

Saviour, and what a precious Saviour has been provided for us; telling them what the Lord Jesus Christ has done and suffered for us, and how willing He is to save Indians as well as white people; and I urged them to accept of Him at once as their Saviour, and learn to live according to the rules of His sacred book. When the talking was over, we gave them something to eat *that had grown out of the ground*, and they dispersed apparently well pleased. I gave the great man himself some books in Cree that may teach him the way of God more perfectly.

Now, dear children, you must help us to pray for this man and his followers. If he only knew and felt the truth more fully, he might be of great use on the plains, and his people might have influence with other bands of Indians; and you must help the Church to send another missionary or two here, so that I may be able to visit such people as these in their own camps on the plains, that they may have more frequent opportunities of hearing the word of life.

But this is enough for one letter, so for the present I must wish you and your schools the rich blessing of God, and say farewell.

Your sincere friend,

JAMES NISBET.

FREE CHURCH MISSIONS.

The Calcutta Educational Institution of the Free Church, founded by Dr. Duff in 1839, flourishes under the superintendence of Dr. Murray Mitchell. On the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes in this institution, Sir Richard Temple occupied the chair, and delivered to the pupils a long and striking address, in which he bore testimony to the great worth and value of the labours of the Free Church Missionaries who had been among them, or whose names were familiar to them. Among others he instanced "Hislop at Nagpore, a lamented friend of mine, who was a man of varied accomplishments, a philologist, a botanist and a geologist; John Wilson, a man of much learning, famed throughout Western India, and recently selected by Government for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University; and Dr. Murray Mitchell, who, having long served with distinction on the Bombay side, has come over to this side of India to superintend the institution here."

Mr. Miller continues in the *F. C. Record* his account of the Madras Mission with which he is connected. The institution in which he labours prepares students to enter the University of Madras. The University, originated in 1857, is purely undenominational, although under Government influence to a great extent, and in December, 1869, showed 1250 candidates for matriculation, and 600 for the first year's examination in Arts. In the curriculum of the Madras University, the English language and literature take the place of the Greek and Latin languages and classics, but otherwise there is nothing that might not be found in the course of any other educational institute of similar character. One advantage derived from the substitution of English for Greek and Latin authors is that the influence of Christianity is continually present in the studies of the native aspirants after academic honours.

Dr. Paterson, whose labours as a missionary of the Free Church and an employé of the Edinburgh Medical Mission have been so signally blessed in Madras and the surrounding country, has been compelled, by ill health, to leave his young fellow-workers and former pupils to themselves, and to