

Presbyterian Union at Home and Abroad.

We would see with great pleasure the question of Union re-opened between the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces and the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Nothing is gained by continued isolation, and it is morally certain that there would be great gain in Union. There have been disagreeable and humiliating scenes in some parts of these provinces arising from disunion; and such scenes may occur again and again, and bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Presbyterian. We are glad to find an article pleading for Union in the *Record* of the "Church of Scotland," written by Rev. G. M. Grant of this city. It is right that the movement should commence with our "Kirk" friends, as overtures from the larger church might be misunderstood. But we are persuaded that the most fraternal and friendly sentiments from the one side will be most cordially reciprocated from the other side. There will be no desire to place our brethren in any position that might possibly compromise them with the parent church; and there will be no disposition in any quarter to treat them otherwise than with that respect and manly christian consideration to which they have a right.

In the four Australian colonies the representatives of the Established Church of Scotland have been embraced in the Unions which have been consummated, and no injury has resulted to any party or any interest. Why should it not be the same with us, in these Provinces? We are persuaded that no good reason can be assigned.—*Pres. Witness.*

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PRESENT TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Princess of Wales has accepted a Bible presented to her by the Sunday School children of Great Britain and Ireland. Her Royal Highness's state of health not allowing her to receive a deputation, Mr. H. N. Gaulty, the originator of the movement, who was introduced by Lord Harris, presented the Bible, with an address, to which her Royal Highness returned the following answer:—"I accept the very beautiful Bible which you present to me with, I hope, a full appreciation of the sentiments you express concerning its inestimable value, as the Word of God. I am very sensible of the exertions which you have made to supply me with this proof of your interest in my welfare and of your loyalty to the throne. I offer you my very sincere acknowledgment, and will only add that the gratification with which I receive your present is enhanced, when I regard it as a token of the Christian union subsisting between those who have joined together to give it to me." The schools uniting in the subscription numbered 1514—

1238, English, 146 Scotch, and 130 Irish. In regard to the religious communities to which they are severally attached, the English schools are thus classified:—Church of England, 546; Independents, 166; Baptist, 123; Wesleyan, 95; Primitive Methodist, 23; United Presbyterian, 8; Jews, 3; Unclassed, 274.

The Monthly Record.

APRIL, 1868.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Accounts are somewhat conflicting as regards the Abyssinian expedition; some apprehending trouble and many fearing long delay. The country is so high and inaccessible, the climate is so peculiar and water so scarce, that we should not be surprised if the most severe hardships were in store for the expedition. But good will result from it. The light will be let into places where an old branch of the Christian Church has mouldered into superstition for want of intercourse with the world, and Africa will resound with the report of the wonderful deeds, the war materials, the guns and the steam-engines of those nations that forget not? the Gospel of Jesus Christ. A new and valuable door may be made for the entrance of the Christian Missionary into a continent which yet remains almost wholly a domain of Satan. By this time our army has, in all probability, reached the neighborhood of King Theodore.

A valuable article in the *Bullionist* shows that the trade of 1867 has been far better than has generally been supposed. While scarcely so good as in '66, it has been better than in '65. Capitalists have been alarmed and withheld capital, but people have traded with their own. The vitality of British trade is evinced, while, on the other hand, there has been lately scarcely an American vessel in the Port of New York, foreigners carrying American goods almost wholly.

The Marquis of Lorne, heir presumptive to dukedom of Argyll, is now offering himself for the representation of his native County, and by his modesty of manner, his excellent address, and the liberality and moderation of his opinions, has secured a large amount of favor. He is for the disendowment of the Irish Church as well as Maynooth and, not the subversion, but the improvement and extension of the present parochial school system of Scotland. The youthful Marquis bids fair to sustain the credit of an ancient house, famous in the past history of Scotland—illustrious in political and religious annals, by him who threw the weight of his influence and wisdom into the covenanting Assembly of 1638 and died upon the scaffold, saying: