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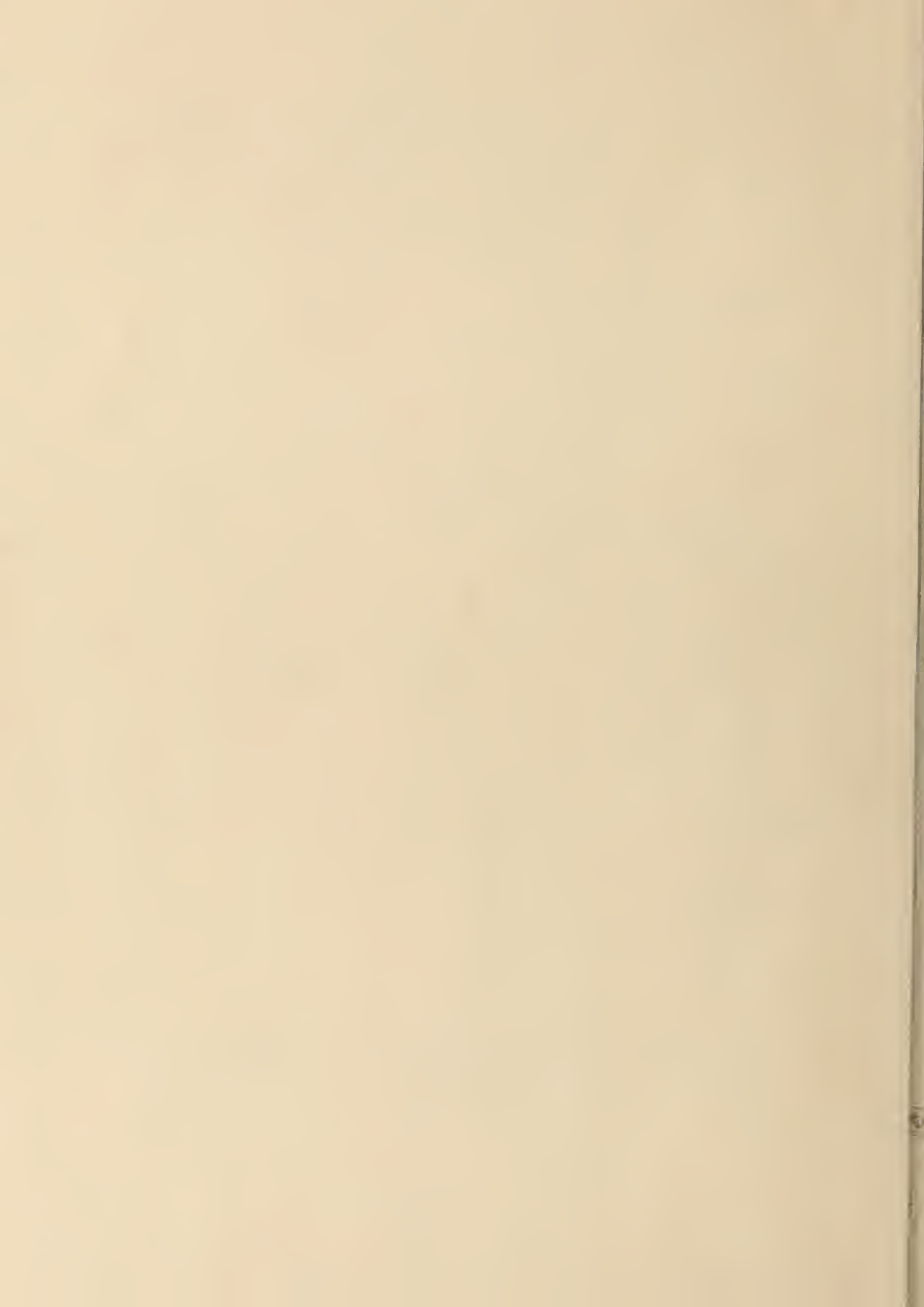
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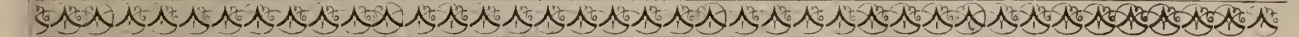
BRAZILIAN  
MISSIONS.

A  
MONTHLY BULLETIN  
OF  
MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

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**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

# Brazilian Missions.

VOL. I.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., MARCH, 1888.

No. 3.

THERE are many obvious disadvantages in the editors of the bulletin being separated from the office of publication by a distance of some five thousand miles. At the time of mailing the manuscript for this number, the first printed number of BRAZILIAN MISSIONS had just reached Sao Paulo. The time ordinarily taken for the transmission of mails is one month. This will, we trust, be sufficient apology for the tardy appearance of the March number.

WE hope to make BRAZILIAN MISSIONS worthy of its name, and so representative of all evangelical work in Brazil. Our expectation is, that all the missionaries of the country will use our columns as a medium of communication with the home churches; and that, by their aid, the succeeding numbers will be more varied in interest, and more truly representative of the entire field.

Awaiting contributions intended especially for BRAZILIAN MISSIONS, we have taken the liberty of transferring to our columns a few extracts from letters which have already appeared in print, but which, we feel sure, have been seen by only a small portion of our readers.

MAXIMIANO CHAGAS DE CARVALHO, the priest whose letter was

quoted in our January number, has since left the army, in which he was a chaplain, abjured Romanism, and united with the Evangelical church of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Sr. Maximiano is a man of more than ordinary culture and ability. Pray that he be called of the Spirit to consecrate all to Christ.

MISS ELMIRA KUHL, whose labors of love in connection with the school work in Sao Paulo have endeared her to many in Brazil, has been resting for the past month at the home of her youth. She has recuperated her strength in a degree, and will strengthen the hands of all those who may hear her testimony, as to what the Lord is doing with us in Brazil. Miss Kuhl, who is about to address various Presbyterian societies of the Woman's Board, has kindly offered to receive subscriptions for our BRAZILIAN MISSIONS.

REV. EMMANUEL VANORDEN, a member of the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro, reached New York on the 19th inst., via England. His visit to England was for the purpose of soliciting aid in the endeavor to give to Brazil a pure Christian literature, for which the growth of our churches is now creating a demand which must inevitably increase from year to year.

THE first and second numbers of the grand *Missionary Review of the World* are before us—one hundred and sixty pages filled with information of thrilling and inspiring interest! Praised be the Lord that He has given so clear an answer to the prayers of His devoted servant, who laid down his editor's pen to receive his crown of glory, and his "exceeding great reward." This noble unsectarian *Review* should mark a new era in the glorious history of modern missions. God grant it long life, and great influence!

THE "Missionary Review of the World, *excepting South America*," we are almost inclined to offer as an amended title. Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, all have their due share. Labrador and Greenland, Bassutoland and Chutia and Nagpore, are not forgotten, but not one word for the whole continent of South America!

We only find the name in three places, each time in a statistical table. Brazil, as far as noted, is mentioned only twice, also in statistical reports.

We sincerely believe that this silence does not indicate anything more than that our turn has not yet come.

AN earnest young Brazilian pastor, full of zeal for Christ, and whose patriotic love for his native land is second only to his devotion to the King whose kingdom is not of this world, read not long since in an American missionary magazine, of the absolute destitution of all gospel privileges in the Republic of Venezuela, in spite of the openness of the

field, and the favorable disposition of the Government.

Said he: "Great and oppressive as is our need of more missionaries, if our church in the United States has only one man to send to South America this year, let him go to Venezuela. He is more needed there."

But the great Church, with nearly 6,000 ministers, had not even one for northern and eastern South America.

BRAZIL is not an exception to other mission-fields in needing Christian hospitals. The need is emphasized by the fact that the existing institutions are controlled by sisters of charity, who often disturb the dying hours of believers with their popish incantations. As an evangelizing agency, a well-equipped hospital in Sao Paulo, under the charge of medical missionaries, would be of incalculable service. It is therefore with great joy that an anonymous offering of one conto of reis (about \$425 at current exchange) has been received, as the first towards so necessary a work. A Brazilian subscription has been opened, but we can hardly hope to complete the work alone, and the medical staff and nurses must be expected from abroad. Who will help?

THE little church in Cruzeiro is expecting to put up a house of worship.

The plan has been given, the bricks are ready, and, by great sacrifices, enough money has been raised to put up walls and roof.

Outside help is not called for. The church numbers twenty-seven, having increased  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the past year.

THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL AND THE  
KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

BY REV. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

I.

BRAZIL, geographically, is that section of the earth's surface whose extremities touch degrees of latitude 4 north and 33 south, and degrees of longitude 35 and 72 west from Greenwich.

It is therefore as broad as it is long; 37°, over one-tenth of the earth's circumference, or 2,220 geographical miles, being the distance between its northern and its southern limits, as also between its eastern and western. It has about 3,700 miles of seacoast on the Atlantic, and thousands of miles of water communication internally, through the Amazon and its confluents. This giant of the rivers of the earth, in its course of 1,200 leagues from its source to its mouth, receives the tribute of 100 other rivers,\* which water a part of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, New Granada, Venezuela, and the three Guineas, i. e., five republics, three colonies and an empire.

Corresponding to this river system in the North is the lesser one in the South, which reaches the Atlantic through the River La Plata. The tributaries of these two systems are separated by a water-shed so slight that it is overflowed in the rainy season; the waters thus uniting form, for the time, an island as large as Australia.

\*Thirty of these rivers each contribute to the Amazon more water than the Seine to the ocean; eleven are as potent as the Rhone; and six are almost as large as the Amazon itself at their junction with it. It occupies by its waters 25° of latitude by 30° of longitude, and is the greatest hydrographic system of the globe.

The vast territory thus watered is equal to that of the United States, prior to our purchase of Alaska.

It affords every variety of *climate*, except that of extreme cold. Even its equatorial region is said by travelers to be much more agreeable for habitation than is the same belt in other parts of the globe.

The admirable climate which the Empire enjoys is due to the contour of the land, which for the most part rises rapidly from the Atlantic coast to the high table-lands, and then slopes toward the great valley which separates Brazil from the Andes. The highest point is Itatiaya, 10,000 feet above the level of the ocean.

The *capacity* of this vast and varied surface for supporting population has not been even approximately tested by the 13,000,000 or more now inhabiting it, and would appear to be illimitable; the little that is known of it revealing a wealth of resource, mineral and agricultural, unsurpassed.

The Portuguese at the time of their discovery of Brazil, in A.D. 1500, were the foremost maritime power of the world. Their keels plowed the oceans of both hemispheres. They planted their colonies in India, China, and the islands of the seas, bidding fair to extend their dominion around the globe, and realize at that earlier day the proud boast of Britannia in our own—of an empire on which the sun never sets. Their capacity for great deeds and daring enterprises cannot be doubted.

If the sun of that glorious little nation of the Iberian Peninsula reached its zenith in the time of Camoes, and hastened to its setting, the causes must be looked for in

something else than a lack of capacity and character in its people. The Government, politics, and religion to which they were then subject, were the efficient causes of decay.

The Government was little, if anything, short of despotic ; politics almost as exclusive as those of Japan ; and religion but one remove from paganism, and scarce distinguishable from it in the idolatrous practice of image worship. Put any people, the best, in such circumstances, and they must conquer them, or pass into oblivion. The first decisive step towards conquering its adverse circumstances, was successfully taken by young Brazil little more than half a century since, when she threw off her allegiance to the Portuguese crown. She then established her independence under a constitutional monarchy, notable for the liberality of its fundamental principles ; and she inaugurated an order of politics which, had it been vigorously seconded by the people at large, would have advanced the young giant rapidly from swaddling clothes to the stature of a perfect man. But the elements of reaction existed in a religion sold to do the bidding of an Italian priest, who, under the arrogant title of *Vicar of Christ*, substitutes for the free and glorious gospel of the blessed God, another gospel, which is not the gospel, but the basest slavery of the human spirit.

Liberal politics in Brazil has struggled, and still struggles, with this reactionary spirit, sometimes triumphing, and again succumbing, and much of the vital force of the young nation is spent in the Sisyphus-like toil

to which the "gods" of Rome condemn it.

Only one element is wanting to give coherency and strength to a policy which shall enable the young Samson to break the withes with which the adulterous Delilah of Rome has bound his sinews, and carry off "the gates," which she blasphemously identifies with those against which the powers of Hell shall not prevail. That element is the *Gospel*—the good news of salvation through Jesus Christ alone, without the mediation of any other, be he priest, bishop, or Pope. When this has been infused into the veins of the descendants of the Portuguese, the sun of a new day will have risen upon Brazil. With this vital element, she has all that insures a glorious and most conspicuous part in the drama of this world, which God has given to his Son, by an eternal decree, for His inheritance and possession.

In future numbers we shall give some history of the attempts to introduce it.

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### FAXINA.

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ONE hundred and twenty miles from Sorocaba is the little town of Faxina. On one of his evangelistic tours, the then pastor in the former city, Rev. Antonio Pedro de C. Leite, whose sudden death was such a blow to our church four years ago, commenced preaching in Faxina.

A flourishing church has grown up of over eighty members, under the resident spiritual leadership of two most excellent elders. The pastor can only visit them two or three times a year. Here is a grand field

awaiting the first-comer. A resident pastor of true spirit would have an extensive district to evangelize, quite out of reach of existing agencies.

Six months ago, a young man from our Sao Paulo school, who had not developed capacity to take the full theological course, was sent there to teach school.

The believers are scattered in several directions, and it is difficult to reach the children.

The young teacher has worked faithfully, and with excellent results. He teaches four hours in the city, jumps on horseback, and rides seven miles out in the country, where he teaches another four hours, reversing the order next day.

The people are very poor, and even the slight expense of the teacher's salary (only \$10 a month and his board) is too heavy a burden when added to some other necessary church expenses.

With sorrowing hearts they write that the schools, which contained over thirty scholars, and were doing a grand work, will have to be closed. Will you at home let such a work stop for the lack of \$15 a month?

A letter by the last steamer brought \$25 from a missionary, who is at home resting, "for Faxina." He did not know how sadly it was needed. In two months we will have time to hear from the United States.

#### A PRIEST MARRIES.

A YOUNG priest, said to be the son of a bishop, and for some years settled in the province of Rio de Janeiro, has just created a sensation by abjuring Romanism, and being married

by a Protestant missionary to a young lady of high family.

He is attending evangelical services in Rio de Janeiro, and we pray that he may be led to know Christ as his Saviour.

#### GIRLS' SCHOOL IN RIO.

THE Misses Bruce and Jones, formerly of the successful school in Piricicaba, have opened a school in Rio de Janeiro, the first Protestant boarding-school in that great province. The following extract from a letter written by one of the ladies, shows how promising is the field they have entered:

"There is no new thing to tell from this quarter, unless we recount the mercies of the Lord, which are 'new every morning,' and we have many for which to give thanks. In health we are reasonably well, always reminded that we have still mortal bodies, but not ill. Our work is hindered enough to teach us patience, if we are willing to learn. The school goes on smoothly, and it is not likely that we shall have many more pupils until after Christmas, for the schools close generally early in December. I am sure that not a day passes but that some one of us expresses thankfulness for our home and its agreeable location. When Miss Jones's petition passed the hands of the Inspector, early in September, we felt a little relieved, and opened our school accordingly, waiting, from day to day, to hear that it was signed by the proper authority.

"We went last week, and were assured that it would be passed in 'these fifteen days,' which may mean another two months. When we made a question as to the restrictions of the paper, the Inspector told us that, frankly speaking, we should be glad to take anything we could get, for

there is a great prejudice against us because we are Protestants, and from schools already established.

"My feelings are often wrought up to a high point at the state of affairs, and all the more because in no other city of the Empire is there any such 'red tape and circumlocution.' Since I left Piricicaba I have received a letter from a Brazilian gentleman whose children were at one time pupils in the college. This man lives in another city in the Province of Sao Paulo, and he said there would be no difficulty in establishing a school there; and so it is, there are many places where they would welcome us, and help us on, but here they *need* us, and for that reason we are come to *stay* and never give up, unless the Lord shows us that it is best. We have done some visiting at a hospital, one of many, and saw there a large field. There is no difficulty in speaking to the patients and finding where they live. Miss Jones has a very promising work begun—a night class for women. One of the pupils, a washer-woman, is learning to read and write, and also the way, the truth, and we pray she may soon realize the life as it is in Jesus. Two others come, but not very regularly, and some have expressed a desire to come. It takes some resolution for the ordinary servant in any land to try to learn to read, after her day's work is done; and these have not only self in themselves to contend with, but the habit of generations. The field is so wide, the opportunities so many, and we feel so small and inadequate, and only as His servants can we go forward at all.

"We expect many more pupils as soon as it is known that we have really begun. We cannot advertise as yet. Several who have already spoken to us are detained because of sickness. We are besieged every day to take boys to board, and could soon fill our house with them. Isn't there anywhere a woman willing to come

out here and devote herself to the boys? What an open door for good to have the opportunity to make an impression on the men of the next generation!"

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#### SYNOD OF BRAZIL.

THE Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro, representing thirty-three native churches scattered over the Empire, from the Province of Sergipe in the north to that of Rio Grande do Sul, is connected with the Northern Presbyterian Church. At its last meeting in Sao Paulo, it appointed its next annual meeting (1888) for the consummation of the negotiations with the ministers and churches of the Northern and Southern Brazil Missions of the Church South, who have manifested their readiness to combine for the formation of the *Synod of Brazil*, which will thenceforward be the ultimate court of appeal; practically the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of that Empire.

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#### BRAZILIAN WORK COSMOPOLITAN

BRAZIL is fast becoming a gathering place of the nations. The variety of beliefs and stages of civilization met by the traveler in South Brazil are constant sources of surprise.

The German population of the Empire is said to number 200,000; while about 35,000 Italians have come into the province of Sao Paulo alone in the last five years, and the tide has only just commenced to flow.

A missionary's note-book shows the following nationalities encountered during four months of not very extended travel: Germans, from Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Coblenz;

Italians from Naples, Florence, Calabria, and the Tyrol; Arabs from Beirut and Jerusalem; Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, Belgians, Swiss, and French, Spaniards and Portuguese, African slaves; two car-loads of emigrants from Iceland, a Greek and a Roumanian.

"All the world" is coming to Brazil, and our native converts will not have to wait till they can "go" to preach to representatives of every nation under the sun.

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#### EXTREME UNCTION.

WE extract from an interesting letter of Miss Marcia Marvin, lately added to the teaching corps of the Piricicaba School, a description of the ordinary mode in which Brazilian Romanism prepares souls for eternity.

"As you well know, there is a sad side to this life. The flowers and fruits are well enough in their places, and God is good to bestow them upon us, but O how heavy our hearts grow when we look upon the wickedness of this Catholic country! A few days ago Miss Watts invited me to accompany her on a visit to a dying woman. As we entered the room we heard the name of Jesus called over and over by this poor sufferer. Our Brazilian minister and wife had visited her; and her old mother every morning came to Miss Watts for food.

"While Miss Watts was talking of the love of Jesus, a priest entered. He waited a few minutes for us to take our leave, I think; but as we made no sign of being in a hurry, he stepped to the bedside, looked at the woman, then asked for salt and a glass of fresh water; blessed the salt and water, and mixed them, and then sprinkled the woman and her bed. He then read as fast as his lips

could move, and prayed in the same manner.

"Very solemnly he took from a pocket a bottle made in the shape of a cross, and, with a small hair-brush, anointed the eye-lids, nose, ears, lips, hands, and feet of the woman, and rushed through another prayer; then turned to the poor old mother and told her to sprinkle the bed every now and then, in order to keep off any evil influence that might be lurking about.

"As he spoke to the mother he looked around, and up, as if he expected to see something awful in the air.

"As he turned to take leave of Miss Watts, she asked him how he could read and pray in Latin to a poor dying woman who knew nothing of that language. His answer was: 'But she is too far gone to understand anything now, and this is done only as form.' 'But,' said Miss Watts, 'this poor, weeping mother needs words of comfort, and she has not understood one word you have uttered, and besides, she is very poor and needs bread, and you do nothing for her.' He looked at Miss Watts in confusion, and promised to send money immediately. The mother said she did not know the priest had been sent for, and that some friend of the daughter must have sent him. However that may be, the priest heard a few words that we hope he will not soon forget. Miss Watts was polite, but much in earnest, and I believe the priest felt the force of her words. Can Christians at home look upon this work as of little importance? O friends, every day pour out your very souls to the Lord to send out men and women to this field! We need them."

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THE Province of Sao Paulo has contracted to pay the passage and give food and lodging for 100,000 emigrants during the present year.

### WHEN THOU ART CONVERTED.

A PROMINENT member of the Presbytery of New York was reported to have said to his Presbytery last year that he regretted that our church has missions in Roman Catholic countries. A member of the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro proposes an exchange of pulpits, convinced that, if the New York congregation is a loser by the temporary removal of its "candlestick," it will gain in the end by the clearer light with which he will shine when restored. "And thou, when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren," said the Master to a "pillar of the church."

### EDUCATED ROMANISTS.

THINKING Brazilians are not idolaters. They will tell you that the images are only intended to direct their thoughts heavenward, etc.

They know the catechism which outlines Romish doctrine. In the Brazilian edition, by the way, the second commandment of the Decalogue is entirely suppressed!

If religiously inclined, they are acquainted with the main outline of Bible history, contained in a little volume sanctioned by the Church and arranged to suit its purposes.

But they do not know the Word of God save as brought by the missionaries and Bible societies. Twenty-five years ago it was impossible to secure an authorized translation of the Bible for less than \$30; and even at that price the bookstores would sell to no one except with written permission from the Bishop of the diocese.

Is further argument necessary?

AN old couple deeply devoted to St. Anthony, before leaving their plantation recently, left their slaves in charge of the image of their favorite saint, leaving at his feet a written prayer, said to be infallible in securing his propitious aid.

They returned to find that every one of the slaves had fled. They wreaked their wrath on the faithless image, heaping all manner of insults on it, finally *hanging it by the neck*.

This story is vouched for by the secular press, and is going the rounds.

MR. AND MRS. BOYLE, with two of their little children, and Mr. Thompson, have gone back into the interior of Brazil, and settled at Bagagem—distant from the railway station of Franca, by three weeks' hard travel.

There is heroism in such missionary movements. May these videttes of the sacramental host be remembered fervently in the prayers of our people.

### THE MISSIONARY.

## Brazilian Missions.

A monthly bulletin of Missionary intelligence is edited by Presbyterian Missionaries at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and published at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Subscription price 25 cents per annum in advance. Outside of the United States and Canada, within the Postal Union, 37 cents, or 18 pence.

Where money orders or postal notes cannot be conveniently obtained, small amounts may be remitted in U. S. postage stamps.

Subscriptions commence with the January number.

Subscriptions may be sent to Rev. Donald McLaren, D. D., 372 Lewis Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Correspondence for the editors should be directed to "Brazilian Missions," Caixa do Correio, 14, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

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