the subscribers to the articles of association. Qualification, the holding by each of shares to the nominal amount of 1,000*l.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE expected, when we penned our article for the September Magazine, that by this time the Irish work of the Rev. F. A. Allen and Mr. Farmer would be completed, but, in the absence of any other deputation, our indefatigable Hon. Secretary for Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., has asked leave to retain our two friends for a week or two longer. Mr. Farmer's tour for Miss Townsend seems to have been decidedly successful, almost every collection showing an advance on that made last year. This at a time of agricultural depression is the more noteworthy. We are pleased to see that during the first part of his southern tour Mr. Farmer had given away twenty-three collecting cards. Mr. Allen, to whom Irish deputation work is a new experience, speaks warmly of the kindness of the clergy, but laments the cost of car hire. The greater distances to be traversed by road always strikes the Englishman in Irish travel, and this renders deputation work in Ireland at once more laborious and costly than in the English provinces. Of the labours of the Rev. H. C. Phelps in the Dublin and Wicklow district we have at present no report, but shall be able to speak of them in our next issue.

We have but little to say of work in England, as most of our provincial staff have been engaged in the sister kingdom. Mr. Shimield

preached at Christ Church, Highfield, near Southampton, on September 5, and collected £10. 11s. 9d., which is somewhat above the average of our collections there. We cannot but feel that Southampton, which is one of the principal seats of the South American trade, should do more for our Society than it does. Our Secretary, Colonel Ward, would only be too glad to make arrangements for either sermons or meetings. Mr. Aspinall has paid a visit to Southsea, and, though the collections at his meeting were not very large, he seems to have evoked a good deal of interest in connection with the Southern Mission, with which he is to be so soon identified.

The work done by our Midland Secretary may be gathered by a reference to our receipts page. At the time we write he is making arrangements to visit North Wales and the Isle of Man.

In the absence of the members of our staff from the Church Congress, we must ask our friends, of whom we have several in the Ripon Diocese, to take our interests into their keeping. The discussion on Missions would be hardly complete without some reference to the work of the Society.

PACKAGES RECEIVED.

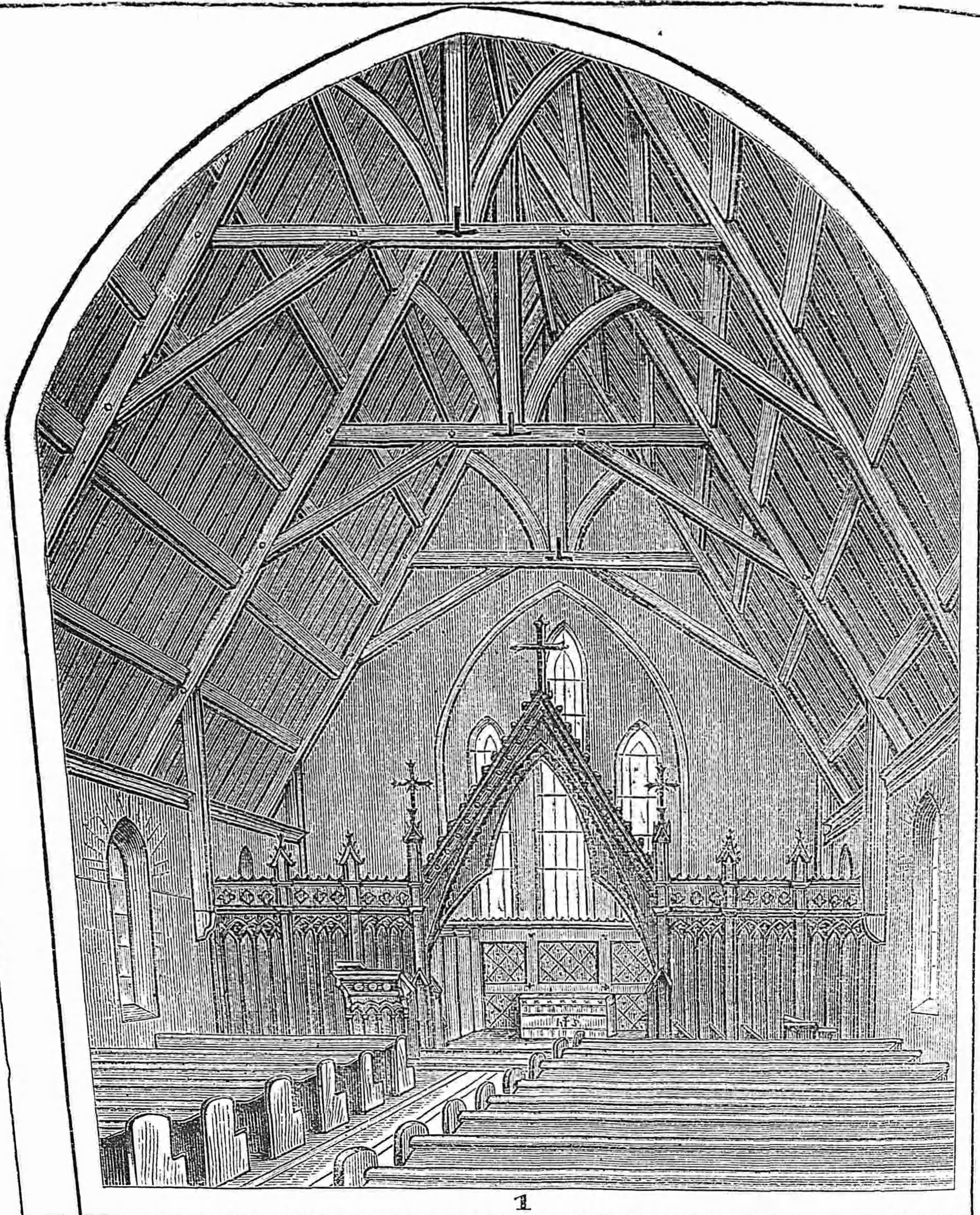
THE SECRETARY begs to acknowledge with best thanks the receipt of the following Packages of Clothing, Books, &c., for transmission to South America:—

One parcel from Mrs. Punnett and friends, Flushing; 1 bale from the Holywood Children's Working Party, per Rev. J. B. Crozier and Miss J. M. McGee; 1 parcel from Mr. la Mont; 1 box, Mr. Cox; 1 parcel, Miss Ferguson; 2 parcels, Miss Sansom; 1 parcel from Mrs. Maddock, Dublin; 2 parcels, Mrs. Poulden; 2 boxes, Mrs. Poulden; 1 box, Mr. W. J. Martin; 3 parcels from British and Foreign Sailors' Society; 1 parcel (no name) Capt. Willis.

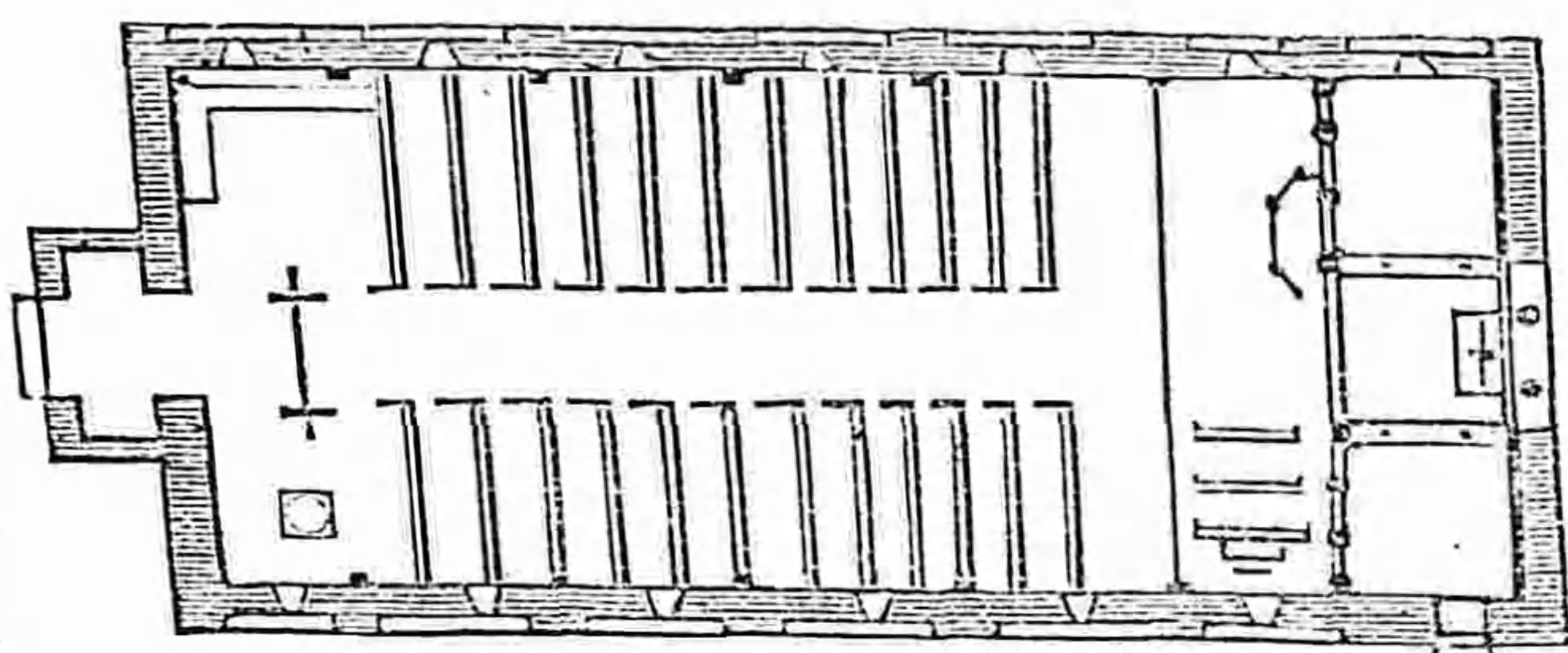
PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 11th inst.:

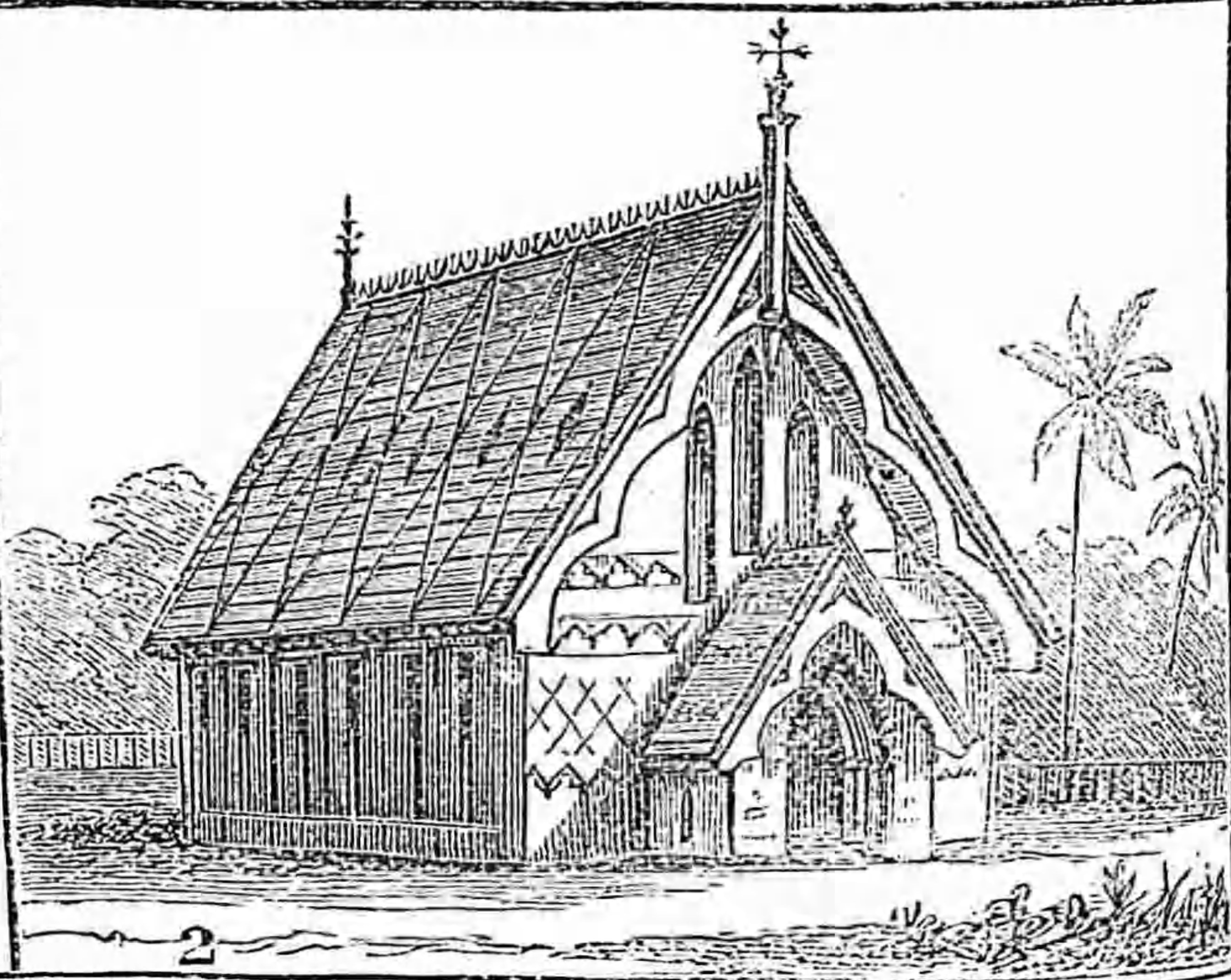
1. That God may guide the responsible rulers of the Society to a right judgment in regard to the future of the Southern Mission.
2. That suitable men and adequate means may be found for carrying out a mission to the Paraguay Indians.
3. That God may put it into the hearts of two faithful men to offer themselves for the vacant posts of duty at San Paulo and Morro Velho.



1



SCALE OF 3 FEET



2

SÃO PAULO CHURCH.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling, Buenos Ayres (Sept. 11).	Burleigh, Mrs. (July 20).
Bishop Nuttall (Sept. 28).	Dean & Sons (Aug. 20).
Adams, Rev. G. (Sept. 7).	Ferguson, Mr. J. (Aug. 11).
Bland, Rev. D. W. (Sept. 29).	Hemmings, Mrs. (Aug. 20).
Bridges, Rev. T., Buenos Ayres (Sept. 11).	Lawrence, Mr. (Aug. 24).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (Aug. 17, 18).	Lewis, Mr. J. (Aug.).
Dominguez, Rev. J. (Sept. 24).	Robertson, Mr. J. S. (Aug. 8).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (Aug. 19).	Robins, Mr. (Aug. 28).
Midgley, Rev. J. (Sept. 29).	Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (Sept. 25).
	Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (Sept. 9).
	Wehrhahn & Co. (Aug. 28).
	Willis, Capt. (Aug. 21).

BUSINESS.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 14th ult.

The next meeting will (p.v.) take place on the 11th inst.

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

The total amount received for the month of September was £425. 0s. 11d.

The next meetings will (p.v.) be held on the 4th and 18th inst.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



WE would draw special attention to the very interesting accounts received this month from Mr. Adams, of Rosario, and Mr. Walker and Mr. Hooper, who are so zealously and faithfully working amongst the seamen at Pernambuco and Rio.

This work is perhaps the most needed and most important of all our ministerial labours in South America, and it is calculated to bring great joy to our hearts to find that Mr. Midgley and Mr. Young, the Chaplains, and Mr. Hooper and Mr. Walker, the Missionaries, are so cordially co-operating to carry out so useful and blessed an undertaking.

The good work going on at Rosario under Mr. Adams reads almost like an account of parish life in old England, and we are in good hope that, with the aid of Mr. Dominguez, who will have in hand the work amongst the Spanish-speaking residents, Mr. Adams will be more free to extend his labours in the direction of outlying districts, to which he has already given much time and attention.

We record with regret the death of the Rev. Robert Hunt, in his 81st year. He was one of Capt. Allen Gardiner's companions at Tierra del Fuégo in the year 1845, and, having returned to this country, joined the C.M.S., and laboured ten years in North-West America.

The Rev. Thos. Bridges has now arrived in England, having been detained in Buenos Ayres, where he had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Stirling, and conferring with him on many important subjects connected with the Southern Mission.

We trust that a suitable chaplain for São Paulo and Santos may soon offer himself in answer to our advertisement that appears on the cover of this month's magazine.

We beg to remind our friends that it will be a great convenience to have all receipts for 1886 paid in early, in view of meeting the liabilities accumulating at the close of the year; and we trust that our collectors and friends may meet with a response to their appeals adequate to the great needs of the Society and of the work before us.

Cranmer Station.

KEPPEL ISLAND.



RS. Burleigh has written us the following pleasing and touching letter:—

“Sullivan House, Keppel Island, July 20, 1886.

“We are having a very mild winter; we are so thankful, for the poor people’s sake. Our boys here seem to enjoy much better health since they have been in the new home, and they are not a little proud of it.

“We are so glad to have little boys here, and we trust that they may turn out to be good men. I have a practice every Friday evening for singing, &c., and they are very good. I have no trouble whatever with them, and in many respects they would set English boys an example; my only regret is that I cannot speak to them wholly in Yaghan.

“We have been terribly short of clothing for the little ones, but we have had to manage. Last Sunday we had such an enjoyable service. In the afternoon the ‘Foam’ came in, and the captain, passengers, and all the crew came to the service. They all sang and responded so heartily, it quite cheered us all, and we trust that the few words that were spoken were not in vain.

“We were so glad to welcome Mr. Grubb last week, and we trust that he may be abundantly blessed in the good work that he has commenced. We all need your earnest prayers at home; we often feel our weakness in dealing and teaching these people. Sometimes we feel discouraged in our work, and then a little bright light seems to shine which helps to cheer us on again.”

S.S. “Allen Gardiner.”



APT. Willis writes:—

*“‘Allen Gardiner,’ Sandy Point,
August 10, 1886.*

“Since my last to you we have been to Peckett Harbour, and cleaned out the boiler, and filled it with fresh water.

“I informed you of my intention to ground the vessel, which I did in Susannah Cove, on the spring tides, and repaired the copper on the false keel, it being torn off from under the main-mast to the stern-post, and two patches further forward.

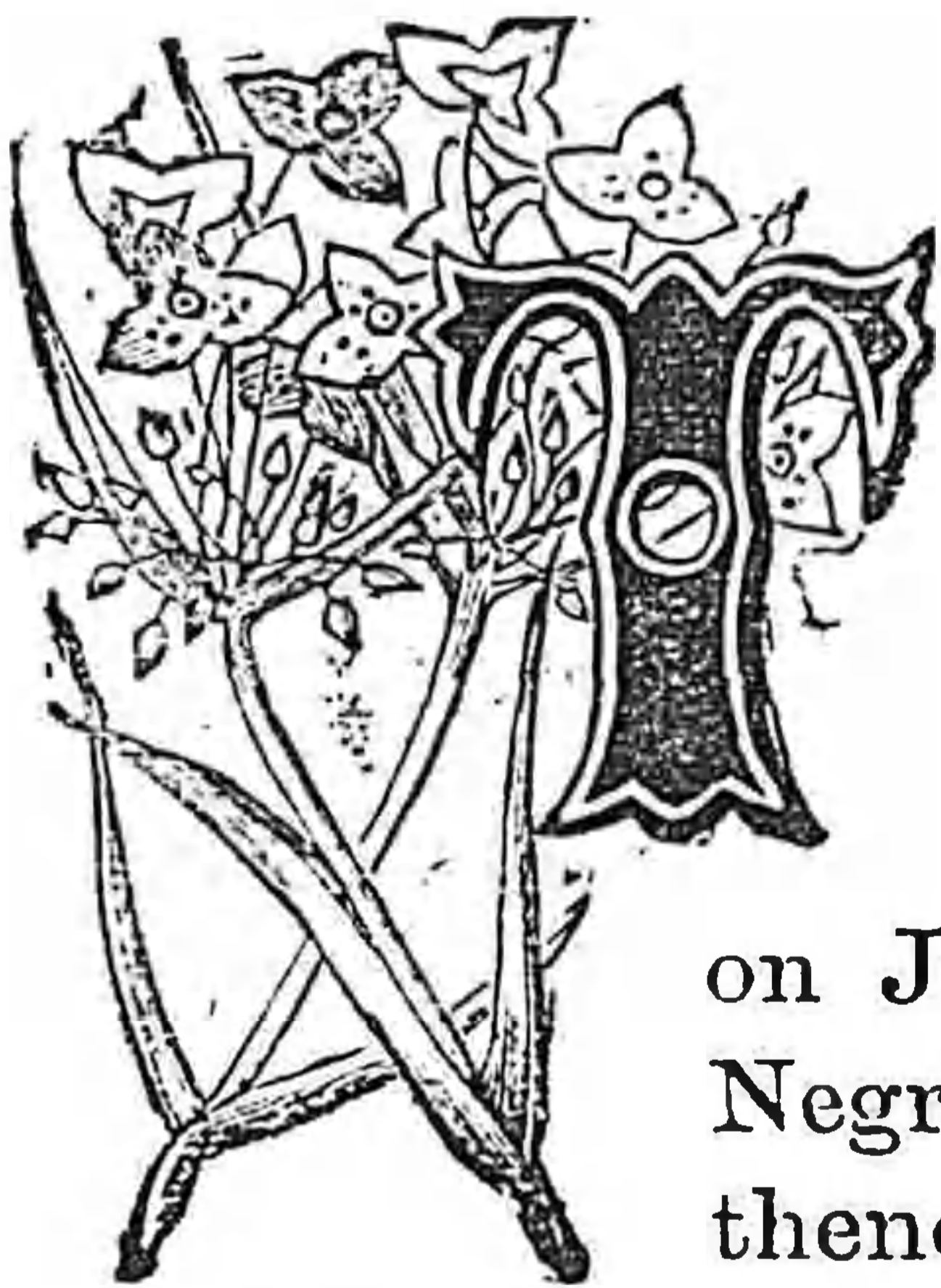
There was not a scratch anywhere on the bottom of the ship, or the main-keel either. I find the copper on the rudder and after-stern post wears away very much by the friction of the water from the propeller when under weigh.

“We returned here and took in our coals, also the wood and felt. Yesterday we took in the provisions for Ooshooia, and now we have a strong southerly wind, so could not go if we wished. We are waiting for the ‘Rejo’; she has been to Gente Grande Bay, and is expected to bring us a girl of the ‘Ona,’ which Mr. Bridges wished me to take to Ooshooia. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are going to have a trip with us to see the beauties of nature in the south. I am sorry that, although letters have come for Mr. Lawrence and others, there are none for me, so that we are all at sea concerning the coming of Mr. Aspinall. Except Mr. Lawrence has the wished-for information, it is more than probable Sandy Point will be the place of his sojourn for some time to come.

“‘Allen Gardiner,’ Sandy Point, August 11, 1886.

“The ‘Ona’ is come, and I purpose leaving to-day at noon, and pray God to continue to preserve us aright, and guide you and the Committee in the all-important matter. If you have told Mr. L. of Mr. Aspinall’s coming, I will be guided accordingly. Kindest regards to yourself, and the Committee,

“J. C. T. WILLIS.”



FRAY BENTOS, &c.

THE Rev. R. Allen writes:—

“F. Bentos, August 5, 1886.

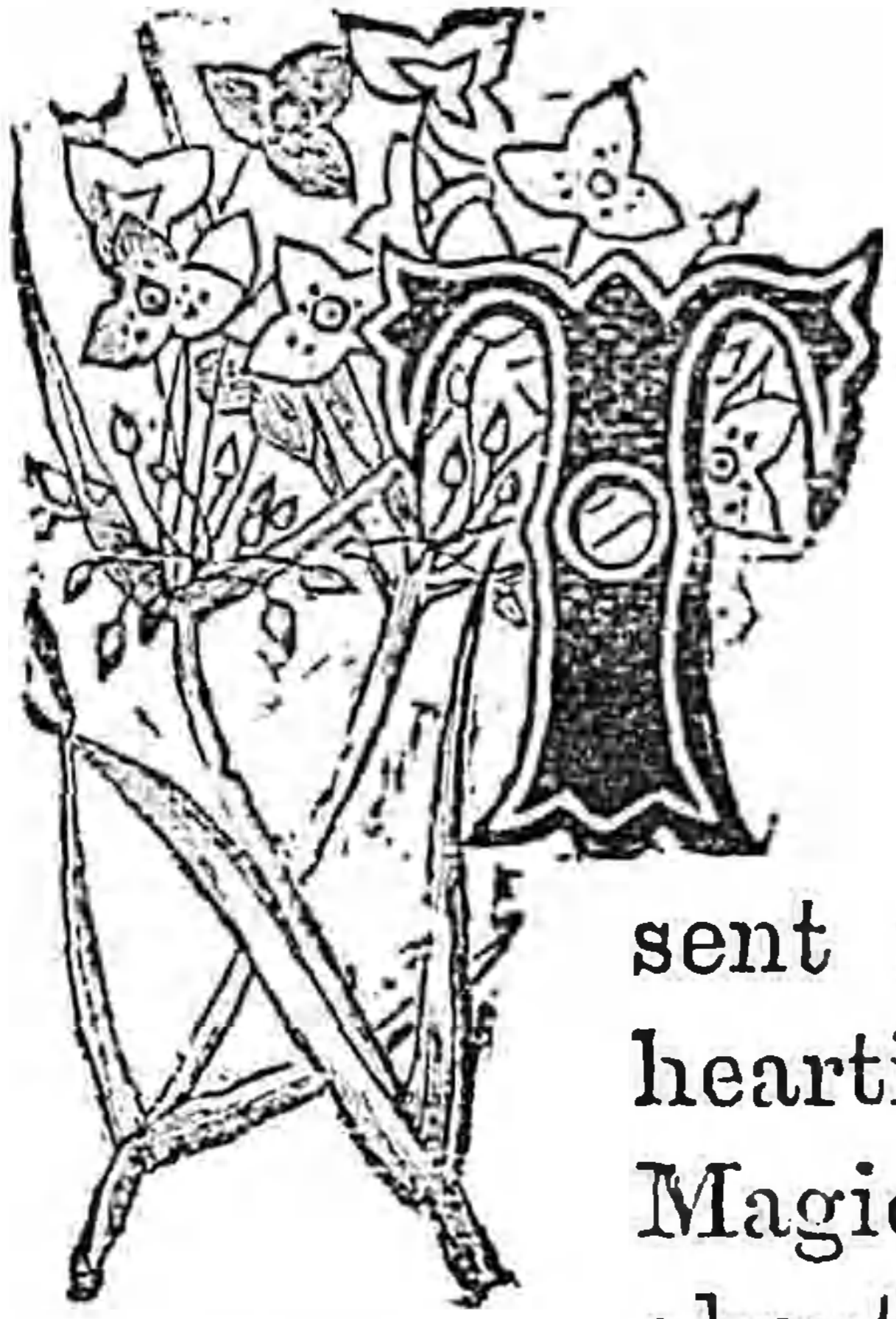
“I am making the most of horse-flesh and the cool season, having only just returned from a 50 league ride from Paysandu, where I held service on July 25, to the various English *estancias* on the Rio Negro; to ‘Torre Alta’ for service on August 1, and thence home.

“It is pleasant to me to note that at Paysandu, out of a congregation of 22, 18 remained for the sacrament.

“In the earlier part of July, also in a twelve days’ ride, I visited most of the *estancias*; first of Rio Negro, and within a radius of 20 leagues from Mercedes, reaching several points untouched before, and baptising seven children (three in one family). I made Mr. Waller’s (Corralito) my headquarters, and held a service there (July 11), which was well attended, as services held at his house invariably are.

“R. ALLEN.”

ROSARIO, &c.



THE Rev. G. A. S. Adams writes:—

“On June 26th the distribution of the Sunday School Prizes took place. About 120 children were present. They all seemed to appreciate the prizes sent out from England, and the winners of them were heartily applauded. After the distribution the School Magic Lantern was exhibited, and the children went home about 7 P.M. highly delighted with their evening’s entertainment.

“Our branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was started about the middle of last month. We have had three meetings, and shall have the fourth in a few days. We number over 30 members. I am confining my energies, as the winter is nearly over, to starting a small reading-room and library in connection with it. Should our efforts prove successful, we can then expand it still further next year.

“You will be glad to hear that Miss Conder has been offered and has accepted the post of mistress of the Girls’ and Infants’ Department of our school, and is to take up her duties about the middle of this month.

“I left this place *en route* for Cordoba, on August 16. Most of the day was spent at Correa, where I was wanted for a sick case; and Cañada de Gomez was reached about 6 A.M. There I took a marriage whilst waiting for the night passenger train, which brought me into Cordoba next morning. The day was spent in visiting some of the English. On Wednesday, the 18th, I had five baptisms, and in the evening a full service, followed by a celebration of the Holy Communion. The congregation numbered 23, 11 of whom were Germans understanding no English, and there were seven Communicants, to two of whom I administered in German. Starting early next morning, I stopped at Laguna Larga, two stations from Cordoba, for a baptism, taking the next train to Villa Maria, where 22 were present at evening service, proceeding thence at midnight to Rosario, which I reached about 8 A.M.

“Mr. Dominguez had reached Rosario the previous night, and preached for me on the following Sunday morning—a most welcome help after the previous busy days.

“On August 25, I started for Santa Fé, so as to hold services there and at Paraná, which is on the opposite shore of the river—a distance of about two hours’ steaming. On the 28th I took four baptisms in Santa Fé; and on the Sunday morning, the usual morning service with Holy Communion. The congregation numbered 68, and we had 18

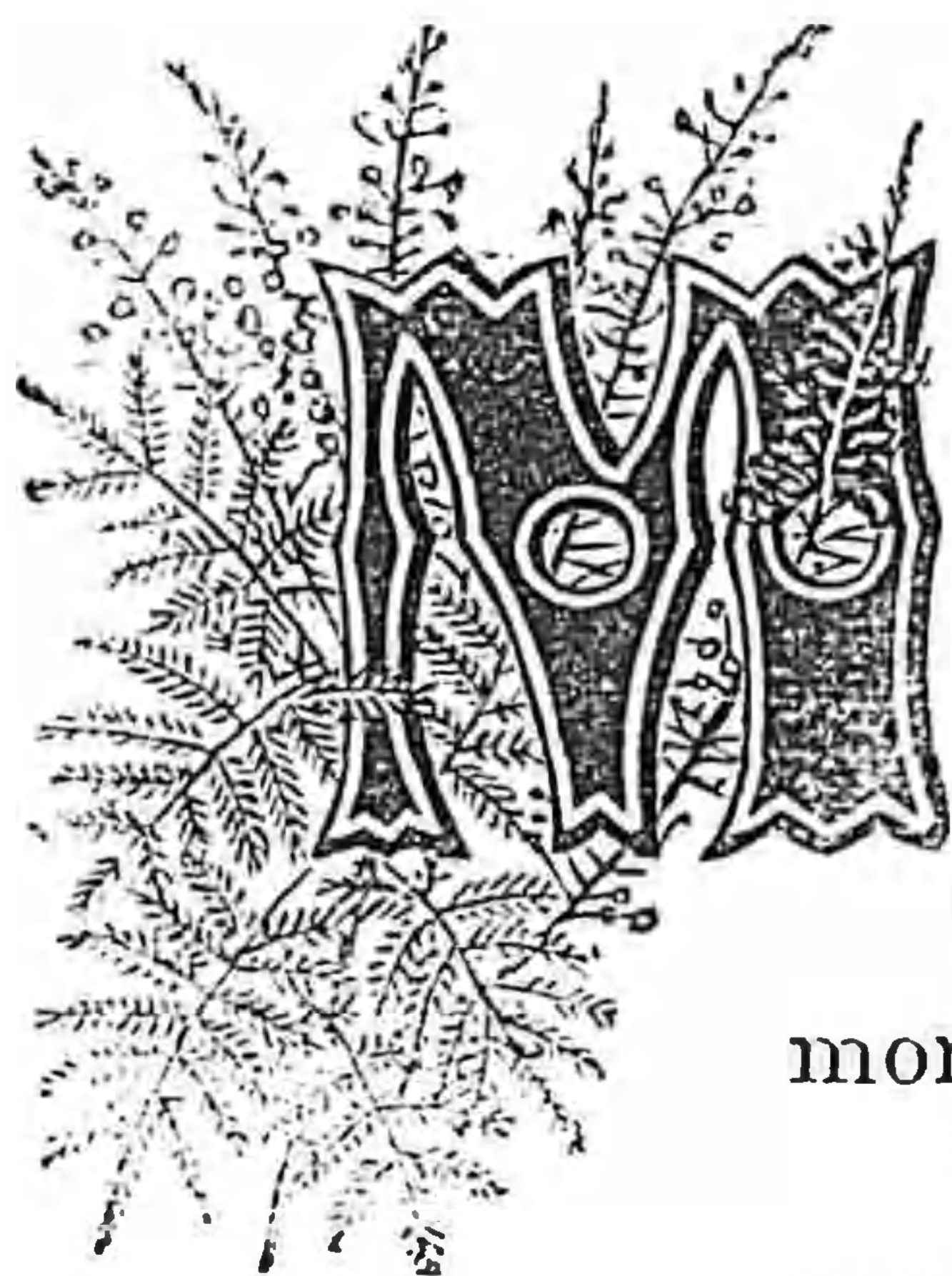
Communicants. The room in which service was held is, as far as possible, fitted up as a church. There is a very nice little reading desk, nicely carved; a lectern, well finished, and thoroughly ecclesiastical in design; a communion rail, made for this the first celebration in Santa Fé; and a nice harmonium. The seats in the room are lent, but funds are being gradually collected for replacing them with similar ones, which shall be the property of the congregation. In this little church service is conducted every Sunday by members of the congregation, and there are usually from 30 to 40 present. There is a keen desire for periodical visits from a clergyman. At present, as may easily be seen from the description given above, there are no funds forthcoming towards the maintenance of the clergyman, but travelling expenses would be paid. A lay missionary, they say frankly, they do not care to have. There are two or three who are decidedly, in point of education, above the usual run of lay missionaries. We have here only another instance of what I have frequently brought before you, and what I mentioned in my Report, that the need of South America is clergy trained to preach God's word and qualified to administer the sacraments. It certainly does seem a marvellous thing that our Church cannot provide for the maintenance of more than one clergyman to look after her members scattered over a tract of some 50,000 square miles, and that no man comes forward to help in work.

“Service was held in Paraná on the evening of August 29, 22 being present. This must be considered a good beginning, for it was the first service held there. There were also two baptisms in English. Returning to Santa Fé, I was glad to rest for two or three days before taking steamer again to Rosario, where all necessary work had, as usual, been done most kindly by Mr. Henriksen.

“I do not think there is anything further of interest to chronicle, so I must close this long letter with the hope that the reading of it may not prove very wearisome.

“G. A. S. ADAMS.”

Our Missions to Seamen.



R. Hooper has given us the following satisfactory reports from Rio:—

“*Seamen's Mission, Rio de Janeiro,*
May 4, 1886.

“The Report of work done by the Mission during the month of April 1886 is as follows:—

“The Hospital was visited regularly during the month, and in some instances the men appeared to profit by the lessons sought to be inculcated by the missionary, and he has

been greatly cheered and encouraged in his labour of love in this direction, and in some cases when men came out of Hospital he was instrumental in getting them a ship, or otherwise assisting them as they stood in need of his assistance.

“In consequence of few men being ashore services were not held regularly ; those, however, that were held were attentively attended to, and were productive of good results, some of the men appearing to realise their duty to God and their neighbour.

“The services on board ship were very encouraging, and I trust will bear fruit in due season.

“The boarding-house keepers are realising the fact that the Mission desires their good, and consequently are very helpful by encouraging their men to visit the Rooms and attend the meetings, whilst the missionary is by them treated with the utmost courtesy.

“The following is a list of vessels on which services were held and papers distributed during the month, viz. :—Allanwilde, Trojan, Vanloo (2), Virginia (3), Servia, Forrest Hall, Crusader, Vandaura, J. W. Parker, Tuskar, Glad Tidings, Arabella, J. D. C., New Lights (2), Echo (2), Stewart Freeman, Chrysolite, Mathilda, Julia Rollins, Rebekka, Dom Pedro II., Mary Louisa, Clacknacuddin, Wave Queen, Gordon, Astrakan, Knight Commander, Amy and Rebecca Crowells.

“This concludes the Report for the month of April 1886.

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

“ ‘Rio Seamen’s Mission’ Branch, July 9, 1886.

“The following is the Report of Work done by the Mission during the month of June 1886 :—

“The Hospital was regularly visited, the English-speaking patients being spoken to and comforted according to my ability, and I find the majority of those who come out, coming to me to get them boarding and lodging in order to be away from temptation.

“The Mission and Reading Rooms were well attended during the month, and, although the services were not held regularly in consequence of the changeful nature of the men’s stay ashore, yet those held were very encouraging, the men apparently entering earnestly into the spirit of them.

“Relief has been given in some instances to men in destitute circumstances ; employment either ashore or afloat being obtained in certain cases.

“During the month I visited the following vessels, viz. :—

“Betsy, Khedive, Curlew, Geraldine, Wenonah, County of Yarmouth, Charley Baker, Wenonah, Mary L. Burrell, Lizzie Burrell, Astrakana, Edmonton, Prince Louis, Golden Fleece (2), Inheritance, Knight Commander, Annie Goudey, Adelaide, Brothers and Sisters, Gordon, Ceylon

(2), Wanderer, Bellona (2), Tantativi, Ned White, Bluebird, Sovereign (2), Columbus, Templar, James A. Borland, Arabella, Codorus, and Woodfield, making a total of 37 visits for the month.

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

“June 5, 1886.

“The following is the Report of work done by the Mission during the month of May 1886 :—

“The Hospital was regularly visited during the month, and some interesting cases noticed. One, a very intelligent man, most respectably connected, had been sent there whilst suffering from delirium tremens, and, upon recovering, having heard of the Missionary’s visits, expressed himself desirous of seeing me and, upon my usual visit one Thursday afternoon, came and spoke to me. I listened to his statement, and got him to promise me that when he came out, he would come and live with me till he could leave Rio for England. I am glad to say he fulfilled his promise, and I trust by the end of June he will be home with his wife and family in Scotland striving to walk in the only path wherein there is safety. I may say that prior to his leaving me, he told me at least twenty times that he felt he had been saved from destruction by going to the hospital at Rio.

“During the month I visited the following vessels, exhorting the men, distributing papers, tracts, &c., viz. :—

“Dom Pedro II. (5), Curlew (4), Rebecca Crowell (3), Tuskar (3), Wandrian (3), Zulu Chief (2), Knight Commander (2), Echo, Virginia, Vandaura, Senator Weber, Adda Bonnar, Gordon, Julia Rollins, Carpincho, Wave Green, Bonita, Sarah, Annie Goudey, Lizzie Burril, Stewart Freeman, Ideal, Welkommen, Herlof Herlofsen, Wenonah, C. S. Bushnell, Grey Eagle, Spotless, Wanderer, and Arabella.

“I do not think there is anything further to report this month.

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

Mr. Walker writes :—

“*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco, July 27, 1886.*

“I herewith present the usual monthly report of work among the seamen of this port. The number of vessels in port continues small, and such as have come have, when convenient, been visited and reading given. Services have been held each Sunday, twice on board ship, and twice in the newly-opened Sailors’ Home. On the Sundays on which the services have been held in the Home there were no vessels available for services afloat. The services afloat were held on board the ‘Pampero,’ Capt. George, and the numbers present at the two services were 17 on the first occasion, and 24 at the second, two ladies being present at the last service. In the Home the first service was small, there being only six present, but on Sunday last I found a number of men knocking around the front and

invited them in. Of these last I cleared seven out of a grog-shop, and took them with me. There were present a captain and his wife, and some engineers of a steamboat company here, altogether a total of 22 at the service. At the close of the service five men signed the temperance pledge and took the blue ribbon. Altogether seven pledges were taken during the month.

“I have regularly visited the hospital and taken reading in, my visits being uninterrupted by the Sisters. The prison has also had its turn in my visitations; but with the exception of the prisoner who has been in since February, there has been only one other. The first has been tried and set at liberty, the second, an incorrigible beach-loafer, will, I believe, be sent away by the Consul on the next homeward steamer.

“The Sailors’ Home is fairly afloat as one of the institutions of Pernambuco in connection with its Mission to Seamen. It is yet young, and has to encounter difficulties and opposition, but will, I believe, be a self-supporting work later on. Its first month will not give a dividend of profit, but will not go very largely into the capital. There have been up to date ten men in the Home as boarders, five of them being a wrecked crew that came in a few days after opening. As the busy season comes on I believe that the Home will do very well. It lacks a library, but has a few papers, and two or three games. The first want might easily be met with by friends here, if they would look through their libraries and weed out a few suitable books. Every little makes a mickle, and one here and there will soon give a decent library. I have already received some good books from Mr. Wright, whom I take this opportunity of thanking. Also to Messrs. Howe, Robson, Fellows, and others who have kindly given newspapers and *Illustrated London News*. With this I close for this month.

“P. J. R. WALKER.”

CHAÑARAL.

R. J. S. Robertson writes:—

“*Chañaral, Chile, August 18, 1886.*”

“Our congregations have been up to the average lately. During the early part of the month the sea has been playing strange vagaries. On Sunday the 1st a heavy surf carried away the wood fence of our corral. The natives fully expected a tidal wave, and many people passed several nights on the hills.

Unfortunately for us, H.B.M. ‘Conquest’ steamed into the bay on Saturday night, and it was late in the afternoon before a landing from the ship could be effected. I had a short visit from Lieutenants Martin and Mure. Had the weather been propitious, we should have welcomed



the chaplain, Mr. Rislow, in our church; but it was almost an impossibility to land at night. The 'Conquest' left at daybreak the following morning.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”

Plea for the Western Hemisphere from the S. A. M. S.

Tune.—“To the west, to the west!”



O the west, to the west! o'er the blue waters roll
The voiceless appeals of each sin-stricken soul;
From Fireland's cold mountains, from sunny Peru,
The call, Christian workers, the call is for *you*.

To the west, to the west! for the harvest is white;
Though few are the labourers and dark is the night,
Yet the first-fruits are gathered; that herald of morning,
The Star of the East, on those dark lands is dawning.

To the west, to the west! God, thy voice is abroad,
It summons Thy servants to work for their Lord;
In the east, in the south, may their labours be blest,
But spare us a remnant to reap in the west.

To the west, to the west! let your prayers and your gold,
Ye Christians at home, o'er the waters be rolled,
For the labourers who toil by those far distant seas,
While we live in plenty, in safety, at ease.

To the west, to the west! from the mansions on high
There are souls of the blest who re-echo the cry;
The souls of that martyred, that glorified band,
Who poured forth their lives on her desolate strand.

To the west, to the west! saith the Spirit whose breath
Made radiant with glory their cold bed of death,
And told of a day when the children of night
Who wandered in darkness would come to the light.

E. WHATELY (ARCHDEACON).

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, St. Albans, who has been for many years a respected member of our Committee.

“The Work of the Holy Spirit in connection with the Ministry.”



THE following is the continuation and conclusion of a Paper on “The Work of the Holy Spirit in connection with the Ministry,” which was read by Canon Hoare, and we believe will be perused with both pleasure and profit by our missionaries and chaplains abroad, and by our readers at home:—

“Thus far the work described has been altogether within the individual. But we must now consider the second division of the subject—viz., the work of the Holy Spirit with, or accompanying, the Ministry.

“This is clearly taught us in such a passage as Mark xvi. 20—‘And they went forth preaching everywhere, and the Lord working with them,’ not in, or even by, but with (*σύν*); or by the account of the first Church Missionary meeting ever held—viz., that at Antioch (Acts xiv. 27), at which ‘they rehearsed,’ not all that they had done, ‘but all that God had done.’ Nor was it all that God had done by them, but all that ‘God had done with them’ (not *διά* but *μετά*), ‘and how he had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles.’ The idea, evidently, is that there were two living persons acting together—the one material, the other spiritual; the one visible, the other invisible; the one being the man preaching the Word, the other God the Holy Ghost, working with the man, and confirming the Word with signs following. It teaches us to look for that which I may term the companionship or co-operation of the Spirit. What then is the effect of such companionship or co-operation?

“1. He produces a holy solemnity throughout the Church. Do we not sometimes know what it is to have a solemn sense of the presence of God in the midst of us? When Solomon’s temple was consecrated ‘the glory of Jehovah filled the house of God,’ and I verily believe that there is something of the same kind very often experienced amongst ourselves. It is something that cannot be produced by natural means, such as music, or even good reading, for it is supernatural, being the direct result of the Holy Spirit working with His people. It is experienced, though it cannot be defined; it is felt, though not understood; it is an undoubted reality, though not produced by any human instrumentality. It was well described by three infidels who were sent over by an infidel club at Leeds to hear the old Henry Venn preaching at Huddersfield, who went back and reported to their infidel friends, ‘Truly God is in that place, though we know him not.’ When this is mercifully bestowed by the Spirit, we shall feel no necessity for all the artificial stimulants which it is the

fashion to introduce in order to bring about what people call 'a lively service.' What we really want is not so much a lively service as a living one, and this life can only be found in the companionship and co-operation of 'the Spirit that quickeneth,' that Spirit described in our creed as 'the Lord and Giver of Life.'

"2. He applies the Gospel to the heart. It is the great office of the Holy Spirit to apply to the soul the perfected work of the Lord Jesus Christ, and this work of application is essential to the in-gathering of souls. The remedy may be perfect, but until it is applied it is powerless. Here lies the great difficulty with multitudes. They are persuaded of the Gospel, but they cannot apply it to themselves. This personal application is the work of the Holy Ghost. Peter himself was filled with the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, but there was no real work of conversion at Cæsarea till 'the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word' (Acts x. 44). Just so it is now. We may be mercifully helped by the Holy Spirit dwelling within, but that is not enough. He may be in us, and we may thank God for it; but we want more. We want His power with us. We want Him to act with us on those around us in His own heart-searching and heart-softening omnipotence. We want Him as our companion to take of the things of Jesus and show them unto the people. Thus the preacher and the Spirit may be acting together on an individual at the same moment; the preacher preaching to the outward ear, while the Holy Spirit opens the heart and moves the soul to receive the word. This explains the strange want of proportion which may sometimes be observed between the human force of the preaching and the abiding results on the souls of men. Sometimes the strong and powerful appear to produce but slight results, while the weak, and those of whom the world thinks little, have the joy of seeing many truly brought in living faith to the Cross of Christ. Converting power is by no means in proportion to eloquence or argumentative ability. Is not the explanation this—that the real work is done not by the preacher, but by the Holy Spirit working with the preacher, and He humbles those who think they are strong, while He helps those who know they are weak? If we bear in mind the work with us as distinct from that in us, we may see clearly that His Divine Gifts of life need not be bound down to any proportion with our human agency in the exhibition of His truth.

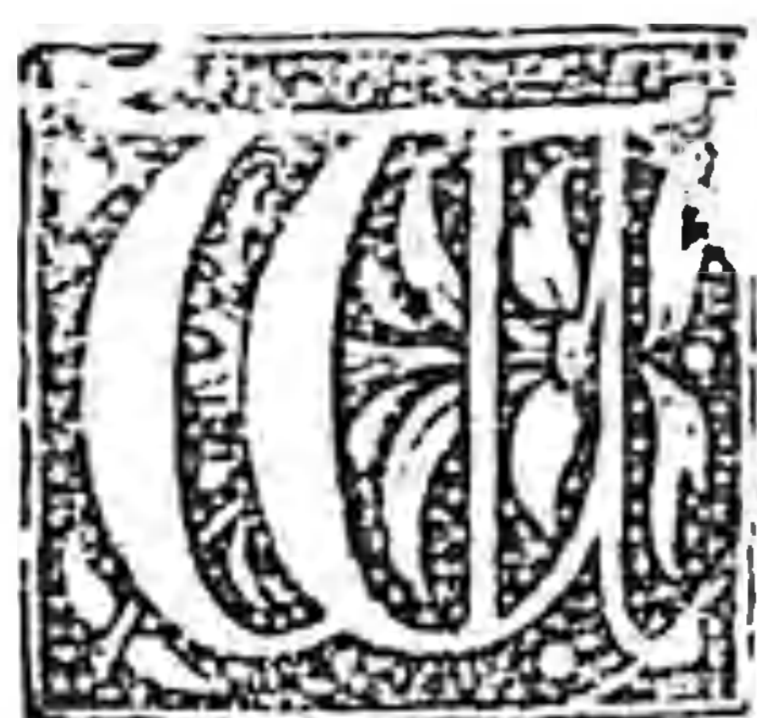
"3. He works with us in following up His work. There are few things more important, or more difficult, than the following up of the work of God. In the first place it is very difficult to find out in whom the work is carried on. A personal conversation either in the home, the vicarage, or an after meeting has been often found of incalculable value in many cases, and I cannot say how many I have known myself most substantially helped for life by such sacred opportunities for prayer and individual instruction. But how many are there whose heart God has touched who do not accept such counsel even if it is offered them, which in

many cases it is not, and who go home alone to fight their battle without human help? It is true that they might come to their clergyman if they would, but they do not do so. They are shy, and they shrink from any communication with man. The deeper their conviction of sin, the less they are disposed to expose it to their fellow men. In such cases all we can do is to trust them to Him who, working with us, has made the wound. He has smitten, and He can heal. He has opened their eyes to see their sin, and He can now open their eyes to trust their Saviour. So we must trust Him. He, working with us, can carry on His work, though we, working with Him, know nothing, even of its existence.

“But even if we do know, how helpless are we in their preservation; how powerless are we, even when they are under our care, to preserve them from the dangers all around them, and, even if we were powerful, how quickly do they pass out of our hand! Present 100 candidates for confirmation, and after six months endeavour to re-assemble them. Such a gathering would be impossible. Many are sure to be gone, some to one place, some to another, some to other parishes, and some far away to India, Canada, America, and Australia. It is quite impossible for us to follow them up. They are far beyond our reach. And if they were dependent on us, or even if the Holy Spirit worked only by us, they must perish; but He works with us and independently of us; so that wherever they go, He can go with them; wherever they are, there also is He: and whoever dies, He never dies; though we fail, He never fails; and though we are limited by the littleness of our sphere, and the short limit of our lives, He reaches on to the end omnipresent and omnipotent, so that He can keep each one of those for whom we pray by His own indwelling power, till their race being run, and all temptations over, they are presented safe and spotless at the right hand of their glorified Lord.”

“They dwelt with the King for His work.”

I Chronicles iv. 23.



WITH the King, for His work,
Lo! we dwell.
What to do, where to go,
He doth tell.

With the King, for His work,
Day by day;
So we learn of our King
What to say.

All the care, all the fear,
On Him laid,
Thus we pass on our way
Undismayed.

When earth's clouds and its mists
 Blind our sight,
 Then we look unto Him
 And have light.
 If the work for our King
 Presseth sore,
 We but lean on His strength
 Yet the more.
 If the way seemeth long
 And we faint,
 Still He keepeth the feet
 Of each saint.
 Oft we speak with our King
 Even here,
 And He biddeth us be
 Of good cheer.
 Saying, soon, yea full soon,
 He will come,
 And take us, His belov'd,
 To His Home.
 That fair Home in the land
 Of delight,
 Where His servants shall serve
 Day and night.

* * *

So while here we work on
 By His grace,
 Then, in fulness of joy,
 "See His face."

October 1886.

K. J. G.

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.



THE Hon. Secretary writes, "We thank God for a happy and successful 'Sale of Work.' £125 the result of the two days' sale, October 6 and 7, and £5 from purchases since, making £130. We hope before long to dispose of some of the remaining work in aid of the Bishop's Endowment Fund, so as to send in at least £10. We take this opportunity to thank all our friends who supplied us with work. In some instances we have not been able to do so directly, no address accompanying the parcels. We have a variety of work that we shall be glad to dispose of between this and Christmas, and an assortment of children's clothing; also warm, cheap clothing for distribution to poor children (the demand for cheap clothing for adults exceeded our supply!). If friends will send us com-

missions, they will enable us to yet further aid the funds of the Society in this *its special time of need*. The sale was opened each day with prayer and closed with praise, and short addresses were given by Rev. R. J. Simpson and Rev. H. S. Acworth.

The Quarterly Prayer Meeting was held at 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, on Saturday, October 16, at 3.30 p.m., Archdeacon Whateley presiding. It was well attended. Subjects for prayer were as follows:—

“SUBJECTS OF PRAYER, No. 1.

“Prayer is made for the power of the Holy Spirit on all employed in the Mission, abroad and at home. And, especially, that the Committee may be guided by the Holy Spirit in all their decisions. And that God-chosen men may offer themselves for the work in all its branches.

“That the power of the Holy Spirit may rest upon Mr. Aspinall, who goes out to succeed Mr. Bridges at Ooshooia; that he may be filled with wisdom; that he may have a right judgment in all things, and in all things walk worthy of Him who has called him to His service; that the divine shield may be over him, preserving him in all dangers; that the divine presence may be with him, comforting him in all trials; and the divine blessing may be bestowed on his labours.”

“SUBJECTS OF PRAYERS, No. 2.

“Prayer is especially made for the grace of the Holy Spirit upon Rev. T. Bridges, who is now expected in England for conference with the Committee; and that he may be rightly guided in his proposed work among the Ona people, and the employment of the natives in agriculture.

“Prayer is also desired that the hearts of the rich may, of the Lord, be inclined to give liberally out of their abundance, and the poor out of their poverty, so that the work may no longer be straitened for lack of means.

“Praise is lastly presented for the Lord’s gracious answers to prayer in the past, and for many and cheering tokens of His presence and blessing.”

The Drop of Blood.

“GOD HAS GIVEN TO US ETERNAL LIFE, AND THAT LIFE IS IN HIS SON.”

HIS BLOOD “CLEANSETH FROM ALL SIN.”



How beautiful, in how affecting a manner is this doctrine exemplified in the case of a poor dying native of the islands of the South Seas! The man has been once a stern and blood-thirsty savage. He had become, by the mercy and grace of God, a gentle, humble follower of our Lord; an anxious inquirer into “the truth as it is in Jesus.” He was blind, for he had received a blow in battle before his

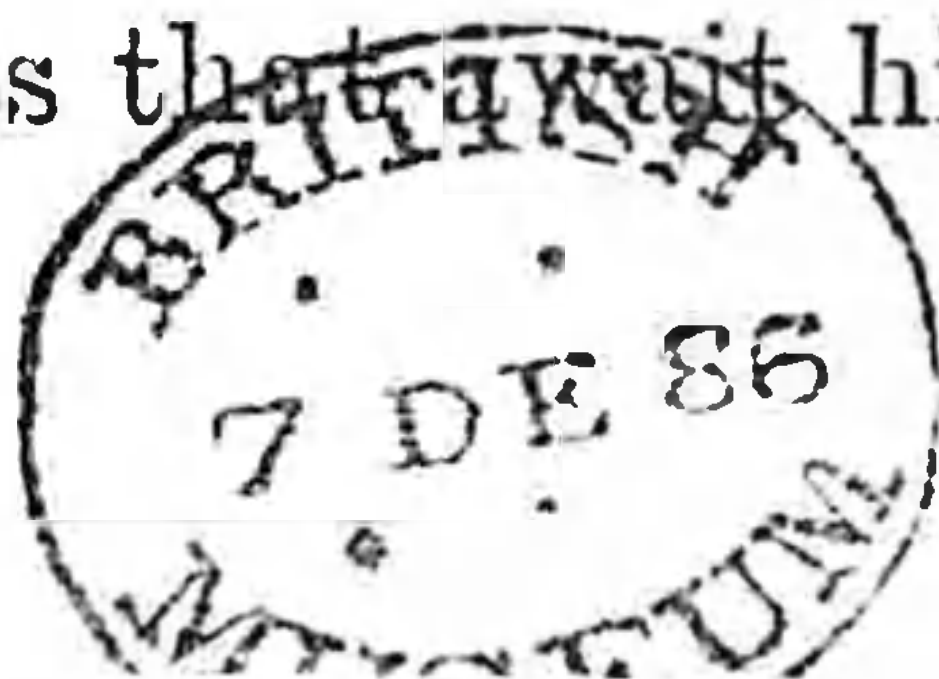
conversion, which had deprived him of his sight; but the old blind

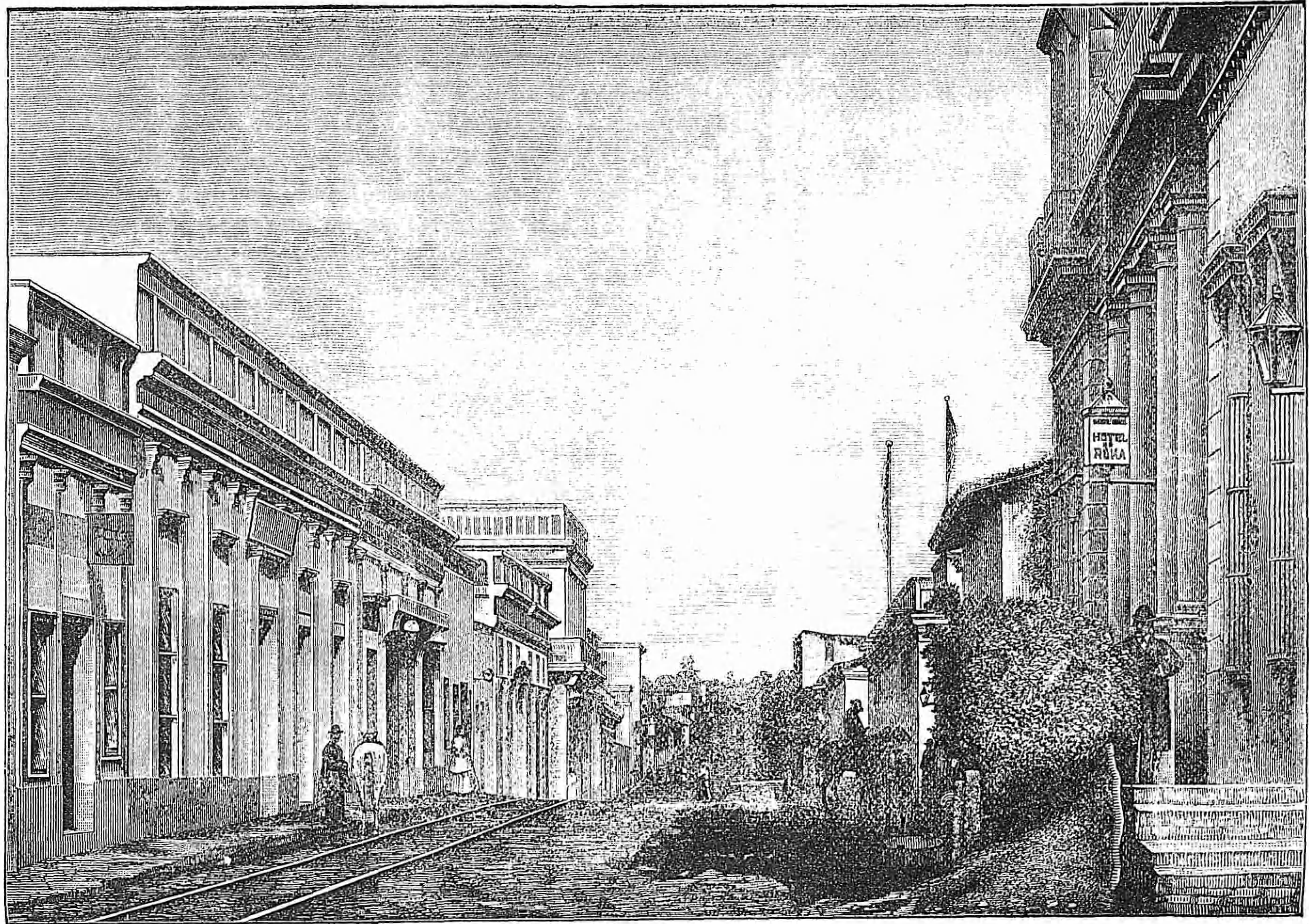
warrior was so earnest, so eager a hearer of the word, and treasured up so carefully the truths which he had received into his heart, that he became well acquainted with them, and walked in godly consistency for some years. But death came to call away the poor old man. "I am not lonely," he said to the minister who visited him in his lonely hut, "for I have frequent visits from God. God and I were talking when you came in."—"Well," he said, "and what were you talking about?"—"I was praying to depart and be with Christ, which is far better," was his reply. "Having intimated," says the Missionary, "that I feared his sickness would terminate in death, I wished him to tell me what he thought of himself in the sight of God, and what was the foundation of his hope—" "Oh," he replied, "I have been in great trouble this morning, but I am happy now. I saw an immense mountain, with precipitous sides, up which I tried to climb, but when I had reached a considerable height, I lost my hold and fell to the bottom. Exhausted with perplexity and fatigue, I went to a distance and sat down to weep; and while weeping, I saw a drop of blood fall upon that mountain, and in a moment it was dissolved."—Wishing to obtain his own ideas of what had been presented to his imagination, I said, "This was certainly a strange sight; what meaning do you put upon it?"—After expressing his surprise that I should be at a loss for the interpretation, he exclaimed, "That mountain was my sins, and the drop which fell upon it was *one drop of the precious blood of Jesus*, by which the mountain of my guilt must be melted away."—"I expressed my satisfaction," said the Missionary, "at finding he had such an idea of the magnitude of his guilt, and such exalted views of the efficacy of the Saviour's blood; and that though the eyes of his body were blind, he could with 'the eye of his heart' see such a glorious sight. I was with him when he breathed his last. During this interview he quoted many precious passages of Scripture; and having exclaimed with energy, "O death, where is thy sting?" his voice faltered; his eyes became fixed; his hands dropped; and his spirit departed to be with that Saviour, one drop of whose blood had melted away the mountain of his guilt.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 8th inst.:

1. That God may guide the responsible rulers of the Society to a right judgment in regard to the future of the Southern Mission.
2. That suitable men and adequate means may be found for carrying out a mission to the Paraguay Indians.
3. That God may put it into the hearts of two faithful men to offer themselves for the vacant posts of duty at San Paulo and Morro Velho.
4. That God's gracious protection and blessing may accompany Mr. Aspinall on his voyage to Ooshooia, and may abide with in the performance of the arduous duties that await him there.





CALLE LAS PALMAS ■ ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1886.

LETTERS.

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

Bishop Stirling (*Oct. 11, 14*).
Adams, Rev. G. (*Sept. 29, Oct. 7, 20*).

Bland, Rev. D. W. (*Oct. 27*).

Brandon, Rev. L. (*Sept. 29*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*July 26, Aug. 16, Sept. 4*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Sept. 17, Oct. 1*).

Ferguson, Mr. J. (*Sept. 29*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Sept. 4*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Oct. 8*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Sept. 4, 18*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Oct. 28*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Aug. 31*).

Walker, Mr. P. (*Oct. 27*).

Willis, Capt. (*Sept. 27*).

BUSINESS.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee was held on the 11th ult.

The next meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 16th inst.

The Southern Mission Sub-Committee held meetings on the 10th and 25th ult.

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

The total amount received for the month of October was £588. 1s. 7d.

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



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



OUR readers are probably aware that the Rev. Thomas Bridges has resigned his position in this Society. Some time ago he intimated his intention to take this step, and no representation on behalf of the Committee has induced him to withdraw from it. He has become a naturalised subject of the Argentine Republic, and obtained an extensive grant of land from that Government, and proposes to settle on it with his family, and to make it a large industrial farm, on which Indian labour will principally be employed. The land is thirty miles east of Ooshooia, and he has named it Downeast.

Justly feeling that this enterprise is incompatible with purely Missionary work, Mr. Bridges has tendered his resignation, and the Committee have felt no hesitation in accepting it, although they do so with much regret, remembering the essential services which he has rendered to the Missionary cause in the past. He proposes to carry on Christian work among the Ona tribe, and among those, whether Yahgans or Onas, who may be in his employ at Downeast, by means of religious services, schools, Bible classes, and the like—and in this the Committee heartily wish him God speed. He has also offered to the Society his honorary services, should they be required, and these have been thankfully accepted, subject to the sanction of the Bishop.

The future management of the Southern Mission is under the careful consideration of the Committee. They have the benefit of the advice contained in the letters of the Bishop, and of personal communication with Mr. Bridges; and they fully believe that, in these most important deliberations, they will be guided by the leading of the Holy Spirit to do just what is most for the glory of our divine Master, and for the good of the Indian people for whom they are planning and labouring.

Mr. Bridges' long service in this Mission has well merited the praise uniformly awarded him. Most encouraging has been the advance from heathenism to Christian civilisation of the natives of Fireland. Very many of those carried off by the late epidemic of measles left happy testimony that they were gathered to the Lord. Not only have the Yahgans a complete dictionary of their hitherto unwritten language, but, by the translation of St. Luke's Gospel, and more recently that of St. John and the Acts of the Apostles, they are enabled to read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God.

Mr. E. C. Aspinall will (D.V.) sail with Mr. Bridges the end of this month, accompanying him to Ooshooia, where he will, with Mr. Lawrence, carry on Mr. Bridges' work among the Yahgans, awaiting the Bishop's visit, who will re-arrange the Mission staff for Ooshooia and Keppel. Mr. E. C. Aspinall has been employed of late in advocating the Society's cause at drawing-room meetings and school-room lectures, accompanying Mr. Bridges on several occasions in his kind and valuable advocacy of the Mission.

We ask for Mr. E. C. Aspinall the prayerful sympathy of the friends and supporters of our Society.

We have pleasure in announcing that the Committee have arranged that the Northern and Midland Districts shall be united under one organisation, and be worked by the Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A., Rector of Tollerton, with the assistance of the Rev. J. L. Winn and Mr. Thomas Farmer; and the Committee think that the Rev. H. S. Acworth, M.A., our Secretary for the Provinces, may find this plan not only more convenient, but much more profitable for the Society.

The Fuegian Mission.

R. J. LAWRENCE writes:—

“ Ooshooia, *Tierra del Fuégo*,
September 4, 1886.

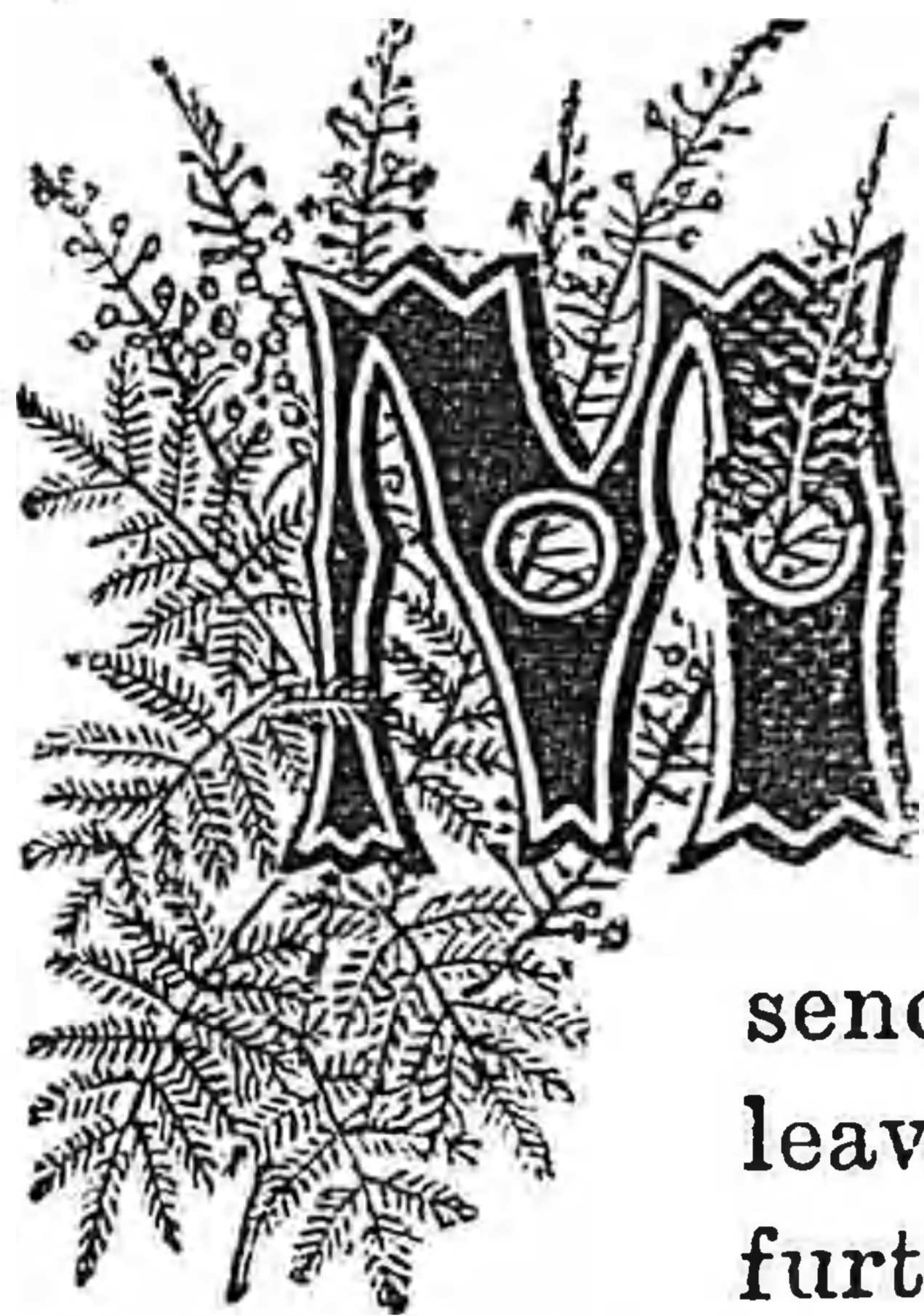
“ As I was unexpectedly obliged to close my last letter rather than miss the opportunity of sending it by the ‘Comodoro Py,’ which was then leaving Ooshooia for Sandy Point, I now forward you further information respecting the work at this place.

The ‘Allen Gardiner’ will leave in a short time for the Falklands. I intend sending four strong and apparently healthy boys to Keppel Island.

“ Some time ago Governor Paz expressed his wish that natives should not be sent away without his knowledge. Accordingly I have made known to him my intention, to which he willingly gave his consent and approval.

“ We have also received into the Orphanage Home three girls who are parentless. Mrs. Hemmings is very glad of the additional number.

“ Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have enjoyed their visit to Ooshooia, though the weather has been more severe than in midwinter. As I was very anxious to visit the natives on the south side of the Channel, I took the opportunity of going with Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and my family in the ‘Allen Gardiner.’ We left Ooshooia early on Monday and anchored in Woollya the same afternoon; went ashore to visit the place, which is of so much interest to all connected with the ‘Southern Mission.’ After admiring the beautiful scenery, and thinking much of the past history of that isolated yet hallowed spot, we steamed away into Lywya. George Oococoo and his family were in better health than when we saw them a few weeks ago. He hopes to work well at his garden during the coming spring. After spending a short time ashore, we passed on and dropped anchor at Acamatoon. Ushigyanjiz and others were ready to welcome us, and expressed their pleasure at our arrival. After fully inspecting their houses and gardens, spent some time in giving them needful directions and advice, returned to the ‘Allen Gardiner’ and proceeded to Waif. J. Furniss, J. Longman, and others met us on the beach. Their log houses are very large and substantially built; the interior was as comfortable as they could possibly make it with limited means. Their wives and children were as healthy, clean, and orderly as any we have seen. At each place all went ashore and assembled with the natives in one of their houses, where I conducted service in Yahgan; Europeans and natives took part in the singing, and one of the latter offered prayer. We returned to Ooshooia feeling it had given us all much pleasure and satisfaction, knowing our visit had been appreciated, and would no doubt have its desired result.



“Since Mr. Bridges left Ooshooia for England I have had no occasion for any unusual anxiety with regard to the work in general among the natives. H. Burleigh, Robert, Edmund, and others continue to give me satisfaction. The services of such are helpful, and I may say from experience that they are capable of giving me valuable assistance in occupying a responsible position; filling the capacity of foremen when employed with other natives about the necessary work of the station. The first mentioned has for a long time had the entire charge of the cattle, and has with satisfaction discharged his duties. Robert has always been one of the most industrious. His garden produce last year was superior to any other at Ooshooia. He has frequently manifested more ambition than the natives in general, and at one time I was afraid it would carry him too far. Though he has lately fallen in the hour of temptation, and consequently suffered according to the law of the authorities in this country, I believe it has taught him an important lesson, which I hope will be the means of fortifying him in the future against similar temptation. His conduct is much improved, and I have increased comfort and satisfaction in him. Of Edmund I cannot speak too highly; he has some ability for using the carpenter’s tools, he is often repairing and sometimes making, and with a little supervision endeavours to give satisfaction. These and others can read and write, and many who attend our daily services are always willing to take part in Divine worship by offering prayer when requested. With such natives around us, though comparatively few, we have reason to be thankful for the past, and continue to hope for success in the future.

“On the 9th of August, Kate, George Oococoo’s daughter, died at the Sub-Prefecture. Señor Figue, the official in charge, invited the natives to attend the funeral. About 10 A.M. the following day we landed on the opposite side of the bay and went to the Prefecture. After necessary preparations were made the body was conveyed to its last resting-place. Some of the officers and men accompanied the procession. Arriving at the grave I read the Burial Service, after which I gave a short address in Yahgan to the natives assembled. Altogether the scene was a solemn yet interesting one. Argentine Officers, English and Spanish subordinates, and Christian Fuégians met to perform the last rite of the Christian Church over the remains of one who had been cradled and nurtured in the ‘Southern Mission.’

“During the ‘Allen Gardiner’s’ stay at Ooshooia this time, Mr. Robins, the Chief Engineer, has been occupied doing necessary work at the station. He has made some alterations in the Orphanage. One of our boats has been well repaired by the crew of the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ and many other things done ashore by them for which we were thankful. The Argentine Government has also repaired our largest boat.

“Trusting that all things will work together for God’s glory,

“JOHN LAWRENCE.”

“ *Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, September 18, 1886.* ”

“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ left Ooshooia last week for Keppel Island, and during her absence in the Falklands I shall avail myself of every opportunity we may have of forwarding letters to England. I think the Argentine steamer now lying here will probably leave for Sandy Point before our own vessel returns.

“ The winter is now passed and the days are lengthening. We are a little brighter and happier in the prospect of a better season before us ; though we know not when to expect fine weather as it is such a rare thing in this country. Some days last summer the snow was deeper than in midwinter.

“ The past few months has been a time of trial to our native people. Though all of them have suffered more or less from the inclemency of the weather most of them are now enjoying better health. Fred Beadle and two or three others are still in a weak state, their recovery seems very doubtful ; but it is gratifying to know they are comforted in their afflictions, hoping for the fulfilment of those Gracious Promises of Everlasting Life which God has given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ. Some of those to whom we have had the privilege of speaking have been called away after a long illness borne with patience and resignation. Two in particular, the loss of whom we feel very much. Annie Lywya, a daughter of Hester, one of the Button family ; and Lottie, who was one of the oldest inmates of the Orphanage. They were both very intelligent, and showed their appreciation of the blessings of the Gospel. The latter, even during the latest part of her illness, did all she could to assist Mrs. Hemmings in giving directions to the younger girls about the general work of the ‘ Home.’ ”

“ Some of the natives who had formerly thought of a permanent residence at Ooshooia, lately seem more disposed to branch out and re-occupy some of the various little places where many of them were born. We wish to encourage them rather than otherwise, because Ooshooia has never been considered a suitable place for many of the natives to settle, not only on account of the scarcity of food, but the long distance to fetch wood for fuel and other purposes. The latter, though plentiful, is difficult to bring across the water. This is the great disadvantage to us all at Ooshooia. For these and other reasons, some of the natives, specially those lately returned from Keppel, who have now to commence work for themselves, think it will be better to occupy land for their future residence within reasonable distance from Ooshooia, from whence they can reach us by canoe as often as they wish, weather permitting ; to be visited by us as frequently as possible that they may still have the benefit of further instruction. Our late visit to the natives on the opposite side of the Channel was so much appreciated by them, and gratifying to us, that I promised them another visit when the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ returns from the Falklands. During my absence at that time daily prayers were conducted

by one of our Christian natives, who also carried on other necessary work. Finding he had satisfactorily performed his duties to the best of his ability I should have no hesitation in assigning to him or others in whom I have equal confidence similar duties on any future occasion.

“J. LAWRENCE.”

Captain Willis writes :—

“S.S. ‘*Allen Gardiner*,’

“*Falkland Islands, September 27, 1886.*”

“I write to acquaint you of our whereabouts. You will hear from Mr. Laurence of our visiting the natives on Navarine, and at Woolyia. Also of our visit to the Prefecture, when we saw the natives who have been married to the men from Buenos Ayres. We left Ooshooia on the 9th ult., and called at Downeast, leaving provisions for J. Cooshie, &c. You will be sorry to hear his wife Eleanor died some 2 months ago. We visited Banner Cove and saw there 2 men Landupin and Obetend. We left on the 13th; anchored in Good Success Bay until the tide changed in our favour. We cleared the Straits before midnight, and at noon of the 14th stopped the engine as it was a gale from W.S.W. We ran with whole jib and foresail, whilst the mainsail was double-reefed. At 5 A.M we sighted Beaver, and at 9 began to steam, as we were past North Island. We called at Shallow Bay to report or enter at the Custom House, and anchored at Keppel at 6 P.M. of the 15th. I am pleased to again report the ‘Allen Gardiner’ is a beautiful sailer, and would make a splendid 3 mast schooner by adding a mast between those already fitted. She would be easily handled, the sails being much smaller than if she had 2 masts only. We arrived here with Mrs. Bartlett and a load of her furniture on the 25th, and go out soon with the grass seed, and I presume Mr. Bartlett will come in with me next month after the lamb marking is over. This is his intention, so I think I ought to remain and do Keppel work, as he leaves so soon. Except I receive contrary orders I shall cross to Tierra del Fuégo as soon as possible in November.”

CRANMER STATION, KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

“It is a matter of deep thankfulness to me that the health of the natives keeps good, with some exceptions. Poor Joe (the lad who went to England) I fear is going fast, and may not live to see the spring. He keeps cheerful, suffers very little, but you would not recognise now Joe as he was, so full of spirits and fun. It is very sad to see one after another droop and die, and such a blow to one’s hopes. * * *

“The work at the Station goes on well, in the varied employments of preparing ground, cutting tussac, shepherding, and fencing, etc. The

weather being very severe has hindered much, and the intense cold pierces one. At this moment (although I have a good fire) it is with great difficulty that I hold my pen, and the wind whistling round the house, seems to threaten to carry everything before it."

Mr. Whaits writes:—


"I am thankful to report all is going on well and cheerfully here. Mr. Bartlett has done all he can to make me acquainted with everything, and has helped me in every possible way.

"The preparation of the land for grass seed shall be carried out as far as the limited available help will admit.

"I am making a few of the best lads responsible for certain parts of the work, one as shepherd, another as captain of the boats, another in charge of cows, another in charge of garden work. In this way I hope to make them take a greater interest in the work."

Church of England Temperance Society.

ROSARIO.

"HATEVER opinions may exist in society on the subject of Temperance, and it is sad to say they are various and widely different, there can be no question concerning the indebtedness of our English-speaking community to the Temperance and Total Abstinence organisations that exist in Rosario for the many pleasant evenings they afford them, and for the enjoyable breaks they cause in the weary round of duties to which all of us are more or less bound.

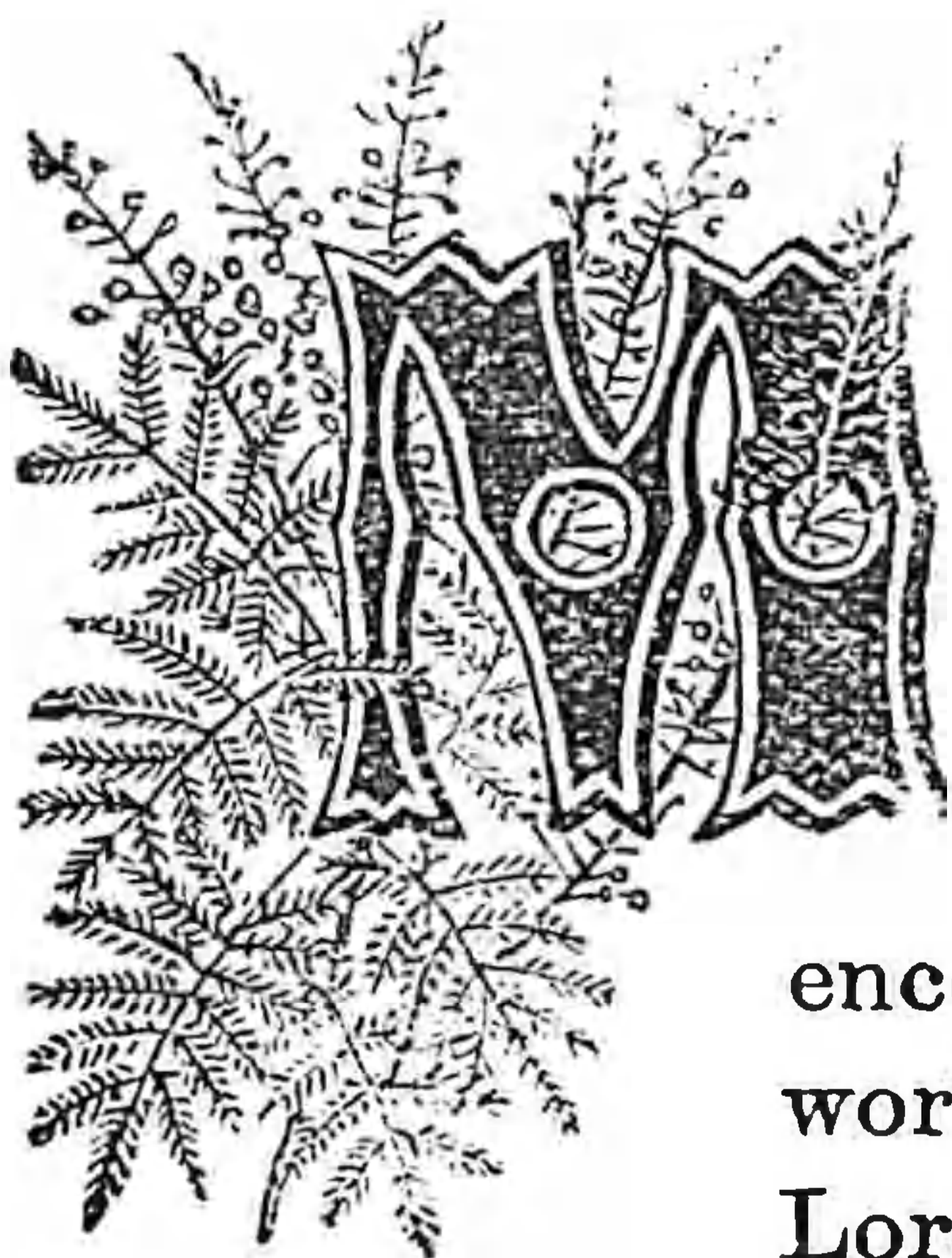
"We had the pleasure on Saturday evening of being present at the first of a series of entertainments given in the English Schoolroom by the Church of England Temperance Society that owes its existence to the Rev. Mr. Adams, and which, we are pleased to learn, has already enrolled a large number of members. The following programme for the evening was compiled by Mr. Williams, the esteemed Head Master of the school. After a few appropriate opening remarks by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mrs. Adams played a selection on the pianoforte, which was deservedly applauded. Mr. Bernard then recited his favourite 'The Midshipmite,' than which we have hardly ever heard a more touching incident. This is one of Mr. Bernard's favourite recitations, and he renders it in a very good style and is worthy of all the applause he gets for it. After this Miss Evans sang 'The Skipper and his Boy' very well indeed, being followed by 'the boy,' Captain Ferguson's son, a young gentleman of about 14, who sang 'Be kind to thy Father' in a style that amply justified all that has been written on the subject of boys' voices. In our opinion this song was one of the masterpieces of the evening, and we hope we shall have many future opportunities of hearing Master Ferguson sing.

“After this, Mr. Hendriksen read a very well written paper on ‘Moderation,’ showing some of the leading points in the history of alcohol, and denouncing its general use as a beverage. Mr. Hendriksen stigmatised the name *Aqua Vitæ* as profane, and showed the far greater propriety of the term ‘Fire Water’ and its Spanish equivalent *Aguardiente*. He alluded to a man who once received a present of a demijohn of gin, which is, without exception, one of the most pernicious mixtures sold. Mr. Hendriksen was loudly applauded, and highly complimented by the Rev. Chairman on his very good paper.

“Miss Evans then played a very choice selection on the piano, which also was applauded with great enthusiasm, being followed by Mr. Fidge, who sang ‘Tom Bowling’ in capital style, and who was encored. After this Mr. L. C. MacLean sang ‘In the Gloaming’ in his usual good style, and the Rev. G. A. S. Adams read a humorous selection, entitled ‘Cousin Peter,’ which was very amusing; and Mr. Williams followed with Sims Reeves’ favourite song, ‘My Pretty Jane,’ which seemed to touch a chord in every heart.

“The Rev. Chairman then announced the next meeting, which is to take place on the 9th of October prox., when Dr. Stephen will kindly furnish a paper on the ‘Human Eye,’—and thanked those who had taken such pains to contribute to the success of the entertainment. After this, on a signal given by Mr. Williams, all rose and joined in the singing of ‘God save the Queen,’ the meeting breaking up at a few minutes before 10 P.M.

“We have much pleasure in congratulating all concerned in the formation of this society, which comes to fill a want that has long been felt here, and we feel sure that the advantages it offers need only to be more generally known in order to be appreciated as they ought to be by everyone.—*Rosario Paper*.



Our Missions to Seamen.

R. THOS. HOOPER sends the following cheering reports:—

“*Rio Seamen’s Mission,*

“*Rua da Misericordia, July 25, 1886.*

“I am thankful to say that I have been greatly encouraged of late by the good feeling shown towards the work by those who, although not open disciples of our Lord, are quite ready to admit the value of Christian example, and labour for the benefit of mankind. I think in these days of speculation and free thought it is much to be thankful for when we can get such admissions from the children of the world.

“It may be interesting to you to learn that H.M.’s ships ‘Ruby,’

'Frolic,' and 'Ready' are laying at this port, and I hear they will stay here for some time. I find several professed Christians among the crews, and I trust the number will be increased during the stay here. The Chaplain of H.M.S. 'Ruby' often visits me, and last Sunday evening he brought a party of blue-jackets and marines to our service, which they heartily enjoyed. I think it would meet a much-needed want if a 'Rest,' after Miss Weston's style, was to be established here for the use of the men of the squadron, for they find numerous baits and traps set for them when they come ashore, so that a place of safety would be most beneficial. Our Mission premises, although suitable for the requirements of the Mercantile Marine, is altogether too small to accommodate the men of the squadron.

"On Thursday, the 22nd instant, the Chaplain organised an excursion to the Botanical Gardens, to which I was invited. A most enjoyable time was spent, and when the party got back to the city they concluded the outing with a supper at the Mission, followed by a free and easy ; and I gather from what was said that they intend to work up something of the same kind again. I think it will be the means of doing a great deal of good, and help to draw many of their shipmates to a more profitable way of spending their time whilst on leave.

"THOMAS HOOPER."

"Rio Seamen's Mission, Rua da Misericordia, 89.

"October 8, 1886.

"I am rejoiced to be able to give a very glowing account of the Mission work lately ; it has kept me very busily engaged, but I trust it will bring forth good fruit in due time. There has appeared to have been a great spiritual wave passing over this harbour, and it still seems going on. The captains willingly help me by bringing their men ; by attending with their families ; and by offering the use of their ships for 'Bethel' purposes. Marked attention has been paid to the 'words of life,' and altogether the services have been examples of life and power, and I trust at the last day the work will stand the test and escape the fire. I may give an instance of what consistent living will do ; it was related by a lady concerning her husband, and is somewhat as follows : 'Her husband has been an abstainer and non-smoker from his birth, and so strongly opposed to drink is he, that when his vessel was launched he would not have her christened with the customary bottle of wine, but requested his wife to break a bottle of water over her bows, and name her the *Snowdrop* of Belfast. She is truly a teetotal ship ; the men are all apparently comfortable and happy, and they look upon their genial captain as a father and counsellor.' Would to God there were many more such captains and crews, for they are the best missionaries. I find many people here whose interest is being awakened, and who, as they see the working of the Mission, recognise its value. I trust that as time goes on many may

come forward and lend a helping hand, for after all the field is immense, whilst the labourers are very few. Everything points to the necessity of a floating Bethel in order that the work may be done with fullest effect. Altogether, I have much to praise God for, and I trust He may think fit to increase my usefulness, so that the Rio Seamen's Mission may not be a barren branch, but rather that it may teem with life, and be the means of bringing many souls to the Saviour. In conclusion, please accept my respectful love and regards, and believe me to remain,

“ Yours sincerely,

“ THOMAS HOOPER.”

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEAMEN'S MISSION, PERNAMBUCO.

The Rev. J. Midgley sends the following report :—

“ *Pernambuco, September 28, 1886.*

“ I will only remark on : (a) That, happily, it is much more cheerful and hopeful in tone than our first Report ; (b) that, thanks chiefly to your Society, our Mission may now be considered as firmly established ; (c) shows that Mr. Walker continues to work vigorously and well. I personally have had special cause to be thankful for Mr. W.'s presence and services during the past year.

“ The Home is felt to be somewhat of an experiment, and some of our people are doubtful as to its proving self-supporting. However, as it is handed over to the Committee furnished and in working order, and with a balance of some \$300 in hand, I do not think we are running any serious risk.

“ I cannot conclude without once more, and in the name of our community, expressing our warmest thanks to your Society for the generous support which you continue to extend to our Mission.”

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*

“ *September 20, 1886.*

“ Those who read the report of the General Meeting a year ago may remember that a great part of the Report of the Committee had reference to the *difficulties* the Committee had had in carrying on the Mission during the first year of its existence. Those difficulties were chiefly *financial*, the result of the year's working showing a *deficiency* of Reis 500·240.

“ Notwithstanding this the Report concluded with these words : ‘ Aided by this sum (£50 from Mr. Craven) and by the grants of the Societies at home, your Committee hope the Mission may be carried on during the coming year without proving an intolerable burden to our people, even during this season of depression and anxiety. Your Committee, therefore, cannot conclude their first Report without express-

ing 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 better known it will receive *wider support*, 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.'

"Your Committee has now the great satisfaction of being able to state that the hopes of gaining a better financial position have happily been realised.

"It was decided by the last General Meeting that the deficiency of the first year should be carried forward to the account of the second year. The Treasurer's account for the second year is as follows.

"You will observe that on one side of the account there is the deficit from the previous year (500·240), and on the other side the exceptional sum of £50 (676·000) from Mr. Craven. Omitting these two *exceptional* items, we have

Ordinary income for the year	2,860·060
„ expenditure for the year	2,511·420
Net balance for the year	<u>348·640</u>

"Thus the financial position of the Mission seems to be fairly secured.

"So much then for the past. We now turn to the future.

"Reference has already been made to the recently opened 'Sailors' Home.' The Committee would remind the meeting that the providing, if possible, a Home or Institute for seamen formed a part of our original design, and was not at once carried out simply from *lack of funds*.

"The subject has often been discussed at meetings of the Committee, but the old difficulty as to funds prevented any action being taken, till, as you are aware, Her Majesty's Consul 'took the bull by the horns,' with what result we will report to the meeting.

"Her Majesty's Consul, having fairly started the *Home*, would willingly have handed it over, with the balance in hand, to our Mission. The Committee, however, while thoroughly appreciating the action of Her Majesty's Consul in this matter, and rejoicing in the success which had so far crowned his efforts, were doubtful as to their *competency to accept the charge* of the Home; and it was agreed that the whole subject should be submitted to and dealt with by the General Meeting.

"The Committee cannot doubt that the Home will prove a most valuable aid towards securing the great ends of the Mission—the welfare, physical, moral, and religious, of the seamen visiting this port. The Committee therefore earnestly recommend that from this time the Home form an integral part of the work of the Mission.

"Your Committee conclude their second report with a feeling of thankfulness for the past and of humble confidence in the future.

"J. MIDGLEY, *Chairman of Committee.*'

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*

“ *September 20, 1886.*

AGENDA.

“ Move, I. That the Reports now read be received and adopted, and that the proceedings of the Committee be approved and confirmed, and that the accounts to September 18, 1886, be passed.

“ II. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Her Majesty’s Consul, for his action in starting the Sailors’ Home.

“ III. That the Mission now take over the charge and management of the Sailors’ Home, to form henceforth an integral part of its work.

“ IV. That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Robilliard for his services as Treasurer to the Mission during the past two years, and also to the English Bank for keeping the accounts of the Mission, and for the use of the room in which the Committee has held its monthly meetings, since the starting of the Mission.

“ V. That a Committee be appointed to manage the affairs of the Mission during the ensuing year, the Committee to consist of the following gentlemen, with power to fill up any vacancies that may occur during the year, viz :

“ Rev. J. Midgley, Secretary ; ———, Treasurer ; Mr. George Windsor, Auditor ; A. Cohen, Esq. (Her Majesty’s Consul), Mr. J. Fanstone, Mr. Gregory, Mr. W. W. Robilliard, Committee.”

Mr. Walker’s report :—

“ *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*

“ *September 9, 1886.*

“ SIRS,—The near approach of the end of the second year of the above Mission calls for a summing-up of the results of the past year’s work. The usual monthly reports have kept the Committee informed as to the work of each month. I now give the totals for the whole year. Your Missionary’s work has been to hold services on the vessels in port on the Sundays ; to give reading and counsel to the seamen coming ashore at the landing-places ; to visit the seamen in the boarding-houses, the prison, and the hospital. Further, to look after and care for seamen who have been cast upon the beach through desertion, or a drunken frolic. These latter have been fewer in number this year than last, and there has also been a noticeable decrease in the number of drunken sailors. The destitute have been helped with food and clothes, and assisted to obtain vessels to get away from the port. The number of sailors thus assisted to get away has been :—

No. of sailors destitute and helped away	.	.	.	19
Expended for food, &c.	.	.	Reis	44·000
Assisted by paid passages	.	.	„	37·500

“ Not all are sailors who come on the Missionary’s hands. One assisted to go South last October claimed to be a relative of an English nobleman, and went by the name of Lord M———. This man was shipped as cook and steward on a vessel proceeding to Monte Video.

“Another man whom I assisted, and for whom I procured a passage to Rio de Janeiro, was a marble-cutter by trade; another lately sent away to Maceio with a passage paid for him was an iron-moulder by trade; yet another, recently sent home by the Consul, was a bricklayer. Others have come to me, men of different callings, one a road-maker, another an engine-minder, and so on; all are directed and come to the Missionary. As far as possible, all are helped and advised.

“The number of vessels to which reading has been given is more this year, being 277; services on ships, 51; attendance at services, 643; Gospels distributed, foreign, 125; Testaments, 26; Bibles, 4.

“Your Missionary also officiated at Divine service during the absence of the Rev. J. Midgley, on sick-leave, and later on during his illness. These services in the British Consular Chapel were six on the first occasion and two on the latter—eight services in all.

“On the 3rd of December last a shipwrecked crew were landed at this port, the vessel to which they belonged having been in collision and sunk. The Captain of the vessel had his wife and family with him. He had lost all belonging to him on the vessel, and was in very straitened circumstances in consequence of this. Your Missionary was asked to start a subscription on behalf of the Captain and his family. This I did, and in a few days collected the sum of close upon 630 milreis. Later on, within a month of this occurrence, I was asked to take round a subscription list on behalf of another Captain whose vessel had been lost on the coast. For this man I collected 140 milreis, which paid his passage home and gave a few pounds to land with. The total thus collected by me for passages has been Reis 807·500, or, in English money, about £65. 10s.

“The year past has seen a new opening in connection with the work among seamen—viz., the opening of the Pernambuco Sailors' Home. The need of such place had long been felt, but how or in what way to start it was the difficulty. The busy season was fast approaching, and sailors would again be coming in large numbers, and it was felt that such a place, combining accommodation for sleeping and boarding sailors, and also a reading-room, would be a great boon. The English Consul consulted me about the probable cost of furnishing and starting it, and on my giving him an estimate of the probable expense, guaranteed to get the necessary amount. Within three weeks of this time the Home was furnished and opened. The amount collected by the Consul was Reis 1,001·000. The first month did not cover the expenses; the second month showed a balance of 60 odd milreis profit. We are now in the third month, consequently cannot tell how the accounts will stand. It has every prospect of becoming entirely self-supporting in the future. The large dining-room is used for a reading-room, and is furnished with papers, games, and books. The latter are yet few in number, and the Missionary will be glad to receive any books that those interested in the Mission may be pleased to give.

“The Missionary’s health has been good all through the year, although his family has had to go to England for a change. We thank God for the work permitted to be done in the past, and look for His help and blessing in the future. With this I conclude, and remain, Sirs, yours respectfully,

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

Paraguay.



THE Republic of Paraguay is $27\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. Lat., and $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. Long. It is equal in size to the island of Great Britain, having an area of 90,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Rio Apa, on the west by the river Paraguay, and on the east and south by the Paraná. It is situated nearly 1,000 miles from the seaboard. In a manner it is secluded from the outer world, and is not accessible to vessels drawing more than nine feet. It can be reached in 30 days from England, and is connected with Europe by telegraph.

Formerly Paraguay included Tucuman, Cordoba, and Buenos Ayres, all which were, for a period, subject to the Governor of Asuncion. The first conquest was in A.D. 1536, under Juan de Ayolas. His successor, Domingo Irala, constituted the colony on a solid basis. About the end of the 16th century the Jesuits were introduced by Governor Fernando Arias to check the cruelties of the Spanish conquerors. For nearly 200 years the Jesuits worked unceasingly, formed many settlements up and down the country, and everywhere became what Voltaire called a “Triumph of Humanity.” They gave a great impulse to trade: when in 1764 they were expelled, the country quickly declined in arts and industry. In 1812 an effort was made by General Belgrano to join the colony to Buenos Ayres. However, the effort was unsuccessful, the Paraguayans establishing their own government in the form of a triumvirate. Some time after, the lawyer, Gaspar Francia, managed to seize power, and ruled with much cruelty until his death, which occurred in 1840.

A constitutional form of government was then instituted by Karlos Antonio Lopes, who nevertheless maintained a complete despotism during 20 years, and at his death, in 1862, bequeathed the power to his son, Marshal Lopes, who was in his 35th year, and had travelled in Europe. He began by making docks, railways, &c., and gave employment to many English engineers and skilled mechanics, but unfortunately for the country the Brazilian army invaded it in 1864. Mr. Mulhall says that no fewer than 100,000 men perished in the campaign, while a still greater number of women and children died of starvation.

Dr. Stuart, the English Consul, says : "The climate is very healthy, being free from yellow fever, typhus, typhoid, diphtheria, cholera, and dysentery. The only peculiar diseases in certain districts are goitre and elephantiasis ; the former attributed to water, the latter, perhaps incorrectly, to eating pork. There is no malaria, in spite of the numerous swamps ; and Europeans enjoy good health if they live temperately and avoid too much exposure to the sun. The natives suffer from excessive use of tobacco, and deficiency of animal food, which disposes to diarrhoea. Sunstroke is remarkably rare ; smallpox formerly made ravages, but is now unknown, vaccination being compulsory." Mr. Petre observes : "Paraguay is remarkable for the enchanting beauty of its scenery, the general healthiness of its climate, the unrivalled fertility of its soil, the exhaustless wealth of its woods, cheapness of land, the freedom from crime, and lastly the advantages of internal tranquillity under a mild government, bent on promoting the welfare of the nation. The appearance of the country is undulating, vegetation is luxuriant, stately forests are numerous, there are noble rivers and lofty peaks, the latter clad in timber to the summit, and mirrored in expansive lakes. The Fauna includes tigers, pumas, wild boars, rattle-snakes, tiger-cats, foxes, apes, monkeys, &c., which frequent the woods ; besides alligators twenty feet long in the rivers, and lizards some eight feet in length, there are 448 kinds of birds, the prettiest being the 'widdow,' about the same size as a canary." Products—Yerbá Mâte or "Jesuits' tea." The annual production is 10,000 tons, one half of which goes for home use. The women often take ten or twelve cups daily. The consumption has grown fivefold since 1840. Tobacco is a crop which will soon rival Yerbá in quantity and value. There is a large export of oranges, annually valued at \$50,000 ; all the field work is done as a rule by women, the men being mostly engaged in transport, wood-cutting, navigation, cattle-minding, and public employment. The population of Paraguay numbers half a million ; this includes nearly 3,000 European settlers, who are for the most part Italians, Spaniards, and Germans, and also 130,000 Chaco Indians. The most important towns are : Asuncion, (see Frontispiece) Villa Rica, Concepcion, San Pedro, and other towns varying from 4,000 to 8,000 in population. I gathered much information from an English Roman Catholic Priest, who was a missionary in Paraguay for more than two years. He described the scenes he had visited, the people he met, and the churches he officiated in. The country he esteemed very much, the fruit is plentiful and luscious. The people were for the most part kind-hearted, of fine physique, many of the women being exceedingly beautiful, but he said they were sadly neglected. The churches throughout the country were in ruins, in many places the roof was off, the church walls blown down, and the work of the Jesuit fathers well-nigh stamped out. Now and then a Mass is said in these ruined buildings.

This priest evidently mourned over the state of affairs, and when I told him that the South American Missionary Society intended sending missionaries into the country, to teach the people, the information pleased him. For he said the people lived in darkness, they knew nothing whatever of God, and it was a proper work for a body of Christian men to do, to reclaim these people from their fallen state, for they have become very corrupt ; everywhere the people are steeped in vice of the most degraded description.

I also had long conversations with Mr. Henricksen of Rosario, the esteemed friend of the Mission, and Mr. Cooke, superintendent of the Rosario Sunday School ; both of these gentlemen visited Paraguay together. Mr. Henricksen gave me to understand that for our Society to succeed in Paraguay, it would be necessary to secure at the starting point at least two good men, well acquainted with the Spanish language, and thoroughly familiar with the customs of the different peoples in South America. It would be easy for such men to learn the native language. One or two schools could easily be formed in the towns, and it is thought they might prove self-supporting. Two or three years ago it would have been an easy matter to have procured a piece of land, but not so now, there has been a great influx of people from the neighbouring republics, all bent upon securing land for farms, so that every vacant piece of land is now sold to the highest bidder, and the poor Indians will be in the course of time worked out of existence. Another good thing would be to establish one or two, if not three, itinerating missionaries, to move up and down amongst the various kinds of people, stopping here for a few days, and moving on to another spot not far distant, and so on, visiting the same places many times. Localisation is not by any means the wisest position to adopt, we must go to the people themselves, and not leave the people to come to us ; for if we encourage them to come to us they require a great deal of support and expensive encouragement. We should rather avail ourselves of their assistance in providing for our temporal wants, and if this could be obtained, the task would be a simple one, and the people would be contributing to their own welfare.

I do not think the Society's agents would have much opposition to contend against. Persecution is not likely ; many of the people I am sure would gladly listen to a teacher ; the good results of such a work would be enormous. The country is open to railways ; there are many steamboats on the rivers ; communication is becoming improved, and will still improve as time goes on. There is no reason why this work should not be commenced at once.

I see no reason, therefore, why the seed of the Word should not grow to perfection, and bear much fruit to the praise and glory of God. There would no doubt be much to depress, but there would be much to encourage, and therefore, men possessing brave hearts and unshaken courage might carry their labours to a successful issue, determined in

dependence upon Divine Grace to go on in the strength of the Lord God, and to work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

HENRY MAHONY.

CHANARAL.

Mr. J. S. Robertson writes :—

“ *Chañaral Chile, June 19, 1886.* ”

“ Many thanks for the parcel containing monitors and almanacs, which I received on the 8th. We were debarred from holding service on the 30th of last month by a heavy downfall of rain, which commenced at 6 P.M., and kept on nearly all night. The following morning about 9 o'clock another heavy shower fell. Unprepared as the houses here are for rain, you can imagine the bustle and inconvenience of wet weather. The results are often more disastrous, as an ‘aguacero’ is a sure precursor of some sickness or other. Perhaps the water has something to do with it. Strange to say, the lower order of natives fight shy of this element. A miner at Carriyalillo, who as a rule was free from any ailment, caught a severe cold. On being ask how he caught it, he replied, ‘I washed myself, señor!’ It was afterwards ascertained that he had not been guilty of such an indiscretion for more than a year.

“ We have an English vessel in the bay, the ‘West Riding.’ I have arranged with Capt. Thomas to hold a service on board when the coal is discharged. My ‘Animas’ trip was as usual very satisfactory, at least to myself; we mustered 15, and all entered heartily into the service.

“ We are having very trying weather at present. The mornings and evenings are excessively cold. My wife seems, on the whole, a little better, but she is far from well.

“ Mr. Schgolberg tells me that he does not intend to relinquish his charge of the Campania Menara yet. He will still hold the position of manager till the end of the year.”

Metropolitan Proceedings.



SUMMARY of work under this heading will perhaps be looked for, and we are glad to be able to show by the following particulars that, though we have been *silent* for some months so far as the magazine report is concerned, we have not been *idle*. Sermons have been preached by the Rev. R. J. Simpson and other occasional deputations at St. Paul's, Whitechapel; Christ Church, Forest Hill; St. John's, Hampstead; St. John's, Blackheath (by the Vicar); Shadwell Parish Church; St. Margaret's, Westminster (by Lord Bishop of Derry, Annual Sermon); All Souls', Langham Place; Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill; Kensington Parish Church (by Lord Bishop of Derry); St. Stephen's, Hampstead; St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street; St. Matthew's, Bayswater; St. Paul's, Clapham; St. James's,

Holloway ; St. Paul's, Norwood ; Christ Church, Southall ; and Holy Trinity, Sydenham. Mr. Frank M. Ponder has delivered addresses on Sundays at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street ; St. Jude's, Chelsea ; St. Andrew's, Islington ; St. George's, Battersea ; New Malden ; St. George's, Borough ; Christ Church, South Hackney ; and dissolving view or magic lantern lectures at Christ Church, Forest Hill ; Holy Trinity, Greenwich ; St. Philip's, Clerkenwell ; St. Andrew's, Battersea ; St. Peter's, Battersea ; St. Saviour's, Battersea ; St. Andrew's, Islington ; St. Thomas's, Camden Town ; St. Peter's, Greenwich ; St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street ; and St. Paul's, Forest Hill. Special meetings have also been held, and kindly attended by Mr. E. C. Aspinall, Mr. Henry Mahony, and other friends, at Blackheath ; Clapham ; St. Silas, Kentish Town ; St. Philip's, Bethnal Green. The general report on this work is most favourable to the prospects of the Society, as in most cases branch associations have been organised, promising good things for the *future*, and in almost every case financial results have ensued which together form an appreciable item in dealing with *present pressing needs*. We still urge our friends to give us further opportunities such as those enumerated above. There are many indefinite outstanding promises of "meetings" and "sermons," and we shall hope that this reminder will stir the hearts of friends, and turn their good intentions into fruitful deeds.

On Wednesday, November 10, a Drawing-room Meeting was kindly given by Mr. & Mrs. Bourne, at Ellerslie, Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath. A. R. Pite, Esq., occupied the chair, and introduced the Rev. Thomas Bridges, who gave an interesting account of the past and present history of the Mission to the natives of Fireland, among whom he has worked for 30 years. He was followed by Mr. E. C. Aspinall, who is about to accompany Mr. Bridges on his return to Ooshooia. There was a good attendance considering the unfavourable state of the weather, and the collection amounted to £3. 6s. 9d., and several collecting cards were taken.

Every-day Work.

"The trivial round, the daily task,"
 "Will furnish all we need to ask—"
 "Room to deny ourselves—the road"
 "To bring us daily nearer God."

"The capacity for good works of the kind that goes on without trumpets is diminishing in the world."



REAT deeds are trumpeted ; loud bells are rung,
 And men turn round to see.
 The high peaks echo to the peans sung
 O'er some great victory.

And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men
 Find opportunities but now and then

A torrent sweeps adown the mountain's brow,
 With foam and flash and roar.
 Anon its strength is spent, where is it now?
 Its one short day is o'er.
 But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
 All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash
 Soon leaves its rent track dry.
 The light we love is not a lightning flash
 From out a midnight sky,
 But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray,
 From its calm throne of blue, lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
 Whose deeds, both great and small,
 Are close-knit strands of one unbroken thread,
 Where love ennobles all.
 The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
 The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Bishopric of the Falkland Islands Endowment Fund.

List of Subscriptions received since September 20, 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
E. Gotto, Esq.	50	0	0	Per Miss Sullivan—				
Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.	50	0	0	The Lady Victoria Long Wellesley . . .	£5	0	0	
Lord Revelstoke . . .	25	0	0	Smaller Contri- butions . . .	2	0	0	
Miss Gaster and Miss Heathcote . . .	23	0	0			7	0	0
James C. Hayne, Esq.	20	0	0	Miss Barrow . . .	0	10	0	
Rev. Charles D. Law- rence . . .	10	10	0					
George Cooper, Esq. . .	5	0	0					
E. A. Holmsted, Esq., Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands (per the Rev. E. L. Brandon) . . .	5	0	0					
Edward Zimmerman, Esq.	5	0	0					

E. HARRY WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*
 November 20, 1886.

Provincial Proceedings.



MR. ALLEN and Mr. Farmer brought their Irish labours to a conclusion shortly after the middle of October. In spite of a good deal of wet weather, both our friends are able to speak of crowded meetings and sustained interest. This is the more encouraging when we consider the domestic troubles which have beset the Irish Protestant community during the last twelve months. Mr. Allen, on the way from the North of Ireland, stopped at Ardrossan, and attended a Drawing-room Meeting at Mrs. Galloway's. This and the usual Annual Meeting at the Orange Hall seem to have been most successful, and our best thanks are due to our kind friends at Ardrossan, who never allow our cause to be forgotten. Mr. Farmer on his return, gave Magic Lantern Lectures at Crooke's and Pitsmoor in Sheffield, and at Tollerton, near Nottingham. He was able in all to report 16 meetings as taken by himself in October, eight of them in new openings. Here it may be well to note that the Northern and Midland Districts are to be amalgamated, and will be worked under the superintendence of Mr. Welby. The Dioceses of Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln, hitherto in the Eastern District, will be placed under his charge, while the Diocese of St. Albans will be added to the Southern District. Mr. Shimield will be attached to our staff as one of our three special preachers, and over and above this, has kindly consented to act as Hon. District Secretary for Cambridgeshire.

In the Southern District, Weston-super-Mare was visited by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Vicar of Brimscombe, who preached at Holy Trinity and St. John's, and took the Annual Meeting on the Monday, in all collecting over £32. Mr. Allen spoke at Chichester on November 2. Here our new Hon. Secretary seems to be infusing fresh life into the branch, and the Bishop has signified his willingness to join our list of patrons. Lamorbey sermons and meetings on the 7th and 8th produced excellent results. It only remains to add, that Mr. Mahony, as we go to press, is engaged on the Down and Antrim tour we mentioned in our last issue.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Exeter branch of the South American Missionary Society, held in the Arcade Lecture Hall in November, Sir John Kennaway, who presided, alluded to the loss the foreign societies of the city had sustained by the death of the Rev. W. Hockin, and said that the South American Missionary Society was fortunate in having secured the Rev. W. Hope to fill the office of local secretary. The Society had a great claim on the English people. Englishmen had found their way into South America and settled in the district of the River Plate, and there were no means whatever, except by this Society, of giving them the ministrations of religion. With regard to the degraded races which inhabited the southern portion of South America—down to Cape Horn—the Society also dealt with them. In fact, the field for foreign

labour was a vast one. Having alluded to the work of Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., and the finding of his dead body, Sir John said that British energy and pluck had been rewarded with success. These degraded savages had been raised to a higher life and a higher appreciation of Christianity. Charles Darwin was a supporter of the Society, thus recognising the great value of its work. It was a work which would redound to the honour of the English name, and it was incumbent on the English people to carry it on. In conclusion, he hoped Exonians would not forget this portion of the earth where the seed of Christianity had grown and flourished. The Rev. F. A. Allen (Association Secretary), in the course of an interesting address, said that there were no organised efforts in Great Britain to Christianise South America except by means of this Society. He gave an outline of the work accomplished by the Society, and said that the present was not a fit time for its efforts to be relaxed. The Rev. W. Hope (local Hon. Sec.) stated that the receipts of the Exeter branch for the past year amounted to £19. 18s. 3d., a decrease, he was sorry to say, compared with previous years. Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and the deputation, on the motion of the Rev. Preb. Davis, seconded by the Rev. W. G. Mallett. A collection was made.

At Birmingham the Rev. Canon Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson were good enough to place their drawing-room at the disposal of the Society for a meeting in support of its claims. The meeting was held on Thursday, November 18, at the Rectory, and the room was crowded. The Rector of Birmingham took the chair at three o'clock, and, having made a few eloquent remarks, introduced the Deputation, which consisted of the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Lee, Clerical Secretary, and the Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rector of Wendy, and late Missionary Chaplain at Fray Bentos. A goodly number of offerings were made after the meeting, and some new subscribers enrolled on the list of our excellent and devoted Hon. Secretaries, Mr. and Mrs. F. Goodman.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects selected for the 13th inst.:

1. That God may graciously watch over and bless the labours of Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Hemmings at Ooshooia, and Mr. Burleigh, Mr. Grubb, and Mr. Whaits at Keppel Island.
2. That the Society may soon be enabled to commence the Mission to the Paraguay Indians.
3. That God's protection and blessing may accompany Mr. Bridges and Mr. Aspinall on their voyage to South America, and may abide with them in the performance of the arduous duties that await them there.

South American Missionary Society.

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