

An Impartial Opinion.

It is so seldom that any one meets with an impartial opinion from an American writer or politician upon any matter appertaining to the Dominion of Canada, or for the matter of that, to anything British, that we may be pardoned for availing ourselves of an instance just brought to our notice. In December last, the proprietor of the New York Herald sent a Special Commissioner to Ottawa for the purpose of making enquiry into the fishery question. The Report of the Commissioner was published in the New York Herald, and has since taken the form of a pamphlet, a copy of which we have before us. It is evident from the Report that the Herald's Commissioner went to Ottawa with a sincere desire to enter upon his work in an honest and impartial spirit, not, as is too often the case with his countrymen, with a pre-ordained determination, so to speak, to look at everything from an American point of view, and through the highly colored glass of national prejudice. It would also appear from a perusal of the Report that the Herald's Commissioner, in the choice of a gentleman to undertake a mission at once important and delicate, the Herald offer an extract from what may be regarded as the preface to the Report:

I have to acknowledge on behalf of the Herald and myself, the greatest satisfaction that the leading Journal of America should have specially commissioned a gentleman to bear their statements and views upon the very important subjects in question, and thus offered them such a medium of reaching the American public with a full statement of all the facts of their case as could not be obtained in any other way. I have been favored with long and protracted interviews in these matters by the very distinguished and cultivated Dominion Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, as well as by Sir Francis Hincks, the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. J. L. Tully, the Minister of Customs, the Hon. J. H. Howe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and especially the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose department is more particularly concerned with these matters. I have had the privilege of full and ample discussion with all these gentlemen—and especially with the last—of the difficulties that have arisen, and I think it impossible to speak too highly of the energy and lucidity and fullness with which the whole subject was stated by them on behalf of their government. Your space would not allow that I should particularize the conversations I held with each of these statesmen upon the fisheries and St. Lawrence questions. Much of the ground moreover, was naturally gone over again with all of them. It will, therefore, be convenient that I should throw my report into the form of a dialogue between your Commissioner and the abstract individual whom I will call "the Dominion statesman." And your readers may be sure that what is here attributed to that individual is the accurate representation of collective views and statements of the gentlemen whom I have specified, whose studies of these questions seemed to me to be equally comprehensive. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, although in departmental charge of them, did not excel his colleagues in the fullness of his knowledge and studies of these important topics. And whatever view the American public may take of the matters which I have the honor to report, I can at least testify that the setting of the Dominion Government has been taken by a group of official gentlemen whom, after long personal experience of statesmen and governments, I can pronounce equal to any in the thoroughness and care with which they do their business of governing a great community. Indeed, I have never conversed with any statesmen who seemed so thoroughly masters and authorities in their work.

If the United States Government would adopt a policy somewhat similar to that of the Herald in this instance, and assuming equal discretion in the selection of agents, there would be less contemptuous and impertinent sneering at Canadian Statesmen and Canadian institutions. Careful and impartial investigation might even lead our neighbors to think that they had something to learn and copy from a country it has become too much their habit to underrate and despise.

Friday, March 10th.

An Overlooking Exchange. When Sir Francis Hincks accepted the position of Finance Minister of the Dominion we took occasion to express the opinion that Canada was fortunate in securing the services of a statesman of such ability. In assuming the duties of his office, Sir Francis had to contend with considerable prejudice and with the bitter opposition of an old antagonistic party. We are glad to observe that these have begun to yield before the growing influence of his undoubted ability. This session Sir Francis comes before Parliament with a surplus revenue of over four millions. This by no means inconsiderable surplus is proposed to fund for railway purposes, and it is the intention of the Government to lower the Customs Tariff in such a degree as will reduce the revenue derived therefrom to the extent of one million a year. This reduction will be perceptibly felt in the rate of duties, and it supplies a candidate reply to the repeated assertion of those in our own Legislature who, in opposing the adoption of the Canadian Tariff, said that the policy of the Dominion Government was to raise the Customs Tariff instead of reducing it.

Legislative Council.

Thursday, March 9, 1871.
Council met at 1:30 p.m. Present:—The hon. Speaker, hon. Attorney-General, hon. Dr. Helms, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Alston, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Bonster.

A message was read from His Excellency the Governor assenting to the Road, Appellate Bill; Thompson's Road, Steamer Bill; Customs Amendment Bill; and Freeman's Aid Bill.

COURTS MERGER ORDINANCE.
Hon. Attorney-General moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Nathan, seconded by hon. Dr. Helms, opposed the second reading and the bill was thrown out.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS BILL.
This bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed after the Order of the day.

MR. HUMPHREY'S MOTION for a bill to prevent bulls and stallions running at large during certain seasons of the year was passed.

MR. HUMPHREY'S petition from the residents of Lillooet with respect to holding Court was, on motion of the hon. Attorney-General, referred to the Executive.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys this petition was referred to the Executive.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Alston asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Electric Telegraphs, which he considered just, proper and equitable. The object of the bill is to extend the law now relating to Vancouver Island over the whole colony and to compel Telegraph Companies to charge a uniform rate and in case of dispute to settle the same by arbitration. For the information of the Council he would state that the present law prevents agents from divulging the contents of messages, and to send messages in regular order.

The bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday.

ROAD STEAMERS.

Mr. Bonster moved that His Excellency the Governor send down a bill to allow all road steamers manufactured in this colony to run on all roads in British Columbia without giving bonds or paying Messrs. Beady & Barnard any sum for strengthening bridges, etc. The hon. member referred to the machine of Mr. Hendry, now constructing, which he said would be in running order in five weeks.

Hon. Speaker said the motion was out of order. His Excellency having just assented to a measure which says bonds must be given. Therefore the motion was absurd.

Mr. Bonster—What I consider right and proper can never be absurd.

Hon. Speaker—Very well; I rule it out of order.

After a short consultation with Messrs. De Cosmes and Humphreys, Mr. Bonster said he would strike out that part relating to bonds.

Hon. Speaker—Well, of what use is the motion, then? There is no law to prevent road steamers running now.

Mr. Humphreys said the motion was intended to protect home industry.

Mr. Bonster rose to speak.

Hon. Dr. Helms suggested that the hon. Speaker had already decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Bonster—I beg your pardon, sir; I don't understand.

Hon. Speaker—Address the chair, if you please.

Mr. Bonster—I am doing so. Now I say that those who are in a hurry to get their steamers run on the roads will do so at the expense of the colony. I want the House to give its decision on this matter. The House ought to decide whether or not it is out of order. His Excellency is not to go about and see for himself and the House ought to show him the value of this local and original matter.

Hon. Speaker—What do you wish put?

Mr. Bonster—That His Excellency will let all road steamers run on the roads in the colony.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—There is no objection; they already have the right.

Mr. Bonster—I differ with you, I say.

Hon. Attorney-General—I have already been decided that Beady & Barnard shall have the privilege of running road steamers for one year. To enable their steamers to run the proprietors will be put to an expense in altering the roads and keeping them in repair, and any other persons putting on road steamers will be required to bear a portion of that expense.

Mr. Bonster—I think gentlemen of enterprise and energy ought to be protected in a work that is going to revolutionize the world—going to revolutionize steam. I would not care if it tore up every road in the colony, if it was a good thing. It will revolutionize steam. I would not care if it tore up every road in the colony, if it was a good thing. It will revolutionize steam.

Hon. Speaker—Instead of taking so many days and so much trouble, you will get there in half the time and at half the expense.

Hon. Dr. Helms—How? Over the water, (laughter).

Mr. Bonster—No, sir, in the water. And instead of taking five days to get to Carleton place, you will do it in a day and a half for a trifle. Mr. Speaker, we have got these men of bright genius looking at us and they ought to be encouraged.

Mr. De Cosmes contended that the motion was out of order, and the Speaker said the motion before the House was ruled out.

SELECTION OF MEMBERS BILL.
Clause 1 was passed with a verbal amendment.

In clause 2 Mr. Humphreys moved to provide stipendiary Magistrates and constables from acting as returning officers.

Hon. Attorney-General did not think the hon. member had made out a case and opposed the amendment, which was lost and the clause passed.

Clause 3—Physicians and Surgeons, Post-Masters, or persons 40 years of age and upwards, need not act as returning officers.—Passed.

Clause 4 and 5, relating to returning officers and writs of election, were passed.

Clause 6—No person shall be qualified to act as returning officer unless he is a resident in the colony. Clause 7, by which candidates are prevented from employing clerks, agents, attorneys or clerks. Mr. De Cosmes opposed.

Hon. Attorney-General said it would afford persons who had a little money, an equal chance with persons who had great deal.

The clause was postponed.

After passing 44 clauses the committee rose and the Council adjourned till Friday at 1 p.m.

County Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Pemberton.)
Thursday, March 9th.

LAND vs DAVIS.—An action to recover amount of promissory note with interest. Judgment for plaintiff for \$311 with costs.

COPPERMAN vs SCHULZ.—An action for detention and not taking care of goods left in charge for safe keeping. Postponed until Friday.

The following cases were postponed:—Bodding vs Beaven, Targosse and others vs White, Hart vs Webster, Marwick vs Willis Bond.

WHAT SHILLINGS!—On Tuesday morning we stated in effect that a baker's dozen of vagabonds, who were expatriated for offenses against society on the American side, had arrived in town, and advised citizens generally to look out for them. The police were privately notified to the same effect by the authorities on the other side. It appears, however, that some persons who certify to their own respectability have taken umbrage at the paragraph, and in yesterday's Standard declare that they were not of those who were expatriated.

To carry the thing a little further, when a paper has occasion to say that a thief has been arrested it will be necessary for every honest man in town to print a card announcing that he has no connection with the culprit!

THE MURDER OF THE MAYOR OF TACOMA.
The Gazette of Panama, of Feb. 2d publishes a note dated 31st December last in Bogota from the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations, directed to the Secretary of the State Government here, announcing that the National Executive has approved of the proceedings taken by the authorities with respect to the conflict which arose between the crew of H. M. S. Zetland and certain citizens of the Island of Tacoma, and that the sum of \$5000 should be exacted from the British Government on behalf of the family of the deceased Alcalde, Fuenotes. Also that a demand be made that the sailors concerned in the row should be given up to the Colombian authorities to be submitted to trial.

THE TELEGRAPH BILL.—The bill now before the Legislature under this title, should it become law, would have the effect of cutting British Columbia off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, which undoubtedly is the object of its promoter. It is the most extraordinary, inequitable and impudent piece of special legislation ever laid before a British Legislature. It is difficult to understand how a gentleman of Mr. Alston's intelligence and legal knowledge could have been a party to its introduction.

THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have just issued their map for the purpose of selling their bonds. This map shows that the company have decided to make Bellingham Bay the terminus; and it is satisfactory to learn that that question is settled. The map may be seen by calling at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Lumley Franklin, Yates street. We notice that Harper's Weekly also contains a map in which Bellingham Bay is laid down as the terminus.

RESIGNATION OF THE N. B. MINISTRY.—It will be seen by reference to our Canadian Mail Summary that the New Brunswick Ministry has resigned and a new one has been formed. The new Ministry is one in which the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald will find a staunch backing.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Black Diamond, with a cargo of coal for R. Brodick & Co., arrived from Nanaimo yesterday at noon. There were no ships either at the pier or quay. The Isabel left Nanaimo yesterday with a cargo of coal for Port Townsend.

WHISKY SELLING.—Michael Darcey, for selling whiskey to an Indian, was yesterday convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$250, leviable by distress, or in default of payment to suffer six months' imprisonment and to work in the chain-gang.

GOOD NEWS.—A bill to abolish the duty on all foreign coal has passed the United States House of Representatives. The dealers in the United States have combined and put coal up to \$20 per ton. How is that for high?

LONDON QUARTERLY.—This old and tried friend comes to us with undiminished freshness and interest. Nay, these virtues would seem to increase with the lapse of years. The present issue has a number of interesting papers on various subjects, foremost among which stand "Our National Defence," "Count Bismarck," "The Invasion of France," and "Political Lessons of the War." To be had at Hibben & Co's bookstore, Government street.

MERCHANT'S LINE.—The Victoria agents of this old-established line advertise a great reduction in the rate of freight which they will take as low as any other line. Mr. Wm. Pickett, at San Francisco, the founder of the line, is a commission buyer of many years' experience and will attend to the purchase and disposal of goods with his customary faithfulness and assiduity.

THE LUMBER MARKET at San Francisco is very much depressed. Stocks are full and a disposition is pending among the fifteen dealers to dispatch no more ships to Puget Sound for lumber for the space of thirty days, so as to lower the stock.

FAMOUS by sailing vessels from San Francisco to this port has dropped to a very low rate.

The bark Carib, for the diamond diggings, was to leave San Francisco on the 7th inst., full or not full.

THE two additional road steamers, were landed yesterday from the Pacific.

Return of the Steamer Otter from Skeena River.

The steamer Otter, which left here for Skeena River on the 22d February, returned to this port yesterday. She arrived at Skeena Sunday afternoon the 26th, having called at Nainaimo, Alart Bay, Fort Rupert and Bella Bella on the way. The passengers (26 in number) and freight were landed next day. There were about twenty miners at Skeenamouth who had wintered there. The weather had been mild for some time back, but the day the Otter arrived a heavy snowstorm and S.E. gale set in and continued until the steamer left.

A man named Spence, who had charge of Woodcock's sloop Yellow Lane, was drowned about the 15th February at Skeena by the upsetting of his canoe while attempting to get on board his vessel. About the same time a canoe going from Metlakatla to the Skeena was upset and five Indians drowned.

Mr. Parker, formerly Customs officer at Tongass, and who has lived at Skeena since last Spring, shot himself in the hand by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

Messrs. Cunningham and Hankin have commenced putting up a large store.

On Tuesday, the 28th February, the Otter left for Metlakatla, where she discharged a large quantity of freight for Mr. Duncanson; and next day proceeded to Port Simpson. Returning she left Port Simpson March 3d, Bella Bella on the 5th, Fort Rupert on the 6th and Comox on the 8th.

The ship shooting Star was outside Nainaimo harbor on Wednesday afternoon.

Four men intended starting up the Skeena on the ice, taking their provisions on toboggans. Mr. Hyslop would leave in a few days for the Forks of Skeena by way of Nainaimo. The Otter experienced strong gales, with sleet and rain, ever since leaving Nainaimo. She was to have left five hours in the Gulf of Georgia.

MURRAY'S BAKERY.—This establishment has been sold to Mr. A. W. Piper by its late proprietor, Mr. N. C. Murray, who, after a long and successful business career in this colony, is about to emigrate to the diamond fields of South Africa.

IN FULL BLAST.—It will be seen by reference to a notice elsewhere that the Hastings Saw Mill at Burrard Inlet is now in full blast and prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice.

COL. FEATHER.—This gentleman has arrived at Gambia and has received an appointment from Governor-General Kennedy as magistrate at \$450 per annum.

THE steamer Grappler towed the bark Finzel down to the Royal Roads yesterday from the Hastings mills. The Finzel will sail in a few days for Valparaiso.

THE H. B. bark Princess Royal was loading at London at last advice. A ship for Sprat & Co was announced to follow the Princess Royal.

TOWED OUT.—The steamer Otter towed the ship Prince of Wales down to Race Rocks yesterday afternoon, en route to Portland.

SAILED.—The brig Robert Jones, 287 tons, consigned to Janion, Rhodes & Co of this city, with a full cargo, sailed from Deal on the 24th January.

THE schooner Lovet Peacock, Capt. Gustafsen, came to the H. B. Co's wharf yesterday and is now discharging freight.

DROWN.—Charles, an Indian, for indulging in the ardent and behaving unbecomingly was yesterday arraigned and fined \$5.

A LETTER from A. Watson, Esq., formerly Treasurer of Vancouver Island, announces that he has been appointed manager of a large manufacturing establishment at Leith, Scotland, where he will permanently reside.

THE steamer Enterprise, Capt. Swanson, sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster. She carried 30 passengers and a good freight.

A LOCOMOTIVE has been ordered for the Dunsmuir & Diggle coal mine.

Our San Francisco Letter.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)
SAN FRANCISCO, March 3d, 1871.

The arrival of the barkentine Lulu from Queen Charlotte Island with a cargo of 345 tons of anthracite coal, the first of the kind ever shipped to this market from the Pacific coast, has had a better effect in directing the capitalists to the vast resources of British Columbia than anything that the colony has yet devised. A sample of the coal has been on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange for the last two weeks, and is acknowledged by the dealers to be equal to the best kind of Lackawanna. Viewed from a California standpoint this discovery is a very important one. Hitherto all our hard or anthracite coal has been imported from domestic Atlantic ports, the freight formerly costing from \$15 to \$18 per ton, though within a year or two it has been brought for less. The high price of the article has had a depressing influence on the infantile manufacturing interests of the State, consequently the prospect of a new source of supply within easy distance of this port and at a price far below Eastern rates, is hailed by manufacturers as an unexpected piece of good fortune. The anticipated repeal of the tariff on foreign coal, the bill for which purpose has already passed the House of Representatives, will remove the last discrimination in favor of Eastern shippers, and should enable Nainaimo to have almost complete control over the Californian market. Very little Australian coal now comes here as the margin for freight is too small, so that taking it altogether it is evident that British Columbia has an excellent chance to obtain a competitive monopoly in one of the most essential articles to California's prosperity.

DR. DAVID WALKER.

who was for many years a resident of Victoria, left for Washington yesterday to report as a scientific officer of the United States Exploring Expedition towards the North Pole under Capt. Hall, whose works on Arctic travel will be familiar to most readers. He was selected on account of his previous Arctic experience, having been formerly surgeon of the Fox on the celebrated Mc. Clintock expedition which was the means of bringing to light so many traces of the fate of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Walker has been in the U. S. Army for the past six years, and has been stationed pretty nearly all over this coast.

STEAMER FOR VICTORIA.

The steamship Prince Alfred, a new vessel recently constructed at a cost of \$40,000 for the Central American trade, was purchased last week by Mr. Rosenfield of this city, and it is understood that she will run between here and Victoria, bringing coal from Nainaimo each return trip.

CAPITAL FOR CARIBBO.

I had a conversation a few days ago with Mr. Lane, one of the projectors of the enterprise for draining the Meadows. Since Mr. Lane's return from British Columbia he has been doing his best to direct the attention of capitalists to the chances that the colony offers for profitable investments, and the result of his influence has been a promise from some of our moneyed men that they will accompany him to Caribbo in about a month hence, and inspect for themselves the mineral resources of that region. Mr. Lane has implicit faith in the continued prosperity of the Caribbo district, and believes that quartz mining will soon become a prominent interest there. Two or three more such energetic and influential men, and it would not be long before some of the English capital that is now floating with such a steady stream into this state would be diverted to British Columbia.

THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.

of San Francisco intend to celebrate the approaching marriage of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise by a grand dinner and ball. No date is yet fixed for the festivities though it is understood that the evening of the marriage will be the one selected. Somehow or other there is such a want of harmony amongst the British residents of this city that it is never safe to predict that any attempt to keep up a national event will be a success. The British Benevolent Society is supposed to be the nucleus round which the British residents gather, and it is also supposed to be the originator of all plans for promoting our national observances, but unfortunately it is not at all representative in its organization, so that instead of becoming as it might have done, a powerful society for good and a means of promoting social intercourse, its ability is confined to relieving the urgent wants of the necessitous, and it has become in fact a mere auxiliary to the San Francisco Benevolent Society. A proposal has been mooted and received with much favor, to form a St. George Club, having for its object the advancement of good feeling and the furtherance of friendship amongst those of the British subjects who reside in California. The Irish, Germans, Scotch and Welsh have kindred organizations, and they are productive of much good, but unless one happens to be a Scotchman or a Cambrian as well as a Britisher, the latter societies are closed to him.

A STREET STORM.

Monday the 21st of February, will long be memorable as the date of the most remarkable storm that has been experienced in San Francisco since the American occupation. The afternoon of Monday was gloomy and lowering, and soon after dark a few large raindrops, the avant couriers of the coming tempest, began to fall. By nine o'clock it was pouring heavily, but nothing out of the regular course of an ordinary winter rain. It was not until after ten o'clock that things began to grow "abnormal," and then the windows of Heaven were opened and vast sheets of water descended in a furious deluge. Then the tempest arose in all its might, as suddenly as if the Ruler of the whirlwind had spoken in omnipotent voice, and the whole city trembled and shook with the strength of the hurricane. At midnight there burst over the afflicted town a sound to which California ears are unaccustomed, and spread all across as much terror as the dreaded earthquake. Peal after peal of thunder rolled and reverberated from one end of the peninsula to the other, and vivid flashes of forked lightning succeeded each other with such rapidity that earth and sky seemed glowing with fire. Soon afterwards the fury of the storm culminated; the driving rain changed to rollers of hail, the roar of the wind was intensified into a terrible howl and the crash of awnings, signs, awnings, chimneys and other unsustained objects was almost continuous. At ten minutes past twelve an unfinished three story brick building was blown down, crushing in wooden house that stood next door, and killing five of the unfortunate residents. It was the universal verdict that San Francisco had never witnessed such a storm before, and the universal verdict was a true one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. W. S. Sebright Green has been giving lectures upon "Glamour and Mysteries," illustrated by Pepper's Ghost illusion. The entertainments were not a success.

John B. Gough, the famous temperance orator, is coming this way in a fortnight under engagement to deliver eighteen lectures, for which he receives \$4,400.

It is believed here that the visit of the President in May has no other object than to secure what popularity he can, and thus encourage his supporters to rally vigorously for the Autumnal conflict. President Grant is not particularly popular just now, and his visit might awaken a little selfish enthusiasm.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETO before existing under the firm name of Pickett & Harrison having expired by limitation this day dissolved, J. W. Harrison is hereby authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation and close up the unsettled accounts due to and by the firm.

W. W. HARRISON, San Francisco, March 1, 1871.

Removal of the

The passage of a bill by the States House of Representatives for the repeal of duty on the matter of far too great this Colony to be mere paragraph. And doubtless know, the United States enormous coal account per ton. This duty, dearne's of living and dearne's of labor, has coal interests of British eminently unsatisfactory condition. Owing causes our coal interest unequal struggle for we have recently seen culminate in the most forms, viz, a "strike" miners, with all its. The removal to the obstacle of the prospective development of the in of this Colony may w supreme satisfaction, doubted that with a Francisco we shall a monopoly of that mar quality of the coal for territory on this coast able to compete with of British Columbia that the former had the duty, while the of the Australian coal times throw the balance in our favor. It can therefore, that with American duty the this Island will receive potus. Not only will at the Nainaimo mines conducted on a larger greater vigor, but it will share the exhibitor the change, and their less soon add their Q al and ever swelling of our most important raised from its present tense depression and to one of bounding pistence of the second be overlooked, howe jubilation at the rem The dearth of living tate against this and The enormous tax up drink imposed under toms tariff falls upon these commun the coal workings, p ing development and too narrow a margin, provision against soc day. With the remon duty on coal, and even of the lower and even tariff of Canada for and extremely incon force, there would be our ability to grasp the San Francisco de might not reasonably absolute monopoly the sentatives of the pe States are engaged in and greatest obstacle so ardently to be de say, the so-called B people of British Co to remove the second

The New English

most formidable of the trials the enormous expenditure, propelling a weight as a velocity of war, and without a whisper of strain, always as ever before cannon. In power the than equal to any day upon to perform a ball of the Hercules them at a thousand. With him penetrated considerably more than velocities attained with 75 pounds and 100 pounds respectively 1,160 and 1,400 feet, the latter charge, the armor plate of thirteen would only just suffice close quarters.

PERSONAL.—Among by the San Francisco Dr. Powell, Mr. Pow Dr. Powell goes on a ing to return in a weeks. He has read since 1869, and identified with its literary absence in v presence. For some Legislature, at all t ready and the suffer liberal promoter of patriotic enterprises, stant friend and adv from first to last, Dr. our most valued and we do but give form this community whe who go with him a speedy and safe return