

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A terrible tragedy occurred last night at Newmarket, N. J. During the evening two boys, called at the residence of Dr. Corville and acquired by him a bottle of...

The other day a telegrapher, who had looked into the matter, told me, in a few words, how the Atlantic cable is worked. In a vain effort to understand...

Charlotteville, March 11, 1867.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On Monday last the Conservative Government, completely shattered by the result of the Elections, placed their resignations in the hands of the Lieut. Governor, and on the following morning His Excellency sent to the Hon. Mr. Coles, as Leader of the late Opposition...

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Notwithstanding all the exertions made to have the President sign the Military Reconstruction bill, he has concluded to veto it. His veto message is completed, and was to be sent to Congress on Thursday. This is a compromise he has made to the Reverdy Johnson Democrats, allowing Congress to pass the bill over his veto.

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE PROSECUTION.

The London Standard of the 9th Feb. says that the prosecution is a dismal farce. It is permissible, we are sorry to say, under the law; but that a conviction should be obtained, not even the members of the Jamaica Committee anticipate. Their own counsel apologises to the British subjects whom he is instructed to indict upon a charge of wilful, cruel, and cowardly murder. There has never been the like of this beheld in an English court of justice.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Halifax Evening Express contains some well written sketches of the Maritime Provinces, "Political, social and material," during the past thirty years. The writer looks at the question from a Confederation standpoint. But whether the views he enunciates are correct or not, he displays a perfect knowledge of the subject.

THE REFORM RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Committee of the Whole House on Monday, February 25:— This House having, in the last session, assented to the second reading of a bill, entitled "A Bill to extend the right of Voting at Elections of Members of Parliament in England and Wales," is of opinion...

CHRISTIAN GRACE.

I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We elmb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds Of love to men. I hold all else named piety, A selfish scheme, a vain pretense; Where love is not, 'tis but a name for Guile and guine.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons in London, on the 6th ult., Mr. Kavanagh, the new member for Wexford County, Ireland, having neither hands nor feet, was brought to the table in a wheeled chair to be sworn. The honorable member, after taking the oath, signed the parliamentary roll by placing the pen between the ends of his arms. He appeared to write with great fluency. After signing his name he was in the usual form introduced to the Speaker, to whom he bowed, and then, by placing his arms in brass sockets, and turning some screws which operated upon the wheels of his chair, he passed out of the House.

FROM COLONIAL EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 26, (evc).—The Government has withdrawn their resolutions on Reform, and promised to lay before Parliament a Regular Reform Bill. The Bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America has passed the House of Lords.

PARIS, FEB. 26.—Cable dispatches, forwarded by the United States Army, and recently a leading member of the Fenian organization in America, and companion of Head Count Stephens, was arrested in this city on suspicion of having been engaged in the recent outbreak in Killarney.

PARIS, MARCH 2.—Cable dispatches, which have been received from Vera Cruz, which state that communications between that city and the capital had been entirely cut off. The Emperor Maximilian had consequently forbidden the transmission of despatches to Europe giving opinions on the state of the country, lest they fall into the hands of the Liberals.

LOUISVILLE, MARCH 1, noon.—The Bill for the Confederation of the British North American Provinces has been read twice in the House of Commons.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1.—The Fenian leaders of the Stephens' branch of the Brotherhood, reassembled yesterday. A large number of delegates were present. The proceedings were strictly private, all the doors leading to the hall being guarded. It was reported, however, that a portion of the convention were in favor of reorganizing the order, or forming a Directory with Executive Council in the city.

HON. J. F. MCGUIRE.

This distinguished gentleman was entertained at Dinner at the Parker House, Boston, on Monday evening last. He will deliver a lecture at the Boston Theatre on the afternoon of the 17th March, for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children.

BURNING OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.

The screw steamer "City of Bath," Captain Jos. S. Cooney, owned by Richardson and Otis, Boston, and running between that city and Savannah, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst. The "City of Bath" had on board an assorted cargo and four passengers. Her crew numbered twenty men beside the captain. Only four have survived. The particulars as far as they can be gleaned are these. At noon on Sunday the ship was about 35 miles N. W. from Cape Hatteras, when fire was discovered well under way in the coal bunkers. In two or three minutes after the discovery the coal passers and firemen were compelled to abandon their posts. The engineer slackened speed, went on deck to notify the captain, and returned to his post, where he was so badly burned and suffocated that when rescued he was nearly exhausted and almost insensible. All hands were speedily at work trying to check the progress of the fire, and were so successful that at four o'clock it was supposed to be entirely under control. But a gale was blowing at the time, and the flames broke out again with such force as to convince the captain that the vessel must go. The fire was bursting from the hatches and running along the forward deck when the order was given to get the boats ready. Three boats were launched, and all are supposed to have got into them, but the sea was running high and swept them away from the ship as soon as they touched the water. It was now quite dark and the boats were unable to communicate with each other. No life preservers were put in the boats, the men being more willing to trust their chance for life to oars and buckets. About 8 o'clock two of the boats washed together, in one of which was the captain. The lady passenger and her infant were found dead from exposure, the mother lying across the thwart, and the infant lashed to one of them near her. They held the boats together and all got into the larger and stronger one. About 11 o'clock a vessel was descried and efforts made to reach her, in doing which the boat was capsized three times, at each time sadly diminishing their number. When the vessel was reached, the greatest peril was encountered in getting from the boat to the deck of the schooner, on account of the gale and high sea. Only four succeeded, by means of lines thrown to them, in reaching the deck, and these were the two officers and the two firemen of the ill-fated vessel. The captain, mates and pilot, perished in their attempts to reach the schooner. The men were kindly cared for by the officers and crew of the vessel, which proved to be the "Laura S. Watson," Captain Dorrity. The schooner kept up a search for the missing boat for some hours, but nothing was discovered. The steamer when last seen was burned to the water's edge, with the sea washing over her.

CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We publish, to-day, the clauses of the Confederation Bill now before Parliament, which will meet in our readers.

EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED AN ACT FOR THE UNION OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF; AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that such day or days as may be appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons to be members of that Council, shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Queen, by Her Majesty's letters patent, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally to be the Deputy or Deputies of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise of the Governor General himself of any power, authority or function of the Governor General.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

VI.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST!

The screw steamer "City of Bath," Captain Jos. S. Cooney, owned by Richardson and Otis, Boston, and running between that city and Savannah, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst. The "City of Bath" had on board an assorted cargo and four passengers. Her crew numbered twenty men beside the captain. Only four have survived. The particulars as far as they can be gleaned are these. At noon on Sunday the ship was about 35 miles N. W. from Cape Hatteras, when fire was discovered well under way in the coal bunkers. In two or three minutes after the discovery the coal passers and firemen were compelled to abandon their posts. The engineer slackened speed, went on deck to notify the captain, and returned to his post, where he was so badly burned and suffocated that when rescued he was nearly exhausted and almost insensible. All hands were speedily at work trying to check the progress of the fire, and were so successful that at four o'clock it was supposed to be entirely under control. But a gale was blowing at the time, and the flames broke out again with such force as to convince the captain that the vessel must go. The fire was bursting from the hatches and running along the forward deck when the order was given to get the boats ready. Three boats were launched, and all are supposed to have got into them, but the sea was running high and swept them away from the ship as soon as they touched the water. It was now quite dark and the boats were unable to communicate with each other. No life preservers were put in the boats, the men being more willing to trust their chance for life to oars and buckets. About 8 o'clock two of the boats washed together, in one of which was the captain. The lady passenger and her infant were found dead from exposure, the mother lying across the thwart, and the infant lashed to one of them near her. They held the boats together and all got into the larger and stronger one. About 11 o'clock a vessel was descried and efforts made to reach her, in doing which the boat was capsized three times, at each time sadly diminishing their number. When the vessel was reached, the greatest peril was encountered in getting from the boat to the deck of the schooner, on account of the gale and high sea. Only four succeeded, by means of lines thrown to them, in reaching the deck, and these were the two officers and the two firemen of the ill-fated vessel. The captain, mates and pilot, perished in their attempts to reach the schooner. The men were kindly cared for by the officers and crew of the vessel, which proved to be the "Laura S. Watson," Captain Dorrity. The schooner kept up a search for the missing boat for some hours, but nothing was discovered. The steamer when last seen was burned to the water's edge, with the sea washing over her.

CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We publish, to-day, the clauses of the Confederation Bill now before Parliament, which will meet in our readers.

EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED AN ACT FOR THE UNION OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF; AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that such day or days as may be appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons to be members of that Council, shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Queen, by Her Majesty's letters patent, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally to be the Deputy or Deputies of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise of the Governor General himself of any power, authority or function of the Governor General.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

VI.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST!

The screw steamer "City of Bath," Captain Jos. S. Cooney, owned by Richardson and Otis, Boston, and running between that city and Savannah, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst. The "City of Bath" had on board an assorted cargo and four passengers. Her crew numbered twenty men beside the captain. Only four have survived. The particulars as far as they can be gleaned are these. At noon on Sunday the ship was about 35 miles N. W. from Cape Hatteras, when fire was discovered well under way in the coal bunkers. In two or three minutes after the discovery the coal passers and firemen were compelled to abandon their posts. The engineer slackened speed, went on deck to notify the captain, and returned to his post, where he was so badly burned and suffocated that when rescued he was nearly exhausted and almost insensible. All hands were speedily at work trying to check the progress of the fire, and were so successful that at four o'clock it was supposed to be entirely under control. But a gale was blowing at the time, and the flames broke out again with such force as to convince the captain that the vessel must go. The fire was bursting from the hatches and running along the forward deck when the order was given to get the boats ready. Three boats were launched, and all are supposed to have got into them, but the sea was running high and swept them away from the ship as soon as they touched the water. It was now quite dark and the boats were unable to communicate with each other. No life preservers were put in the boats, the men being more willing to trust their chance for life to oars and buckets. About 8 o'clock two of the boats washed together, in one of which was the captain. The lady passenger and her infant were found dead from exposure, the mother lying across the thwart, and the infant lashed to one of them near her. They held the boats together and all got into the larger and stronger one. About 11 o'clock a vessel was descried and efforts made to reach her, in doing which the boat was capsized three times, at each time sadly diminishing their number. When the vessel was reached, the greatest peril was encountered in getting from the boat to the deck of the schooner, on account of the gale and high sea. Only four succeeded, by means of lines thrown to them, in reaching the deck, and these were the two officers and the two firemen of the ill-fated vessel. The captain, mates and pilot, perished in their attempts to reach the schooner. The men were kindly cared for by the officers and crew of the vessel, which proved to be the "Laura S. Watson," Captain Dorrity. The schooner kept up a search for the missing boat for some hours, but nothing was discovered. The steamer when last seen was burned to the water's edge, with the sea washing over her.

CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We publish, to-day, the clauses of the Confederation Bill now before Parliament, which will meet in our readers.

EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED AN ACT FOR THE UNION OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF; AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that such day or days as may be appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons to be members of that Council, shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Queen, by Her Majesty's letters patent, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally to be the Deputy or Deputies of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise of the Governor General himself of any power, authority or function of the Governor General.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

VI.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST!

The screw steamer "City of Bath," Captain Jos. S. Cooney, owned by Richardson and Otis, Boston, and running between that city and Savannah, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Sunday, the 10th inst. The "City of Bath" had on board an assorted cargo and four passengers. Her crew numbered twenty men beside the captain. Only four have survived. The particulars as far as they can be gleaned are these. At noon on Sunday the ship was about 35 miles N. W. from Cape Hatteras, when fire was discovered well under way in the coal bunkers. In two or three minutes after the discovery the coal passers and firemen were compelled to abandon their posts. The engineer slackened speed, went on deck to notify the captain, and returned to his post, where he was so badly burned and suffocated that when rescued he was nearly exhausted and almost insensible. All hands were speedily at work trying to check the progress of the fire, and were so successful that at four o'clock it was supposed to be entirely under control. But a gale was blowing at the time, and the flames broke out again with such force as to convince the captain that the vessel must go. The fire was bursting from the hatches and running along the forward deck when the order was given to get the boats ready. Three boats were launched, and all are supposed to have got into them, but the sea was running high and swept them away from the ship as soon as they touched the water. It was now quite dark and the boats were unable to communicate with each other. No life preservers were put in the boats, the men being more willing to trust their chance for life to oars and buckets. About 8 o'clock two of the boats washed together, in one of which was the captain. The lady passenger and her infant were found dead from exposure, the mother lying across the thwart, and the infant lashed to one of them near her. They held the boats together and all got into the larger and stronger one. About 11 o'clock a vessel was descried and efforts made to reach her, in doing which the boat was capsized three times, at each time sadly diminishing their number. When the vessel was reached, the greatest peril was encountered in getting from the boat to the deck of the schooner, on account of the gale and high sea. Only four succeeded, by means of lines thrown to them, in reaching the deck, and these were the two officers and the two firemen of the ill-fated vessel. The captain, mates and pilot, perished in their attempts to reach the schooner. The men were kindly cared for by the officers and crew of the vessel, which proved to be the "Laura S. Watson," Captain Dorrity. The schooner kept up a search for the missing boat for some hours, but nothing was discovered. The steamer when last seen was burned to the water's edge, with the sea washing over her.

CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. We publish, to-day, the clauses of the Confederation Bill now before Parliament, which will meet in our readers.

EXTRACTS FROM A BILL INTITLED AN ACT FOR THE UNION OF CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF; AND FOR PURPOSES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that such day or days as may be appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the persons to be members of that Council, shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Counsellors, and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the Queen, by Her Majesty's letters patent, to authorize the Governor General from time to time to appoint any person or persons jointly or severally to be the Deputy or Deputies of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, during the pleasure of the Governor General such of the powers, authorities, and functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the exercise of the Governor General himself of any power, authority or function of the Governor General.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the Union. The Senate shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

For each Province there shall be an officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

VI.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior District and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—John H. Surratt was today arraigned before the United States Circuit Court of this district. The prisoner was brought into Court, manacled, at 1 p. m. He was dressed in citizens' clothes. His counsel objected to the prisoner being manacled, and the Court ordered the man to be freed from his manacles, but to keep him with his hands and wrists manacled, the prisoner standing up. The Clerk then asked him, "Guilty, or not guilty?" He responded in a firm, distinct voice, "Not guilty." The Clerk then asked him, "Do you plead?" Surratt replied emphatically, "By my jury." The Clerk replied, "God send you safe deliverance!" It was arranged that the trial should be confined to the first term of the Court, which commences March 3. The prisoner was then remanded to jail. An immense crowd was present at the trial. Last week Surratt was visited at the jail by his sister Anna, who was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., one of his counsel. The guards thinking it best to prepare the prisoner for the visit, one of them informed him that his sister would be up in a moment, when he exclaimed "Great God," and burst into tears. In a few moments the sister was shown to the cell, when she burst into tears, and embraced her brother and embraced each other, both giving way to tears. They finally became more composed, and engaged in conversation, during which he expressed himself prepared for the worst. The sister kept her hands clasped in prayer, and kept a steady heart. The interview, during which they spoke mostly of domestic affairs, lasted about half an hour, and after again embracing each other, the sister withdrew, both being much affected.

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

A Western journal has some remarks on this subject, which might be appropriate in more places than the West. We give it for the benefit of some of our readers:—"Another class of well-meaning but thoughtless persons regard a newspaper as a liberal benevolent enterprise, got up by some liberal-minded gentleman for the sole purpose of doing good to the world. They have selected the million tongues press to accomplish it. They are regular subscribers upon the press—men who always want their favors inserted gratuitously, and are always ready to inform the publisher that he is engaged in publishing a newspaper, and they are always sure to have something to say in the matter; that they believe to be good news which ought to be given to the eager public at once. One man has just patented a new heating apparatus that will save half the fuel now used, and of course it will be a great favor to the poor if the editor will just tell the people, free of charge, where such an apparatus can be bought to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and raising of our race. Can any editor, who has one drop of the milk of human kindness anywhere about him, be so rigidly as to refuse to print their notices of meetings, lectures, society meetings, and in the business of the publisher to help on the noblest work that can engage the efforts of man—that of uplifting the fallen and