

most ridiculous objections are trumped up against the luckless presentee. It can scarcely be believed that they object to the color of his gums, the shape of his upper lip, the formation of his teeth, the texture of his skin, and to his stature. It seems he is quite a rare man, well adapted to oversee his flock, being 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings. A very reasonable supposition in the case is, that in all essentials he is quite a suitable and superior man, when no better objections than the above trash could be found. An English paper well remarks: "What a comfortable discipline is provided for ministers north of the Tweed!" Why does not the Church devise a remedy for these disorders?

LAY UNION.—A short time ago a useful organization was formed in several of the Scotch Presbyteries. It is called the Lay Union, the object of which is to secure a general and cordial co-operation of the laity with the clergy, in order to increase the power of the Church as an instrument of good, by co-operating with Presbyteries and Sessions in all measures affecting the religious and temporal interests of the people. It proposes to facilitate the obtaining of a properly qualified eldership, and the securing of the services of others with suitable gifts, to assist the ministers in the superintendence of the sick, infirm, and ignorant; to collect and diffuse information as to the best methods of organizing and aiding Sabbath Schools, and of promoting the formation of Bible classes; to encourage the work of tract distribution, and the institution of congregational libraries; above all, to direct especial attention to family worship.

STATUE IN MEMORY OF REV. PATRICK BREWSTER.—The town of Paisley has erected its first public statue, on the most commanding site in its beautiful cemetery, to the memory of the Rev. Patrick Brewster, brother of Sir David, for nearly forty years minister of the second charge of the Abbey Parish, during which time he was colleague first of Dr. Boag and next of Dr. McNair. Mr. Brewster was a man of varied accomplishments and great talents. In the opinion of the writer, who sat for many years under his ministry, he was a master of eloquence, one of the finest composers and most graceful readers of a sermon. Throughout his public course he was a fearless champion of civil and religious Reform, standing boldly forward as the advocate of Negro Emancipation in the West Indies, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, Total Abstinence, a System of National Education, &c.

The College for daughters of ministers and professors, situated at Edinburgh, has been opened under the most gratifying circumstances; the whole of the accommodation being already required for the forty-two resident pupils, who have come from all parts of Scotland.

The Church of Scotland at Portsmouth, England.

The Scottish Presbytery of London met at Wellington Street Scotch Church, St. James Road, South-sea, on Tuesday, 27th October, for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. Pennycook, M. A., to the pastoral charge of that congregation. The church was completely filled. The Rev. Mr. Macbeth, London, delivered a short sermon, in which he took occasion to state that the Rev. N. Pennycook had been sent here and especially selected by the Army and Navy Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to minister to natives of Scotland in the military and naval services, and to civilians attached to their National Church. The rev. gentleman emphatically disclaimed any proselytising tendencies. The Rev. I. Cumming next addressed the minister and people in a solemn and impressive manner, stating that his deepest sympathies were with soldiers and sailors, and that in such min he had found much fruit to his labors. The congregation, at the conclusion of the service, wished the young minister God-speed in his labors. The chapel at present occupied has been temporarily leased, but the Church of Scotland have it in full purpose to erect a Church in this large garrison town for the benefit and accommodation of those attached to her worship.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Difficulties in New Zealand.

THE recent outbreak of the natives of New Zealand has had, as might have been expected, a bad effect upon missionary work. In some districts, the servants of Christ have been compelled to leave their stations vacant. As an instance of the trying and even dangerous character of their labors, we give the following subjoined extract of a letter from a Methodist clergyman stationed there, which we find in the *Home Record*:—

"A month since I visited the Lakes at Invercargill, making the journey on horseback, and preached every day at sheep stations, hotels, and other places, wherever people could be found to hear. Sunday morning at Queenstown, a theatre was let me, and there I preached to seventy; in the evening a dancing-saloon fifteen miles off was offered, and two hundred heard the Gospel. Here some man (it is supposed from Tipperary) took possession of my horse, which just cost me £40, and rode her nearly to death, leaving her some miles off, after three weeks' riding, unable to get home. I had to walk over the most terrible hills, a distance of sixty miles, forty-five of which were covered over the first day, and fifteen by noon of the second. It was 1 A. M. the first day before I came to a bed, and then it was only a piece of sacking under, and one thin rug cover,