

British American Presbyterian

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$1.00 PER ANNUM... PUBLISHED BY C. B. LYNNETT ROBINSON, Toronto.

A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAIN.

An article in this paper from the London Standard was supported by Dr. P. Woodcock who thought that such a measure as a weekly newspaper would greatly advance the cause of the Church.

LIBERAL OFFER.

New Subscribers can have the British American Presbyterian from this date up to the end of 1873 for \$2.00.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1873.

The young lad Mills who was last week tried for the murder of another lad in Toronto, has been convicted of manslaughter and will in all likelihood spend the rest of his life in the Penitentiary.

And the result is as bad now as it ever was: Youth corrupted, fathers dishonoured, mothers broken-hearted, and the Penitentiary replenished.

Thoroughly true, and hence the wretched lad Mills when little more than a boy occupies the felon's dock, and will endure the felon's doom.

ON SWEARING.

"Because of swearing the land mourneth." Every where there is the complaint of an immense amount of profane, idle language, being used by both old and young.

But if so, what an immense number in Canada who think themselves gentlemen, and are so regarded by others, must cut off the roll of this detestable fraternity.

It is a matter of notoriety that some of our legislators are coarse, swearing ruffians, and it is whispered that some of our learned Professors are tolerable adepts in the language of blasphemy.

As a national vice, we don't think swearing is on the increase in Canada, but there is still too much truth in what an unsophisticated Scotch farmer from the loch of one of our newer counties said, after returning from attendance as a jurymen on the Assize Court of the district.

It is the duty of professedly religious men to set their faces against so offensive and so widely spread an evil, and to let even their very respectable friends who swear understand that in doing so they offend gravely against good manners as well as against good morals.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

A most gratifying change seems to be coming over the spirit of English statesmen with regard to the question of Colonial connection. The events of late years have gone a long way towards educating Canadians into the belief that separation from the Mother Country was regarded as an inevitable necessity from the Imperial point of view.

It is still in the shadow of the clouds which lately lowered on the political horizon. Similar in sentiment and worthy of commendation rather than sneers with which some of his political opponents greeted them, were the same gentleman's utterances last year when, speaking at Stratroy on the Washington Treaty, he protested against the do-nothing policy of the British Cabinet, and pleaded for a reorganization of the empire.

PARTY SPIRIT.

An onslaught upon the political arrangement of parties has been made of late by 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 parent of almost every kind of evil, that it debauches conscience, dwarfs intellect, embroils the heart, retards public property and in a general way nullifies everything that it touches.

We enter not into the controversy which, as usual in such cases, is likely to end with every one being confuted in his own opinion rather than being converted to that of his neighbour. Only it seems to us that in a free country and amid free discussion all substantial elements of party must in every case very speedily come to the surface, and take appropriate body and action without delay.

But he did not agree with those who were contended to say that the time would come some day for a separation, and were contended to put off the evil day. If the course had outgrown the colonial system, if theoretical difficulties were found to exist which had lately, and might again be practical, he would not look to separation as the cure for the state of things, but to some other change in the relations of the colony to the empire which would still leave us part of a united empire.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said of some of his influential superiors. It is all very well for the lecturer to say that it is "little less than a crime for speakers and writers to insinuate that any Government desired to alienate our Colonies," but he ought to know that Mr. Bright once expressed a wish to see the whole of North America under the dominion of a single flag; nor can he, if he knows anything of Colonial 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 Councils of Britain.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said of some of his influential superiors. It is all very well for the lecturer to say that it is "little less than a crime for speakers and writers to insinuate that any Government desired to alienate our Colonies," but he ought to know that Mr. Bright once expressed a wish to see the whole of North America under the dominion of a single flag; nor can he, if he knows anything of Colonial 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 Councils of Britain.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said of some of his influential superiors. It is all very well for the lecturer to say that it is "little less than a crime for speakers and writers to insinuate that any Government desired to alienate our Colonies," but he ought to know that Mr. Bright once expressed a wish to see the whole of North America under the dominion of a single flag; nor can he, if he knows anything of Colonial 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 Councils of Britain.

It is a pity that the same cannot be said of some of his influential superiors. It is all very well for the lecturer to say that it is "little less than a crime for speakers and writers to insinuate that any Government desired to alienate our Colonies," but he ought to know that Mr. Bright once expressed a wish to see the whole of North America under the dominion of a single flag; nor can he, if he knows anything of Colonial 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 Councils of Britain.