

dered by the rebels; that they had been obliged to flee with their families; and that Mrs. Parker and her son were on the steamer which brought the letter. The Bishop went out in a sampam, and tried to find the ship; but after going about until nearly midnight, came back without finding it. It had not yet come up the river. Upon further intelligence, we learned that the rebels had been advancing upon Chefoo, devastating the country all around, slaughtering the villagers, and burning the villages. Messrs. Parker and Holmes, who were living at a little village called Yentai, went out to meet the rebel chief, to see if they could induce them to pass by their village without molesting them; for as Chefoo was too strongly guarded by foreign soldiers to be taken by them, and as they could get nothing valuable at Yentai, they begged them to spare the inhabitants. The chief, it seems, ordered the two missionaries to be killed, and also made an immediate descent upon the village. Mr. Smith, who was living there too, took all the missionaries' families to Chefoo at midnight, and they just escaped, and that was all. Mr. Morrison had sent horses for them at 11 P. M., and urged them to go to Chefoo immediately; he also went down himself with some French soldiers, to guard them to the city. From all accounts the rebels must have entered the place at daylight, and they destroyed everything, smashed crockery and furniture, poured molasses and oil on the carpets, pulled the springs out of the sofas, and acted like fiends. I cannot begin to tell you the deeds which were done by them."

AMERICAN MISSION IN WESTERN INDIA—Scenes of deep interest occurred at Ahmednuggur, Western India, in connection with a meeting of the Mah-ratta mission, in October, of which accounts from several sources have appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*. There was liberal giving, such as there had been previously among the Nestorian and the Madura Christians; and as in those cases, the contributions seemed to be prompted by love to Christ and his cause, quickened by special influences of the Holy Spirit. One writer

says, October 26th: "The Lord has come near us, and our people have felt his presence. The common expression is, 'it is good to be here.' Every one feels fully paid for coming, by what he has witnessed and felt at the meetings, yesterday afternoon and this morning." Another remarks: "There was a greater spirit of prayer than I ever before witnessed in India," and another, "Our prayer meeting to-day with the native Christians, was very interesting. There is a tender earnestness and a solemnity, such as I have not before seen. A few of the Christians, say eight or ten, seem very much quickened in their spiritual life."

In still another letter it is said: "We came, hoping for a special blessing, and yet, hardly daring to expect it." * * * "It was not of man; God had prepared the way for a blessing, and when the earnest words of Vishnoopunt found their way to our heart of hearts, and he followed up his appeal by putting one month's pay on the table, and invited others to join him in the good work of giving, every heart responded with a wish, and a purpose to give." "He spoke very earnestly, and I forgot my pencil, though I had intended to take notes of his address." "We had a delightful communion season on Sabbath afternoon [October 27.] Now the Christians have dispersed to their villages and duties, but the influence of the meeting must go with them. Pray for us."

Respecting the contributions on this occasion, which amounted to several hundred rupees, one writer says: "Many gave, or pledged, gold and silver rings, bangles, and other ornaments common among the natives. Animals also were given—a horse; a pair of goats; half the price of a buffalo; a cow; a pair of hens; a duck; eggs; a turban; a book; a month's wages; half a month's wages; three months' wages, &c. Thus it went on for an hour," on Friday; and the next day, it is said, "The scene of yesterday was repeated with increased interest." "There was a deep feeling of unworthiness, of contrition for past neglect of duty, and love to the Saviour, which was one of the most hopeful features of the movement."