

vous as the *Undine* had been employed to carry it to the scarcely less taught heathen of the Southern Seas.

In a visit Bishop Selwyn made to England, in 1853, in order to secure more missionaries for New Zealand, he naturally attracted to himself congenial and enthusiastic souls. One of these was John Coleridge Patteson, or, as he was familiarly called, Coley Patteson. The son of one eminent English judge and the nephew of another, he was born to ease, affluence, and honour, but was led to renounce all for the work of God among the heathen. Bishop Walsh, in his admirable work on "Modern Heroes of the Mission Field," touchingly relates how Patteson was aroused by Selwyn's appeals for the Islands of the Sea,



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and how his fond mother was startled when she was asked to give her son Coley for missionary work. She replied that if it continued to be his wish to go she would give both her consent and her blessing. She only lived a year after this, but her prayerful interest in his design was a perpetual benediction to him to the end of life. It was the very Bible which she had taught him to read at the age of five years

which was afterwards placed in his hands in Auckland at his Episcopal consecration.

Patteson was born in 1827, and was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford. In 1853 he was ordained to the curacy of Offington, and in 1855 he embarked with Bishop Selwyn for New Zealand, and early in the following year he started in the *Southern Cross* on his first Melanesian voyage. Bishop Selwyn went with him to introduce him to the scene of his future labours and to gather his first batch of scholars. Early in the voyage they were encouraged by touching at Aneiteum and observing the results of the faithful labours of Rev. Mr. Geddie, a Presbyterian missionary from Nova Scotia, and learning that out of a population there of 4,000 only 200 remained heathen. The principal method of labour employed