

the island is very small, and they seem to be quiet and inoffensive. We saw very few clubs, spears, or bows and arrows, and I remember seeing only one musket.

Two Hills, as its name indicates, is composed of two hills, which are joined by a narrow neck of land, over which the sea washes during a storm. There is no good boat landing. The day we landed there the wind was on shore, and had there been a strong breeze, landing would have been impossible. Leaving Two Hills, we passed Mai, or Three Hills, during the night, and the following day we coasted along Api. In the afternoon we arrived at Ambrym.

The object of our visit was to land the Ambrym men whom we had brought from Tana. For several months they had attended worship regularly on Sabbaths, and were anxious that a missionary should be located near them. We expected through them to have a friendly meeting with their people, but in this we were disappointed. It was wet on in the day before we reached there, and consequently saw very few people. Amongst those on the beach the excitement was intense when we landed, and they manifested by their gestures thankfulness to us for having brought their friends safely back. They evidently knew who we were, as amongst the multitude of strange sounds we could hear "missa" frequently repeated. Soon, however, owing to some cause or other, two of the men whom we had just landed came up to me and said, "Missi, get into the boat at once, and get off to the vessel." In all probability they were afraid that as the people calmed down they might think of the one who had been killed on Tana, and the two just landed, who will be cripples for life, and retaliate on us. In the circumstances, we thought it prudent to return at once to the vessel.

Leaving Ambrym, we coasted along Malakolo during the night, and arrived the following morning at Santo (July 19th). Mr. and Mrs. Goodwill were both suffering from fever and ague. The natives, since the previous visit of the "Dayspring," had been very troublesome. They had attempted to break into their store, and their general behaviour was bad. Night after night had our brother and sister there to keep watch, but through the good hand of God upon them they had been preserved from all harm. As Mr. Goodwill was dissatisfied with his Efate teacher, it was agreed that if we succeeded in procuring teachers at Mare who were willing to labour on Santo, we should return direct to Santo, which we did, and had the pleasure of landing two Mare teachers and their wives. We started from Santo on the 20th, and on the 30th again started anchor there. The same evening we started on our voyage south, and arrived in Havannah Harbour, Efate, on the 5th of

August, and at Erromanga on the 11th. At both stations we found the mission party well and prosperous. On the 14th, we called at Aniwa, and arrived in Port Resolution on the 15th. Detained by strong trade winds, it was the 24th before we landed at Kwamera, and on the 26th the "Dayspring" arrived at Aneityum, after an absence of ten weeks.

Not yet, however, was the "Dayspring,"^{10 f} ready to leave for Melbourne. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland had to be taken to their own station on Futuna, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie had to be settled at Pango Bay, Efate, and she had to take on board Dr. Geddie and Mr. Neilson. As Dr. Geddie had a shock of paralysis during the meeting of Synod, it was deemed advisable for Mr. Neilson to accompany him in the "Dayspring" to the colonies. Having accomplished these objects, she took her departure from the islands on the 16th of September, and, after a tedious voyage of five weeks, arrived in Melbourne. There a new captain, Mr. B. Jenkins, was appointed.

On the 7th November, she was again ready for sea, and after a splendid run of thirteen days, arrived at Aneityum on the 20th of November. On the following day she started on her last voyage round the islands, and reached Aneityum on the 3rd January, 1873. She was to sail to Sydney on the 7th.

At the annual meeting of Synod, held at Aneityum, it was agreed to change the head-quarters from Melbourne to Sydney.

From the foregoing statement the supporters of the vessel will see how fully the time of the vessel has been occupied during the past year. As was anticipated, the work of the season was considerably above the average. She has brought down our mails and stores, she has brought down wood for house building, and boats for missionaries, she has made an extra run to Melbourne during the sailing season; she has brought down and comfortably settled four new missionaries and their wives; she has brought back labourers to the field who had gone to the colonies for the benefit of their health, and she has conveyed those to the colonies who, by failing health, were compelled to leave; she has made a run to the Loyalty Islands for teachers, and she has removed teachers where necessary. Thus, in many ways, has she proved useful in enabling us to carry on our work.

In the settlement of new missionaries she is especially useful. Not only is a vessel needed to convey the missionary to the sphere of his labour, she must also wait on him until accommodation is provided for him on shore. There are no hotels here where the missionary may reside whilst his house is being built. There are no private houses where comfortable ac-