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### A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

meretine on this rubbet from the Louism for war apported by Dr. Proudfoot who though the simplifier was a marrier sea-bole. that each a modium as a weeker zeropays would peak pateness zero itere etc of its Church. He could not withletur the vestor, and the characteristic would recovered the two the terminal to the members of its works, extend that he members of its works, extend that he zero that American Prochapteristic, published by physical subsequents. Had that paper been to or-

TO THE MINISTERS AND PERSON

### LIBERAL OFFER

w Subscribers can have the British American Freshyterian from this date up to the end of 1875 for \$2.00. time of the usual campaign for se-enring new subscribers is approach-ize. Our ald agents are requested to man or have inherithers is approaching. Our sid agents are requested it he ready for work, and we are prepared to engage any number of new case. It is our with to employ some one in every congregation to solicit new substitutes, or what is still better. to have every one of our pressal resders not as an agent. Our Premium List, which will be a very attractive one, will be ready in a short time All who send us now subset will have the benefit of it. orthorn now

# Beitick Zwerican Presbyterian.

TOBORTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1872.

# JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

The young lad Mills who was last sek tried for the murder of another led in Toronto, has been convicted of manalaughter and will in all likelised spend the rest of his life in the Paris. itiary. He may be very thankful to the jury for the lenient view it took of the matter, for we are quiet sure that no other twelve men who ard the evidence would have form ed the same estimate of the crime Toronto and a good many other ple are cursed with a large number of young men and lads who are being nursed by our taverns for the prison and the gallows, and that with fearful rapidity. It is still as true of Canada as when Cowper wrote it of Eng-

hitting where we man, tarough rity or the wheel of this morey lead,

" a every twentieth pass is the unguarded new to earth 4 w
dobanch, firth leading true the sit or to be proposed, or makes temperate

And the result is as bad now as it ever was: Youth corrupted, father dishonoured, mothers broken-hearted ad the Penitatiany replonished. the miserable dens, with all their flaunting ornaments and gaudy dis-

slay. Our youth still learn as Eng-lah youth did in Cowper's days, "the frequent rures, and he to stending oath, not to be provided

Life these which medium resistent surpley,
Whites quith is brivated and who may be hand.
The heart they have
The resist that "self often comprisers and passe.
The indigence and regions tilled tool
modely, grown source of the lead,
makes they may of the lead,
makes the recognitived by, and make them and."
Thoroughly true, and hence the
wrotched lad Mills when little in yea in a boy occupies the felon's dock and will endure the felon's doors. He no doubt is greatly to blame, but it is abourd to say that society is altogether noming to say that society is altogether innocest, when it encourages and patronises so many man traps, the owners of which think a day lost in which they do not make some one to

#### OM SWEARING

"Because of awearing the land courneth." Every where there is the maurneth." on in the bruter sugar of who awar understand that in doin profine, ile lang rage, being used by on the ordinal generative gainst good both old and young. And the cut insent as well as against good in the total page in the containity. It is said that a gentleman nover awars and we think that such is the fact. But it so, what an immense nameter in Canada who think themselves a cain Canasi who make believe e.g. gets the coming over the spirit of English themen, and are or expanded by of each statemen with regard to the question must be cut off the roll of that here of Colonial connection. The events oursible fraternity. Minister of of late years have gone a long way state, members of both Local and towneds coloratio Canadians into the Dominion Paillmannite, judgers, but the fithat separate from the Mother years, doctors, echoors, and a whele Country was regarded as an inevitable. host of blue-blooded pretenders to gentity, have all some of the it mentbers not rives, noy, even outrageous, awen tra. And yet all years! the as a mere matter of cours. We call them all 'our gentlemen' litis a d then at all to be regarded as surparing, that with so much swearing among the grown up, the youth of the country should so carnestly follow mit. Comparatively few fathers, ever a though profano thomselves, care about their sons copying in this cautter, at any rate, their example. Yet why should they not? If it is right for the one, it cannot be wrong for the other; and so "Young Canada" is too often found improving upon the paternal proceeding. In Toronto it has become so infamously common that the police have been directed to apprehend any one using profaue or obscene language in the streets. Very good and very proper, if only acted on. But, after all, more penalties will do little to cure moral diseases. Ten officials that passed this order swo themselves, and even civic dignitaries memberives, and even civic dignitaries may be found too frequently employ-ing as offensive, coarse, and ill-con-ditioned language as could well be thought of. It is a matter of notoriety that some of our legislators are whispered that some of our loarned sors are tolorable adepts in the language of blasphemy If these things are done in the green tree, what is to be looked for in the dry ! It is no doubt very-bad that raw, untutor ed, uncared-for and victous lads should be so foul in their talk, and so conjour in their imprecations as they are, but is their iniquity for one moment to be placed side by side with similar transgressions on the part of Ministers of the Crown, civin dignitaries members of Parliament, physicians patrons of charities, professors, and editors of nowspapers—the se-called great preschers and humanisers of the day ! We trow not. These poor ignorant, foul-mouthed youths in Tonto and cleawhere, will be all the better of being sent to prison to coo their beels and consider their ways but what is to be dene with thos who ought to be examples of all that is elevated, humanising and pure? Consistently, they ought to be sent to bear the meaner offenders company. That, however, it is felt, would never do. It would be altogether too terrible to take hold of some of the "most respectable?" and gentlemanly i people in the country, and rate, reb and roughly send to prison those whe have decent balances at the banker's, or even regular renters of church pow nay, members of the church—and take in general rather an interest in religious matters, for the benefit of the lower orders.

As a national vice, we do swearing is on the increase in Canada, but there is still too much truth in what an unsophisticated Scotch farmer from the bush of one of our newer counties said, after returning from attendance as a juryman on the Assise Court of the district: "It's an awfu' place yon ' A' body aweers. The mairchants aweer; the laddles tree marchanes sweer; the re-porters sweer; the favairs sweer; the very joodge-sweers." It sarely in such cirumstance is the special

duty of professedly religious usen to set their faces meainst so offensive s so widely spread an ovil, and to let even their very respectable friends so they stiend green and against good ; we cannot afford to stand by in ellene

### THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

A most gratifying change be coming over the spirit of English necessity from the imperial point of view. It was not so much the utter auces of public men in Britain that conveyed this impression, though many of them made no secret of their desire to get rid of the Colombia When they condescended to argue th matter, their statements and arguments could be met, and little harm was done. The difficulty lay in the namer in which Colonial questions were persistently reated in silence by the Home Government. The Fisheries question, the Alabama chims Reciprocity, Navigation, the San Juan dispute-those, and a host of minor matters, were all dealt with by the Imperial Government exactly as if the Mother Country must come, and that at no very distant time. Not one of them would have been dealt with in the way they have been, or acttled as they have been settled, if a different Colonial theory had provailod in the Cabinet, and if the Colonies had been succeedy believed to be benefit to the Mother Land instead of an encumbrance. Nothing could be more discouraging, nothing more agated, to see clearly the drift of all this policy, and the ground of it, and yet be prevented by the silence and studied stellidity of the Colonial office from even entering a protest. Forunately for us, fertunately, too, believe, for the Empire, this state of uneasy and morbid feeling seems coming to an end. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Knatchbull Huguessen, has just been delivering a lecture on "The Colonies and their government by the Mother Country," in which, though he propounds no solution of the practical difficulties of the case, he protests severely against the taless fairs and 'drift' policy so long pursued To do the Under-Secretary justice, such views have been more than once heard from him on the floor of the House; it is a pity that the same cannot be said of so of his influential superiors. It is all very well for the lecturer to my that it is "little less than a crime for speakers and writers to insinuate that any Government desired to alsenate our Colonies," but he ought to know that Mr. Bright once expressed a wish to see the whole of North America un-der the dominion of a single flag; nor can he, if he knows anything of Colunial history, fail to recollect how our diplomatic troubles with the United States have invariably been settled in the interests of the latter, and in just such a way as we might have expected if annexation or anti-colonial sentiments ruled supreme in the Coun cils of Britain He ought to know that free from British connection altogether we could never, except u compulsion of the direct necessity, have submitted to the Fishery and Navigation clauses of the Washing-ton Treaty, or to the miserable spoiogy for Reciprocity which that docu at guarantees; and if this be so, then the settlement of these question into which we have been dragged or driven, must have been tolerated by a policy of indifference to Colonial connection, if not dictated by one of separation from the Mother Land and

peration to the United States. ng with the cheering utterances one party which British Minister, it is instruct of by the other.

tive to read the warm-hearted patriotism breathed in every line of Mr Blake's percention to his Cornwall speech. With ordinary political quest.ons it is not our mission to deal, but when a tople like this is on the taple Public sentiment here has long been unercy, we might almost say anxious, manner in which we have been allowed to drift further and further from our moorings is the matter of Colonial connection. The rature of the the which brads as to the Mother Land is so indefinite, and the facility with which it changes is so great, that unless a solution of the master ithe notional amount forms of that be so nominal that he every purpose we might us well be tro. Few will viature the assertion that an equitable solution of the difficulty cannot be found. It only requires to be metand grappled with, and it will be found To this cad the unit I wisdom of statesmen on both sides of the Atlanthe many yet be found necessary, it is enterfactory to see one of the most prominent of our public men not only expressing his devotion to the empire in vague generalities—for all do the—but indicating that he understands the importance of the question, and giving it that promin-ence in his uttermices which it ap-pears to have in his thoughts. Such so ntiments as the following will appeal to every true-hearted Canadia at the present moment, darkened a it still is by the shadow of the clouds which lately lowered up the political

"But he dal not agree with those wi were contained to say that the time were come some slay for no epartment, and we attribute to put off the out day. If the co-mer had outgo over the colonist system, theoretical difficulties were found to cr which had lately, and mught again be pra-tical, he would not host to separation as it cure for this estee of things, but is one other change in the relations of the color to the empire which would still leave part of a united empire."

Similar in sentiment and worthy of commondation rather than the sneers with which some of his political opponents greeted them, we the same gentleman's utterances last year when, speaking at Strathroy on the Washington Treaty, he protested against the do-nothing policy of the British Cabinet, and pleaded for a reorganization of the suppre-

Present indications seem to point to a reconstruction of political pa in Canada at no distant day and or an entirely new basis ; and, if we do not mistake, this very question of colonial connection, as opposed to in-dependence or annexation will be touch stone by which mon will have to be tried. If this be so the soone our political men recognize its prac-tical importance the better in order that a settlement of some kind may be arrived at before is is too late.

## PARTY SPIRIT.

An onelaught upon the political a rangement of parties has been made of late by one one or more writers in the Canadian Monthly, in which it has been attempted to be shown that partyism has been and is the fruitful praert of almost every kind of ovil hat it debauches ces intellect, embrutes the heart, retards public prosperity,and in a general way ulintes everything that it touches, ar corrupts overy man that yields him-self to its influence and guidance. In this country especially, and at the present time, it is contended that there is really no occasion for the perpetuation of parties for there is really no marked difference between what one politician proposes and another, so that the contention has dwindled down into a more scramble for place, with miserable denunciation and mutual recrimination, all the atronger and the roore rageous from the difficulty out rageous from the differ-perienced in deining the differ-ence or showing the great and imporone party which is ignored or reject-

We enter not into the controversy which, as usual in such cases, is likely to end with every one being confirmcel in his own opinion rather than being converted to that of his neigh-hour Only it seems to us that in a her country and amid free discussion all substantial elements of party must in every case very speedily come to the eurines, and take appropriate body and acting without delay. At the same cine it is not to be denied that too often party spirit burns most ficely when strong individual conviction is both sarest and feeblest, and that instead of the noisy clamour of contending sides being a proof that they are terribly in carnest, in cases not a few it is exactly the reverse; and is to be looked upon as the mere hypocrisy of shallow feeling and conscious or inconscious insincerity, which takes this plan to conceal the real state of matters at once from self and from the world around, There cannot be any doubt that to a great extent this is true of the great party fight which has just been concluded among our neighbours. To hour the noise and read the thunder ing periods one would naturally have believed that a great crisis in the history of the universe was being passed through, and that each was fighting manfully for the noble and the tra No doubt some believed this, but the great mass did no such thing, and th worst and most violent least of all. In our own passing political contest there is also enough of the same element to give point to the remarks of the Monthly, and to lead many a calm intelligent enquirer to ask whi it may be all about. There are differences no doubt, and very important ones, here as on the other side but has all the King Cantbyses rant of contouding newspapers during the those differences very plain? doubt if it has It has, however, very considerably shaken the confidence of good many in the integrity and straightforwardness of much of currant journalism. The work of making gross and so far unfounded chryss against the opposite side, with scar ly a tittle of proof, has gone far in public estimation to weaken the force of accusations that may really b well founded. And then when the individual characters of those who are the readlest to assail the honou and integrity of public men, are looked somewhat narrowly into it is found that really they ought to be the last to cast a stone at any one. The profaulty of public men has has been denounced, and their dissipated habits and their readiness to axes," dwelt upon with special fervor and eloquence. But then corner in the miserable fact that the very provers are nearly if not quite as had thomselves, and, that, besides, they do not believe half of that which for party purposes they seem never v of asserting. It is now acknowledged on all hands that the strong charges brought against Mr. Sandfield Mc-Donald's late government of corruption and malversation of funds have never been proved, and that upon the whole the affairs of the country were conducted by that combination with onsiderable care and seconomy. In the same way the odiens charges against members of the present On-terio Government are of a very similar character. The affectation of seal for the public morals is but the hollow hypocritical pretence of a few not over-corapulous newspaper writers and stamp orators, very much as it was in days not long gone by when when this man's profesity was de-nounced by these who were them selves prufane, this other man's false selves profanc, this other seam's failedhood by those who were themselves
notoriously false, and a thirds
drankenness by those who liked
a good horn with all its et cotena.
Bo for them, there is a certain amount
of truth in what the Monkhy reviewer
alleges. Party spirit pushed to axtrum leads to a great deal of hypoartical grismes, with unsurepsions