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В этой цифровой копии мы оставили без изменений все рукописные пометки, которые были в оригинальном издании. Пускай они будут напоминанием о всех тех руках, через которые прошла эта книга – автора, издателя, библиотекаря и предыдущих читателей – чтобы наконец попасть в Ваши.

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Alaska Herald.

AND

The Free Press

СВОБОДА.

vol.1

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Alaska Herald.

*Justice, concilium, consensus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obstant, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1868.

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INTRODUCTORY.

In this First Number of our Paper we design to set forth, as briefly and clearly as possible, the aims and objects we propose to attain. These are, to furnish certain information to the Russians of this coast, and more especially of Alaska, concerning the laws, manners and customs of the Americans; to present the English reader with sketches of Russian life, biographical notices, and incidents taken from Russian history; and to furnish to business men a medium of communication with the thousands, who have just been brought under the American government in Alaska.

We believe that the newspaper is a necessity for acquainting the inhabitants of Alaska with the change in their political condition, operated by the transfer of sovereignty. Accustomed as they have been, to a species of tutelage at the hands of their rulers, they are yet well taught in their own language, and eager for knowledge; nor can it be doubted that, with such aid as a newspaper, specially prepared for their information, will give, they will soon be ready to claim, understandingly, their rights as citizens of this great Republic.

It must, of course, be expected that before many years the obvious advantages of the English language will have made themselves felt by these Russians, who will measurably abandon the use of their native tongue; but for the present they must be reached by means of the latter alone. When it is remembered, also, that with the spring there must begin a comparatively great commerce with the late Russian possessions, the present publication cannot but recommend itself as timely. Our relations with the coasts of Asiatic Russia are but just commenced, and must grow to be more and more important with every year; and for every purpose of amity and mutual advantage a paper in the Russian language, published at San Francisco, must be of the greatest utility. It shall be our constant effort, therefore, to add to the attractions of our paper, as its prosperity will permit.

Издатель Пресвитеръ Агапій Гончаренко.

Я нахожу священнымъ начать мой Журналъ, переводомъ на родной языкъ Благодатныхъ Установленій сей страны.

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

КЪ РУССКИМЪ
ВЪ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТАХЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Сія Конституція ясно и понятно изъяснить, какое имѣетъ право всякій Гражданинъ сей страны.

Здѣсь каждый лично—есть независимый владѣлецъ, и самовластный управитель во всемъ насколько его челоѣвечская натура способна къ этому; здѣсь вѣчны и неизмѣняемы уставы—Правосудіа, Истинны и доброй Вѣры. Правственные законы безпрѣдѣльны, никакая власть не смѣетъ нарушить ихъ, и угнетенная невинность всегда будетъ оправдана.

Если мы не имѣемъ Конституціи и Союза, то что будетъ съ нами? Если мы даже разрушимъ одинъ уставъ, мы разбросаны въ щебень, и никто изъ насъ не имѣетъ права даже въ своей собственности! Нашъ Союзъ не временный случай, а Гражданская необходимость, мы не можемъ существовать безъ него. Все что свѣтло въ жизни нашей, будетъ мертво безъ Союза. Наша СВОБОДА не можетъ выдержать постоянныхъ стычекъ, гражданскихъ и сопредѣльныхъ ссоръ, наша НЕЗАВИСИМОСТЬ была бы игрушкой, наши воспоминанія обратились бы въ грусть.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Божією милостію МЫ НАРОДЪ, Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, съ цѣлю образованія совершеннѣйшаго Союза, учрежденія Правосудія, водворенія домаш-

CZARISM.

Many speculations have been entered into concerning the causes which have given to the name and despotic power of the Czar their seemingly ineradicable root in the deepest feelings of the Russian people, of all classes and conditions.

The solution of this question—how and why has Czarism become almost the principal element in the Russian national life—is to be found in the history of Russia.

We there find it standing out, a clear fact; and there we may trace the succession of events by which this institution has grown into something like a religious creed with the people.

This institution, or form of monarchy, which we call Czarism, arose in its present attributes, or at least, began to work itself out in Russia during the epoch of Tartar dominion. Previous to that time, and from about the ninth or tenth century, from the Dnieper (Borysthens.) the Dniester, the Carpathian mountains, where now extends Galicia, to the Daina and the Volga, Russia was ruled by a number of Princes (Kniazia), some weak, others more powerful, who, to a certain degree, were independent, but who all recognized the supremacy of the lord paramount, the Grand Duke Kiev, called Veliki Kniaz. These principalities had nothing in them of any feudal origin or principle, but were simply the results of a successive division of the general patrimony among the heirs and children of Rurik the Norman, and his father; and thus they were all held by kindred and relations.

Even the two most ancient Republics since the Christian era, those of Novgorod the great, and of Pskoff—the historical manifestations of the first being distinctly visible even in the fourth century, and both of them flourishing by free institutions and extensive trade, when Germany and the northwest of Europe were in utter darkness—recognized the above mentioned grand ducal supremacy from about the ninth century forward.

The division of the country into smaller and smaller principalities went on continually, and murderous family feuds were frequent among the rulers. This facilitated the conquest by the Tartars in the thirteenth century.

To resist them there was neither unity of command nor of obedience, and thus no unity of action. They accordingly subdued all, and established their supremacy.

We shall not follow all the vicissitudes of fortune which the grand duke underwent. The title passed from one lineage to another, changed seats, wandered from Kiev to many other spots, such as Vladimir and others, until in the last years of the thirteenth century it finally found a resting place in Moscow.

In many respects the Tartar supremacy materially aided the grand dukes in their own power, and thus served to accumulate materials for its own destruction. At last feeling their strength, the grand duke of Moscow directed their whole energy and weight against the Tartar. The struggle for independence lasted about thirty years. Moscow and Russia bought their liberation by torrents of blood.

The final battle called that of the giants, and lasting for three days on the plains Kulikovo, crowned the effort with a complete victory. In this struggle the religious feelings of the nation were exalted to the utmost intensity; the cross fought with the grand dukes against the crescent. It was a sacred warfare. The grand duke, the supreme power, the despotic unity, was the soul of the

ного Спокойствія, изысканія средствъ для общей защиты, производить общественное Благосостояніе, и обезпеченія ДАРОВЪ СВОБОДЫ для насъ самихъ и нашего Потомства, урѣждаемъ сей Уставъ для Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки.

ЧЛЕНЪ I.

Статья I. Всѣ законодательныя Власти въ этомъ жалованная будутъ помѣщены на Конгрессѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, который будетъ состоять изъ Сената и Палаты Представительной.

Статья II. Палата Представительная будетъ состоять изъ Членовъ, избираемыхъ каждый другою Годъ чрезъ Народъ извѣстныхъ Штатовъ, и Избиратели въ каждомъ Штатѣ должны имѣть потребныя Способности для Избирателя, очень важной Отрасли Штата Законодательнаго.

Никто не можетъ быть Представителемъ, кто не достигъ Возраста двадцати пяти лѣтъ, и былъ Гражданиномъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ семь лѣтъ, и если будетъ избранъ долженъ быть Жителемъ того Штата, въ которомъ будетъ избранъ.

Представители и прямыя Подати будутъ раздѣлять между извѣстными Штатами, которые могутъ быть включены въ Союзъ, согласно съ ихъ относительнымъ Числомъ, которое будетъ опредѣлено чрезъ приложение къ цѣлому Числу свободныхъ Лицъ, включая сюда лицъ обязанныхъ служить извѣстный срокъ лѣтъ, и исключая Индійцевъ, неплатящихъ податей, трети пятыхъ отъ другихъ лицъ. Дѣйствительное Исчисленіе должно быть производимо въ три Года, послѣ перваго Собранія Конгресса Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, и въ каждый слѣдующій десяти-лѣтній Срокъ; такимъ образомъ, какъ они будутъ чрезъ законъ опредѣлены. Число Представителей не должно превышать больше одного на каждые Тридцать тысячъ, но каждый Штатъ будетъ имѣть покрайній Мѣръ одного Представителя; и пока такое счисленіе будетъ сдѣлано, штатъ Нью-Гамширъ будетъ имѣть къ избранію три, Массачусетъ восемь, Родъ-Островъ и Провидѣнія Плантація одинъ, Коннектикутъ пять, Нью-Йоркъ шесть, Нью-Жерсей четыре, Пенсилванія восемь, Делаваръ одного, Мариландъ шесть, Виргинія десять, Сѣверная Каролина пять, Южная Каролина пять и Георгія три.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

combat. He was sanctified by the Church, and with this struggle began the identification of the supreme political head of the nation with its religious worship and sentiment.

The Tartar was crushed. His destroyer—the Grand Duke, the Despot, the personification of Autocracy, the Czar, as he began now to call himself—ruled with an iron rod. But as honor and nationality had been vindicated, the grateful people supported patiently enough the bloody lash from time to time brought down upon them.

Not a century had elapsed, ere the nationality of the Russians, their religion and their independence, were again brought to the verge of a precipice, and were on the eve of being wholly blotted out, destroyed and changed, by foreign conquest, facilitated by violent internal dissensions. The direct lineage of the Czars was destroyed by murder. A usurper ascended the throne, and pretenders, supported by Polish armies, established themselves in the holy city of Moscow, in the sacred Kremlin.

Romanism and the Jesuits were to crowd out the Eastern National Church and worship. The Czar (Shuyski) who had been elected by a part of the nobility and the people of Moscow, after the overthrow of one of the pretenders, was taken in chains to Poland, and died in Warsaw in close confinement.

It was in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Poles ruled for several years in Moscow, and the two crowns were on the eve of being united on the head of a Polish prince, which union, if fulfilled, would have absorbed or changed the genuine nationality of the Russians. All this was the result of the violent interruption in the lineage of the Czars. Religious zeal, however, inflamed the people—the enemy then established in Moscow was driven out—victory crowned the efforts of the patriots, and the palladium of nationality was restored.

The whole people, without distinction of classes, now elected the house of Romanoff to the supreme dignity.

These events strengthened in the popular mind the belief in the intimate, almost divine blending of Religion and Czarism—of its providential necessity for the life and the welfare of the nation. Czarism, as an idea, is not cherished solely by one class of the nation, like the monarchical principle in mediæval Europe, or in Hungary or Poland. It is identified with the religion and with the whole thought of the people. This is confessed by the crown in all moments of dangerous crisis, and is shown in all the imperial proclamations from the time of Michael, Peter the Great, and Catharine, down to that published in 1849, after the conquest of Hungary.

The Russian autocrat shrewdly avails himself of this intensity of feeling and its convictions, in order to maintain and strengthen his unnatural power, by extending the frontiers of the Empire—by conquering other countries, or as now, by pressing upon Europe like a vast and shadowy terror, affecting to be the supreme arbiter of her destinies; the autocracy gives nourishment and satisfaction to the unbounded national pride, and smothers the countless internal dissatisfactions—leaving them no time to combine and concentrate their forces.

The despotic, all-devouring and absorbing creed which we call Czarism, is thus a simple result of time and of events. But such results, whatever be their strength, however deep their roots, however great their duration, are finally undone and dissolved by the same elements, and agencies which raised them. Time brings forward new elements of activity, and a new course of events;

ПРИЗВАНІЕ НАРОДА РУССКАГО.

Въ концѣ прошедшаго XVIII столѣтія, люди оглянулись—опомнились, что плохо жить въ Романо-варварскомъ душномъ мірѣ, рѣшились возвратити челоѣку неотъемлемыя права, забытыя и утраченныя, звали народъ, но народъ ихъ не понималъ. Гильотинной рѣшились втиснуть народу братство и любовь другъ къ другу, но ошиблись выборомъ средствъ—и въ досадѣ бѣжали въ Америку. На личныхъ утопіяхъ, безъ всеобщаго убѣжденія, основали соединенныя коммуны “но они оказались бессильны осуществить то общественное состояніе, къ которому стремится современный челоѣкъ” сказалъ въ 1849 году гражданинъ республики Американской Брейсбентъ, въ засѣданіи Прудонскаго банка. И черезъ 10 лѣтъ, не помышало имъ водрузити на знамени—“Рабство”.

Протестанская Англія, типъ современнаго общественнаго устройства, образецъ искусственной затянутаго, фабрично производящаго дѣтей, чтобы ихъ кровью поддерживать жизнь дряхлаго старца, и благоустроенная полиція Англіи, ежедневно подбираетъ на улицахъ высосанныя вампиромъ жертвы съ дикою холодностію протестанта Англичанина. Поны протестанскіе во утѣшеніе народу пронобѣдуютъ кончину міра...!?, а Робертъ Оуэнъ своимъ Ланаркомъ хотѣлъ побить благоустроенную Англію,—но побили его великое начало пакыбѣтія Квекери.

Франція столько разъ добывавшаяся неотъемлемыхъ правъ челоѣка; потомъ подавлялась Наполеону I-му, и безъ II-го—III-му. Соціалисты во Франціи звали народъ на низверженіе стараго устройства, во имя слезъ несчастнаго, во имя страданій притѣсненнаго, во имя голода немущаго, они радовались изгоняя министровъ, ломая старое устройство. Но когда изъ полуразрушенныхъ стѣнъ Парижа, явился не въ книгахъ, не въ филантропическихъ разглагольствованіяхъ, а на самомъ дѣлѣ несчастный обдѣленный братъ, о которомъ столько жалѣли, спросилъ—гдѣ же его доля во всѣхъ благахъ, въ чемъ его свобода, его равенство, его братство. Соціалисты удивились его дерзости, взяли приступомъ улицы города, и покрыли трупами возлюбленнаго брата.

Страждущій нашъ братъ, всѣхъ странъ и націй, умирающій съ голода и холода, твои слезы, твои вопли, твоя кровь не льется даромъ. Сила Всеживотворящая видитъ твое терпѣніе, она собираетъ его въ тучи, которыя разразятся скоро надъ главами враговъ нашихъ. Монархамъ, въ эпоху глупости нашей, мы отдали на сохраненіе наше достояніе, нашу волю, и трудно намъ возвратити отданное; освободившійся нашъ братъ, издѣвается надъ нами, и мы довѣряя ему—губимъ жизнь нашу.

some of these springing from the very life of Czarism, will carry it away with irresistible force into the eternal abyss.

The question is: when will its knell be sounded? That blessed hour is not so distant as some suppose. So much for the historical formation of the Russian autocracy.

GUBROWSKI.

An Important Matter.

We learn, from reliable sources, that the soldiers stationed in Alaska are guilty of various excesses against the natives of the place.

In one instance a soldier asked one of the natives a question,—in English, which no Alaskan understands—and, receiving no answer, stabbed him in the back. Arrested, and questioned as to the cause of this outrage, the soldier replied that he only intended a joke!

It is said that some of these soldiers have committed murder upon the people they were sent to protect.

There may be some exaggeration in the reports we hear, but they are undoubtedly true in part, and we call attention to them because it is exceedingly important that the natives of Alaska should have no reason to reproach the American name with the acts committed by a few ruffians who dishonor the uniform they wear. We feel well assured that the military authorities of Alaska will repress with a stern hand all lawless violence, when brought under their notice; but it must require on their part the greatest vigilance, to prevent abuses being perpetrated by unprincipled men brought suddenly into contact with a population utterly ignorant of the language and the customs of their new rulers. It becomes the duty of every good American to protect the Alaskans, and so bring them to feel confidence in our institutions and government.

It is in this way that we must begin to introduce our ideas among our new fellow citizens. Alaska is, in some respects, but a stepping-stone to Siberia, where a great work is to be done in the future. The Siberian exiles, highly civilized and aspiring men, are animated by the principles of liberty native to America; and our Alaskan experience is to make our union with the great Siberian world more speedy and more lasting.

A CHANCE FOR CHARITY.

We observe that donations of books have been forwarded to Sitka, for the use of the soldiers there stationed. This is a good beginning, and every one should lend a helping hand. Meanwhile it should be recollected that there are Russians in Alaska, many of them able to read; and one could not do a better thing than to forward Russian books for distribution among them.

We will send fifty copies of the "Alaska Herald," gratis, to Mr. Kinkaid, the Postmaster in Sitka, to distribute among Russians, in Alaska, so that these people may read the Constitution of the United States.

"Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? Frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly our own! Our Union is not merely a blessing; it is a political necessity. We cannot exist without it. I mean, that all of existence which is worth having must depart with it. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and conterminous strife; our independence would be an unreal mockery, our very memories would turn to bitterness."—DALLAS.

Въруте во Евангеліе, ковчегъ спасенія зиждется, катаклизмъ близокъ къ открытію.—Этотъ обновляющій катаклизмъ, есть Славянской міръ.

Славяне считаютъ, что ихъ время пришло. Элементы здравія въ его крови, въ его натурѣ.

Внѣ Россіи—нѣтъ будущности для Славянскаго міра, безъ Россіи онъ не разовьется. Россію можно считать зерномъ кристаллизаци, тѣмъ центромъ, къ которому тяготѣеть, стремящійся къ единству Славянской міръ, и это тѣмъ болѣе, что Россія единственная часть сего великаго племени. Характеръ Славянской былъ колеблемъ Варягами, но оказалось, что Славяне не способны создать другихъ формъ гражданственности. Кіевъ принялъ Христіанство отъ глѣбущей Византіи, но принялъ потому, что его согласили съ его страстями.

Сей элементъ, въ отдѣльныхъ личностяхъ всегда находилъ плодотворную почву, и спасалъ Россію въ несчастные эпохи:—Монгольскаго владычества, Европейской цивилизаци, и наконецъ вводитъ теперь въ новую благодатную жизнь.—Европа разрѣшаетъ антиномію между личностію и государствомъ, Россія не находитъ этого рѣшенія. Здѣсь наше равенство. Народъ уважаетъ только тѣ установленія, въ которыхъ отразились естественныя понятія о законѣ и правѣ. У Русскаго нѣтъ нравственности, кромѣ вытекающей инстинктивно, естественно изъ коммунизма;—эта нравственность глубоко народная.

Россія входитъ теперь въ новую жизнь, здѣсь предстоить неутомимая дѣятельность усовершенствованія, развитія доброй нравственности на спасеніе погибающаго міра. Агапій.

Мы видимъ, что Америка и Сибирь обращаются лицомъ къ лицу, чтобы работать вмѣстѣ на пользу человечества. Понимая это, мы поставили въ Америкѣ русскій станокъ, сознавая, что книгопечатаніе есть единственное средство, соединять народы, низвергать всякаго рода идоловъ, и способствовать къ благоденствію народовъ. Прошедшаго Ноября, напечатанъ нами въ Сан-Франциско, въ типографіи Гг. Боски и Ко., первый циркуляръ на русскомъ языкѣ, заявляющій учрежденіе въ Сан-Франциско русской типографіи. Разославъ нашъ циркуляръ въ различныя мѣста, мы получили нѣсколько патристическихъ отзывовъ благодарности и сочувствія нашему дѣлу. Помѣщаемъ одинъ изъ таковыхъ отзывовъ.

Curious Ideas of the Poet Taras Shavchenko.

"Our country is spacious and great and has many people, with many languages; but all, from the Moldavians to the Finns, are silent. Wherefore? Because a holy priest preached from the Scriptures that a swineherd king, who coveted his neighbor's wife and killed his neighbor in order to get her, went to heaven. Another holy priest preached from the words of the Bible that one might slay his brother alive, and rob him of his coat, and then if he brought the coat to the altar, he would go to heaven. Ah! Christ Jesus, for whom wast thou crucified?"

Special Brevities.

The Bible society, in sixty years, has distributed some fifty-three millions copies of the Bible. It is calculated that at this rate it would take one thousand one hundred and forty years, and one hundred and twenty millions of money to give a copy to every member of the human race, considering that at present there are twenty times as many persons without the Bible as there are with it.

In a temperance journal is the following amusing letter from a writer who evidently thought he was not without pungency: Dear sir—if any of yours who smoke, profess to be disciples of Christ, let them ask what they smoke, for, and remind them that there is no smoking in heaven though there is in hell.

An honest Hibernian, in a company who blamed the clergy for taking the tenth part of the people's property, exclaimed, "Ay, they would take a twentieth if they could"

A Russian Village.

Among the wildest of the wild steppes of Russia, and in the heart of the corn countries, is a desolate village. It is one of the very many, and a fair type of all villages in Southern Russia or Ukraina. It is built in a straggling line, the main and only street being about twice as wide as Piccadilly at its widest part. It may extend perhaps a long English mile, perhaps two from one end to the other. The reason of its length is that every hut has a yard belonging to it about as large as Grosvenor Square, sometimes twice or three times as large. The yard serves no purpose in particular. It is a mere waste of good ground. It becomes a huge dust-heap in summer, and a bog or quagmire during the rest of the year. The huts, generally situated all alone at the extreme of a corner facing the road, having a peculiarly miserable appearance. They are built of mud and fagots coarsely whitened, and have thatched roofs, usually with large holes in them. Every hut is divided by a clay stove into two dim holes, and is floored with dried manure. This "Kirpitch" is also the only fuel used. Few of these huts have any windows. Some of them have no doors. Everything betokens decay, misery, listlessness, indifference to any of the comforts or decencies of human life. The village looks precisely what it is; a place inhabited almost entirely by drunken men and women, utterly ignorant, utterly brutalized and demoralized by despotic Government. Their sole pleasure in this world is drink. There is not a garden, not a fruit-tree, not a shrub in sight; not a flower, not a singing-bird, not a nag-horse or a pet calf about.

No pleasant apple-faced old woman spinning in a doorway, no girl singing as she carries her milk and eggs to market. Nothing which makes the charm and beauty of an English or German village. All is black, dreary, forbidding. Even nature itself is sad in a Russian village. A few gaunt thin pigs walk about, hide-bound, grubbing, discontentedly for offal. Bands of large shaggy fierce dogs rush out from every yard on the passer-by, and must be stoned back to their kennels before they

Новый Орлеанскъ, 26 Декабря 1867.

Гг. Едвардъ Боски и Ко.

Милостивые Государя!

Ваше объявление о русской типографіи, заведенной вами въ Сан-Франциско, получено мною съ радостію, и поставило въ обязанность сказать: что такъ какъ кому нибудь понравится писать, и посредствомъ вашей печати изложить правды историческія и общественныя, то и докажется, что изъ вашего предпріятія истечетъ большая польза и успѣхъ въ открытіи русскихъ народностей, иногда потоптываемыхъ, да всегда помрачаемыхъ западниками. За это—да будетъ вамъ русская признательность и благодарность; тѣмъ болѣе что издатели лондонскаго Колокола, стремясь дать перевѣсъ одному иностранному надъ роднымъ, унизили цѣну нашего русскаго товара на европейскомъ торгу. Такимъ образомъ и соединеніе церковей втиснулось гдѣ то, да по невозможности идти впередъ, остается при лютеранахъ, кои происходя отъ латинниковъ и движаясь обратно къ римскому чреву, вздумали туда же и насъ завлечь. Они не хотятъ понять, что наше православіе не схизма.

Живя подъ конецъ XIX столѣтія, которое получило въ наслѣдство отъ XVI древній догматъ евреевъ—дѣлаться великимъ и вельможею, обманывая другъ друга, намъ необходимо стараться, чтобы обманутыми не быть. Впрочемъ въ сей блаженной странѣ есть законъ Габеасъ Корпусъ, и намъ еще возможно быть благопристойными; дѣйствуя и пиша безпристрастно, не обольщаясь хвастунствомъ здѣшняго правительства. Столь прославленной по міру республикѣ, конецъ дать тѣмъ, кои завели здѣсь правило, чтобы управлять летая за золотомъ. Теперь же управляемый народъ зотота не имѣетъ, правители же покоряютъ иностранное золото зелеными бумажками; отъ этого-то иностранцы хохотъ.

Мы не имѣемъ—ни русскихъ книгъ, ни вѣдомостей. Здѣсь два русскіе грамотные, я и Пекаревъ аптекаръ.

Убѣдительнѣе васъ прошу, прислать мнѣ на мой счетъ какія нибудь сибирскія или московскія вѣдомости или журналы вамъ не нужны, чтобы прочесть и исторіи не забывать.

Остаюсь съ преданностію къ вашимъ услугамъ,
Фома Львовъ Красковскій.

—Русское спасибо тебѣ братъ убѣжникъ!

Просимъ тебя и всѣхъ нашихъ братьевъ убѣжниковъ, заявлять въ нашей печати историческія и гражданскія истины нашего любезнаго отечества.

Такъ пусть же дремлетъ въ тишинѣ
Тоска несбыточныхъ желаній,

will allow him to go upon his way. There are only two exceptions to this universal wretchedness and squalor. Upon the highest elevation near the village stands a beautiful church, and there is not a man nor a woman in the neighborhood but who has subscribed to it. The Boyard (or squire) himself, who gives nothing for any other object, gives munificently to that. So the church is full of thank-offerings and sacrifices of the community. In itself a graceful and imposing structure, every nook and corner within is resplendent with gold, and silver, and jewels. The only remaining exception to the distressing appearance of a Russian village is the trim cottage of the land agent. It looks like a rich English citizen's villa dropped down by enchantment in the midst of a barren wilderness. It is substantially and even elegantly built. It has hot-houses, stabling, coach-houses, and a great deal of smart new paint about it.

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И. Аксаковъ.

При этомъ замѣчаемъ, что мы не имѣемъ ничего общаго съ лакеями и ворами, бѣжавшими изъ родины отъ заслуженнаго наказанія. Мы жмемъ руку и даемъ наше сердце, только истиннымъ и святымъ труженикамъ за свободу и прогрессъ Россіи.

12 Генваря, 1868. Калифорнія Демократъ пишетъ: Женева. Журналъ извѣстный подъ названіемъ Колоколъ, издаваемый А. Герценомъ съ 1857 года и потомъ остановившійся, намѣренъ снова появиться съ 1 Генваря 1868 года, только не на русскомъ, а на французскомъ языкѣ. Въ слѣдствіе перемѣны языка, журналъ этотъ насколько не измѣнится въ отношеніи содержанія. Прежде онъ обращался исключительно къ русскому народу, но въ настоящее время, онъ стремится познакомить съ русскими обстоятельствами иностранцевъ.

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Alaska Herald.

*Justice, constitutum, concursus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obtans, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15, 1868.

No. 2.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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THE COSSACKS.

The population of the Cossacks once formed an independent sovereignty, parts of them, as for example, those of Little Russia, recognizing ever since the 16th

Издатель Пресвитеръ Агапій Гончаренко.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ПРОДОЛЖЕНІЕ КОНСТИТУЦИИ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ- ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Въ случаѣ ваканціи Представительства какого либо Штата, Исполнительная Власть заявляетъ въ этомъ случаѣ Избраніе, для замѣщенія такихъ Ваканцій.

Палата Представительная обязана избрать известнаго Президента и прочихъ Офицеровъ, которые должны исполнять неограниченную Власть Обвиненія.

Статья III. Сенатъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ долженъ состоять изъ двухъ Сенаторовъ отъ каждаго Штата, избранныхъ тамошней Законодательною Властью на шесть Лѣтъ, и всякій изъ этихъ Сенаторовъ не имѣетъ болѣе одного избирательнаго Голоса.

На первомъ собраніи Конгресса, Сенаторы раздѣляются на три Класса, приблизительно равные по числу Членовъ. Мѣста Сенаторовъ перваго Класса должны быть Вакантными по Истеченіи втораго Года,—мѣста втораго Класса по Истеченіи четвертаго Года,—и наконецъ третьяго Класса по Истеченіи шестаго Года, такъ что одна треть можетъ избираться каждый второй Годъ, и въ случаѣ Ваканціи по отставкѣ или какой либо другой причинѣ, въ продолженіи Отсутствія Законодательной Власти, какого либо Штата,—Исполнительная власть совершаетъ временное Назначеніе до слѣдующаго Собранія Законодательной Власти, которое тогда обязано замѣнить известныя Ваканціи.

Никто не можетъ быть Сенаторомъ, не достигшій

century, the Polish Republic and her king as lord paramount. In their organization, at the commencement exclusively military, the principle of equality absolutely prevailed. As their power extended, that is, when they spread over the lands surrounding their primitive cradle and now known as Little Russia, they possessed free institutions. At the present day they form an exceptional population, and though deprived of ancient freedom, their position is far above that of the free peasantry.

The positive origin of the Cossacks dates, according to all probability, from the time when southern Russia was overrun with Tartars, in the 13th century. Their capital was then transferred from Kiew farther north, and the greatest part of Little Russia abandoned to its fate. It may be that for centuries before the Tartar invasion there existed, in these extensive regions, the highway of the invading Asiatic tribes, bands made up of all kinds of runaways, united for self-defence and for robbery, and over whom the power of the Grand Dukes of Kiew could not extend. Notwithstanding that the Cossacks of the Dnieper alone have a positive historical existence, it is more probable that the other bands were formed on the Don, along the frontiers of the region held by the Tartars, and on the Volga; and crossing thence to Asia, formed there the Cossacks of the Ural, and afterwards those of Siberia. Resistance to the Tartars was their principal aim, and this justifies the assumption that they arose every where from the aboriginal, or Slavic and Christian population. Those of the Dnieper or of Little Russia recognized, the protectorate of Poland; those of more distant regions fell under the dominion of Russia, after she had broken down the Tartar supremacy. Originally wandering bands of horsemen, they excluded marriage in their primitive organization: they recruited themselves from among fugitives, outlaws and vagabonds of all kinds. When they grew stronger, and their natural enemies, the Tartars weaker, when they began to possess dominion over the lands, which they formerly wasted, they mixed with the population and began to adopt marriage and a more settled life. But for a long time celibacy was regarded as a virtue in a Cossack hero, since his calling was an uninterrupted warfare—and no soft ties ought to obtain possession of the heart, or the mind of a true Cossack. A kind of chivalrous love consequently runs through the ancient popular songs of these regions. The Cossacks of Little Russia or of the Dnieper became very powerful; extended their inroads and depredations by descending the river in their small flat boats and entering the Euxine, they ravaged the Turkish shores. The fires of their incursions could often have been seen from the Sultan's seraglio, since they sometimes even burnt the suburbs of Constantinople. To fortify themselves against the Padishah's revenge, they submitted to the protectorate of Poland, then the only great power in the whole of Europe, which was continually victorious over the Turks. They were very devoted to Poland, and formed a chief element in her strength, principally in the defence of the southern frontiers. In the beginning of the 17th century the Cossacks eminently contributed to establish the brief dominion of Poland over Russia. They were, however, devoted to the Slavic or Græco-Eastern Church, and when the Jesuits crept into Poland, becoming in a very short time influential over the national spirit and counsels, a religious persecution began to be directed against the devoted Cossacks,

Возраста тридцати Лѣтъ, и не бывши девять Лѣтъ Гражданиномъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, и въ случаѣ избранія, долженъ быть Жителемъ того Штата для котораго избранъ.

Вице-Президентъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ долженъ быть Президентомъ Сената, и не имѣть избирательнаго Голоса, кромѣ случаевъ равногласія въ Собраніи.

Сенатъ долженъ избирать прочихъ своихъ Офицеровъ, также и временнаго Президента, въ Отсутствіи Вице-Президента, или когда Вице-Президентъ замѣняетъ Должность Президента Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

Сенатъ имѣетъ полное Право разбирать всѣ Обвиненія. Засѣдая для этой Цѣли, всякое Обвиненіе подвергается Присягѣ или Утвержденію Сената. Когда Президентъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ находится подъ судомъ, тогда Главный Судья долженъ председательствовать. И никто не можетъ быть судимъ безъ Согласія двухъ третей присутствующихъ Членовъ.

Власть Суда, въ Случаѣ Обвиненія, ограничивается Исключеніемъ изъ Службы, и объявленіемъ Неспособности виновнаго исправлять Службу, касающуюся до Чести, Надежды и Прогресса Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Но Собраніе, согласно закону, не имѣетъ права подвергать Испытанію и Наказанію, подлежащаго Обвиненію Великаго Суда.

Статья IV. Опредѣленіе Времени, Мѣста и Рода владѣтельнаго Избранія для Сенаторовъ и Представителей, должно быть распоряжено въ каждомъ Штатѣ Законодательною Властью; впрочемъ Конгрессъ можетъ во всякое время измѣнить этотъ Уставъ чрезъ Законъ, исключая случая при избраніи Сенатора.

Конгрессъ долженъ собираться не меньше одного раза въ Годъ, и такое Собраніе должно быть въ первый Понедѣльникъ мѣсяца Декабря, развѣ по Закону опредѣлятъ другой День.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

П. С. Прописныя буквы мы употребляемъ, согласно съ оригиналомъ англійскимъ.

which alienated them from their protectors. In the first half of the 17th century, Vladislav Vaza, the last Polish king, of eminent statesmanlike qualities, wishing to curb the reckless spirit of the Polish nobility, made a secret treaty with Bogdan Chmielnicki the Ataman or chief of the Cossacks of Little Russia; in virtue of which the Cossacks were to support the king in his projects, and the Ataman was to become a Voievoda of Kiew, and thus have a permanent seat in the Polish upper house or the Senate, and the Greek or rather Slavic bishops were likewise to be put on equal footing with the Catholics, and have a place among the Polish and Roman Catholic bishops and senators. But the king died before the execution of his scheme, and the wrath of the nobility and of the Jesuits together turned against the unhappy Cossacks. A bloody war began, almost a war of extermination. Chmielnicki, often victorious, demanded only from Poland the confirmation of what had been promised and granted to him by the deceased King Vladislav. But failing to settle the matter peacefully he obtained the assistance of Russia, by recognizing her protectorate, and the Cossacks opened the doors of Poland to the invasion of Ragotsy with his swarms of Magyars, Wallachians, and Transylvanians. On the north Poland was overrun by the Swedes in consequence of a war caused by the intrigues of the Jesuits and their ally the house of Austria;—and the victorious Ragotsy projected the partition of the country. The hostilities with the Cossacks, and the unrelenting spirit of religious persecution, had already brought Poland to the verge of ruin. After the death the Ataman Chmielnicki, part of the Cossacks, with his son, submitted to Russia; the others remained faithful to the Polish republic. The war was continued with unabated fury. Sobieski, king of Poland, by treaty gave up to Russia, the left bank of the Dnioper, together with the palatinade and the city of Kiew and several other places. It was the first time since her historical existence that Poland had lost ground before Russia. The right bank of the Dnioper, with the remains of the Cossacks and the population of the Slavic faith settled there, became a prey to the persecuting fury of the Jesuits and the nobility. Instead of their ancient devotion, deep hatred to Poland now filled the hearts of the inhabitants of Little Russia. Sobieski's reign was distinguished by cruel and refined executions.

The nobility and clergy raged amongst the populations, and the house of the Polish noble Potocki, the most powerful in those desolate regions, distinguished itself by its unrelenting ferocity. In the portion which had submitted to Russia, the Ataman Mazepa in the beginning of the 18th century, aimed at reconquering its ancient independence with the aid of Charles XII of Sweden, and that of Stanislaw Leschinski, momentarily king of Poland. Mazepa's project was to reunite the whole of Little Russia, and erect there a wholly independent kingdom. He fell; and with him perished the hope of independence. Peter the First transplanted great numbers of the Cossacks, partisans of Mazepa, to the Don, and generally curtailed their ancient liberties. The liberties of the Cossacks remaining under the Polish dominion were almost wholly destroyed. For the most part they became the enslaved property of the Polish nobility. Their religion was trampled down, and the priest became subordinate to the Jew—the overseer, attorney, and *alter ego*, of a

СЛОВО

Священно-Архимандрита Стефана Адриад, Настоятеля Ново-Орлеанской Православной Церкви Святыя Троицы, при служении Литургии 25 Декабря, 1867 года, въ день Рождества Христова.

Я вижу какою небесною радостію исполняются сердца православныхъ восточной церкви, что въ новомъ свѣтѣ соорудилась сія первая православная церковь.

О семъ блаженномъ событіи вознесемъ сердца къ Богу и благодаримъ Его о воздвиженіи сего храма на землѣ свободы, равенства, просвѣщенія и челоуколюбія.

Здѣсь понятіе о исторіи христіанства даетъ признаніе, что наша церковь есть една праведная и непоколебимая. Яко мать прочихъ церквей, просвѣтивъ вселенную божественнымъ и челоуческимъ закономъ, понимается такъ тѣми, кои не щадили пособія, когда наша церковь на востокѣ подвержена была опасностямъ, они не взирая на издвоздаяніе рѣшили: что Греція не дается, но отдается слѣдующее ей.

Сооруженіе сей православной церкви есть великое торжество православія, христіанской силы и добродѣтели, оно увеличиваетъ великолѣпіе нашего церковнаго вѣнца. Вы, прибывъ въ сію дальнюю землю по торговымъ дѣламъ и для улучшения вашей участи, не забыли вашего отечества и вашей покровительницы православной церкви. Вы поняли: что храмъ Божій есть соединеніе благочестиваго и озареннаго небесною правдою общества, что заходя въ храмъ, яко въ селеніе невидимаго Бога, мы усмиряемъ нашу вѣру, получаемъ свѣтъ изъ небесъ, освящаемся тайнами и при чтеніи святаго евангелія слышимъ гласъ всевышняго Бога.

Таковыя чувства христіанской любви—побудили васъ соорудить сей прелестный храмъ, въ который я приглашенъ вами изъ Греціи служить сію первую Божественную Литургію.

Радуйтесь Православные со мною, и примите мое сердечное духовное благословеніе. Благословенно и прославлено имя Господа, что онъ далъ мнѣ духовную службу въ сей новой церкви, и я молю Его о помощи въ моемъ дѣлѣ. Постояннымъ долгомъ моего служенія въ сей церкви будетъ: хранить заповѣди Божіи и соблюдать церковный уставъ. Совершать совѣстно святаы тайны, яко источникъ безсмертія, дабы жизнь наша не лишилась Божіей благодати.

Чада мои! Имѣйте вѣру съ добродѣтелью и добродѣтель съ благоразуміемъ. Навыкайте къ трезвости, будьте богоугодны и терпимы, любите другъ друга, ибо это есть источникъ и корень вся-

Polish nobleman. Partial insurrections broke out, the most bloody of which was that known as the one of Human, a place belonging to the Potocki's. The infuriated people murdered nobles, Jews, and priests. Generally they hanged them together on the same tree, adding a dog for company. Catharine, Empress of Russia, interfered—and shortly after, through the partition of Poland, these regions came under the power of Russia. A very small part of the Cossacks, in dread of Russian despotism, fled to Turkey. Catharine put an end to the independent separate Cossack organization of Little Russia, transferring portions of its population to the Don, and others to the shores of the Black Sea.

In concluding this sketch, it must be observed that among the principal causes of the downfall of Poland were the hostility, and alienation from her of Little Russia, and the Cossacks—and the Jesuits are responsible.

GUBROWSKI.

Special Brevities.

The *California* on the 10th inst took a number of persons, with their families and goods, intending settlers in Alaska. The shipments of general merchandise by this steamer were but light, the sailing vessels doing the bulk of our trade as yet. It would be a wise policy to make the steam communication with Alaska much more frequent, since universal experience has proved that steam lines create business for themselves.

—The next steamer for Sitka will be despatched on the 25th March.

Mining has been successfully tried on the Stickeen River. Of the miners who ascended that river in the steamer *Flying Dutchman*, in 1861, for about 100 miles, many became discouraged, and left the country before the water fell in the river. Those who remained did well, and, as we learn, there are parties still at work. The mouth of this river is 70 miles below Sitka, and near the boundary of British Columbia.

The Chilcal and Prince William Henry regions, about 300 miles above Sitka, are among the finest fur-producing sections of the Territory. They are inhabited by Indians at present unfriendly, but with whom we might establish a lucrative trade by fair treatment.

The Hudson's Bay Co. is already trying to secure the trade of these Indians for its establishment at Sitka.

St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, which lie in about 57° N. Lat., and 170° W. Lon., are said to yield annually about \$225,000—worth of fur-seal skins.

There are but 160 inhabitants on both islands, mostly Indians or Esquimaux. The seals are skinned on the beach, and their carcasses abandoned; we are told so, at least, but incline to doubt the story. In any case, there must be a great deal of oil to be got there, for a single seal gives 8 gallons.

Among the many enterprising houses engaged in trade with our new territory of Alaska are those of the Hudson's Bay Co., Messrs. Kinkad & Southan, Wasserman & Co., Martin, and Sloss. The development of Alaska may be said to have fairly begun, and under good auspices.

We are informed that Messrs. Wasserman & Co. have purchased the clipper ship *Winged Arrow* for the Sitka trade, and that other vessels will soon be ready to follow her.

PHILARET, METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW.

A letter from Moscow gives the following short account of this illustrious prelate's death, on the 15th Dec. last, according to our calendar:

"On Sunday last the great bell of the Kremlin announced to the inhabitants of Moscow the death of the venerable Metropolitan Philaret. This event was quite unexpected. There had been no illness to give warning

каго блага и основаніе христіянскаго правоученія. Уважайте родителей и всѣхъ старше васъ, равномѣрно почитайте собственность и право ближняго. Сіи качества дѣлаютъ народъ великимъ, производятъ добрыхъ гражданъ, благодѣтелей и великихъ людей.

Пресвятая Троица! Неизмѣримая милость, непостижимый свѣтъ, освѣщающій всякаго приходящаго къ тебѣ, молимъ тебя, пребывай между твоими чадами, и удостой насъ твоей благодати. Освѣти насъ грѣшныхъ и дай намъ силу славить твое благодѣяніе и державу. Храни сію новую церковь и защити противъ всякихъ опасностей. Покровительствуй стадо и пастыря, отклони дерзанія невидимыхъ враговъ, сопутствуй къ торжеству православія. Укрѣпи насъ въ благоразуміи, и способствуй во всѣхъ предпріятіяхъ.—Аминь.

Перевелъ изъ греческаго—Фома Красковскій.

ПРАВСТВЕННОЕ РАЗВИТІЕ ЧЕЛОВѢКА.

Спокойствіе и дѣятельность даютъ человѣку обиліе; а обиліе есть все чего домогается трудящійся. Обиліе есть средина между роскошью и нищетою. Роскошь и нищета равно тягостны для общества, это двѣ причины въ потерѣ общественнаго равновѣсія, одна тяготитъ сверху, другая сокрушаетъ снизу, и такимъ образомъ обѣ вредны общему спокойствію.

Роскошь, это монополія. Нищета, это застой. Монополія и застой одинаково гибельны для народовъ; обыкновенно гдѣ болѣе монополіи, тамъ болѣе нищеты, а чѣмъ болѣе нищеты, тѣмъ болѣе преступленій и развитія порока. Такъ въ природѣ, чѣмъ выше приливъ, тѣмъ ниже отливъ. Наука природы, вотъ что разсѣваетъ тьму и страхъ во тьмѣ, и когда все прояснится, тогда исчезнуть всѣ пугалы.

Къ сожалѣнію востокъ Европы еще дремлетъ, и напѣвая свои псалмы, усыпляетъ народъ пасущійся подъ сѣнью полудикой власти. Впрочемъ и самыя великія перевороты—совершаются простымъ дѣйствіемъ. Кто знаетъ, можетъ быть эти невѣжды вступятъ добровольно въ роды просвѣщенныхъ народовъ, принявъ вмѣстѣ съ этимъ и убѣжденія религіозныя.

До сей поры христіянство почти всегда вносило силою или мечемъ, вотъ отъ чего оно опротивило народамъ. Религія и ея проповѣди, до сей поры, вездѣ спекуляція и спекуляція, о нравственности мало заботы.

Распространять истину для самой истины, это готовить потомству наслѣдіе мира и довольства. Вносить обманъ, чтобы выиграть барыши, это готовить человѣчеству войны и грабежъ. Наука только разольетъ свѣтъ и истину, а лжеученіе губитъ, какъ

of its approach; indeed, since his return to the ancient capital from his summer residence, the Metropolitan seemed to have gained additional strength, and the very day of his death he performed divine service with his usual fervor. After leaving the church he retired for a short time to take some repose; at half-past one he was summoned to his frugal repast, but as he did not come, the lay brother entered his study a second time and found him lifeless on the floor, with his face turned to the holy image which was suspended from the wall."

The history of Philaret is curious, and has been so rarely told in English that a short repetition of its main facts may prove interesting to our readers. Mr. Eugene Schuyler has lately published in *HOURS AT HOME*, a biographical notice of this remarkable man; and we condense his account, as follows.

Philaret was born in 1782, at Colomna, in the government of Moscow. His family name was Basili Drozdoff. He began his studies in Moscow, and finished them at the seminary of the Laura of St. Sergius.

He took holy orders in 1808. In 1812 he was made Rector of the Theological Academy of St. Alexander Nevski, at St. Petersburg; was successively bishop of Revel, Archbishop of Tver, of Jaroslaw, and of Moscow. It was in 1826 that he was made Metropolitan.

He began preaching and writing in 1811, and published several works, principally on religious subjects. Some of his sermons have been translated into French.

A firm supporter of the faith of the Eastern Church, he was always liberal in practice. The present rule of that church is that, although priests, married before taking orders, may retain their wives, bishops must remain single. One of Philaret's subdeacons submitted to him an argument for the marriage of bishops. He approved it, and published it in a religious paper under his charge. Other instances of his liberality abound. At the Coronation of the present Czar, he gave the Pope's envoy a seat on the right of the altar, and when, in conversation, the cardinal expressed a desire for free communication between their churches, he replied that he saw no need of any arrangement since he was ready at any time to give the sacrament to Catholics. He was greatly revered by all sects in Russia, and looked upon as the protector of all. When Gregorius, a severe ritualist of St. Petersburg threatened with excommunication any lady, who wore her dress trimmed with cross pieces of ribbon, Philaret addressed a letter to his clergy, ridiculing the idea of attaching religious importance to the ornaments of a woman's petticoat.

Firmly attached to the existing government, he was always ready to advocate greater freedom and reform of all kinds. He, and Prince A. Galitzin, were the only confidants of Alexander I's testament, which set aside Constantine in favor of Nicholas, as heir to the throne. His influence over Nicholas was considerable during the earlier years of that Czar's reign, but he fell into disgrace after the intervention in Hungary in 1849. To celebrate the victories of his army, Nicholas erected in Moscow a triumphal arch, with Pagan gods and symbols, and required the Metropolitan to consecrate it. Philaret refused, and Nicholas then ordered him to obey. Philaret replied, "You are not Peter the Great;" alluding to a similar dispute between that Czar and Metrophanes, bishop of Voronedg. "Nor are you Metrophanes," said Nicholas; but Philaret was firm. Not long after this difficulty, he published the substance of a conversa-

всегда губило безъ услажденія родъ человеческій.

Оглянемся на исторію прошедшую, и мы увидимъ что всюду обманъ и невѣжество губили народы. Посмотримъ на настоящее, и почти всюду видимъ тоже. Взглянемъ мысленно впередъ, и мы какъ бы съ трепетнымъ восторгомъ почувствуемъ то упованіе, которое завѣщаетъ намъ наука съ религіей.

Размышляя такимъ образомъ, мы убѣждаемся что различіе между людьми составляетъ лишь нравственное достоинство; и что люди не должны быть раздѣлены на двѣ категоріи, на покорныхъ и властителей, на обманутыхъ и на обманывающихъ.

По поводу статьи Царизмъ въ прошедшемъ листѣ, я видѣлъ оскорбленными многихъ; да, имъ пока нуженъ—царь и кнутъ, какъ животворящая сила, имъ нуженъ попъ и палачь, какъ—моральная.

—Въ Сан-Франциско есть два единоплеменныхъ Общества. Одно называется: *Греко-Россійское и Славянское Православное Общество*. Это общество не принимаетъ неправославныхъ, исключая русскаго консула, который есть президентъ сего общества, и по вѣроисповѣданію лютеранинъ. Оно подлѣжитъ милости и покрову русскаго царя.

Другое называется: *Русское и Панславянское Общество*. Члены сего общества, безъ различія вѣроисповѣданія—выходцы русскіе. Впрочемъ имъ не нравится неуваженіе царизма: *Русскій Журналъ* пишетъ противъ него правительства—а они выходцы русскіе и граждане республики.

—Три года назадъ, русскій адмиралъ по имени Лисовскій дѣлалъ визитъ въ Америку, и такъ плѣнилъ американцевъ любезностію, что изъ республики отправляется въ Россію, тоже адмиралъ по имени Фохъ и пьетъ за долгоденствіе монарха русскаго. Бѣдный Брейсбенъ—ты правъ въ засѣданіи Прудоновскаго клуба. Современный человѣкъ—древній человѣкъ, что ты завѣщаешь грядущему? Неужели тоже непостоянство безъ прогресса, неужели презрѣніе правъ человеческихъ?!!!

—На дняхъ я былъ зрителемъ суда въ республикѣ надъ русскимъ княземъ Д. Максудовымъ и польскимъ жидомъ А. Шнидбергомъ. Князь называется жидомъ обманщикомъ, а жидъ князя.

tion with the emperor on the danger of tyranny; and Nicholas deprived him of his position in the Holy Synod.

Undoubtedly the greatest act of his life, and one that should make his name every where familiar and revered, was the drawing up of that immortal act which set free, in Russia, in 1861, twenty-three millions of serfs.

Though frequently eloquent, there is a vagueness in all that we have read of Philaret's more spiritual writings which seems to betray rather a yearning towards what is high, than lofty and clear conceptions.

We cannot agree with Mr. Schuyler that there is a marked resemblance between him and Luis de Granada. The Spaniard is sustained in an even and severe flight through the empyrean; the Russian seems to us to beat his wings with an effort that recalls the lower earth.

Philaret's influence in Russia has been wholly for good, and the love of the people for him was something wonderful. For a long time before his death he was obliged in order to make himself heard says a biographer, "to advance to the door of the iconostasis, while his hearers press around him with a filial familiarity, so close as to touch him and almost prevent him from breathing; and while so few only are fortunate enough to hear, though with difficulty, some intelligible sounds from his broken voice, the rest stand moved and trembling under those sounds, of which they, understand nothing, except that its is inspired."

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*Iustus, consilium, concursus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non odians, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1, 1868.

No. 3.

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Сан-Франциско, Кал., Сентября 6, 1867.

Бреветъ Генераль-Маіору I. C. Давнсу.

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1. Вы назначены Командиромъ Военнаго Округа въ Аласкѣ, включая всю Русско-Американскую Область, уступаемую Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, по договору 30 Марта, 1867. Поэтому вы будете командовать двумя компаниями, для этого чрезвычайнаго назначенія, No. 141 Главной Квартиры, гарнизона въ Ситкѣ, такъ скоро, какъ транспортъ будетъ готовъ отправиться къ этому назначенію.

2. Согласно съ инструкціями Главно-командующаго Армией, Военный Округъ въ Аласкѣ, до дальнихъ распоряженій, будетъ подлежать Военному Департаменту въ Калифорніи. Поэтому ваши рапорты будутъ адресованы, въ Департаментъ Главной Квартиры въ Сан-Франциско—Калифорнія.

3. Когда вы прибудете въ Ситку, до пріѣзда Коммиссіонеровъ, опредѣленныхъ передать и принять формальное владѣніе надъ Областью, по условному договору, ваше командованіе надъ транспортомъ будетъ длиться до тѣхъ поръ, пока формальная передача Области будетъ окончена. Если Коммиссіонеръ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ пожелаетъ, чтобы вы приняли участіе въ формѣ факта передачи, вы дѣлайте это, или сами лично, или вашей командой. Если по какому либо приключенію судно, перевозящее Коммиссіонеровъ замедлитъ, вы согласитесь съ Русскимъ правительствомъ въ Ситкѣ, для высадки вашихъ труппъ, и поставите ихъ на зимнія квартиры, прежде формальной передачи—это было замѣчено въ договорѣ.

4. Неожиданное замедленіе пріѣзда Коммиссіонеровъ, или наступающее зимнее время, если воспрепятствуютъ вамъ устроить прочіе посты опредѣляемые въ вашемъ Округѣ; остальные труппы будутъ вамъ посланы слѣдующей весной, такъ скоро, какъ это необходимымъ окажется. Впрочемъ вы развѣдайте и рапортуйте намъ, о замѣчательныхъ

decision of his superior, and so the case comes to the Emperor.

The empire is divided into governments. A governor is aided by a board of councillors, whom he controls like an autocrat. Each government is divided into districts and each of these superintended by an officer chosen from the nobility.

Cities have a city marshal, named by the government, but the rest of the city government is communal.

The administration of civil justice begins at the district conciliatory court, passes to the civil tribunal of the government, or county, and at last to the Senate. Every case must be written out. In criminal cases the inquest is made by the district governor, the district attorney, and a deputy from the nobility. A member from the free peasants assists in cases concerning that body. In cities the pölitmaster directs every criminal arrest, and presides over the preliminary proceedings.

Public instruction is directed by a minister. The empire is divided into districts corresponding to the universities, which form the centres.

Each district is under a director or tutor, chosen by the Czar from the higher nobility. He has under his care every institution of learning, every private school, and all private tutors in families.

It is easy to see that more than human ability is needed to do justice to all the duties imposed upon the Czar by this cumbrous machinery of state administration.

PERSONAL.

An ancient Greek has said, "Spatter mud; some of it will stick." It is surprising how much some of the men of to-day resemble the Greeks of 2500 years ago. We have always believed that God had made of one blood all the sons of men; and every fact of history goes to prove the soundness of this belief.

We find everywhere purity, devotion, patriotism, generosity; we find also just the contrary of all these. "For, in truth, my masters," said Eulenspiegel, "all languages are like, the one to the other; for in every one will ye find liars, cheats, knaves and cozeners, in number a great multitude." There are men to-day who know nothing of ancient Greek, but who spatter mud as if by instinct; men who never heard of Eulenspiegel, but to whom cozening is as the breath of their nostrils. We name no names, because our paper is not large enough to hold the list of those who deserve mention; but these are the facts. We, who came here, injuring no man, and seeking to injure none; who asked no favor of any man, but sought to live by honest labor; we are denounced by certain parties here, established in the place or passing through it, as combining in ourselves the heretic and the impostor. As for the heresy, we must acknowledge that we care more for Jesus Christ than we do for the Czar of all the Russians.

As for the imposture, it amounts to this. Born in the country of the Cossacks, we have never pretended to be other than Cossack. If we had been born in Finland, of Swedish race, and had sought to call ourselves pure Russian, we might have been rightly charged with imposture; unless, indeed, we had held an official position.

We have established by our own efforts, and the friendly support of a few high-minded men, the ALASKA HERALD, a journal half-English, half-Russian, and in-

пунктахъ этой Области—или значеніемъ торговли, или численностью народонаселенія, или влияніемъ Индѣйцевъ, и проч. По сіе время означены слѣдующіе военные пункты: Портландъ каналъ, противъ форта Симсонъ; устье рѣки Стикенъ; портъ Мулгравъ въ Беринговой бухтѣ; Чугачникъ заливъ въ проходѣ Куксъ; Св. Павелъ на островѣ Кодьякъ; гавань Капитанъ на островѣ Уналаска; фортъ Александръ въ Бристольской бухтѣ; фортъ Михаилъ въ Нортонскомъ зундѣ; и нѣсколько другихъ пунктовъ на рѣкѣ Юнконъ. Имѣйте во вниманіи, что вамъ въ слѣдующій годъ будутъ посланы не больше четырехъ компаній, и что поэтому едва ли такое число достаточно будетъ для занятія вышеозначенныхъ пунктовъ; впрочемъ рапортуйте намъ о преимуществахъ пунктовъ, и о военныхъ надобностяхъ для тѣхъ пунктовъ, которые будутъ вами избраны для занятія.

5. Запасы комиссаріатскіе, для квартиръ офицеровъ, баракъ, гошпиталя, магазиновъ, и проч., для вашихъ двухъ компаній, будутъ посланы вмѣстѣ съ вашей командой въ Ситку. Предполагается, что нѣкоторыя публичныя зданія будутъ переданы вамъ для удобства вашихъ труппъ. Вы должны будете расхоловать изъ запасовъ столько, сколько это необходимо нужнымъ окажется, сохраняя запасы для другихъ постовъ, которые будутъ учреждены слѣдующей весной.

6. Предостерегайтесь въ особенности отъ пожара, при вашей командѣ въ Ситкѣ. Вы въ состояніи оцѣнить важность этого совѣта, обдумавъ печальное состояніе вашей команды, въ случаѣ слѣдующей зимой, вашъ провіантъ и магазины, будутъ разстроены огнемъ. Пожарныя машины, съ надлежащими аппаратами, вы получите чрезъ Департаментъ Квартирмейстера; и имѣйте вниманіе, чтобы ваши люди были надлежащимъ образомъ обучены и упражнены въ употребленіи ихъ, и имѣли всегда подъ рукой достаточный запасъ воды.

7. Вы должны имѣть особенное попеченіе о здоровѣй вашей команды, какъ вообще, такъ и въ постѣ Ситкѣ. Если въ слѣдующую зиму можетъ случиться недостатокъ свѣжаго мяса и растительности, то сей недостатокъ вамъ необходимо восполнять свѣжей рыбой, дичью, и черепашными. Этотъ фактъ заслуживаетъ особеннаго вниманія.

8. Не медля послѣ перемѣны флага и формальной передачи уступаемой Области, укажите Окружному Квартирмейстеру и Дѣйствующему Коммиссару, взять во владѣніе всѣ публичныя участки, кварталы, праздная земля, всѣ публичныя зданія, баракы и дома, и всѣ публичныя имущества въ Ситкѣ, уступаемыя по договору и передаваемыя Соединеннымъ Штатамъ. Впрочемъ если русскіе офицеры и труппы, которые теперь занимаютъ эти зданія, пожелаютъ продолжать ихъ занятіе на нѣ-

tended to enlighten the Russians of this coast concerning the American government, and institutions.

It appears that our industrious enemies find us to be ignorant of Russian, and therefore guilty of imposture. They are excellent Russian scholars, these keen critics of our language; do they think themselves better skilled in the Russian tongue than Herzen, editor of the *Kolo kol*, in which we have written unnumbered articles? Do they know more of Russian than Tourgeneff, whose "Fathers and Sons," translated by Eugene Schuyler, is well known to the American reading public?

We taught Eugene Schuyler all that he knows of Russian, and Tourgeneff's letters to that gentleman recognize the scholarship of his teacher. Thus much we are obliged to say for self-justification. It remains for us to express a little of that warmth of indignation, natural to those whose integrity is called in question. By whom are we charged with imposture and ignorance? By men, most of whom have lately appeared before the public as witnesses or consulting friends in the case of *Maksoutoff vs Schmiedberg*, so long on trial in the San Francisco Courts. These men, who charge us with imposture, were shown by the bearing of their own testimony in that case, to be morally guilty of dealings, just beyond the reach of the law: while their attainments in Russian scholarship and their fitness for criticising any language, were made clear by the fact that one of them, most ready to denounce us, was unable to give his testimony in Russian, and had to ask for a German interpreter; this very interpreter protesting against his German, as almost unintelligible. The disapproval of such men is the highest compliment our character and abilities could receive; but we do not ask for compliments.

We ask only what we have a right to ask; the unbiased judgment of the public between our assailants and ourselves. This is a free country. We may be right in our views, and we may be wrong; but it is certain that the good name of every honest man is under the protection of this free people, and in that protection we are content to trust.

RUSSIAN TREACHERY IN BULGARIA.

The leader of the Bulgarian Catholics was a bishop named Joseph Sholkowski. This man is now a prisoner in a Russian monastery, having been carried off by treachery from Constantinople to Odessa. This was managed in the following manner: The Secretary of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople get hold of Sholkowski; he pretended to be his friend, and to sympathize with the Bulgarians in their complaints against the Greek Patriarch. He told Sholkowski that the Ambassador was also well disposed towards him, and at length persuaded him to accept an invitation from the Ambassador to breakfast at his palace at Buyukder. There he would have an opportunity of laying before the minister the complaints of the Bulgarians. The Secretary accordingly went one morning to fetch Sholkowski for this purpose, and to bring him in a caique to Buyukder. The morning chosen was that on which the Russian packet starts for Odessa. When the caique with Sholkowski arrived in front of the palace, the steamer was lying off shore, waiting as is the practice, for the last dispatches from the embassy. The Russian Secretary signed to the caique to row to the steamer instead of the shore. When the Bishop inquired what this meant

которое время, вы не заставляйте ихъ, выходить изъ этихъ зданій до времени, когда это можетъ быть разумно и удобно выполнено.

9. Вы должны избрать офицера, чтобы онъ принялъ во владѣніе фортификаціи и принадлежащія вооруженія, артиллерійскіе магазины, и проч., въ Ситкѣ, уступаемая по договору, и присоединяемая къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ; также всѣ русскаго правительства архивы, бумаги, и документы, принадлежащія къ уступаемой Области и владѣнію, которыя должны пребывать въ этомъ мѣстѣ, и бережливо сохраняться, потому что ихъ копіи могутъ быть послѣ доставлены русскому правительству, согласно съ условіями договора.

10. Вы должны будете, въ надлежащее время, опредѣлить офицеровъ для взятія во владѣніе фортификацій, баракъ, публичныхъ участковъ, праздныхъ земель, публичныхъ зданій, артиллерійскихъ магазиновъ, архивовъ, бумагъ, документовъ, и другихъ публичныхъ имуществъ передаваемыхъ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, въ разныхъ военныхъ постахъ, городахъ, деревняхъ, и поселеніяхъ уступаемой Области. Всему публичному имуществу, которое будетъ получено, должно сдѣлать надлежащія описи и переводы.

11. Вы должны замѣтить, что во второмъ членѣ договора передачи, гдѣ условливается о церквяхъ, которыя были построены въ уступаемой Области русскимъ правительствомъ; это имущество должно принадлежать членамъ Греко-Восточной церкви, живущимъ въ Области, которые имѣютъ въ нихъ свое Богослуженіе. Вы должны помнить, чтобы сіе условіе было сохраняемо въ точности.

12. Въ членѣ второмъ, того же договора условливается, что—"жители уступаемой Области, согласно ихъ желанію, исполняя національную вѣрно-подданность, могутъ возвратиться въ Россію въ теченіи трехъ лѣтъ; впрочемъ если они предпочтутъ остаться въ уступаемой Области, то различаясь отъ непросвѣщенныхъ племенъ, будутъ пользоваться всѣми правами, преимуществами и льготами гражданина Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, и будутъ поддерживаемы и охраняемы вольными наслажденіями свободы, въ имуществѣ и религіи. Непросвѣщенные племена должны подлежать законамъ и уставамъ, какія Соединенные Штаты могутъ дозволить отъ времени до времени непросвѣщеннымъ племенамъ этой страны." Вы должны знать по этому члену, что русскіе подданные имѣютъ совершенный произволь, или возвращаться въ Россію въ условленное время, или оставаться здѣсь, получая всѣ права и льготы гражданина Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, на волю наслаждаясь свободой, имуществомъ, и религіей.

13. Для тѣхъ русскихъ подданныхъ, которые по естественному стремленію и по вѣрноподданности

he was told that the Ambassador was on board the vessel, and would receive him there. No sooner had he placed his foot on the deck than the packet started for Odessa. When the vessel arrived there, and the authorities objected to receive him without a passport, the captain produced an official letter by which Sholkowski was to be handed over to the Russian Governor. This was accordingly done, and he was at once dispatched to Kiew and shut up there in a monastery prison.

These particulars are taken from the mouth of one of those who were in daily communication with Joseph Sholkowski.

Not long after the departure of the vessel his friends discovered that he was missing and at once telegraphed to the Papal Consul at Odessa to make inquiries. From him they learned that he had been seen to land at Odessa, and the particulars of his subsequent fate. He has also been since visited in disguise by one of his Bulgarian flock, who had from his own mouth the assurance that he remained firm in his faith, and had been deceived into intercourse with the Russian Ambassador in the manner above narrated.—*English Diplomatic Review*.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is prodigal in pacific declarations. At the same time, the rumor is denied that a Russian squadron is to be sent to the Greek waters; and it is announced that the Russian ships will cease to transport the Cretan insurgents to Greece.

Who, then, has been able to accuse Russia of inciting the Servians to war? Know that, on the contrary, the Russian consul will join with the representatives of the other Powers in counselling Prince Michael to put a stop to his armaments. And there are papers in Vienna simple enough to take all these jokes in earnest.

The Catholics of the whole world are indignant at seeing the violence used by Russia against the Catholic Church in Poland, the religious persecutions, forced conversions to the schism, &c. Well, for some days it has been constantly rumored that the Russian Government is about to renew its relations with the Court of Rome, that it intends to send an ambassador there of the Catholic religion, and to receive at St. Petersburg a nuncio of the Pope.

People even go so far as to drag unfortunate Poland forward in this change of tactics. For the hundredth time a change of system is talked of in Warsaw. It is said that the Russian Government thinks that the famous Constituent Committee has gone too far in its zeal, that the work of Russification will be stopped, that a certain autonomy will be preserved to the kingdom of Poland. They are again talking, of course, in this case, of the Grand Duke Constantine. The German newspapers are filled with this news, which appears several times a year.—*Correspondance du Nord Est*.

— It is stated that Count Thomas Zamoycki, successor to the "majorat" of that family, Count Wielopolski, son of the Marquis, and Count Ostrowski, have been called to St. Petersburg by telegraph. These gentlemen, and some others, are always put in requisition to serve at official demonstrations.

Thus, lately, after the attack of Berezowski, they were required to go to Paris to present Czar with an address, in which they were made to say that Poland is most happy under the rule of Alexander II. If the news of

пожелаютъ возвратиться на родину, доставьте имъ всѣ удобства къ выполнению ихъ желанія. Тѣмъ же, которые пожелаютъ остаться гражданами Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, изъясните официальную протекцію и ободреніе. Ибо возвращающіеся на родину можетъ быть имѣютъ будущность тамъ, но и тѣ которые остаются здѣсь, для насъ, которые занимаемъ и овладѣваемъ сею новою Областью, я завѣряю, что мы всѣ, теперь и всегда будемъ имѣть почтительное и благосклонное вниманіе къ народу русскому, и ихъ Августѣйшему Обладателю—наилучшимъ и вѣрнѣйшимъ друзьямъ республики Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

14. Не смотря на все сердобольное вниманіе Императора къ его Американскимъ колоніямъ,— безмѣрное разстояніе отъ центра правительства, дальнее и трудное сообщеніе, препятствовали отношеніямъ для должнаго попеченія о колоніяхъ, которую заботу они могли имѣть отъ другой страны. Колоніи были очень далеко отъ сердца обширной имперіи, чтобы ощущать теплоту жизни общественной, и наслаждаться душою правительства, которою живетъ вся обширная Россія. Торговля колоній была въ застоѣ, земледѣліе пренебрежено, и всеобщій прогрессъ незамѣтенъ. Эти факты можетъ быть и были побудительною причиною для Его Императорскаго Величества, соизволить уступку сей Области, и передать жителей ея Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, правительству болѣе способному по соудству, для распространенія интересовъ колоній, и доставленія для нихъ необходимаго.

15. Граждане этой Области, которые предпочтутъ остаться въ соединеніи съ нами, получать всѣ права, привилегіи и льготы, даваемые всѣмъ жителямъ нашей Республики чрезъ конституцію Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Они будутъ подъ протекціей и охраненіемъ нашего правительства, и отъ нихъ требуется также вѣрноподданность и должная обязанности, послѣ соединенія съ нами, потому что они будутъ награждены отъ насъ протекціей и конституционными ручательствами. Они будутъ имѣть безпрепятственныя отношенія и торговлю со всѣми Штатами и Областями Федеральнаго Союза, подчиняясь таможеннымъ правиламъ о внутренней и внѣшней торговлѣ. Наши купеческія торговыя судна, будутъ объѣзжать ихъ порты, гонвозы имъ товары въ которыхъ они имѣютъ необходимость, и принимая въ замѣнъ тѣ товары, которые они имѣютъ для сбита. Ихъ порты будутъ открыты для иностранной торговли, подчиняясь только тарифу, который опредѣленъ и который требуется во всѣхъ портахъ нашей общей страны. Почтовые и телеграфическія сообщенія между Сяткой и Сан-Франциско скоро будутъ устроены, а оттуда со всѣми портами Америки, Европы и Азии. Съ этими удобствами для торговли и сообщенія съ другими пор-

their call to St. Petersburg be confirmed, it is certain that some new comedy *soi-disant* favorable to Poland is being prepared.

A Contrast.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD:

When Ohio was yet a wilderness the Russians already were established in Alaska.

Today what is Ohio? And what is Alaska? It is easy to see the causes of the difference between the two regions; but, when every allowance is made, the backward state of what was Russian America is amazing. A few days ago I asked a Russian, who had lived in Sitka, what kind of roads and what accommodations for travellers were to be found there. He said; "You can imagine what the roads are when I tell you that the colony contained but one horse and two mules."

Despotism is stagnation; liberty is life. Now that the two-headed eagle, (symbol of a blighting influence) has been withdrawn, I believe that the Americans will do more for Sitka in one year, than the Russians have done in fifty years. MAX.

Special Brevities.

GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS has been appointed Military Commander of Alaska, with Head-quarters at Sitka.

To-morrow the Brig *Percy Edward* will leave this port for Hakodadi, Japan, and Nicolaewak, on the Amoor River. The Brig is dispatched by the well-known firm of Freeman, Smith & Co., and carries as passenger Mr. A. A. Smith. The firm are agents of the Pacific Insurance Company at Nicolaewak.

The Schooner *Thomas Woodward* left San Francisco on the 25th March on a fishing and trading voyage towards the Alaskan seas. While many rashly venture themselves in strange and unknown regions on the mere rumor of gold or silver mines to be found there, the real prizes of inexhaustible wealth in the furs and the fish of the boundless ocean are left to the few daring and sagacious men of business, who base their calculations on known natural laws, Messrs. Taylor and Bendel, who have dispatched the *Thomas Woodward* on her voyage, are far-sighted men, whose faith in the future of our Northern possessions cannot but be largely rewarded. We are satisfied they will meet with the greatest success in the new trade they have opened.

The following, from an English paper, is interesting to Californians, at this moment when capitalists are meditating the introduction of the beet-sugar manufacture into this state. There are vast tracts of land in Alaska, where the beet would grow to perfection; and those who contemplate settling in the Territory will do well to bear this in mind: "MR. JAMES CAIRD strongly urges the cultivation of the white Silesian beet in this country and Ireland, with a view of supplying from our own soil a portion of the vast consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom. He says that the return from a crop of sugar beet at 18s. a ton will bear favorable comparison with a crop of corn at the average price."

Varieties.

TAKING A NIP ON THE SLY; OR, SCENE AT A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER'S.—Miss T.—"What shall your dress be?" Mrs. S.—"I'll take an alpaca with trimmings; what is yours, my dear?" Miss T.—"Give me moire antique, plain." Dressmaker produces samples of the above goods in a liquid form, and serves them out in glass thimbles. Ladies empty thimbles, and dressmaker enters it in bill as gimp and bugles. The business is carried on quite professionally. A rose, you know, would smell as sweet by any other name, and Bourbon is just as good as if you call it gingham. The following explanation of terms may enable you to come to an understanding with your wife's dressmaker:—Moire antique, white satin, London gin; gingham, Bourbon whisky; alpaca, Santa Croix; delaine, Jamaica rum; tarlatan, Scotch whisky; poplins, Irish whisky; silk, S. O. P.; barege, sherry; plain merino, XX ale; all wool plaid, alf-and-alf. Mixed drinks are distinguished by the style of trimmings. A "gingham flounced" means Bourbon sour; spotted silk is a mint julep. A "poplin gored" is synonymous with hot whisky, &c.

At the Mayor of Liverpool's grand ball ninety-seven dozen of champagne were consumed—1,164 bottles! There were 2,500 guests.

тами свѣта, эта новая Область должна вскорѣ сдѣлаться, какъ мѣстность и обстоятельства общающа — новая Англія на Тихомъ Океанѣ.

16. Очень кстати замѣтить здѣсь, что при хорошо установленныхъ началахъ международнаго закона, переѣна владѣчества, не переѣняетъ правъ на частное имущество, будетъ ли оно личное или городское; потому что существующіе законы всякой области, приобретаемой Соединенными Штатами или завоеваніемъ или покупкою, если непротивны конституціоннымъ и основнымъ началамъ нашего правительства, остаются въ дѣйствіи, пока наше правительство со временемъ не измѣнитъ ихъ, или улучшить, или вовсе уничтожить. Всѣ граждане соединяемой Области, съ этого времени получаютъ права гражданина и свободу, какими они пользовались подъ своимъ правительствомъ, и также всѣ права и привилегіи, даваемыя чрезъ конституцію и общественные законы Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Здѣсь слѣдуетъ прибавить, что чрезъ извѣстное время, граждане сей Области получаютъ и политическія права, которыя имѣютъ граждане областей Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вамъ необходимо познакомиться съ международными началами, конституціонными и общественными законами этой страны, дабы избѣгнуть недоразумѣній вамъ самимъ, и предостеречь отъ заблужденій переселяющихся въ эту страну.

(Окончаніе въ слѣдующемъ листѣ.)

СМВСБ.

— Генералъ I. С. Дависъ опредѣленъ Военнымъ Командиромъ Аласки, имѣя Главную Квартиру въ Ситкѣ.

— На дняхъ Гг. А. А. Смиѣ, отправляется въ Николаевскъ по торговымъ дѣламъ, на Бригѣ *Перси Эдвардъ*. Фирма Гг. Фрименъ, Смиѣ и Ко., имѣетъ званіе Агентовъ въ Николаевскѣ, Пасификъ Застраховательной Компаніи.

— Особенная просьба, помѣстить въ этомъ листѣ постановленія Военнаго Управленія въ Аласкѣ, заставила насъ отложить на этотъ разъ, продолженіе Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

— На дняхъ господинъ фонъ П., встрѣтись со мной, жаловался на неблагоприятное къ его заслугамъ русское правительство. Въ послѣднее Польское возстаніе, пуля ранила его руку, и правительство не наградило его пожизненнымъ пансіономъ. Дура пуля—что не наградила его безжизненнымъ.

— Мы получили письмо отъ русскаго морскаго офицера А. Е., оставшагося въ Республикѣ изъ экспедиціи Попова. Онъ пишетъ намъ, что какой-то

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Alaska Herald.

*Justice, concilium, consensus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obediens, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15, 1868.

No. 4.

THE ALASKA HERALD

Will be published semi-monthly, under the management of AGAPTUS HONCHARENKO.

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OUR LETTER FROM SITKA.

SITKA, March 24th, 1868.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

The *California* has just come in, and is to leave on her return trip to morrow, so that I shall have but little time to write. We are all discontented at being so hurried, and grumble as we have a right to, now that we are American citizens. There is not much grumbling allowed in Russian towns, as you well know; and then it is pleasant to feel one's liberty.

The ALASKA HERALD has made a very good impression among the Russians here. I tell you this because I know it to be true, though appearances contradict my assertion, for most of the Russians are afraid to approve openly the exposures you make. In public they blame the HERALD, but when with a safe companion they confess their pleasure at being able to read in their own tongue such fearless utterances against tyranny and corruption. The translation of the American Constitution is eagerly studied by them; and the fruit of such good seed cannot be other than a plenteous harvest.

For the wilfully-bigoted among the people here the HERALD is really an object of terror; they hate nothing so much as a ray of light, and since San Francisco pretends to enlighten them, they do their best to return evil for the good that is sent them. You know, of course, what steps have been taken by certain parties in San Francisco to secure an orthodox priest for your city. I learn that it is settled as they wished. The *California* will take back a most orthodox pope Nikola Korvigin and the scattered sheep of the flock of the true shepherd will now be gathered together, though I doubt if there are any sheepskins among them. I expect to hear wonders of the San Francisco Greek Church during the year. Perhaps the missionary priest from Sitka may even succeed in converting the Consul to the national faith.

So many wonderful things happen in this world!

The prospects of the coming year are very fine for us. It is plain to all that, so far as we have any, knowledge of Alaska, its chief industrial resources must be in its fisheries and forest products, including in these latter furs and peltries. The surprising richness of the fisheries at certain points along the coast, is known to at least three firms in San Francisco, who will take advantage of their knowledge without attracting too much attention to their preparations.

Sharp as they are, these are not the only houses in tent on the trade of this far-off Coast.

The barque *Peru* came in on the 21st, from Honolulu, and on the way to St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, where two Connecticut firms intend establishing a depot for seal fishing. When the spring is further advanced we shall no doubt begin to feel the movement of immigration, never too rapid towards such remote lands, as California herself, with all her riches, has long ago found out. I look with impatience for the next HERALD.

K.

The Catechism we publish below is literally translated from one now in general use in Russia. To those born and brought up in Russia this manual of slavish worship must be so familiar that its cringing tone may have ceased to shock; while to men brought up in free countries the full tendency and scope of these disgraceful teachings may not be apparent. We call upon all to observe that this Catechism enforces upon millions the adoration of a human being, as weak and as faulty as themselves, and often more of a criminal than the wretches whom the law puts to death. It is the spirit that gives life. Let any one ask himself what must be the spirit of Russian life, when this is the first source of its morality.

Russian Catechism.

QUESTION 1. How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity?

ANSWER. As proceeding immediately from God.

QUEST. 2. How is this substantiated by the nature of things?

Ans. It is by the will of God that men live in society; hence the various relations which constitute society; which for its more complete security is divided into parts called nations; the government of which is entrusted to a prince, king or emperor; or, in other words, to a supreme ruler: we see, then, that as man exists in conformity to the will of God, society emanates from the same Divine will, and more especially the supreme power and authority of our lord and master, the Czar.

QUEST. 3. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practice towards him?

Ans. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love, and prayer, the whole being comprised in the words 'worship and fidelity.'

QUEST. 4. Wherein does this worship consist, and how should it be manifested?

EASTERN EUROPE.

Whether we are to have war or peace in the east of Europe depends almost wholly upon Russia. The Christian populations subject to Turkey are undoubtedly very well disposed to throw off the dominion of the Porte, and the partial success of the Cretan insurgents is an encouragement which they are not likely to overlook. But without the aid of Russia they are powerless, and it is questionable how far Russia feels herself at present in a position to provoke the general European war which would ensue on any movement of hers toward Constantinople. The Crimean war issued out of a quarrel between the Latin and Greek Christians with respect to "the holy places;" and the fate of Turkey in Europe might any day be involved in some widely different subject. But for the present, notwithstanding a certain furtive commotion and din of whisperings, the Eastern difficulty does not seem ripe for solution. Russia is waiting her time, and the impatience of Roumanians, Serbians, and Bulgarians is not likely to goad her into any premature or imprudent action.

Sorbia and Bulgaria have been for some time past in a state of great agitation, and the Government of Roumania is said to have formally requested the adhesion of Russia to a project for proclaiming the absolute independence of the Danubian Principalities on the 14th of May. It cannot be questioned that the Russian agents are secretly fomenting these excitements, though the Russian Government may find it politic to disavow the fact to the other European cabinets. Bulgaria is generally admitted to be the best cultivated region of European Turkey. The peasants are a simple and industrious race, living in comfortable cottages and cultivating their fields and gardens to perfection. The Serbs are a remarkably fine race of men, and they and the Bulgarians look back with a natural pride to the days when they were strong and independent. Old Serbia, which is still governed by the Porte, was the seat of the Servian Czarism of the middle ages—a power which made itself felt by the Greek emperors; and Bulgaria had become so doughty toward the close of the twelfth century that she disdainfully threw off the illusory protection of the Byzantine monarchs. The other Slavonic provinces of Turkey have much the same characteristics, and it will be seen that altogether they form a territory of considerable importance, which may possibly in future times be again the seat of powerful governments.

In the meanwhile, however, it may be better worth the while of the South Slavonians to keep on good terms with the Porte. Russia is not at all likely to be a more indulgent master than Turkey, and it is doubtful if they can stand alone. The Sultans of the present century have shown a disposition to be conciliatory to their Christian subjects, and, although this may have been simply the result of necessity, the necessity is not growing less, but greater. A gradual amelioration would probably be better than a violent revolution, and we trust that Serbians and Bulgarians alike may have the sense to see it.—*London Review*.

DEATH OF A PERSECUTOR OF THE JEWS.—One of the most frantic Russianisers of the Poles and the Jews was Count Muravieff. While Governor of Lithuania he sanctioned the most cruel measures against the Jews. An association was formed under his auspices, the object of which, under the guise of Russianising the Jews was to embitter their lives and to harass them, so as either to drive them into the fold of the dominant church or to compel them to flee. This oppressor of the Poles and Jews, we now learn, lately died in Berlin in a private lunatic asylum. The medical attendant and proprietor of the asylum is Dr. Lewinstein, a Jew. The brother of this Muravieff was hung in 1826, for his part in the conspiracy against Nicholas; and the recently deceased Count used to jest with his victims when about to die by reminding them of his brother's end, with this grimly grotesque remark: "I am not the Muravieff that was hung, but the Muravieff that hangs." The surname of "The Hanger" was applied to him by the Russian liberals.

The Russian government is about establishing in Warsaw for the benefit of the Jews, a high school, where the Talmud and all the Hebrew branches are taught; the instruction to be conveyed through the medium of the Russian language. Of course, the object of the Government is to Russianize the Jews. These are submitting to their fate with resignation.

THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.

Christianity was introduced into Russia from Byzantium, and principally by the action of the Byzantine Emperors and their daughters, who, by marrying the savage Roes (as the Russians were called by the Byzantine historians), tried to soften their dangerous neighbours. Being a daughter of Byzantium, the Russian Church very naturally held under the patriarch of Constantinople, and was at that early period wholly independent of any action or interference of the civil power of Russia or of the power of the Grand Duke. After the fall of Constantinople into Turkish hands, one of the patriarchs fled to

Moscow, and thus a Patriarchate was established there. From this epoch, the Russian Church, sheltered by the national independence, has looked on herself as being at the head of the Eastern religious family. The patriarchs of Moscow long contrived to preserve the independence of the church from the encroachments of the civil power, not, however, without serious collisions with some of the Czars, and especially with Ivan the Terrible (Groznee), who even imprisoned and nearly put to death a patriarch. After the death of a patriarch, Peter the Great entirely abolished the whole institution, allowing no new election to be made; and thus assumed a part of the power for himself and his successors. He instituted a board, under the name of the Sacred Synod, formed out of metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and some lower members of the hierarchy, and appointed this Synod to attend to ecclesiastical affairs of every kind.

The decisions of this body, in spiritual matters are understood to be wholly independent of the influence of the Czars. As to the administration, the power of the sovereign is supreme. In the Synod, it is represented by the procurator, or imperial attorney, directing the deliberations and the administrative labors of the Synod. The Czars nominate the hierarchy, and the Synod gives them consideration. Peter the Great, and finally Catharine, took away from the clergy and the monasteries all their property, which was very large. The whole hierarchy is now supported by the government. There are two classes of the clergy—the white, or secular (so called from the color of the dress they wear), and the black, or monks. Of the last the Eastern Church has only one order, instituted by St. Basil the Great, one of the primitive fathers of the Ecumenic Church. From among the white clergy, who must be married, the curates are taken, as are the other ranks of the hierarchy below the rank of a bishop. All bishops must be unmarried and monks. The members of the white clergy must be married, or at least engaged, before receiving the final consecration. But they cannot marry twice, and on becoming widowers are obliged to enter a monastery, or as the phrase is: "postrejan w monachy," be shorn into a monk—as the white clergy wear their hair and beard long. Thus a priest takes most devoted care of his wife to the utmost of his means and power. It is therefore proverbial among the people, to be as happy as a *popusia*, or the wife of a pope, which is the title of a priest, and is derived from the word *papa*. The white clergy form in reality a distinct caste: the male children following generally the condition of the father. This is, however, the result of usage rather than of law. Nay, they even intermarry among themselves. Thus the clergy form a class, somewhere between the nobility, the bourgeoisie and the people—less than the first, and superior to the two others. As a class the clergy cannot enter the nobility on an equal footing; and that very few marriages between them take place, is, perhaps, principally on account of the poverty of the priests. For the children of the clergy to enter the body and share the occupations of the burghers, would be looked on as a loss of caste. Few, therefore, of this class enter the public service, civil or military, and on the other hand, no nobleman ever takes "orders," with the exception of now and then an old military veteran retiring to monastic life.—*GUROWSKI*.

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

According to the *Bulletin*, the Rev. Dr. Wadsworth lately made an eloquent address to the children of his Sunday School, and compared them to good birds, which "rise early on the Sabbath, in order to go to Sunday School." This lovely picture so moved the hearts of the Supervisors that they have passed an act, forbidding the trapping or snaring of birds.

All Sunday School scholars will please take notice; for while it is true that the early bird catches the worm, it is still more true that hereafter the early bird-trapper will catch something else.

The *Bulletin* is very anxious that the citizens of Oakland should buy the land for a park, ere yet it be too late. Let Oakland be up and doing; she has only to take the *Bulletin's* hint about the "property near Fryal's Ranch, or Still Run to the south," secure that in purchasing either of these sweet spots, she will be helping the bank-account of one of Oakland's truest friends.

ABASUERUS BIGLER.—Ex-Gov. Bigler has "no longer any wish on earth but the triumph of the Democratic party."

Like the Wandering Jew, A. B. has secured immortality on easy terms, for the Democratic party answers him: "Tarry thou, till I triumph."

Dr. Ash, in the Democratic Convention, in proposing the name of Lewis R. Bradley for nomination as a delegate, said: "God never made a truer Democrat." Dr. Ash is on the road to truth, for, according to the best authorities, God has nothing to do with the manufacture of Democrats.

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THE CHINESE BANQUET.

Nothing can excel the originality and beauty of the speeches made at the grand banquet given to the Chinese ambassadors on the 28th April. The banquet surpassed all others, ever heard of, and was appropriately given at the Lick House. A great many sat down to the feast; and all who were unable to rise, at the end of it, were raised; they had long been lifted up.

The true Chinese ambassadors wore "peacock's feathers in each of their caps," but "the other was pasteboard varnished." When the President of the U. S. was toasted, Hon. Delos Lake made a speech.

He told the Chinese six times that they had come from a land; as many times that they had come to a land; but he himself never found a landing place, being driven, by the strong necessity of his name, to float about in a mediterranean sea of wishy-washy talk, until Gen. Hallock, with military sharpness, cut him short. Then giving free scope to his engineering genius, the general turned San Francisco into an abutment and flung a bridge of international law across the Pacific. He then sank back exhausted, amid prolonged choirs. Gov. Haight then took up the strain, and remarked that China was the oldest nation in the world, and produced tea; that it now came in contact with the young civilization of America; and that Mr. Burlingame had taken this mission upon him from motives of the purest humanity. To him arose Mr. Burlingame, who affirmed that he was a friend of humanity, and undertook this mission to all the world because he burned to do good to everybody else. Following with his mind's eye the glorious vision of his own universal philanthropy, Mr. Burlingame was led a long way through many flowery phrases. He was succeeded by Chah-ta-jin, who gave a Chinese translation of

Nil desperandum, Teacro duce,

and, with exquisite courtesy, made no allusion to the San Francisco pastime of hunting the Chinese with dogs. A letter from the Hon. Eugene Cassery was next read; an ingenious production, hardly less definite and thoughtful in tone than the compositions of Capt. Bunsby.

Mr. Edward Tompkins, the prose-poet of Oakland, said much that the world will willingly let die; but two short lines will keep his memory green:

"He had not believed it possible that so much could have been said with so little meaning."

The Hon. Newton Booth (not at present engaged in the tea trade) proved that Confucius had evolved the tea-tree from his inner consciousness 1800 years before the slow Ruler of the universe was able to produce it; and this prepared the assembly for the great truth that the American Revolution was the work of the Chinese, to whom we are all indebted for the Boston Tea-party, and the Hon. Anson Burlingame.

This grand effort of Mr. Booth's practically closed the evening. Some few persons spoke after him, but all shone with feeble ray.

An English gentleman, who has since been removed to the Insane asylum, at Stockton, suggests that the British conquest of Abyssinia may be compared with one of the famous women of Scripture because it is a Merry Magdal-end.

We are enabled to give, from a proof copy, the following philosophical observations, which will appear in the *Allu California's* Editorial Notes, to-morrow:

"It has been thought by certain famous astronomers that the flying shadows, occasionally observed on a fine day, are caused by the interposition of bodies, more or less opaque, between the sun's rays and the point of projection.

This may be true, but would it not be more scientific to assign as the cause of the phenomenon in question a certain darkening of the light in the spots where shadows appear? The origin of things is enveloped in obscurity, and it is more easy to say that the shadows are there than to prove that they are not."

In the *Bulletin's* report of the proceedings, of the Democratic Convention, an unfortunate typographical error occurred, which we are requested to correct! Pres't George H. Rogers was made to say that "if Haight should be the nominee of the National Convention and be beaten by the votes of negroes, he hoped he would take his sword in hand and lead the Democratic hosts to victory."

The omission of a single letter has given to the remarks of Mr. Rogers a nonsensical cast, most hateful to his patriotic soul. What he did say was that he hoped Haight, "would take his sword in hand, and lead the Democratic guests to victory."

As president of a Democratic Convention, Mr. Rogers knows better than anybody that ghosts may be controlled by the very smallest commander-in-chief if he have but the sagacity to show them a phantasm of victory in the fog of an impossible future.

A HASTY BANKER.

"Mr. W. HOPE, the wealthy banker of Amsterdam, has had a bit of suggestive experience which is recorded by the *London Examiner*. He had bought a picture as a Rembrandt, and given 2,000 guineas for it. Finding that it did not quite fit the frame, he sent for a carpenter to ease it a little. While watching the operation he remarked how wonderfully the picture was preserved, considering that it was nearly 300 years old. "That is impossible," said the carpenter, "This wood is mahogany, and mahogany had not been introduced into Europe at that time." Mr. Hope burnt the picture."

We find this story in the *Round Table*, which has nothing to say concerning it; and yet we cannot help thinking that, when Mr. Hope listened to the charming voice of his carpenter, he was the least sagacious man in Amsterdam. It is undoubtedly true, according to Tredgold, that 200 years ago mahogany had not been introduced into Europe—to any very great extent. But a few well-known facts, well considered, will lead us to some probabilities strong enough to show that Mr. Hope ought to mourn, like an inconsolable Shylock, for his lost ducata. It is certain that Columbus discovered America in 1492; that the island of Hayti was discovered, and that settlements were made in it by the Spaniards, very shortly after; that the mahogany tree abounds in Hayti, and that Columbus even made use of that wood to repair his shattered vessels; that Holland, so long a portion of the Spanish empire, was for many years in direct commercial intercourse with Spain; and from all these certainties result, 1st: the probability that the Spaniards did carry some mahogany from the New World to Spain; and 2d, the probability that some pieces of mahogany, planks, or logs, or what you will, reached Holland long before Rembrandt had occasion to use painting materials.

We are not fanatically fond of old masters discovered in by-ways; but we believe in the possibilities of this world, and are to-day almost satisfied that Mr. Hope has lost his 2,000 guineas, which are worth no more, and has destroyed a great work of art which not all the guineas in the world can replace.

A SUPPRESSED LETTER.

The Italian Committee for subscriptions in aid of the wounded Garibaldians published last week a letter of Mr. Marsh, our Minister to Italy, acknowledging receipt of a letter addressed to Garibaldi, and forwarded to Mr. Marsh's care by Mr. Mangini, President of the Committee. Mr. Marsh's letter is formal, and with good reason, since we are informed that the letter to Garibaldi was sent to our Minister, *sealed*. We learn, also, that this word *sealed*, which does not appear in the published letter, exists in the MS. of Mr. Marsh's answer.

Mr. Narizano, Secretary of the Committee, says in his communication to the *Eco della Patria*: "The general (Garibaldi) in a private letter, thanks the liberal press of San Francisco, which nobly defends the cause of the rights of Italy."

If Garibaldi thanks the liberal press of San Francisco, the liberal press has a right to receive his thanks in his own words. It may very well be that Garibaldi's letter was directed to a private individual, since it must needs be directed to some one; it may very well be that part of the letter was private; but the public has a right to know exactly what Garibaldi said about the papers to which he sends a kindly greeting. Garibaldi is not lavish of his praise; he must have been brought acquainted with the journals to which he accords the name of "liberal," and to suppress his letter is presumptive evidence of bad faith on the part of the Committee.

The Committee may choose between the alternatives: either the letter is absolutely private, and in that case they have violated confidence in alluding to it at all; or, the thanks tendered to the liberal press of San Francisco were intended for the public information, and in that case the committee have dealt unfairly with the community in suppressing the letter. There is no half-way house to fair dealing.

What Garibaldi has written of the San Francisco papers must be published, line for line, word for word, name for name, without omission or addition, or the Committee are dishonored by their own act.

The Pope's blessing was lately telegraphed to the dying king of Bavaria, but failed to save him.

Possibly, the virtue of the benediction was wasted by passing through the telegraph operators at both ends of the wire, and we suggest that, in future cases of the kind, the operators be first sprinkled with holy water. Even then it is to be feared that the electric telegraph, devoted to the uses of man's most living energy, will not readily lend itself to the conveyance of dead formulas from one crumbling institution to another.

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

TIERS-ARGENT.—This beautiful white alloy, first made by Taloureaux, consists of two-thirds of aluminium and one-third silver. It is now made perfectly homogeneous, and is easily fabricated. Its hardness and lightness are valuable qualities in table furniture. Spoons, forks, goblets, and salvers, made of this material are rapidly coming into use in Paris.

According to the *South Australian Register*, Mr. Underdown, of Adelaide, the exporter of Australian birds to Europe, has now in stock 85,000 pairs of shell parrots, 1,000 pairs of cockatoo parrots, 7,000 pairs of zebra finches, besides white cockatoos, magpies, and Port Lincoln parrots; altogether, nearly 100,000 birds. 9,000 birds are marked as sold. The 70,000 shell parrots are this year's (1867) birds.

DISCOVERED ON A ROMAN ROAD.—Several Anglican bishops, still more incumbents, and a host of curates. They have evidently been long buried in heaps of rubbish, consisting of articles used in Romish religious ceremonial. The heads are a good deal damaged; but the robes are highly ornamented and in excellent preservation, and the greatest care seems to have been bestowed on the costume and accessories, as is generally the case with the work of the debased Roman school.—*Punch*.

A great deal of gossip has been occasioned in a village near Bristol, England, in consequence of an amusing episode that occurred in a place of worship in the neighborhood the other Sunday evening. It appears that the minister of the chapel was holding forth to a respectable congregation, and being rather long in his sermon some of his hearers began to get impatient, when, to the great surprise of all present, an elderly matron sitting in the body of the chapel called out in a clear, shrill voice, "Cut it short, Mr.—; it only wants five minutes to eight." Great difficulty was experienced by those present in keeping their risible faculties in subjection, while the effect on the oratorical powers of the preacher was magical—in fact it proved to be "quite a settler," for he immediately gave out the doxology, and the meeting was brought to a speedy termination.

The Rev. Henry Allon, in presiding at a reading of *Samson Agonistes* by Miss Heraud, in London, told this story, says *The Examiner*, as illustrative of the way in which tradition deals with ancient legends. As he stood on the site of the Temple of Gaza, two learned Mussulmans assured Mr. Allon that Samson was not a Jew, but a Mussulman, and that he pulled down the temple not on the head of the Philistines, but on that of the assembled Christians, who had persecuted the Mohammedans.

The color of the sky at particular times affords wonderfully good guidance. Not only sunset presages fair weather, but there are other times which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a natural grey color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. Clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, underlined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp, and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind and rain, while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fine weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.—*Thompson's Coast Pilot*.

America is a vast continent stretching N. and S. The whole of this slice of the world should be considered politically as belonging to the United States. The latter nation is real Pumpkins! Some! In power and extent it wallops creation (see Description of America, by JONATHAN BRAU). It consists of grandiferous cities, backwoods, cl'arings, mighty lo-cations, and boundless perairies. The animals are 'possums, 'coons, 'bars, buffalors, and other critters. Locomotion is carried on by means of real busters of steamboats and powerful GEORGE FRANCIS TRAINS. The Andes run right slick through America, the principal being ANDY JOHNSON. Afghanistan adjoins India: it is a fine country, abounding in deersta, wild beasts, robbers, and revolutions. The natives of Afghanistan are called Affghanders, and the females Affghesse. (N. B.—This is not generally known.) Among the Tartars horse-tails are used as symbols of authority, as the warlike chiefs consider it enhances their horse-tail appearance. (See BAYARD TAILER'S *Tails of Tartary*.) China and Japan are often classed together, though it is difficult to get them at the same shop. The fauna of Europe consists of birds of prey, such as the Austrian and French eagles. The Russian Bear and the British Lion abound. Horses are found at TATTERSALL'S, Rotten Row, and the steppes of Russian Tartary: for full description of the latter see the celebrated essay, *Menken on the Wild Horse*. Bulls and bears are plentiful at the various stock-exchanges, and great bores abound in every civilized country.—*Judy*.

A Peaceful Cargo of Human Beings.—The Pacific Mail.

M. Andreoli publishes in the *Globe*, of Paris, a letter upon Russia, in which he notices the constantly increasing ravages of drunkenness in that country. "Drink, and thou wilt die," says the Russian; "drink not, and thou wilt die all the same." And so he drinks, more than any other being.

A very characteristic Russian tradition relates that when God had created man, the Italian began making love, and fought a duel with a rival. The German filled his pipe, cooked some potatoes and drank a glass of beer. The Frenchman pomaded himself, put on his best clothes, and began paying compliments to the ladies. The Spaniard, grave and taciturn, rolled up a cigarette, and thought of his chocolate. The Russian went up to the Creator, took off his hat, and bowed down to the very ground; then, holding out his hand, he said; "Something to buy a glass of brandy, your Excellency."

In the time of Nicholas the Governor-general of South Russia was Adjutant-general Bibicoff, a monster of the true Neronian stamp. Sitting one day in an easy chair in his palace in Kiew, and smoking, he heard the noise of a carriage passing in the street. Calling an officer he demanded what carriage that was. He was told that a Polish noble was driving out with six horses. He sent off at once, had the noble brought in, told him curtly that instead of six horses to carry one Pole, one horse was enough to carry six Poles, and then had him put in a Kibidka, and hurried off to Siberia.

PETROLEUM CHAMPAGNE.—By long continued distillation at a low temperature, petroleum is made to yield a kind of hair oil which, when properly scented, is said to serve the purpose of a capillary lubricator in a very satisfactory manner. Two other products obtained under these conditions are a liniment, recommended in certain quarters for its healing virtues, and a species of castor-oil, stated to possess equal medicinal value as the great original cathartic itself. These products we have seen, but the transformation of petroleum into champagne is something we have not seen, yet an Eastern paper assures us that it is done, and that from the fiery benzoles a sparkling, foaming champagne can be produced, capable of delighting the eye, tickling the palate, and gladdening the heart, and, it may be added, killing the body.—*Scientific American*.

The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Asia the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula, and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 6' 40". At the date in question the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will not be far from its apogee; a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at its smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs, says the *Athenaeum*, but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavours to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the south-west monsoon will be in full blast on the 18th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of mountain ranges.

Mr. Robert Buchanan has been finding fault with *The Spectator* for finding fault with Mr. Buchanan. That eminent poet and critic, in a letter to *The Spectator*, showing how very improper it was in the latter to assert that anything he had said was or could be wrong, took occasion to deliver himself of the opinion that Mr. Carlyle is an insincere and brutal German Scotchman, which, for all we know, may possibly be true, and Mr. Arnold a thin egotist faintly inflated with intellectuality. This is rather severe on Mr. Arnold, who is perhaps no thinner than Mr. Buchanan, and probably much more inflated with intellectuality. After thus using up these victims, Mr. Buchanan plunges into some very fine writing about Charity and "awful Fires," which we don't pretend to understand, and says, loftily, that he is, sir, etc. *The Spectator*, nothing daunted, remarks unkindly that Mr. Buchanan doesn't understand either Mr. Carlyle or Mr. Arnold, and shouldn't criticise what he doesn't understand. Naturally, Mr. Buchanan doesn't like it, so he writes another letter, equally lofty and dignified and patient, which is finer in some respects than the first, and talks even more unintelligibly about Charity and fire and the Enthusiasm of Humanity, all in large caps. Not content with this, he threatens to return to them again, and tells Mr. *Spectator* right to his face that he's another, and doesn't understand Walt Whitman or Emerson a bit better than Mr. B. understands Mr. A. and C., which Mr. *Spectator* scornfully admits. Here the controversy ends for the present, *The Spectator* keeping possession of the field, while Mr. Buchanan probably retires for consolation to the bard of "fish-shaped Paumanok" with whom he may learn to celebrate himself, to send his barbaric yawp over the house-tops, to loaf and invite his soul. Then quoth Dogberry, Write me down an an.—*Roum: Table*.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Near Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Stationery, Periodicals, Cheap Publications, Fancy and Toilet Articles,
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Near Howard, - - - - - San Francisco.

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СВОБОДА.

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ
КОНСТИТУЦИИ
СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Статья V. Каждая Палата должна быть Судею—Избраній, Заключеній ихъ, и Достоинства своихъ Членовъ. Большинство каждой палаты, уставляетъ подлежащее Число членовъ для исправленія Дѣлъ; но и Меньшинство можетъ на законномъ Основаніи отсрочивать со дня на день, и требовать Присутствія неявившихся Членовъ, подвергая Штрафу, какъ условливается въ каждой Палатѣ.

Каждая Палата уставляетъ Дѣловой Порядокъ, наказываетъ Членовъ за безчиные Поступки, и съ Согласія двухъ третей—исключаетъ ихъ.

Каждая Палата обязана имѣть Журналъ своихъ Произшествій, и по временамъ издавать оный, исключая такіе Случаи, которые по Суду палаты подлежатъ Тайнѣ. Да—и Нѣтъ Членовъ, при рѣшеніи какого либо вопроса въ Палатѣ, должны вноситься въ Журналъ, по Желанію одной пятой части Присутствующихъ членовъ.

Ни та—ни другая Палата, во время Засѣданія на Конгрессѣ, не должна безъ Согласія другой, отсрочивать больше какъ три дня, также должна переходить только въ такое Мѣсто, гдѣ бы двѣ Палаты могли вмѣстѣ засѣдать.

Статья VI. Сенаторы и Представители должны имѣть Вознагражденіе за свою Службу, утвержденное Закономъ, и получать оное изъ Казны Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Они во всѣхъ Случаяхъ, исключая Измѣны, Уголовнаго Преступленія, и Нарушенія Мира, свободны отъ Арестованія во время своей Службы—какъ въ Засѣданіи Палатъ, такъ и на пути своемъ въ засѣданіе—или возвращаясь изъ засѣданія. Въ Палаты они нисколько не обязаны кому либо давать Отчетъ о Рѣчахъ и Рѣшеніяхъ въ Засѣданіи.

Ни Сенаторъ, ни Представитель не должны, въ продолженіе Времени на которое они избраны для засѣданія, исполнять какую либо гражданскую

Службу въ Правительствѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, потому что ихъ Занятія а поэтому и Доходы будутъ увеличиваться; и никакое Лице исполняющее Службу въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, не можетъ быть Членомъ Палаты въ продолженіи его Официальной Службы.

Статья VII. Всѣ Проекты о Законѣ для сбора Доходовъ правительства должны производиться въ Палатѣ Представительной; но Сенатъ можетъ предлагать Измѣненія или соглашаться, какъ и въ другихъ Случаяхъ.

Всякій Проектъ о Законѣ, приняты Сенатомъ и Палатой Представительной, прежде чемъ сдѣлается Закономъ, долженъ быть представленъ Президенту Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Если Президентъ одобрить этотъ проектъ—подписываетъ его; въ противномъ случаѣ—возвращаетъ съ своими Собственными примѣчаніями въ ту Палату отъ которой онъ получилъ; Палата должна подробно внести эти Примѣчанія въ свой Журналъ, и стараться снова рассмотреть этотъ проектъ. Если послѣ вторичнаго рассмотренія двѣ третьихъ этой Палаты, соглашаются утвердить этотъ Проектъ, тогда посылаютъ его съ вторичными Замячаніями въ другую Палату, въ которой онъ также долженъ быть рассмотренъ, и если будетъ; одобренъ чрезъ двѣ третьихъ присутствующихъ этой Палаты—тогда дѣлается Закономъ. Впрочемъ во всѣхъ таковыхъ Случаяхъ Голоса обѣихъ Палатъ должны быть рѣшаемы чрезъ Да и Нѣтъ, и Имена Лицъ дающихъ голоса за и противъ Проекта, должны быть вписаны въ Журналъ каждой Палаты особенно. Если какой либо Проектъ не будетъ возвращенъ Президентомъ чрезъ десять Дней, (исключая Недѣльнаго дня), послѣ того какъ онъ былъ предложенъ ему, Также долженъ быть Закономъ, все Равно какъ еслибы Президентъ подписалъ его, развѣ только Отсрочка Конгресса предупредить его Возвращеніе, въ этомъ Случаѣ Проектъ не можетъ сдѣлаться Закономъ.

Каждое Приказаніе, Рѣшеніе, или Голосъ для котораго можетъ быть необходимо Содѣйствіе Сената и Палаты Представительной, (исключая случая Отсрочки), должны быть представлены Президенту Соединенныхъ Штатовъ; и прежде Нежели будутъ имѣть законное Дѣйствіе, должны быть одобрены имъ или неодобрены. Въ случаѣ неодобренія должны быть опять пересмотрены чрезъ двѣ третьихъ Сената и Дома Представительнаго, со-

гласуясь съ Уставами и Ограниченіями предписанными въ случаяхъ узаконенія Проекта.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

П. С. Прописныя буквы мы употребляемъ, согла- суясь съ оригиналомъ англійскимъ.

СМѢСЬ.

—Русскимъ въ Сан-Франциско не нравится сло- гъ моего письма, онъ кажется имъ безграмот- нымъ;—по случаю мнѣ попался листъ *Русскихъ Вѣдомостей*, отъ 27 Января, сего года. Изъ уч- тивости я выписываю нѣсколько строкъ, чтобы до- ставить удовольствіе моимъ читателямъ.

“Москва 27 Января.—Польскіе патриоты, всегда чуткіе къ толкамъ иностранно й печати, всякій разъ когда она обрушивается на Россію, приписывая ей разнаго рода завоевательные замыслы, не остались и на этотъ разъ глухи къ недавнимъ возгласамъ французскихъ и австрійскихъ газетъ. Въ этихъ ожесточенныхъ возгласахъ, съ свойственнымъ имъ легковѣріемъ, они услышали настоящій призывъ къ оружію, и предвидя скорое открытіе военныхъ дѣй- ствій, стали готовиться къ бою. Этой необычайной, ничѣмъ не исправимой легковѣрностью только и можно объяснить ту усиленную агитацію, которая ведется теперь въ Галиціи между тамошнимъ поль- скимъ населеніемъ и во главѣ которой стоятъ по- обмкновеціи ксендзы. Они быють походъ на Россію въ наивной увѣренности, что крики авст- рійскихъ и французскихъ газетъ предвѣщаютъ не- избѣжный разрывъ дипломатическихъ сношеній, затѣмъ войну, а затѣмъ, какъ непремѣнное послѣд- ствіе этой послѣдней, возстановленіе великой Польши. На все это, конечно, можно смотрѣть лишь только изумляясь неимовѣрному легкомыслию польскихъ мечтателей; но не менѣе изумительно должно показаться для всякаго изъ насъ и то пота- кающее спокойствіе, съ которымъ смотритъ авст- рійское правительство на это возбужденіе народ- ныхъ страстей противъ сосѣдней державы.”

Ред.—Что за гнусная и отвратительная рито- рика!

—Въ другомъ листѣ, тѣхъ же вѣдомостей, отъ 30 Января—говорится:

“Изъ Малой Азіи ожидаютъ одинадцать баталь- оновъ, изъ которыхъ шесть назначаются въ Боснію, а пять для занятія провинцій, пограничныхъ съ Греціей—Эпиръ и Фессалии. Численность войскъ громадная, подавляющая, но одинъ Аллахъ вѣдаетъ, чѣмъ будетъ кормить ихъ турецкое правительство.”

Ред.—Аллахъ гораздо добродушнѣе—чѣмъ рус- скій богъ; богъ воръ и убійца—какимъ онъ проя- вилъ себя чрезъ русскихъ генераловъ въ послѣднюю Крымскую войну.

The *New York Evening Post* proposes that the name of Mt. Hood be changed to “Mt. Lincoln,” for “why should we not glorify some of the mighty summits of the West with names that belong up among the stars?”

Just so; and if so, why not? We propose, therefore, for some mighty summit of the West the name of Mt. Crowley, Chief Crowley being very high up indeed among the stars of San-Francisco.

A puzzled naturalized citizen writes to ask why Gov. *Height*, who is a short man, should be declared by the Democratic Convention to be an “elevated statesman,” “preeminent among the great men of the nation.”

We are glad to enlighten his darkness. The governor is not called Height, because he is short, but Haight, because he loves to be governor; and he is preeminent among the great men of the nation, because they were all members of the San Francisco Democratic Convention.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned to save much correspondence would state the con- ditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the first day of January, 1868, to December 31, 1868:

FIRST—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all City, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be thirty days in the bank. Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month. No fees for pass-books or entrance.

SECOND—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Fran- cisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn, it will com- pound every six months.

THIRD—“Commercial deposits” received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one-half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

FOURTH—Children's “Endowment Deposits” received under special conditions. By the present rate of dividend on this class such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit. Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's, or other express agencies, by letter or by Post Office Order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received in the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings' Bank is a Joint Stock Com- pany, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to One Million and a Quarter Dollars, which is loaned on city real estate.

By order,

THOMAS MOONEY,

JACOB SCHREIBER & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEDDING AND FURNITURE,

Sole Manufacturers of Fullers' Patent Spring Beds and Lounges, Importers of Pulu, Curled Hair, Moss, Tow, Excelsior, Twine, Furniture Springs, Bed Lace, Webbing, Ticking, Live Geese Feathers, &c. The Spring Beds, made with Fuller's Patent, received the First Premium at the late State Fair, and the First Premium at the late Mechanics' Fair in this city. They are the best in use. Just buy and try one.

No. 121 & 123 SANSOME STREET,

Between Pine and Bush Streets, - - - San Francisco.

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WINES AND LIQUORS,

N. W. Corner of Sansome and Jackson Streets, - - - San Francisco.

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FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
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Всякаго рода заказы выполняются съ точностію.

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МѢХОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.
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All kinds of Ladies' Furs on hand. Furs Shipped by every Steamer.

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Near Mission Street, - - - - - San Francisco.

Рекомендуется русскимъ какъ благородное мѣсто для вечерняго развлечения.

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THE "OLD PIONEER" CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

All orders attended to with the best of care. All kinds of Fancy Bonbons and Candied Fruits.

VERSES.

In Washington Street, near to Montgomery,
As you pass the Post-Office, look, and you'll see
At the number 840 a Store
And the name, E. A. FARGO, just over the door.
The door stands wide open; walk in, and you'll find
Gin, brandy, rum, whiskey, all just to your mind,
And at prices so modest, you'll think Mr. Fargo
On the trade in bad spirits has laid an embargo.
He sells but the best; and all men, with their money,
Swarm round Mr. Fargo like bees around honey.

A. WASSERMANN & CO.

825 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Liberal Cash advances made upon all consignments to our house in London.

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Преемники РУССКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МѢХОВОЙ КОМПАНИИ въ АЛАСКѢ.

Главное УПРАВЛЕНІЕ, No. 425, на Сакраменто улицѣ въ Сан-Франциско. Калифорнія.

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Every description of MERCHANDISE, PROVISIONS, Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c., constantly on hand and for sale on lowest cash terms.

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Объявляемъ,

что всякаго рода товары: Красные, Бакалейные, Фаянсовые, Провизія, Сапоги, и проч. и проч. постоянно въ большомъ количествѣ продаются у насъ по самой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

E. J. PFEIFFER'S DRUG STORE,

210 POST STREET,

Near Dupont Street, - - - - San Francisco.

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Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.**

Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

ADOLPH MÜLLER,

No. 107 MONTGOMERY STREET, - - San Francisco.

SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT AT THE FULL MARKET PRICE, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Nartin, Nink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

☞ Price Current can be had at our office.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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WHITING & BERRY,

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Pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors to suit all classes, for medicinal and family use.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months	6 00
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PUBLISHED AT NO. 611 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 9, 1868.

No. -2.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

This famous organization is of great antiquity. Certain writers with a fondness for investigation, which does them honor, but with a plentiful lack alike of Greek and of good-sense, have sought for the origin of the name in the Greek word for circle. The plausibility of this derivation may recommend it to some; but the truth is that the Kuklux are older than Greece, older than what is recognized as authentic history, even among the Chinese. We had already devoted considerable time to the study of the subject, before the newspapers began to make so free with the name of this venerable body. The word Kuklux is a corrupted form of the true word, which has undergone a change, similar to that of Florentia into Firenze or Alexander into Iskander.

The original word, as first met with in the obscure dawn of history, is the Kick-loose; a name at once euphonious and significant.

The Kick-loose were men, who united together in order to kick themselves loose, or free, from the bonds of decent society, too heavy for natures formed to range at will.

This was, at first, the sole object of the Kick-loose, the germ of their great philosophy, as pleasure was the base of the Epicurean doctrine, and virtue that of the Stoic.

But a germ so fruitful, once dropped into the rich soil of the primeval world, speedily took root, and sprang up, and put forth branches.

From the seed-thought of the Kick-loose developed, far and wide, countless forms and shades of meaning, each seemingly complete in itself, but all indissolubly bound to the great central root, which still draws its inexhaustible vigor from the lowest and darkest depths of human nature. Among these forms were spite and malice, envy and hatred, cowardice, cruelty, falsehood, treachery, and violence, open and secret, but most often secret.

And among the shades of meaning given to the doctrine of the Kick-loose were robbery, murder, theft, and assassination, and every known phase of evil. Thus the grain of mustard-seed had become a mighty tree, and everything that was foul in the air gathered about it. Too evidently the work had grown upon the hands of the Kick-loose, and a few great minds among them, whose names have perished, conceived the idea of gathering under definite laws of their own the intrepid freemen, who had hitherto acted with generous devotion, but with isolated effort. From this moment dates the full name, Kick-loose Klan, an organization to which every one was eligible, provided that he had already committed, or was ready to commit a deed which combined cowardice with cruelty. Once arrived at this point the Kick-loose Klan ceased to invent anything. The order has now flourished, like the Chinese Empire, for thousands of years, with vigor undiminished, and principles unchanged.

Nations rise and decay; religions, races, languages, vanish from the earth; but the Kick-loose, slightly modified into the Kuklux Klan, continue with the same zeal to-day the murders and brutalities which distinguished them in the beginning.

They will never cease their good work, for wherever a generous spirit disdains the dull drudgery of toil, and the pitiless supremacy of law, there is an embryo Kick-loose, who will one day nobly burn and slay.

Here it is that we find the reason of the silence maintained by the "Constitutional" journals concerning the exploits of the Kuklux Klan in the South to-day. The *Examiner* and its fellows sympathize with that antique freedom from scruples, that lofty scorn of low people which the Kuklux manifest, when they hang and burn and rob only mechanics, freedmen, and the "minions of the tyrant." How shall men blame what their hearts approve? Accordingly, these journals blame not, for their aspiration is, "And now, oh Lord, look down in mercy on thy servants, the Kuklux Klan, for blood is thicker than water, and we also are of the household!"

THE GREAT CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS will arrive here from Mexico, about the 22d May, and will make but a short stay.

This Company is acknowledged to be one of the best that ever was seen on the Western continent.

It numbers forty-five of the very finest artists, and possesses forty ring horses.

THE VICTIM.

We learn by a private telegram from Washington that Mr. Stanberry's sublime peroration,

"No, not here, but seek out rather, the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this Capitol, where the light of day never enters, and there erect an altar and immolate the victim,"

was founded on fact. It appears that Senator Sumner has imported an ancient altar to Momus, with a sacrificial knife, and that he, and fourteen others, have sworn to immolate Johnson, the victim, on this relic of paganism, set up in the cellar of the Capitol. It is said that B. F. Butler is to do the immolation, while Sumner is to hold the dish, and catch the blood of the victim. That the funds invested in the altar and knife, and the kerosene lamps to light up the "gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers," may not be utterly lost, a number of two ounce vials have been provided, which will be filled with the blood of the victim, and sold to out-and-out Democrats only, at the moderate price of \$100 per vial. The virtues of this precious talisman, it is believed, will far surpass those of St. Januarius' blood.

Being the highest expression of the Democratic word made flesh, the Victim's blood will ourdle at the mere approach of a Black Republican, so that the happy possessor of a vial full, warned by this sign, will always be able to shun the contact of freemen.

EIGHT-HOUR BARONS.

The strike of the Eight-Hour men in the Western Addition on Wednesday was an imposing affair.

A number of the stalwart working men, the bone and muscle of the country, went forth in their might to claim their God-given rights as freemen. Chief among these rights is that of forcing other freemen to do as they are ordered by the stalwart ones. The other freemen had their own views; they had families to support, debts to pay, their way to make, and they wanted to work for what seemed to them fair wages.

But we live in a free country, thank God! in which no man can attend to his own business so well as his neighbors can do it for him; and so the Eight-Hour barons made their neighbors knock off work, on pain of being knocked in the head. (There is such frank simplicity about the men of bone and muscle!

Their style of reasoning, moreover, is plain and forcible. A philosopher would have wasted words in trying to convince the industrious men, whose gospel is not of Eight Hours, that they ought to strike work. Philosophers are always prosy. With the Eight-Hour League, how simple the process! They go out, a great multitude, with sticks and knives and tools in hand, and walk up to the freemen, who are working for themselves, and say to them in Eight-Hour English, "Come, now, quit work, or we'll smash you right and left." How beautiful the lesson! Always the straight path is the short one. If you want anything, take it. If other people don't think as you do, break their heads. You live in a free country, and you must see to it that you have your own way; for unless you do this, other people may attend to their own affairs, and you will be reduced to minding your own business. To an Eight-Hour man this would be death; for he lives on the labor of others.

The Russians have a characteristic story about the word "Sloboda" or "Svoboda," which means "liberty."

A Czar, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, is said to have caused her and her son to be enclosed in a cask, and thrown into the sea.

The boy, weary of the cramped position, begged to be allowed to stretch out his limbs. The mother replied that if he did so, he would burst the end of the cask, and both would drown. The boy insisted, saying, "I am so weary, mother; let me stretch out once, if only once, though we drown, for we shall taste freedom, even in dying."

RUSSIA CHECKED IN HER DESIGNS.

Whatever may be the motives which restrain Russia, the language of her journals and the attempts of her agents to restrain the Servians and Roumanians, after having so greatly excited them, all indicate that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg does not think the moment opportune for acting.

No doubt, Russia will not let go the prey which she thinks she holds; but she does not feel herself ready. Her railways are not finished: she remembers the difficulties that she experienced in 1854 in bringing her masses of men to the Pruth and to the Crimea. A loan is not possible, either in Paris, London, or even Amsterdam.

Another yet more serious obstacle still is the frightful famine which is ravaging the Ukraina, Podolia, Lithuania, and even Finland. The peasants in many places are reduced to the necessity of tearing down the thatch of the roofs to mix this rotten straw with some grains of barley, and thus allay their hunger. This horrible food brings on dysentery which exhausts these unhappy people, and kills them by thousands. One journal announces that there are already 150,000 dead, and that typhus is raging in more than eleven governments in the north and east.

The landowners can no longer come to the help of their serfs. The Crown, which was, after the emancipation, to indemnify the landowners, has paid nothing. The serfs, no longer being forced to labour, have tilled but little land, and, the harvest having been bad, corn is wanting throughout an immense extent of country. The proprietors have neither corn nor money, and are almost as miserable as their peasants. This is the first result of the intelligent manner in which the emancipation has been effected. The principal effect of this measure has been to ruin the influence of the small nobility, who were beginning to wish to occupy themselves with public affairs.

Without money, and without the power of collecting the provisions necessary for great armies, how can war be made? It is thus that the famine which is desolating Russia becomes, by its political bearing, under present circumstances, a fact which interests all Europe, and one of the reasons for the maintenance of peace.

Europe ought to profit by this and take measures to give peace real durability. Now that Prussia has annexed almost all Germany, Austria must join with England and France. She has the same enemies as we; she aspires to found a free and national Government—hence she has the same interests as we.

What is necessary to strengthen this agreement of the three Powers, is a firm and clearly determined policy in the Eastern question, the cessation of diplomatic tergiversations at Constantinople, Crete, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, and at Athens. The Governments of these countries must be taught that they will not be allowed, under pretext of nationalities and under colour of hypocritical liberalism, to play the game of Russia, and set Europe on fire.

Turkey, cruelly warned by events, and tracked by her enemies, knows very well that she has no means of salvation but in an agreement with her subjects of all races and all religions. She has an evident good will which sometimes goes as far as weakness.

In truth, when one compares the concessions and reforms realized by the Ottoman Government, with the horrible persecutions which Russia exercises in Poland, one is stupefied at the audacity of the Muscovite journals and diplomatists who dare to speak of the lot of the Christians submitted to the Sultan. How happy the Poles would think themselves if the Western Powers obtained for them a part only of what they have for the Christians of Turkey!—*La Presse*.

RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA.

The rumours about Prince Napoleon having gone to Berlin for the purpose of bringing about an alliance between Prussia and the Cabinet of the Tuileries in order to restore Poland, we thought we ought to record as journalists; but however great our desire may be to see them realized, we attach no value to them. We are not in the secret of the Cabinet, and we cannot know whether the Emperor Napoleon intends raising now the Polish question which he neglected to do in 1863 under much more favourable circumstances. We do not know either whether the Emperor of the French, in case he meditated such a design, would do well to choose Prince Napoleon to carry such a proposal to the German Courts; but admitting he would, we do not see the least symptom, the least reason which can shake our conviction on one point, viz, that the Cabinet of Berlin will always prefer to keep to its traditional alliances to entering into engagements with France, to maintain a policy quite new to it and from which it can gain no profit. We believe, on the contrary, judging by the language of the Russian and Prussian journals, that now more than ever, in the face of the complications which may arise in the East, that Russia will work to preserve the alliance of Prussia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the *Invalide Russe*, and especially the *Gazette de la Bourse*, are constantly propagating the idea and the necessity of the Prussian alliance.

"Our alliance with any other Western Power, with a view to contingencies which may happen in the East, is a perfect impossibility," says the *Gazette de la Bourse*; "with Prussia such an alliance is possible; it is even a necessity in the interest of our social, industrial, and financial development."

On this point the official and semi-official journals of Prussia use the same language with respect to Russia, and nothing seems to indicate that events will happen which will be of a nature to disturb the friendly relations between Prussia and Russia, or to render probable the combination suggested to certain German and Belgian papers by the journey of Prince Napoleon.

However, if this combination looks just like a myth, it has, nevertheless, a moral meaning which is quite real—viz, that the Polish question cannot be interred for ever; that this question is always alive, and always reappears not only in the great European complications or the schemes of congresses, but also in the simple excursions and visits which sovereigns make to each other.—*Posen Gazette*.

The *Temps Nouveau*, St. Petersburg, publishes the following correspondence from Wilna:

"The rumor circulates that the governor general, Count Baranoff, has turned his attention to the arbitrary manner in which certain employees of the government imposed and levied taxes and fines, and has given orders to stop their proceedings. These were, indeed, outrageous. One citizen was made to pay a fine of 400 rubles for leaving the church before the service was over. A merchant was fined 50 rubles for having neglected the evening of an illumination, to put four candles in each window of a house he was building, in which there was neither floor, nor ceiling, nor window-frame. Another had to pay 25 rubles because a cook came into his shop, and asked in Polish the price of olive oil.

In one house was found a picture representing a crow. The police declared this to be meant for the Polish eagle, and the owner of the house had to pay 500 rubles fine.

The neighbors of a landed proprietor, lately deceased, assembled at his funeral, and among them were some unprovided with permits; each of them was fined 25 rubles. A lady invited her friends to her daughter's wedding; all the guests came provided with the proper documents from the commissary of police, but no permit had been taken out for the wedding itself, and the omission cost 800 rubles. Add to all these the fines inflicted for the possession of old signs in Polish, for wearing black or grey clothes, thick veils etc.!"

At first sight it seems as if Count Baranoff had taken a long time to find out that fines like these, so arbitrarily levied, were contrary to law and to justice. But all other reflections are effaced, when we learn that the very moment in which the governor takes a right resolution is the one chosen for his removal.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, general Baranoff, a man comparatively moderate, is to be replaced by the Hetman of the Cossacks, general Potapoff, a personage already well-known at Wilna, where he was Muravieff's aid.—*Correspondance du Nord Est*.

M. Adolphe Cremieux communicates to the *Opinion Nationale* the following telegram received by him at Paris, the 24th March, at midnight. That the Roumans may one day be educated into fitness for freedom, we believe; but this telegram proves that they are as yet little better than brutes:

"SECRET, 24th March, 6:00 P. M.

ADOLPHE CREMIEUX,
President of the Universal Israelitish Union.

Thirty one radical deputies, among them the president, have presented to the Chamber the following bill:

ART. 1st. Jews are not allowed to settle in the cities, without a special permit.

ART. 2d. Those infringing this regulation shall be considered as vagabonds, and expelled by the municipal authorities.

ART. 3d. Jews can neither sell nor buy houses.

ART. 4th. Jews are not allowed to hold leases of lands, or forests, or vineyards, or public-houses, or mills, or wine-shops, or taverns.

ART. 5th. Jews cannot participate in any enterprise, or associate themselves for the purpose of doing as with Christians.

ART. 6th. Jews are forbidden to carry on any commerce without the permission of the mayor of the commune. Those who violate this article are punished with fines, and their cases will not be brought to trial before the authorities.

ART. 7th. Jews are allowed to sell meat and drink to none but those of their own faith.

All Israelitish committees are suppressed; and all laws contrary to this provision are repealed."

A GOOD NAME.

Many sermons have been preached on the value of a good name, but very few of them make any reference to the supreme advantage attaching to its possession—the power of doing with impunity whatever one pleases. The *Times* of Thursday noticed and corrected a slur cast upon the Chicago papers by the *Oakland News*, for their statements concerning Charles Dickens's neglect of his brother's widow. The *News* is not more inconsiderate in this matter than most of the Eastern papers, which repeat, with clapping of hands, the Boston *Advertiser's*

Hell hath no fury like Chicago scorned.

The *Times* well says that the Chicago papers have made "positive and specific statements—giving the history of the late Mr. Dickens in Chicago, the residence and circumstances of his widow, etc., and printing a cold, formal letter sent her by her brother-in-law on his arrival in this country." It would have been well to add what is perfectly true, that the Chicago journals did not wait for the arrival of Mr. Dickens in this country to discover that he had relatives living in poverty in Chicago. Years ago, while Mr. Augustus Dickens was yet alive, and again, on the occasion of his death, public attention was called to the neglect shown him by his celebrated brother.

Nor has there ever been an authoritative denial of the charges made by the journals of Chicago. Those, for whom Mr. Dickens is not only a great genius but an idol, will no doubt be ready to repel, with scorn, the insinuation that a man so great could stoop to defend himself against such charges.

And they would be right in so doing, for it is exactly in cases of this kind that the virtue of a good name becomes most evident. Logic is entirely on their side. Charles Dickens has done infinite good by "his sweet and unsullied pages"; and therefore, it is beneath him to prove that, in his relations with a less fortunate brother, he has not shown himself selfish and unfeeling. If Dickens were on more friendly terms with the Chadbands this exquisite reasoning would explain itself; for the doctrine of sufficient grace will cover many shortcomings.

But he is not a favorite with the unco' righteous; it is merely because he is Charles Dickens that he can do no wrong.

Again, it may be objected that Mr. Dickens refuses to acknowledge the right of the public to discuss his private affairs; and we should be among the first to justify him in such a refusal, had he not already published a detailed statement of the reasons which induced him to separate from his wife. He cannot invite publicity at one moment, and refuse it at the next, except upon the ground that, being Charles Dickens, he can do what he pleases, without regarding public opinion.

The conduct of Mr. Dickens throughout the whole of this affair deserves the severest censure. We believe the charges against him to be true; and many thousands think as we do. But suppose the charges false—by what right does he remain silent under the weight of direct, repeated, specific accusations, which any innocent man would repel at once, with a generous heat, and so decisively that they would be set at rest forever? He may be indifferent to the spotlessness of his own good name, but he cannot shake off his responsibilities towards the millions, who have been taught to look upon him as no less good than great; and until he proves his innocence, he stands dishonored before the world.

The magnificent star Catalogue and maps of Professor Argelander are now completed—the number of stars registered amounting to 334, 198, which are visible in the northern hemisphere with a telescope of 4½ feet focus.

This great work has occupied more than seven years.

A distinguished Boston lawyer, now deceased, used to tell the following pleasant story.

He had a marble bust of Homer on his office writing table. One day a client from Berkshiro, making his first visit to Boston, for many years, called upon the lawyer, and after some conversation asked, pointing to the bust, "Who's that?" "That is a bust of Homer," was the answer. "Ah! it's Homer, is it? A foreigner, I guess, by the beard!"

The growth of Oakland is unspeakably rapid. In every element of municipal grandeur this Termination, of all things is a sight to see. Slow nature cannot keep up with her; and so we observed with sorrow in the *News* of Monday last: "The Board of Education will meet this evening, if they can find a place to meet in." Alas! poor Board! has it come to this? No place to sit upon, in a seat of learning? Surely, the universe must be at loggerheads with itself. Is there not one man in Oakland, skilled in log rolling, to make a place for this unseated Board? Or will no one take them to board? Or put them on board the ferry boat, if Oakland is really bored by her Board? See them all aboard.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

A man going into the *Commercial Herald* office was swept away by the Prices Current.—The traffic between Montgomery Street and South Park is rapidly increasing; several thousand trains pass each way daily.—A gentleman in Washington Street, while talking politics, was carried away by excitement. He has not been returned.—An Englishman, lately landed, dropped his "h" in Howard Street. Another picked it up.—A truckman on the P. M. S. Co's wharf lost his temper on Tuesday last. He has been intemperate ever since.—An Orthodox Christian is a beautiful sight; an Orthodox Greek Christian is more beautiful; but the most beautiful sight in the world is an Orthodox Greek Christian Jew. There is a Society of Russians in this city, presided over by a very high dignitary, indeed; no Lutheran may be received therein, nor any man but one of the Orthodox Russo-Greek Church, for those Puritans maintain the faith in its purity. They are all of the strictest sect of the Pharisees, and heretics they detest; and their President is a Protestant Finn, and their Secretary, an undeniable Jew. Great is the mystery of godliness! —The Spring Valley Water Company give notice that their patrons must not use the water for sprinkling gardens and sidewalks, on pain of having it shut off. No doubt there is a good reason for this ukase of the autocratic Company, and it is certain that its patrons must submit to their fate. Do the company also intend to refund the money paid them for the use of the water they cut off so summarily? We shall be pleased to hear from any one who gets his money back. It is high time the city took control of the water-works for the benefit of the citizens.—The *Times* has a story of a cat, which has adopted a dozen young rats, and is therefore entitled a Cosmopolitan cat. No doubt, if she had adopted twelve young mice, she would have been a misogynist. It is very useful to know the meanings of words.—In the published reports of the consecration of Grace Church it is stated that the Right Rev. Bishop made a discourse, in which "he alluded to his own absence," (of mind, we presume) "and the possibility that, if he did not return, he might not address them from that place again." The congregation were sensibly affected by the remark; and, indeed, there is something in it.—It is always pleasant to meet Jenkins full of life, and frisky as usual. He was present at the consecration of Grace Church ("Cathedral," as the Bishop loves to call it) last Sunday and, among other dignitaries, observed the "Rev. Mr. Chase, of the U. S. Army, and nephew, of Chief Justice Chase." We are indebted to Jenkins for this surprising fact concerning the Rev. Mr. Chase, all the more that we ourselves once saw an army chaplain, who was the nephew of his own aunt; and we have never forgotten the thrill of awe, which passed through us as we gazed upon him.—The *Keaminer* is scandalized at the disgraceful scene in the House of Representatives between Donnelly and Washburne. This is unkind, and unwise. The *Keaminer* might even deny slavery, and hope to live; but blackguardism in Congress is a Democratic institution, and a good Democratic paper should stand by its flag.

A Correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* tells a story about Buchanan's furnishing arms from Fort Moultrie to the South Carolina civil authorities, in the winter of 1860-61, and quotes the remark, "If this is true, then I hold that we ought yet to try and hang James Buchanan."

The correspondent forgets that Buchanan is already gibbeted.

A question we feared to ask last week has been tormenting us ever since, and now we demand an answer to it. When the Pope telegraphs his blessing to dying princes, who pays for the telegram?

Various exchanges bring us the following startling story: "Rossini gave a dinner on his birth day to 14 persons, whereas Gustave Dore made a good joke." We are glad to hear it, and hope he felt better afterwards; for our own part, it does us good all over.

The *Bulletin* is a hopeless bachelor. Reporting the insanity of Margaret Condry, it says: "Cause of insanity unknown. She is unmarried." If Margaret Condry had been a man (and she might have been, for she is Irish) this account would be sensible. It is only married men and unmarried women that do become insane.

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

A French financier, M. Horn, has just published a work on the French finances, in which he proves from official documents that the Second Empire has spent in fifteen years 12,000,000,000 francs more than Louis Philippe's government spent in the same space of time. In the period between 1852-66 the interest of the public debt absorbed 7,963,000,000 francs, the ministry of war 7,204,000,000 francs, and the ministry of marine 2,880,000,000 francs. M. Horn says that the revenues are regularly inferior to the expenditures, and adds: "We are kept up only by running in debt, very much as a man is kept up by the rope that is hanging him. We have borrowed, we do borrow, we are going to borrow, from everybody, in every way and in every shape."

We find in the *London Public Opinion* an article, "overset" from the *Opinion Nationale*, in which occurs this brief notice of two previously-unknown French writers: "we may, in fact, make artistic and literary criticism in the fashion of Longin, Quintilian, and La Harpe." It is possible, however, that Mœœra, Longin and Quintilian may be distant relatives of Longinus and Quintilian.

Queen Charlotte, George III's queen, used to tell these stories:

"Lady Henderland was one of my ladies. She was left to sit with me in the evening, when the King went to business at nine o'clock. I sat, and the good lady sat, and we both got very tired. At last Lady Henderland said, 'Perhaps your Majesty is not aware that I must wait till your Majesty dismisses me?' 'Oh, good my lady!' I said; 'why did you not tell me that before?'"

The King went on one occasion into Kent, to review the volunteers at Lord Rouncey's. I accompanied him. "I was in a tent. 'There was a sentinel, but I suppose he was looking at something else; so an old Kentish woman, in a red cloak, made her way in; and she stood staring at me with her arms akimbo. At last she said, 'Well, she is not so ugly as they told me she was!' 'Well, my good woman,' I replied, 'I am very glad of that.'"

In *Miss Murray's Recollections* are some stories of Lord Eldon's meanness: "At the conclusion of a week's visit, in a large house, Lady Scott came down to her hostess, with arms extended, carrying a huge number of towels. 'Madam, look here!' she said. 'I think it my duty to make you aware of the extravagance of your housemaids: day after day I have locked up useless towels that have been put into mine and Sir William's rooms; yet they were always replaced. Look at all this linen, ma'am!—towel upon towel, and during all this week *one* has served us both!' The daughter of Lord Eldon told Miss Murray that she and her mother had but one bonnet between them!"

At the time of the Court mourning, the Chancellor would send his daughter a piece of tape, telling her to measure carefully the length of her petticoat, that there might be no unnecessary waste in the quantity of bombazine to be sent.

Scientific men are as liable to make mistakes in science as theologians in religion. Robert Stephenson affirmed that to make a canal across the Isthmus of Suez was an impossibility; yet M. de Lesseps has triumphed nevertheless, and in 1869 Sir Humphrey Davy gave it as his opinion that "it would be as easy to bring down a bit of the moon to light London as to succeed in doing so with gas."

DANIEL DREW is called "the exile of Erie."

Several years ago M. Rouseau, of France, discovered that olive oil, the feeblest conductor of electricity, when mixed with one hundredth of its volume of oil of poppies, increased the number of vibrations of a magnetic needle in a given time, when the same was made to form part of an electric current. Mr. Warner, an English experimenter, has enlarged the field thus opened, and shows, according to the *English Mechanic*, that differences of resistance will show the purity of oils. He gives a table of resistances of volatile and fixed oils, and as turpentine and alcohol are the principal adulterants of volatile oils, and as the former has an immense resistance and that of the latter is enormously lower than any of them, the variation in the deflector compared with that given in the tables will detect, and show the extent of the adulteration.

Talleyrand's *Memoirs* have long been expected to appear during this year. A Paris correspondent of *The Evening Post* learns "that the matter has been reconsidered, and it is considered more prudent to put off the publication for some time longer. It may be supposed, therefore, that these memoirs are more frank and personal than those just written by Guizot concerning his career."

Mr. Collier has issued the second part of his reprint of Turberville's "Songs and Sonnets," a very rare book, and one of great interest to Shakespearean collectors.

Prison Fare—The Ordinary of Newgate.
 Agreeable Advice—The Council of Nice.
 Haireditary—Carrotty locks.
 A key hard to turn—A Donkey.
 A sailor is not a drone when he is rated A. B.
 A disgusting entertainment—The Diet of Worms.
 A disagreeable boon—A baboon.
 The trumpeter's pet—His trumpet.—*Judy*.

ELOISA. — Rogers wrote *The Pleasures of Hope*, Akenside *The Pleasures of Memory*, and Campbell *The Pleasures of Imagination*. You should fix this in your mind without artificial means; but if this is, as you say, very difficult to you, remember that Rogers, a banker, was partner of Hope, the famous banker of Amsterdam, memory often leaves an ache inside, and that a strong imagination is wanted to hear a camp-bell, as there is no such thing. These mnemonics, properly studied, will prevent confusion for the rest of your life.—*Punch*.

QUESTION FOR CONVOCATION.—Q. What is a Gravenen?

A. It is an *Amen* gravely said at the end of His Grace's Benediction. Hence the word, *Grave-Amen*. If two or more utter it, the word is used in the plural, and becomes *Grave-Amens*. The "i" short, and therefore the word has nothing to do with the heroine of the *Sonnambula*.—*Punch*.

The trustees of a township in Ohio have just been mulcted in \$250 damages for refusing to receive the vote of a resident citizen at a late local election. The cause of their refusal was curious. The citizen's wife was an inmate of the insane asylum, and these wiseacres decided that, as man and wife were legally one, his domicile was in the lunatic asylum with her, and he was therefore *non compus*.

A box recently received at a frontier custom-house was invoiced as containing "a corpse of no commercial value."

A notice of Ole Bull in *The New York World* contains the following: "We might as well, while in the classic vein, regard him as an Orpheus in our Plutonian domains, at whom even the Ixionic wheel of criticism stands still, and the Tantalus of pruriency forgets its thirst. Only a fiddler, but full of organs and flutes—star blown and religious in that he reminds us of the cathedral of immensity and the everlasting worship without words."

A simple rustic boy, trudging along with a loaf of bread under each arm, met the squire of the parish, who, offended at the want of obeisance, sternly said, "Boy! I think you might move your hat." "So I wool," replied the boy, "if you'll hold one of my loaves."

The Nuddea correspondent of the *Grumbarta Prokashika* reports that "a man in the village of Kumulapoor, in order to preserve his race, married his daughter of six months old to a man twenty-five years of age. She is now a widow at a year and a half."

"TROUBLED WATERS"—The "Sees" of Capetown and Natal!—*Judy*.

Gems from the Opinion of J. W. Clark, *A gustus Pease* of Calistoga, on the shooting of Samuel Brannan: "I must confess that my convictions in regard to using deadly weapons are decidedly against their use. No person, for a trivial cause, should draw a deadly weapon on another, and, without the *very best* reason, use it. . . . I have a few words to say in regard to evidence of the defense. All who know Mr. Wicks know him to be a very quiet man, meddling with no man's business. He went, by the order of Brannan, to the mill (the night of the shooting) to get Brannan's gun, which he got and started; but on leaving, what does he say? 'Boys, look out for breakers.' Now what idea did these words convey, coming from the source they did? What would I understand? what would *you* understand? what *did* the boys understand? I need not answer. . . . Now, as to shooting Brannan in the neck, I have a few words to say. I examined the diagram and position of the men in the mill, and the point where Brannan fell, and the testimony of two skillful surgeons, (Drs. Garrett and Rowell), both of whom say he must have fallen *immediately* on being hit by the ball. That being the case, and his falling when his back was toward the mill, and retreating, and being shot in the *right* side of the neck, the ball ranging only a little forward, as testified to by the surgeons. I say without the least hesitation, that the almost fatal shot *could not have come from the mill party*, if he was shot at the point, when on a retreat from the mill, as testified to by witness for prosecution."

The Roman correspondent of the *Opinion Nationale* tells this anecdote: "A Franciscan was called to confess in *extremis* a man ninety years of age. Before giving him his passport the monk thought proper to catechise the penitent. 'How many Gods are there?' was the first question. 'Three,' said the dying man. 'You mean' replied the monk, 'that there are three persons in the Godhead?' The old man reflected a moment: 'I cannot tell' he said; 'in my youth they told me there were three, but I am ninety years old now, and one of them may have died in the meantime.' It cannot be doubted that the old man was a good papist."

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СВОБОДА.

ЕВАНГЕЛІВ.

I. Богъ есть Богъ—Творецъ Неба и Земли. Богъ Адамовъ, Богъ Ноевъ, Богъ Мойсеевъ, Богъ Авраамовъ, Богъ Исааковъ, Богъ Іаковъ, Богъ Сократа, Богъ Магомета, Богъ Гумбольтовъ, Богъ Спинозы, Богъ Энциклопедистовъ, Богъ Волтера, Богъ Руссо, Богъ Роберта Оуэна, Богъ Маццини. Богъ всѣхъ правовѣрныхъ и невѣрныхъ, православныхъ и неславныхъ, черныхъ и бѣлыхъ, всѣхъ людей и народовъ, во всѣхъ именахъ и предметахъ—Богъ—Богъ.

Ты еси мой Богъ—Троица вѣчная, Сила Всеизидящая; Ты еси Богъ въ Которомъ мы существуемъ, въ Которомъ мы живемъ, въ Которомъ мы движемся. Ты еси мой Богъ, открытый Сыномъ Твоимъ Иисусомъ Христомъ. — Призвавшій меня, освятившій меня, и поставившій на Истинное Служеніе Тебѣ прежде чудеснаго рожденія Моего.

II. Сей Вѣчноизидящій Богъ, послѣ всѣхъ твореній на Земли, сотворилъ разумную тварь—человѣка, приготовивъ прежде все сотворенное для счастья сего творенія. Имѣя разумъ, онъ съ дѣтства чувствуетъ и понимаетъ видимые имъ предметы; а приходя въ возрастъ различаетъ полезное отъ вреднаго. Все это развивается въ немъ, чрезъ ощущеніе того, что на него дѣйствуетъ.

Человѣкъ къ человѣку имѣетъ сочувствіе. По вліянію этой симпатіи образовались народы. Отъ внѣшняго вліянія, каждый народъ получилъ особый характеръ.

III. По чувству своему тварь благоговѣетъ предъ Творцемъ Всеизидящимъ Богомъ. Вначалѣ Богъ Творецъ, былъ близокъ для человѣка, но люди отъ безнравственности омрачились, простое и ясное сдѣлалось человѣку непонятнымъ. Начали поклоняться солнцу или огню—что оно ихъ грѣетъ, водѣ или дождю—что это ихъ утоляетъ.

Благоговѣя предъ исполинами, преобразали ихъ въ кумиры, воображали разные несуществующіе боги, представляя ихъ въ кумирахъ. Рѣзали себя, своихъ дѣтей предъ кумирами, рѣзали животныхъ, жгли травы. Желая чувство благоговѣнія представить предъ Всеизидящимъ, творили смерть и разрушеніе.

Изъ любви къ творенію Всеблагій Творецъ для спасенія человѣка отъ заблужденія, посмалъ разные необыкновенныя обстоятельства, чтобы его воздвигнуть изъ падшаго состоянія. Человѣкъ отъ дремоты началъ возставать, просвѣщался и наконецъ нѣкоторые изъ народовъ понявъ неправду—разбили кумиры. Когда люди болѣе очнулись, Богъ сталъ посмалъ ихъ Пророковъ. Они запрещали всякое идолослуженіе.

У Евреевъ былъ Мойсей. Онъ говорилъ: что Богъ есть Сущій—Вѣчный, что человѣкъ не можетъ видѣть лица Божія и остаться живымъ. Для нравственной жизни, снесъ Евреямъ изъ горы Синаи десять законовъ, диктовавшихся ему на горѣ самимъ Богомъ.

У Эллиновъ—Сократъ и Платонъ. Сократъ говоритъ: что человѣкъ не можетъ постигнуть Бога, по изощряя свои чувства, будетъ ощущать Его величество. Истина есть основное благо рода человѣческаго. Человѣкъ долженъ стремиться къ самосознанію. Платонъ изъ храма Минервы провозгласилъ: что человѣкъ долженъ сохранять нравственность и чистоту своей души. Душа независима при чистотѣ правовъ. Человѣкъ порочный не есть независимый, надъ нимъ тяготѣетъ Законъ Божій—Природы Святой.

IV. Чрезъ лѣта многія послалъ Богъ на Землю Сына Своего Иисуса Христа, да спасется Имъ міръ отъ заблужденія, да наследуютъ люди животъ вѣчный, въ Немъ животъ былъ и сей животъ быть свѣтъ человѣкомъ. Иисусъ Христосъ, говоритъ: Бога никто не видѣлъ никогда и благоговѣствуетъ—что Богъ есть духъ, и что истинные поклонники должны поклоняться Ему, не въ храмахъ, а на всякомъ мѣстѣ—духомъ и истиною. Чистіи сердцемъ тѣмъ Бога узрять. Ищите царствія Божія и правды Его. А царствіе Божіе внутри человѣка есть. Я пришелъ не разорить законы Мойсея, а возставить. Ибо люди отстали отъ нравственной жизни, и занялись суевѣріемъ, наружными обрядами благоговѣють предъ Силою Духовной—Святой. Онъ требовалъ отъ людей возрожденія духовнаго, дабы жить истинною жизнію, для наследія блаженства вѣчнаго.

V. Нѣскольکو вѣковъ Христіане борлись со страстями суевѣрныхъ, за Святую Истину ихъ мучили, травили звѣрями. Наконецъ Христіанство

восторжествовало политически, и люди опять начали познавать то что человеку всегда будет не доступно, соскучились за старыми обычаями, начали строить храмы, творить кумировъ—таинства и обряды, и тутъ же жизнь и духъ Евангелія умеръ. Истинные Христиане крмысь, одни въ пустыни Эвваидъ, другіе въ разсыпаніи и изгнаніи. Суевъріе опять начало торжествовать подъ именемъ Христианства. Имянные Христиане принялись мучить и гнать другъ друга, и еще съ большимъ озлобленіемъ нежели ихъ гнали не христиане.

Ни Лютеръ, ни Волтеръ, ни незапятнанное зачатіе Богородицы, ни Герцезъ, ни Мащини, ничто не можетъ воодушевить массы, воздвигнуть къ жизни и духу—вездѣ тягость и отчаяніе. На измѣнѣ не создано благоденствіе человечества.

Я Агапій ожидаю второе славное пришествіе Сына Божія. Тогда люди мирно воспріимутъ ту же Истинную Религію, которая есть Истина и Вѣчный Животъ. Самосознаніе,—изученіе Закона Природы, и слѣдованіе сему Живому Закону.

Скоро придетъ и не уедать Сына Божія, Слово Истинны—Аминь.

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Агапій.

--- Миръ спасается "благою вѣстью," а не подогрѣтой религіей; онъ спасается словомъ носящимъ въ себѣ зародышъ новаго міра, а не воскресеніемъ изъ мертвыхъ стараго.---Искандеръ.

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The undersigned to save much correspondence would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the first day of January, 1868, to December 31, 1868:

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The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1868.

No. 3.

A PLAIN STORY.

The case of the little boy Reed, run over and killed by a horse carriage ten days ago, is not creditable to the coroner. The father of the boy was absent, at sea; and a gentleman, a near neighbor of the family, undertook the charge of the painful details, necessary at such a time. In his presence, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, Chief Crowley wrote and despatched a notice of the accident to the coroner.

At eight o'clock in the evening, while the undertaker was measuring the corpse of the boy, two persons arrived at the house, one of whom, at least, came from Muller's coffin warehouse, and said that the coroner was coming in a short time. He did not come, but at two P. M. next day, his deputy presented himself and proposed to remove the body of the child, in order to have an inquest held. The gentleman in charge objected to this step, as unnecessary, and gratuitously cruel to the mother; and, the deputy having positive orders, went with him to the coroner's office. There, at last, he saw the coroner, and explained to him that the accident was acknowledged to be a pure accident, that the mother made no charge against any one, and that it was unfeeling for a mere technicality, to add anything to her bitter grief. The coroner answered very shortly, that he knew his own duty best, that he was not to be driven, and that the child's body must be removed to the dead-house. The gentleman applied at once to several officials, and to eminent lawyers, to learn what authority the coroner had in such cases, and was answered that, in resisting the removal of the child's body, he would be acting legally.

He did resist the removal, and the jury were sworn in at the house of Mrs. Reed.

This account speaks for itself, and, while it shows no absolute usurpation on the part of the coroner, it convicts him of tardiness in discharge of duty, and unfeeling and vexatious pretensions, utterly without meaning, unless they were intended to annoy and distress a mother, suddenly bereft of her child.

FREEDOM'S DEFENDERS.

The name is a queer one; but most names are queer. Why should Napoleon Stokes be a butcher, and Napoleon Trois an Emperor? Names are queer, and some of them are significant. This is the case with "Freedom's Defenders;" a name intelligible to all men, and also to Democrats. It might have been wiser if this organization had given itself some mysterious title, something like "S. T. 1860 X," or even like "Kuk Klux Klan;" names of doubtful import, and surprising to the mind, though the derivation of the latter from the whiskey-jug is, perhaps, too palpable to make it quite satisfactory. We must acknowledge, then, that the name, "Freedom's Defenders," is far from ambiguous. It means that the society, which has adopted it, stands ready to defend freedom, not your freedom, or his freedom, but the freedom of all. Surely, the purpose is a noble one; none the less noble that, under the benign rule of the Democrats, our freedom is as safe as negroes used to be on a plantation. We all cherish a sublime confidence in our protectors; and if we form these little organizations of "Freedom's Defenders," and "Grant Clubs," and the like, it is only that we may contribute our trifling aid to the stability of Democratic institutions. We cannot do much, but every little helps, and

no one, however sound his Democracy, should despise the day of little things. Suppose, for instance—the case is quite possible—that the Kuk Klux Klan, with all their energy and all their allies, secret and avowed, should fail in their devoted effort to secure the country the blessings of a white man's government; would it not be well to have the Freedom's Defenders ready to take their place? Not that we suppose, for one moment, the Kuk Klux Klan could really be replaced by any body of men. That headlong valor that shrinks from no expedition by night, and fears no enemy, even when fast asleep, is not to be replaced; but the Freedom's Defenders might come and try what they could do, in their little way, to secure freedom. For this work they have qualifications which even Democrats acknowledge to be good. Most of them, we believe, are white men; they are attached to the Union; they have a right to vote, and they have no more faith in Andrew Johnson than the Democrats have. On the other hand, their disqualifications are many and great. They think that freedom is meant for all; they hold that slavery has been abolished; that negroes are human beings, and that Congress has power to make laws; very many of them are native-born Americans, and all know how to read and write; they believe in public schools, and do not believe in assassination. If, with these grave defects, they grow and multiply, it is because they draw inspiration from the countenance and attitude of the Democrats, to whom be all the honor and glory, forever and ever. Amen!

HON. S. B. AXTELL.

This gentleman's speech, on Wednesday night last, is a fine specimen of what an honest and intelligent man is forced to do when he tries to be at once a freeman and a Democrat. He believed impeachment a right remedy, but the impeachment of Johnson would disgrace the nation, if the Senate *dared* to convict him. The House of Representatives, "a body of great ability and much fairness," became irritated by the acts of the President, but "Johnson was a brave, good, and noble old man," and, if the Republicans succeeded, they would prove themselves a most tyrannical, unscrupulous and dangerous body of men. He thought the national debt should be paid in gold; sound Democratic currency, before Republicans invented greenbacks to the confusion of the South. He thought the interests of labor and capital were really the same; but he believed in the Eight-Hour Law. He thought the negro should be protected in all his rights; that it was the duty of the Government to "elevate him, to make him a good man, and a good citizen of the Republic." But the negro should not be allowed to vote, and Congress had no power to legislate in this matter. He thought that when the people came to understand that the South meant to do "justly and kindly" by the negro, the cohorts of Black Republicanism would go down. The people take a long time to learn, but the Kuk Klux are abroad, and may teach them. He does not like Coolies; meaning Chinese. The Coolie built no churches, (he builds temples,) erected no schools, (he hires them,) owned no land, (why not?) added nothing to the nation, (but commerce, manufactures and resulting cash.) The Coolie was only an evil, and nothing more; in which he differs from the Democrat, who is an evil, and something more. Congressmen sent false reports all over the South, and disturbed the heart of the country. We are sorry to hear such bad accounts of Democratic legislators at Washington, but we take Mr. Axtell's word for it. Meanwhile, what is to become of him? His mental struggles must be distracting, and we sincerely hope that he will soon give over this desperate effort to sit on both sides of the house at once. Better for him to sit all alone than to waste his powers in fighting himself.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

Education in Russia, unless strictly private and superintended by tutors and governesses at home, is entirely under the surveillance and control of the government, in which undoubtedly there is great policy. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This is a truth from too high an authority to be called in question, and it is on this principle that the government acts, justly judging that what is instilled into the mind of youth is the most difficult to efface, and possesses an influence in after years that can never be entirely shaken off, although it may become weakened. Even ordinary schools are visited by inspectors appointed by the authorities, who examine the pupils, the branches of instruction studied by them, the books used, &c. By this means, they possess immense power over the rising generation, as of course only such an amount of knowledge as the government approves of is allowed to be taught—history, in which the names of the Czars and the dates alone can be regarded as true, the remainder being merely an historical romance written for the glorification of Russia and all that appertains to it or to the imperial family, in which every prince that ever reigned in Moscow, excepting the false Dmitree, is recorded as having been possessed of all the virtues under heaven, while not the slightest notice is taken of their violent exit from the world; geography and statistics, which magnify every object within the frontiers of the empire, giving the most fabulous account of all the possessions and might, the resources and riches of the Czar, and diminishing those of every other country; and so on of every other study that can be turned to advantage by the government.

Religion is also taught by priests at all public establishments, and it must be confessed that one of the chief uses to which it is put is to inculcate the most slavish reverence for the Emperor, who, according to them, is infallible in all spiritual and temporal matters, and as holy as the Pope is in the eyes of the fanatical Roman Catholics.

Submission and obedience, or rather slavishness and servility, are qualities infinitely more valued by the authorities than any other virtue. On making inquiries of students concerning rewards, &c., we were always answered, "O, good conduct (*i. e.* submission) is the first consideration, much greater than the progress we make in our studies."

All St. Petersburg was in extasy some months ago at an anecdote that ran the round of the court, and was cited everywhere as the very climax of moral perfection. It was this: A young lady in one of the first Institutes of that city, whose brother had been slain at Kalafat by the Turks, received one morning the news of his death. On this being communicated to her, she smiled and said that she was "rejoiced to hear it, as he had died for the Emperor." A sentiment so elevated and noble was of course repeated to imperial ears, and the pseudo-Spartan dumsel was hadesomely rewarded by a splendid dowry, and the assurance that her future fortune should be cared for. "Pour encouragez les autres," as Voltaire said on another occasion. When such encouragements are given to youth of both sexes, and what we should consider as a vice is held up as the highest point of excellence, and inculcated from the earliest age, when the heart can be moulded to any form, it would be worse than useless to expect a just sense of moral independence, nobility of soul, or true sentiments on liberty, from men and women so educated. To do the Russians justice, they have "minded what their teachers said," and have perfected themselves in the lesson, for, notwithstanding many good natural qualities which they undeniably possess, I think it would be impossible to find in any country so much baseness, deceit, and hypocrisy as are to be met with every day in Russia, and especially in the capital.

The government, in its excessive care regarding instruction, has established colleges and schools for every branch and for every rank in society excepting *the serfs*, who, poor people! know very little more than the cattle they drive, or beyond their own name and that of their village. It is not an exaggeration to say that they do not know their grandfathers, for among the serfs there are no surnames; like a dog, they only bear one name while alive, and leave none behind them when they are dead. Nine out of every ten cannot tell you how old they are, so it may readily be imagined what the extent of their knowledge is.—*The Englishwoman in Russia.*

DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham died on the 8th May, at his villa near Cannes, France. His life was filled with labor for the general good, and the fruit of his toils will be gathered for many a long year to come. The news of his death came like no sudden shock, for he passed away in extreme old age; but the mind is appalled at the reflection that, wherever a newspaper in the English language exists, there the Encyclopædia's article on Brougham has been, or will be reproduced in every paper. We, for one, refer our readers to the Encyclopædia.

The article, of which we here present a translation, is among the most remarkable writings of Herzen, the gifted editor of the London *Kolokol*. The speech of Cortes is still remembered, after twenty years interval, for the singular force of thought and eloquence with which it advocated the suppression of human liberty. At the time its effect was immense throughout Europe; and it was at the request of his friends, and more especially of Proudhon, that Herzen wrote his answer. Notwithstanding all the progress of the world since then, there are the same enemies and the same dangers before the Europe of to-day. 1848 produced nothing more infamous than the day of Mentana; and we may apply to our own time every word that follows:—

DONOSO CORTES AND JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

The conservatives have eyes, but see not. They are more skeptical than Thomas the apostle; for they pat their finger on the wound, and do not believe.

"Behold," they say, "the dreadful progress of the general gangrene! See how the spirit of negation fills everything! How the demon of revolution shakes the foundation of the political edifice, established for long ages! Look upon our world, ruined, dead, carrying down with it in its fall education and order, and every good thing which it had made;—look upon it, as it lies prostrate, with one foot already in the grave!" And they conclude; "we must double the military power; we must compel those to believe who have now no religious faith, or it is all over with the salvation of this world."

It is thus they would save the world, and teach reverence by force!

The world is to be saved by "good news," not by the religion of fire; it is to be saved by the word that is the fruitful germ of the new life; for there is no resurrection from the dead for the old world, which has passed away. Either stupidity, or a poverty of mind, or the dread of the unknown future, has made these men afraid, because they are bound to the past, and they stand among ruins, and lean upon a wall which is fast crumbling away.

What a chaos, what sterility and disorder of ideas among the men of our time! In the last century there was a unity of ideas, visible to the eye; for folly raged among all the nations.

The whole world was mad, and no man perceived the folly of his neighbor. In our day it is not at all thus. With us the superstitions of the old Roman world flourish side by side with those of the Middle Ages, the Gospel with political economy, Loyola with Voltaire, idealism in words with materialism in action, utopian, rhetorical morality with the real life of man, utterly opposed to it. We have this confused mass of ideas to settle in our minds; and there is no rule to guide us.

When we arrive at manhood we are too busy, or too lazy, or too timid, to submit our standard of morality to harsh criticism; and so we are content to remain in darkness. Nowhere do I find this confusion of ideas so strongly marked as in France. Frenchmen generally are in a starving condition, as to philosophy. They are very clever at drawing deductions, after their own fashion, and without any unity of design; and for this reason their deductions never tend to one result, or run in the same direction. They contradict themselves, therefore, at every step. When talking with Frenchmen one must lay down principles, already familiarly known for many years, and repeat, like new truths, what Spinoza and Bacon have said.

Since, then, their deductions have no real basis, they possess in their own right nothing complete—either in discipline or in life—complete, that is, in any other sense than according to the rules of arithmetic; nothing complete like the philosophical doctrines of Germany, or the foundations of justice in England.

For want of this root in themselves they are fickle and changeable, and run continually from pillar to post; a sight marvellous to see! A revolutionary generation—and yet absolutist; and after many revolutions they cry out again for individual rights, and trial by legal forms, and the liberty of the press.

From these demands, regularly renewed after each revolution, one may see that Frenchmen have no solid sense, no appreciation of the realities of life. This turmoil of doctrines was systematically organized by Cousin in his philosophy, which he called Eclecticism (best goods in smallest parcels.) This mixture of ideas is found in an equal degree among Radicals and Legitimists, and to a greater extent among the Moderates, a class which knows not what it wishes, or does not wish.

(To be concluded next week.)

Dr. Bellows' blasts generally hurt himself more than other people, but he has just said the hardest thing ever spoken of the Pope: "He looks more as Edward Everett did in the closing years of his life than any other person."

THE GRASSHOPPER IS BECOME A BURDEN.

An Eastern legend relates that the first locust was found in the fields by a compassionate patriarch. The poor insect was weary, starved, and helpless. The good man took it in from the cruel "sunbeams like swords," fed it carefully and at last sent it forth, refreshed and vigorous. It went, but returned ere long, leading the myriads from the terrible land of the South, and every green thing perished before them. A characteristic story and not without a moral. Suppose the good patriarch had quietly put his substantial foot on that first, suffering locust in the field?

Our locusts are the philanthropical men of temperance and other reforms.

If we had quietly extinguished the first noisy reformer who sung to us of the "Old Oaken Bucket," should we now be afflicted with these dreary Briggess and Buntlines? Certainly a sober man is goodly to look upon (when he uses water outside as well as in); is that any reason why men should come out, like Mr. Briggs, rejoicing to sign unlimited pledges, and asking for more? Mr. B—is a Reverend gentleman, and we desire to revere him; but it is clear from his own confession that he is fond of doubtful company, for "he meets his friends in the street every day, and their noses have a very high color." A man is known by his friends, and we have our own suspicions as to the hue of Mr. Briggs' olfactory organ.

It is not without reason, we fear, that the reverend gentleman declares it impossible for a man to drink wine without becoming a confirmed drunkard.

The "renowned Ned," like all renowned temperance lecturers, has been a drunkard. Very naturally, he is proud of himself, not, as we understand, because he is sober to-day but because, some years ago, he was drunk. We cannot blame him, since he, more than any one, must feel how much he has lost since he became sober. Nor can we say that his loss has been our gain, for his presence and his preaching are equally offensive to good-sense, and good morals, and the English language. We do not hold him responsible for these offences, because good-sense comes by nature, and, without that, even a confirmed drunkard can make but little progress in the study of English, or of morals.

The renowned Ned's opinion of rumsellers deserves quotation, as a specimen of the eloquence which was "loudly applauded" on Wednesday night last by an audience, not in a Lunatic asylum: "It was his opinion that the rag-picker or street-sweeper, which the majority regard as loathsome, was far better than selling poison to your fellow man."

It is consoling to reflect that the benediction was applied to the meeting by the Rev. Mr. Brier. We trust he stung them well.

It is time that a nation calling itself civilized suppressed these exhibitions of diseased vanity. No doubt every man has the right to make himself ridiculous, but only so long as his folly is not dangerous to the morals of the community. These temperance lecturers, whether they serve as their own "awful examples" or not, begin with a false principle, and never by any accident come within sight of a right one. They undertake to outrage the moral sense and subdue the will of men as free as themselves, and with infinitely better brains. The shameless stories of their own depravity, the pleasant epithets of "murderer," "poisoner" and the like, which they apply to all who do not agree with them, the holy snuff of virtue they assume, the hypocrisy that inevitably follows the "conversion" of their victims, made drunk with temperance cant, and the excitement of the meeting; is the tendency of these things moral or immoral? One has only to hear the talk of those little prigs, who make up the Boys' and Girls' Temperance Unions to be satisfied how seriously the Temperance nuisance is sapping the foundation of all true morality.

His Holiness the Pope, says a letter-writer, will "exchange defensive for offensive tactics" towards the kingdom of Italy, in any future complications which may arise.

It is to be hoped that His Holiness will indulge in that little pastime.

SOLEMNLY RESOLVED!

In the first number of the FREE PRESS we made a call upon the Committee for subscriptions in aid of the wounded Garibaldians for the publication, *punctuatum et literatum*, of Garibaldi's observations concerning the liberal journals of San Francisco; observations contained in a letter of which the Committee had already spoken, and profess to have knowledge.

We said the suppression of this letter, or part of a letter, was "presumptive evidence of bad faith on the part of the Committee."

We must now beg pardon of the Committee, who knew themselves better than we could know them. We called upon them to do a simple, and straightforward action, which could not but testify to their frankness and good faith.

What they have done is to publish these resolutions:

- 1st. Resolved, that we have published what we have published.
- 2d. Resolved, that what we have published about Gen. Garibaldi and the liberal press of San Francisco, we have published about them.
- 3d. Resolved, that when we did this, we did it.
- 4th. Resolved, that the jesuitical insinuations of the *Free Press*, and of the *Eco della Patria*, which repeats them, are so low and so wide of the mark that they deserve no reply, that we despise them and care nothing more about them. For these reasons we try to answer them; and this is the way we do it, with such logic as God grants us.

The *New York Herald* gives a most affecting account of Chas. Dickens' separation from Mr. Fields, on the deck of the *Husnie*: "Mr. Dickens and Mr. Fields embraced each other with great fervor; indeed the partings were all of that earnest kind which men feel, however much they may laugh at the sentiment when the thought comes to the mind at such times: "Perhaps on earth I may never more behold with my eyes of scene this outward form and semblance." Happy Mr. Dickens! fervid Mr. Fields! Though what Dickens really thought was something like to this:

"God be praised! I'm rid of that tremendous bore, at last!"

THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GIBBON.—The debt of the first Baptist Church has been paid, by a process old as the hills, and simple as A B C.

The congregation were gathered into the sacred edifice, and the pastor addressed them briefly, thus: "Dearly beloved, so far as we know that we have need of monies, now therefore hearken unto the word of the Lord. Behold, we have you in quod, and ye go not forth until ye have paid the uttermost farthing. For, until that ye give, will I not call down upon you the benediction of the Most High. Your money or your life!"

And the money was paid.

John Newton says: "If an angel were sent to find the most perfect man, he would probably not find him composing a body of divinity." Probably not.

Rev. De Witt Talmadge, in a lecture on newspapers, delivered in Philadelphia, recently, said: "I now declare that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world saved, Heaven rejoiced and God glorified." Exactly so: for instance the *Daily Examiner*.

A CARD.—To Capt. Smithers, of the steamship *Two-Forty*:

"Dear Sir, The undersigned, passengers on board your noble ship, are well aware that nothing they can say about your qualifications is worth a leather sixpence. Nevertheless, they think you a courteous gentleman, a most accomplished seaman, and a capital peg to hang their hats on.

Faithfully Yours."
(Here follow the hats.)

The *Bulletin* says: "Last evening Judge Mc. Kinstry held a post-prandial court."

True, no doubt; but why not also a post-meridian court, a post-mortem court, a post-pliocene court, a post-poned court, any kind of court with a post in it? Is it not enough to say that a court was held in the evening?

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says that Southern farm lands have depreciated in value, since 1860, more than \$643,000,000. In some quarters Northern immigrants have given a beginning of stability to values, but the whole South is depressed. In Louisiana sugar plantations, with machinery worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, cannot be sold; and lands that were worth some years ago \$125 an acre, are assessed at \$5.00. It is but reasonable to suppose that a change for the better is not far off, now that some of the States have adopted constitutions in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts.

M. Paul Foucher has just published at Paris, under the name of *Entre Cour et Jardin*, a volume of criticisms written during a number of years. One of the most interesting pages in the book is that which gives a letter of Alfred de Musset, written in his seventeenth year. "I feel," says the young poet, "that the greatest misfortune which can happen to a man of lively passions is to have none. . . . Nothing binds me to life; I would give it up for two sous, if it were not that, in leaving life, I must pass through death. . . . These are the dreary reflections that I brood over. But I feel that my temperament is French, and before a pretty woman I shall forget the whole system built up during a month of misanthropy. . . . The papers are so insipid, and these critics so lifeless! Make your systems, my friends, establish all your rules, if you will; you do but toil over the cold monuments of the past. Let there come but a man of genius, and he will upset your scaffolding, and laugh at your Art of Poetry. I have no longer the courage to think. If I were now in Paris I should drown what little is left to me of noble in punch and beer, and so I should find relief. We put a sick man to sleep with opium, though we know that his sleep will be mortal. I would do the same with my soul. . . . No doubt some wiseacre will say, 'This belongs to your age. I was like you when I was young. Be careful not to dissipate too much; and as soon as you can, study law and attend the courts.' I could throttle such men! . . . The viper and the owl are horrible creations; but that a being who might feel and love should put away from his soul all that can adorn it, and call love a pastime, and studying law an important matter!"

RUSSIAN POPULAR CATECHISM.—Q. What does God do up in heaven? A. He lies at ease on a bed of down, and rests him from his six days' labor.—Q. What will become of the world, if the old God dies? A. Saint Nicholas will take his place.

A communication from Stockholm says:—"Sweden, having enjoyed for more than half a century continuous peace, has made immense progress in developing her internal resources; her population has increased to 4,250,000, so that, including Norway, with her 1,750,000, the Monarchy at this moment comprises six millions. The construction of the first railway was commenced in 1825, and at the end of 1860 the State possessed a network of 134 Swedish miles, besides about 28 more belonging to private companies, making a total of 162, (1732 kilometres, or nearly 1,100 English miles.) These works have cost the State 102 millions of rix dollars, (146,880,000f.); however the loans contracted only amount to 80 millions of rix dollars.

The Baden Government, which has for some time past employed women in the telegraphic service, has now placed persons of the fair sex in charge of the windows at railway stations at which money is taken for tickets. An official notice states that a similar measure will shortly be adopted in several of the post-office establishments.

Whilst the late Sergeant Wilkins was cross-examining a witness, a stranger tapped him on the shoulder, and whispering in his ear, said, "Ask the witness whether he is not a Jew." "Why, you scoundrel, you are one yourself." "But it will prejudice the jury, sir," was the reply.

Gambling in the Paris clubs is becoming more "fast and furious" than ever. Three nights back, it appears that in one club a member lost not less than a million of francs—that is £50,000; whilst in another a sum of £39,760 was won, but the winner, desiring to make his gain a round £40,000, played on and lost all, except £3,720. Whilst men are thus madly raking their own and their families' fortunes on the turn of a card, the extravagance of women in dress and jewelry exceeds all bounds. At the opera the exhibition of diamonds is quite oppressive to the eyes of beholders, and one lady is noted as being "literally covered" with precious stones. The newspapers record that a certain dame, who is only the wife of an ex-orchestra conductor, and therefore of a modest station in society, has just disbursed £24,000—twenty-four thousand! there is no mistake in the figure—in the purchase of a celebrated set of diamonds; and yet she had, it is said, previously a store greater than that of many a princess.—*Court Journal*.

In a handbill, printed last winter in a village of Indiana, Mr. J. Jackson offers to read Hamlet for twenty-five cents, ladies free. He modestly adds that "after reading, he will develop a plan for the formation of a company, with a small capital, for the manufacture of silk handkerchiefs of a quality superior to anything in the market, and will relate some incidents of his early life in connection with this particular article."

A story of the scarcity in Algeria is as follows: "A baker, carrying round his bread, which had for some time been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," rang at the door of one of his customers. The owner opened the door, and asked what was wanted. "I bring your loaf," said the baker. "No need to ring for that," said the other, "you might have passed it through the keyhole."

Humble, meek, merciful, just and pious souls are everywhere of one religion; and when death has taken off the mask, they will all know one another, though the divers liveries they wore here made them strangers.—*William Penn*.

The revival of religion in France, and especially in Paris, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. We have all seen with what zeal the French went forth to the crusade in aid of the Holy Father; but the ascetic rigor with which the Lenten fast was observed in Paris is almost beyond belief. Not satisfied with the restrictions already imposed by the Church discipline, the Parisians invented a dish, which may almost be called organized starvation, nothing less than "A salmon pie, with truffles!"

Every one knows the story of the Danish king, present at the representation of a Mystery, who took so much to heart the treason of Judas, that he cut down the actor who played the traitor's part. The story of Clovis brandishing his lance when they told him of the Saviour's death, and crying, "Why was not I there, with my Franks?" is even more familiar. These are anecdotes of earlier and more devout ages, but the generous ardor of the French at this day is not less beautiful than the fervor of the rude Northern warriors. It appears that at Nancy, lately, M. Lacroix, the professor of history, was relating to his class the treason of Dumouriez, when suddenly a voice cried out, "The marshal would never be guilty of such conduct!" It was Mme. Bazaine, that made this timely commentary. Virtue is its own reward, and it is but right that the devoted servant of the Pope's devoted servant should be devotedly served by his wife.

A QUEER POSITION.—A Shanghai paper says that "the position of the Chinese Government hangs upon a thread." This is almost as bad as the rat that was crushed in the bud.

A GREEK GARDEN.—This charming garden is enclosed by a wall, whose arched gates we entered, and found ourselves standing in a perfect palace of vines, which was intersected by beautiful shady paths. Stone columns support the trailing creepers. Light wooden stakes form the skeleton of a thick roof of vines, through which only here and there peeps the blue sky. Thousands of grapes hang down from the light arches, of a size such as one reads of in fables. The pillars of the leafy dome stood upon low walls, which terminated on one side in a little summer house. The ground of the broad shady place in front of this was paved with great slabs of marble, and upon one of the surrounding stone benches rested two gardeners, stretched in picturesque attitudes upon soft hides. In order to perfect the idyl, a deep, clear well stood in the middle, in which the green of the leafy roof and the blue of the heavens were reflected. At its edge were perched two white doves, drinking the water. On the ground lay a blue fruit, which we thought were plums; they were, however, the fallen berries of the fabulous great bunches of grapes, which we had tasted with such enjoyment. We now wandered through the lovely leafy part, which was crossed by luxuriant orange groves.—*On the Wing, by Maximilian*.

LOGICAL.—The *Call* quotes from the *Times* an account of the abandonment of a miserably diseased Chinese woman in the streets, and comments thereon in this fashion:

"The story is a powerful argument in favor of taking effective steps to prevent Chinese immigration. . . ."

A population from nine-tenths of which no better things can be expected than those above narrated." Is it the abandonment that is "no better thing?"

Because it seems to us that even Caucasians do a good deal of abandonment. Or is it the diseased female that is "no better thing?" Because we have heard that even the Caucasians have diseased females. Nine-tenths of the Chinese do no better than this! That would make, if we have only 10,000 Chinese in this city, 9000 of them incessantly engaged in abandoning diseased females in the streets.

A correspondent thinks that if we say, "HIM, the Czar," we ought also to say "HER, the Queen," because she is as much a her, as he is a him.

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I. Снаряжаетъ отецъ-ярославецъ сына своего въ путь-дороженьку, посылаетъ онъ неразумнаго юношу въ бѣлокаменную; а родительница молодого сына сидитъ у дубоваго столика, пригорюнившись и слезами горькими заливаясь, свое дѣтище ненаглядное оплакиваетъ, надъ неопытностью его сокрушается.

Чего ты воешь, дурица этакая? обратясь къ женѣ, спрашиваетъ ярославскій купецъ, которому отъ женина вытья не втерпѣжъ пришло.

Ахъ, да какъ же, батюшка ты мой, мнѣ не выть-то! какъ же мнѣ, сударикъ ты мой, слезами горькими не обливаться-то! Впервой отъ роду съ дѣтищемъ со своимъ разлучаюсь, на чужу сторонку отпускаю его, несмысленчика.

Ну, такъ о чемъ же плакать-то, голова твоя дурашливая? спрашиваетъ ярославскій купецъ.

Родимый ты мой, какъ же?—Ѣдетъ таперича сынокъ нашъ, голубчикъ-то нашъ, Ѣдетъ . . .

Да куды же онъ Ѣдетъ-то! крикнулъ освирипѣвшій купецъ, —въ омотъ головой, что ли, али къ чертямъ какимъ, прости Господи мое согрѣшеніе I . . . Ѣдетъ! Ѣдетъ! Наладила ворона.} Ну, куда-жь онъ Ѣдетъ-то?

Ѣдетъ онъ, мой голубчикъ, завопила жена, —въ большую во столицу, къ людямъ незнаемымъ, у которыхъ все не понашему, а по-ихнему тамъ устроено: всяки свычай и обычай. Порядковъ-то ихнихъ дѣтище наше не вѣдаетъ, шагу тамъ ступить не сумѣетъ; обсмѣютъ-то его тамъ злые зубоскалы насмѣшники, продувные охальники московскіе . . .

Дура ты, больше ничего и потому замолчать должна, покедова я те холку не намылитъ, вотъ что! заключаетъ раздраженный отецъ и, оборотившись къ сыну, скромно стоявшему у дверей съ заплаканными глазами и головой, печально потупленной, говорить ему:

Ты на мать не гляди: это она сглупу надъ тобой причитываетъ, ровно надъ какимъ некрутомъ, али бы надъ усопшимъ. А ты, благословясь, поѣзжай и ничего не бойся, не вѣкъ же тебѣ дома сидѣть, на печкѣ; ты человекъ торговый и значить долженъ всѣ большіе города обсмотрѣть, съ торговыми людьми обзнакомиться. Поѣзжай со Христомъ, поѣзжай; погуляй въ Москвѣ, потѣшься маненечко; людей посмотри тамъ, ну и себя покажи, каковъ ты

есть и все такое. Почемъ знать, можетъ мы и невѣсту тебѣ подыщемъ московскую: а ихъ тамъ лопатой гребь—ростутъ ровно грибы послѣ дождика. Поѣзжай . . . Только ты вотъ что: помни родительскій наказъ мой и окромя Разумныхъ ни съ кѣмъ не заводи компаніи; да мотри, не вздумай на свободѣ-матерки, али бы хереску лизнуть, да въ пьяномъ видѣ учинить какого ни на есть безобразія—сохрани тебя Господи! узнаю—бѣда твоя: живаго въ гробъ заколочу. А пріѣдешь къ Разумныхимъ, такъ засвидѣтельствуй мое всенижайшее почтеніе и Обдираю Иванычу, и Козыряю Иванычу купи со всѣми чадами ихними и супружницами. Первымъ долгомъ деньги Обдираю Иванычу вручи, сполна всѣ восемнадцать тысячъ, и поблагодари его, а вексель нашъ возьми обратно и привези мнѣ его сюда въ цѣлости, чтобы, значить, видѣлъ я твою акуратность. Ну, таперъ простись съ матерью-то. Да помни, мотри: пуще всего осторожень будъ съ деньгами: восемнадцать тысячъ не шутка. Дорогой осмотрителенъ будъ, не вырони, и въ Москвѣ не держи ихъ у себя ни единого часа, а прямо, какъ пріѣдешь, такъ и отправляйся съ ними къ Обдираю Иванычу. Ну, прощай. Дай Богъ въ часть добрый.

Идетъ сынокъ съ родительскаго крылечка—плачетъ разливается; садится сынокъ въ кибиточку—утирается; сѣзжаетъ сынокъ съ родительскаго двора—ухмыляется.

Ужъ и тряхну-жь я въ бѣлокаменной родительской мощной! думаетъ онъ:—денегъ на прогулъ тятенька далъ волю, а маменька надбавила—табашъ теперъ! то-ись такихъ сластей отвѣдаю, какихъ иной ярославецъ до сѣдаго волоса доживши, не токма што нюхомъ не нюхивалъ, а и во снѣ не видывалъ. Погоняй, ямщикъ! тряхни, значить, во вѣс лопатки—угощу на станци.

Ямщикъ поправилъ свой грешневикъ, свистнулъ на лошадей и понеслась тройка.

Э-э-хма-а! отъ полноты души воскликнулъ ярославскій птенецъ, почувявъ себя на волѣ.

Легкая кибиточка вѣхала, катилася,—юное сердечко трепетало, веселилось.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

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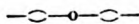


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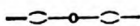
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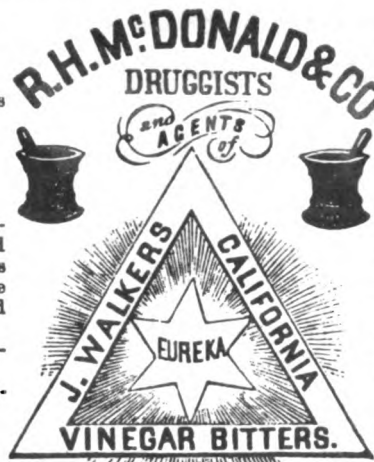
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The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1868.

No. 4.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The *Morning Call* opposes negro suffrage, only in so far as it is imposed by act of Congress. "If South Carolina," says the *Call*, "chooses to decree negro suffrage, she has the right to do so, but Congress has not the authority to legislate in the matter." The difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee is really not so great, after all. One may make all the deductions possible, but the fact remains, that negro suffrage, under certain constitutional conditions, is justifiable and even venerable in the eyes of the *Call*. We might rest content with this admission, but the subject is worthy of further consideration. If such a modification in the constitution of South Carolina as that which legalizes negro suffrage may be admitted, why may not the Constitution of the United States be so modified as to establish one uniform rule of suffrage for the whole country?

Is it not a practical absurdity in our political system that the citizen of a certain state is not a citizen in certain other states? Have we one country, or many countries? Did the war of Secession establish anything, or not? And is it for nothing that the public mind has fed upon the wholesome teachings of the *Morning Call* for so many years? We sincerely trust not.

The *Call* is opposed to the negroes on general principles. They belong to what many profound ethnologists, of the *N. Y. Day Book* and the *Examiner* class, consider "inferior" races. It is certain that neither negroes, nor Chinese possess a *Day Book*, or an *Examiner*, or a *Morning Call*; but, though this may be their misfortune, it cannot be imputed to them as a fault. It should also be remembered, in behalf of the negroes, that living so long in this white man's country, they have learned to attach an immense value to the right of suffrage, the mere granting of which to the savage and ignorant Irishman transforms him into the political peer of the most enlightened and thoughtful citizen.

Miserably inferior as the black men are, by nature, by providence and by grace, we must allow that in this matter they display a sagacity almost white, or, in other words, absolutely Irish. Being ignorant and inferior by their physical constitution, they would lift themselves to knowledge and equality under the constitution of their country. For the remarkable feature in the case is that the negroes are natives of this country, native-born Americans, who speak English rather better than the Irishmen, but do not therefore despise them.

That South Carolina should give to these black, but comely men, the right of voting, speaks well for that State; and it would be well for the *Morning Call* if it had the courage and the good-sense to advocate the extension of equal rights to all under one impartial law.

NARROW ESCAPE!—Yesterday afternoon a well known heavy capitalist, while descending Washington street near the Plaza, suddenly ran over the way. Fortunately no one was hurt.

EXTRAORDINARY STREET SCENE!—On Wednesday last, at the hour when California street is most densely crowded, a number of bulls and bears rushed headlong out of the various retreats in the neighbourhood of the Merchants' Exchange.

The trampling and roaring of these wild creatures were most alarming; but, fortunately for the public, they turned their rage upon one another.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—Bastiano Morelli, imprisoned in November, 1866, on a charge of arson, has just been brought to trial! Some of the philanthropists, now out of employment, would do well to get up a Society for the Prevention of San Francisco Justice.

A bill is before Congress for the establishment of a Government line of telegraph between Washington and New York. The beginning of the end. The Government should own the lines all over the country, and give the people cheap telegraphic communication, as it has already given them cheap postage. Switzerland long ago set a good example in this matter.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

The Chicago convention has nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for the Presidency, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Colfax is comparatively well-known in California, and it is therefore unnecessary to introduce him to our readers. Gen. Grant, on the other hand, is a man so obscure, and in the eyes of good Democrats, for whom we write, so insignificant, that a few words concerning him may not be out of place. Vlyses S. Grant, we find, was born a number of years ago, and in due course of time grew up to manhood. For many years he lived an obscurely honest life, attending to his own affairs, and shamefully indifferent to other people's private business.

It is far more surprising, therefore, that he made much less noise in the world than G. F. Train, or Colorado Jewett, or that he never thought of stirring up a tempest in a tea-pot, like Philosopher Pickett. When the war between the North and the South broke out in 1861, Grant went into the Union army, and did some good service; among other small exploits, he captured Vicksburg, and Richmond.

Since the war, he has resumed his poor-spirited habit of leaving other people to their own devices, wholly untaught by the glorious example of our Chief Magistrate, ever intent on shaping things according to an inspired pattern of his own. It is greatly to be feared that Grant, once installed as President of the United States, will attend strictly to the President's business, and refrain from meddling with the authority of Congress. Moreover, Grant is a man of few words, and would never be able to make a speech-making tour. In spite of all his disqualifications, however, and all the damage he has done to the friends of the unterrified Democracy, he will be our next President.

President Deeth, of the Industrial School is undoubtedly a pious man and a good citizen. One can find no fault with the aspirations towards Heaven, which were sprinkled all over his address to the children, at the recent anniversary celebration of the School; but it would have been in better taste and a little less offensively generous, to abstain from reminding the children that they are "unfortunate children," "poor children," very humblest of God's creatures, and the like. No doubt these expressions are literally true, but they were uncalled for, and directly outraged that sense of self-respect in the children, which should be made the basis of all attempts at reformation of character.

"Agricola" writing to the *Atlas* says: "The barrenness of sandy deserts does not result so much from their natural constituent defects, as from their want of sufficient moisture to produce vegetation." There is nothing like a good, clear head; "Agricola" goes to the root of the matter at once. We should be glad to have his opinion on the subject of an empty purse. Is the emptiness the result of natural, constituent defects, or does it arise from the want of sufficient something to produce a fullness?

LUGGER ASHORE.—A man on Clay street, lugging a sack of potatoes into a shed.

A HEAVY BRICK.—A French *Brick de guerre*.

THE WAY TO MAKE CHEAP OILCLOTH.—Spill coal-oil over your coat.

CORNERED BEEF.—A tipsy John Bull.

Two men in Third street hung a pig by hind-legs to a door-post. The pig suffered and was silent, nor did any friend of humanity remonstrate.

☞ A correspondent, signing himself "Historicus," wishes to know something of Donoso Cortes, and also of Julian the Apostate. We are assured by an accomplished stationer of this city that Donoso Cortes conquered Mexico in the 16th century, and that Julian the Apostate was a son of the great Napoleon.

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The *Round Table*, of April 25th, has an article on the advance of Russia in Central Asia, and the dangers which threaten India from that power. That such dangers exist it would be idle to deny; but it seems to us that they are greatly exaggerated. It is not necessary, in order to prove this, to insist upon the almost insurmountable difficulties in the way of a Russian invasion of India, or to recall the twenty-year war in the Caucasus which strained the whole power of the Czar. We need not dwell upon the fact that the Afghans will undoubtedly prove themselves as formidable as the Circassians and the Georgians, and as dangerous to the Russians as they were to the English. The weakness of Russia in her approaches to India is manifold. The population of her immense empire is relatively sparse; the centre of her strength is at an enormous distance from the Indian frontier; the nations and races on whom, in such a war as that against India, she must wholly depend for support, are warlike, but recently subdued, and animated by a deadly religious hostility to the great enemy of the Mohammedan faith; the plains are without roads, the mountains difficult, and easily defended; and the Russian soldiers, brave and patient as they are, are utterly deficient in that self-reliant intelligence, which enables the armies of more civilized races to create resources for themselves in the midst of comparatively barren regions. The mortality of the Russian armies in distant expeditions is always exceptionally great. The Crimean war, on a theatre comparatively near to home, was fatal to many thousand soldiers who never saw the Crimea.

If we suppose all these causes of weakness insufficient to arrest the march of the Russian troops to the Indian frontier, what would they find on arriving there? An unprotected country? By no means.

It is to be remembered that, after every deduction is made for the English haughtiness towards subject races, the positive strength of the Indian empire is very great. The system of railways, projected though it was at a late day, has been established and extended with the greatest energy, and with especial reference to the protection of the northern frontier of India.

The English could bring together at the threatened point, a force of disciplined and faithful soldiers, far superior to that of the invaders; and the population, immediately threatened by an invasion in that quarter, distinguished itself by its fidelity in the great rebellion of 1857. The moral force of the English is also far greater at this day than it was eleven years ago.

Their complete triumph over that formidable outbreak has immensely strengthened them in the eyes of the natives, who are intelligent and highly-civilized, and able to estimate at its right value the reserved force of the people who brought order out of that chaos. Less palpable, but still more powerful with the Hindoos, is the influence of those legislative and social reforms, which the English have not ceased to introduce and to promote. The schools and colleges established for the natives, the reforms in the tenure of land, the abolition of abuses, and the impartial administration of justice, in striking contrast to the tyranny and venality that prevail in the native principalities, the civil and military careers, more and more freely thrown open to Hindoos and Mussulmans; all work with a silent and irresistible power in favor of the English rule, which grows stronger day by day. The boldest step yet taken in the line of this wise policy of reform, is the recent proposition for the representation of India in the Imperial Parliament; a proposition that must before long take shape as an accomplished fact.

It cannot be doubted that the natives in India, who render an account to themselves of these things, watch also with a keen observation the progress of contemporary history. They study European languages and European politics, and they have no illusions on the subject of Russia. Whatever may be their aspirations after independence, we are convinced that they will strengthen the hands of the English against any Russian invasion; for Russian domination in India means the summary destruction of that vast fabric of moral and material prosperity which England alone, of all foreign rulers, can secure to the people of Hindoostan.

We understand that an Oakland millionaire has purchased Bincorn Hill, and all the fine residences thereon, most of which he intends to demolish. The hill will be inclosed, and turned into a pasture for Cashmere goats, in order to furnish material for genuine shawls for the owner's family. Mr. Sather's house will probably be reserved for the goatherd's dwelling.

A FELLOW-FEELING.—Supervisor Cole advocates letting loose every dog in town, in order to drive the "brawling brats" of children out of the streets; more especially because dogs are both "useful and ornamental."

Some persons think this inhuman, and so it would be, in a man. Nothing is more natural than that one should speak in favor of his kind.

IMPEACHMENT,

(An Original Article.)

Our private letters from Washington assure us that public sentiment runs strongly in favor of the president, though the general opinion is that he is greatly in the wrong. Party feeling is becoming more bitter in consequence of the animosity of the Radicals, more and more plainly displayed; while the malignity of the Democrats has added fuel to the flame of partisan hate. It is believed that Johnson will certainly be found guilty, although it is more than doubtful whether the charges against him can be sustained.

The promoters of the impeachment are consequently very much dejected, while the president has no hope of escaping a conviction. He is, therefore, preparing for an appeal to the country, confident that the sympathies of the nation are with him. The Radicals, in the meantime, satisfied that their intrigues against the Chief Magistrate are about to recoil on their own heads, base their hope of a speedy triumph on the universal contempt and distrust of Johnson.

Our correspondent adds that Johnson will undoubtedly be found guilty, unless the trial should issue in an acquittal; for every Senator, who has spoken at all freely on the subject, has unhesitatingly avowed his belief in the soundness of the views we have put forth.

A SHANGHAI ROOSTER WANTS AN AMERICAN HEN.—"MATRIMONY.

—A gentleman, aged 27, resident in Shanghai, China, the nature of whose business prevents his leaving the place at present, is anxious to meet a lady who would share his exile for a few years, when he hopes to return home with at least a moderate fortune. The lady must be passably good looking, particularly good tempered, and not unaccomplished, qualities which the advertiser believes he possesses, in addition to an income of \$300 per month. Answers must enclose carte de visite, and give full particulars. Address "L. M.," 90, U. S. Post Office, Shanghai, China." The above appears in a daily paper. The Chinese are in such bad odor with our adopted citizens for coming here, making money, and taking it away (just like white men) that we are delighted to make ourselves the echo of this Cathayan cock-a-doodle-doo. We trust he is but the pioneer of an endless line of Yankees, all bound to make money in China, and come home to enjoy it. Why don't the liberal press of our city cry out against this "gentleman of 27," who wants a lady to "share his exile for a few years?" What does he mean to do with the lady afterwards? And what guarantee does he offer, that the Shanghai authorities will not send her back at once, as our police do with the moon-eyed beauties, shipped this way from China? Oh! for an American company, virtuous as the Sec-Yup!

A letter from Warsaw, published in the *Posen Journal*, says: "The suffering in our city is extreme. I could give you many details, but take this one instance: The law permits a mother to hand over an in-subordinate child to the authorities for punishment. Two or three days ago a mother lodged a complaint against her son, a boy but ten years old. The magistrate had the child brought before him and was astonished at his wretched aspect. After a few questions, the boy was asked if he would be obedient in the future. The child, sobbing bitterly, kissed the magistrate's hand, and said he had done nothing wrong. The unhappy mother burst into tears, and begged that the boy might be imprisoned. The magistrate, more and more surprised, questioned her closely, until at last she confessed that she had been driven to accuse her child by hunger and the terror of inevitable death. For four days they had not tasted food; and this in a city where for centuries the poorer classes have not known absolute want."

A GROSS OUTRAGE.—The commissioners of Lunacy have just done a deed without a name. They have sent to the Stockton asylum, as a lunatic, W. Murphy, who "thinks there is a desire to impose upon him by persons generally."

A sensible Murphy, if there ever was one, and sound as one of his nutritious namesakes!

What have the commissioners done to this clear-headed man? Oh! judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts!

The *Alta California* objects to "poetic old women of the male sex, who part their hair in the middle." It is to be inferred that poetic male old women, who have no hair to part, find favor with the *Alta*.

The London correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says that the widow of Mr. Dickens's brother is now living in England, and "has found every aid that practical sympathy can afford at the hands of her eminent relative."

DONOSO CORTES AND JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

[Concluded.]

All royalist and Catholic papers are filled with praises of Donoso Cortes' speech, delivered at Madrid, before the Cortes. It certainly is, in many ways, a remarkable speech. In it Cortes has given a truthful account of the fearful position occupied at the present moment by the European Governments. He sees that they stand on the brink of a precipice, over an abyss, into which they must plunge to-morrow. Terrible as it is, the picture is entirely truthful. He depicts Europe, losing her intelligence, enfeebled, sinking rapidly towards ruin, dying of internal disorders; and beyond, the vast Slavonian power, rising like a threatening wave over the Germano-Roman world. He says, "Do not believe that the Slavic races will be to the west what the Germans were to the old Roman empire . . . for the Slavonians have long been in contact with the Revolution. Russia, in her intimate relations with the shattered and groveling Europe, has imbibed the European poison. She has drunk deeply of this deadly cup, and she will die, like Europe, in the same corruption and decay. Nor can I imagine what cure may be prepared by the providence of God for this general dissolution."

What is the remedy offered to the world by this prophet of evil, who paints a picture so tremendous of the coming death? We shame to say it: he thinks that, if England returns to Catholicism, all Europe will be saved by the Pope, by monarchical power, and by soldiers! To avert the terrible Future, he would turn back to the impossible Past.

We look with suspicion upon this pathology of the Marquis Valdegamas. Either the danger is not very great, or the remedy proposed is too mild. For the monarchical principle is everywhere firmly re-established; soldiers swarm and rule on every hand; and the Church, by the admission of Donoso Cortes himself, and his friend Montalombert is now triumphant—in one word, there is no need of more suppression, persecution, or reaction, and yet the salvation has not come!

Is it because England persists in her sin of schismatic doctrine?

The Socialists are every day reproached with being strong only in criticism, and a party of mere negotiations. What shall we say of the Anti-Socialists, our enemies? With perfect folly a legitimist paper prints in the same number magnificent eulogies of Donoso Cortes' speech, and some poorly written pieces from a historical compilation, referring to the first ages of Christianity and Julian the Apostate, and triumphantly refuting the praises of Cortes. . . . Napoleon proved that a whole generation can be turned from the light, blinded, and directed in the wrong way; but the reaction has not the power to do this. . . . It will require much bloodshed to turn men back to the times of the Edict of Nantes and the Popish Inquisition. It is not, indeed, impossible to arrest for a moment the progress of humanity; but this can only be done by a new St. Bartholomew. It would require the destruction, or exile, or imprisonment of every energetic man, every thinker, every active worker, the brutalizing of the people, and the conscription of their sons, the demoralization and corruption of a whole generation of children; and all these things merely to save this exhausted political body, which satisfies neither you nor us. Where, after this, lies the difference between Russian barbarism and Catholic civilization? We are to sacrifice thousands of people—the growth of a whole epoch—to some Moloch, and call this our salvation. Have you thought of these things, oh tender-hearted Christians? How easy it is to practise self-abnegation by sacrificing others, and to call it virtue!

It sometimes happens, in a time of popular tumult, that the passions, long forcibly repressed, break loose at once, and rage bloody, unchecked, headlong, and vengeful. We see and we comprehend, but we turn away with horror from the sight. We do not make of these excesses a canonical rule, or an indispensable means of salvation. Is it not as if we should do this when Donoso Cortes makes his panegyric of the silent and obedient soldier, in whose musket he puts his trust?

He says the priest and the soldier are nearer to each other than we think. He assimilates the monk to the soldier—that innocent murderer—set apart for evil deeds by our society. O fearful situation! These two servants of death grasp hands like the two enemies that meet in the "Darkness" of Byron. In the ruin of this world, then, he whose mission is the suppression of the mind unites with the agent of physical force for the universal salvation. The church has been friendly with the soldier from the time when she became a political body; but she has always known how much falsehood, how many hypocrisies were in this union. . . . We cannot impeach her for this, because she has always, in her need, acted against her own teachings. Christian morality was always a noble dream, and never a reality. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The church has this to expect in the future. . . . Come now, Time! and sing the funeral dirge, or, if thou wilt, a triumphal anthem! For this is the end, both of the priest and of the soldier. At the end of the ball the masks drop, and the masqueraders recognize one another. These two are brothers, both children of the moral darkness, twin brothers in whose grasp humanity struggles violently for freedom. One says,

"Love your neighbor, and respect the powers that be;" the other, "Respect the powers that be, and kill your neighbor." . . . Why does Donoso Cortes forget to name the third savior of the perishing world—hunger? . . . We say, like him, that hunger is more a minister of God than men think.

If we read the impeachment of the Christians by Celsus and Julian, we shall find them charged with murdering children, demoralizing the people, plotting the ruin of government, religion and society; just the same charges as those made in the Paris *Constitutionnel*, except that Julian's article was written with more sense. The friends of order in the Roman world did not preach the butchery of the Nazarenes, because the Pagans had greater humanity and morality, and more patience than the Christians of to-day. . . . The common police measures against the Nazarenes were the same as they are now. Their churches were closed by soldiers, they were accused without trial, and forbidden to teach their doctrines; but their doctrines spread. Ignorant persecution made these men heroic. . . . Afterwards the protector of religion and policy, Dioclesian, with sword and fire strove to destroy this rebellious Christian horde. . . . Perhaps the old world was right in hostility to the Christians, for their doctrine, with its unreal and impracticable teachings, ruined the peace of men. But the conservatives of our time are not right in their persecution of our doctrines. In any event, the day of Rome is past, and the day of the Gospel has come! For after all those butcheries, and persecutions, that wisest of reactionists, Julian the Apostate cried out, in despair, "Thou prevalest, Galilean!"

AMERICA AS THE SEAT OF THE PAPACY.—The idea put forth some months ago by influential Catholics in this country, that possibly the best solution of the Roman question would be for the Pope to abandon his temporal dominions altogether, and remove the seat of his spiritual government to this country, seems to be receiving a favorable consideration from his Holiness and his advisers. Recent letters from Rome mention the overtures that have been made to Pius IX on the subject, and remark that everything American is at present in great favor with him. If he accepts the invitation, they say he will exchange a territory which he holds rather like a besieged fortress than as the peaceful asylum in which the successor of St. Peter ought to dwell, for the refreshing airs and vivifying waters of democracy in the New World. Especially is it urged that if Rome should fall, and if, refusing to be chaplain of the King of Italy, he should quit the banks of the Tiber and pitch his tent in the United States, with the purpose of developing here Christianity in its pristine purity and in the plenitude of its liberal spirit, he would add greatly to his influence and real strength. Such a move would be a complete checkmate to Napoleon, and place the Papacy upon a new and surer foundation, having no need of imperial bayonets for security. . . . The removal of the seat of the Papacy, therefore, to this country is no visionary chimera, but a project having substantial merits. Its fulfilment, of course, affects so many and such complicated interests, that it cannot be expected to take place immediately; but it is one of those possible and not improbable events which a close observer of the course of history may well take into account.—*New York Sun*.

A caricature has lately been published at Florence, which is worthy of the sharpest wit. It represents Europe dressed like an old woman, with a bandage on her eyes, and dancing the Cancan on a floor, covered with eggs, labeled, "The Eastern Question," "Abyssinia," "The banks of the Rhine," "The Roman Question," "Schleswig," etc. France, Austria, Prussia, England, Russia, and the other powers look on, and say: "Let us see if the old lady will get through without making a mess of it."

One of the happiest thoughts of our philanthropists was the establishment of the Labor Exchange. The good this institution is doing is incalculable, and only those who have been thrown on their own resources in a strange land, and without friends, can fully appreciate the amount of suffering saved by this simple plan. The wonder is, that we did not have it long ago.

The *Nuevo Mundo* says that the *Alta California* is the "most stupid paper published in San Francisco." The *Nuevo Mundo* should remember that it is ungenerous to reproach any one with his natural infirmities.

A little boy was seen in Harrison street on Thursday last in the extremity of distress. It was with difficulty that he was extricated.

A new member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals created great excitement on Montgomery street yesterday, by stopping two or three ladies, and trying to take off their high-heeled shoes.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Other people call the President "Andy Johnson," while he says, "And I, Johnson."

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

Mr. G. G. Rockwood, photographer, writes to the *New York Evening Post*, concerning photography in colors: "Gelatine, in combination with a salt of chromium, becomes insoluble in water after a short exposure to sunlight. This one fact is the basis of the entire process. Float in a dark room a sheet of plain photographic paper (*papier blanc*) upon a solution of bichromated gelatine having a pigment mixed with it; expose this sensitized paper under an ordinary photographic negative or 'cliche,' and then in warm or tepid water wash away those portions not affected by the light. The exposed parts, having become insoluble, remain attached to the paper, and so produce a picture. It will be readily seen that an infinite variety of tints or colors can be produced from the same negative by a change in the pigment used. In copies of ink drawings, engravings, etc., india-ink, either alone or mixed with indigo and carmine, is ordinarily used. If a red, yellow, or blue chalk or crayon drawing is to be copied, a photographic negative is made in the usual manner, a pigment selected of the exact shade of the picture to be copied, mixed with the bichromate solution, and the paper prepared and printed in the manner already described. An actual *fac simile* is the result. . . . M. Braun has purchased the patent right from the inventor, and fitted up an extensive establishment at Dornach, more especially for the reproduction of the drawings of the old masters. Already five hundred sheets from the collection of the Museum of the Louvre have been reproduced in splendid style. Some of the leading practical photographers are now preparing to bring the process before the public, and I expect to show you some satisfactory specimens in a very short time."

As an answer to the question, "Can the negro take care of himself—will he work?" the *Nashville Press and Times* publishes a list of colored men in that city who have accumulated property ranging in the several cases from \$2,000 to \$50,000. The wealthiest of these "solid men" is the Rev. Peter Lowery, twenty years ago a hackman, now the owner of fine farms and city lots, and agent of the Tennessee (colored) Labor Manual School. William Sumner pays taxes on \$30,000 worth of property. Fifteen years ago he was driving a dray about the streets of Nashville. Many of these worthy colored people bought their freedom and that of their wives and children before the war, and are now far above want. . . . Those who reproach the blacks as a class who prefer to be bootblacks and barbers, do not fully consider the prejudices which keep them out of other and more profitable avocations.

Manuel Roblejo, a Cuban slave who is described as a poet of no mean pretensions by the recognition of white literati, is endeavoring to purchase his freedom by the sale of his work, and advertises asking assistance, in this manner, to complete the sum requisite for his liberation.—*Round Table*.

CATTLE IN EUROPE.—The total number of cattle in the various European States amounts to not less than 94,700,000 head. The following, says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, are the numbers in each country: France, 12,000,000 head; England, 10,000,000 head; Belgium and Holland, 2,000,000 head; Prussia and the German States, 13,000,000 head; Denmark, 1,200,000 head; Austria, 12,000,000 head; Russia, 23,000,000 head; Italy, 3,500,000 head; Switzerland, 1,000,000 head; Turkey in Europe, 9,000,000 head; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000 head; Greece, 1,000,000 head; Norway and Sweden, 2,400,000 head. Taking these at £8 per head, the total value of cattle (bovine) in Europe would be £757,000,000 sterling.

A merchant of Mostaganem related to me a fresh episode in the famine: Two women, each having a child, dwelt with a tribe near Tiarat. For a long time the two neighbors did the best they could to resist the scourge of hunger; but one day, when all resources were exhausted and they could no longer rely on public charity, they agreed to eat their children. A compact was made, and they cast lots. The less fortunate of the two mothers gave up her child, which was eaten in the same way as that at Misserghin. In this way they lived a few days, but as everything comes to an end, the mother who had killed her child claimed the same sacrifice from her accomplice. The latter refused, not being able to decide on the necessity. After numerous altercations it was resolved that they should go to the *Bureau Arabe* to decide the question. And it was thus the facts came to light. It is needless to add that they were both arrested.—*En la d'Oran*.

An old lady from the country slept one night lately in the house of a friend in town. Her bed happened to be a plain hard mattress, so much recommended as more healthy to lie upon than a bed of down. Next morning the old lady was asked how she slept overnight. "No very well," was the reply, "for my auld bane are sair wi' that hard bed o' yours." "Oh, but Janet, do you not know that all the great physicians say that it is more healthy to sleep on beds as hard as a board?" replied the host. "Ow, ay," said Janet, "an' I suppose that's what you town bodios ca' a Board o' Health."

"My brothers," said a good old backwoods preacher, "I'm gwine to preach you a plain sarrment, that even wimmen can understand. You can find my text in the first five verses of the two-eyed chapter of one-eyed John." It was some time before it was perceived that he meant 1st John, chap. ii.

An Englishman was relating to a Russian friend that he had once seen on a country road a post with this inscription: "This road leads to the town; all persons who cannot read this may apply to the blacksmith." To the great anguish of the narrator, his friend remained perfectly composed, and thanked him for his story with a studied politeness which showed that he had not understood it in the least. But the next morning the Russian burst into his friend's room in convulsions of laughter, exclaiming, "My friend, I do understand it now! Fool that I was not to think of it! As if the blacksmith might not be a way from home!"

The Pope is said to have used the following expression: "There are at this moment two men who fill my heart with bitterness—one is a cardinal, the other wishes to become one." It is thought the Holy Father alludes to Cardinal d'Andrea and the Archbishop of Paris.

The Germans are beginning to print their books in roman type. It is found much clearer and less trying to the eyes.

The gatherers of cigar-ends drive a great business in Paris. Those who work by day in the public places are interlopers. The real workmen work at night. In summer they rise at 4 A.M. and go to the boulevards, and above all to the Champs-Élysées. Their business is so lucrative that they are enabled to buy from the waiters at the cafes and restaurants the cigar-ends found on the floors. When they have gathered in their harvest, they go to the Seine near the Pont de la Concorde, and there they cut up the cigars. Their tools, always at hand, are a small block of wood to lay the tobacco on, a knife with a sharp blade, and a hone. When cut up, the tobacco is put up in a package, and sold at one sou for twenty centimes worth of ordinary tobacco; a pound brings 2 francs 50 centimes. It is to the poor that they sell, and mostly to the street sweepers. Paris contains about 200 dealers in cigar-ends, who gain about three francs a day, some of them 5 francs. The annual investment in this industry is about 245,500 francs.

The French Government contemplates the enlargement of the Canal du Midi, which connects the Garonne with the Mediterranean near Agde. The important political and naval significance of this improvement is that a French fleet may thus pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean without having to encounter the guns of Gibraltar.

At a time when Schubert was known here only by a few songs, Mendelssohn brought over the magnificent symphony in C (lately performed at the Crystal Palace), together with his own *Ruy Blas* overture in B♭. The parts of Schubert's symphony were distributed to the band. Mendelssohn was ready at his desk—the baton rose—the romantic opening was taken—but after the first few lines, signs of levity caught the master's eye. He closed the score. The gentlemen of the band evidently considered the music rubbish, and, amidst some tittering, collected the parts, which were again deposited in the portfolio. "Now for your overture, Herr Mendelssohn," was the cry. "Pardon me!" replied the indignant composer, with all calm; and taking up his hat, he walked out of the room.—*Contemporary Review*.

NORWEGIAN ISLANDS.—The fertile tracts of these islands are for the most part not discernible from above; the valleys are so narrow and so broken. Their downward course is frequently marked by a chain of quiet black tarns with green shores. Clear rivulets rush bubbling from one basin into another, and stream onward to the sea. Between the shores and the walls is the valley-road, overhung with the mountain ash; and the wild rose and the bird cherry bend down toward the brooklet, as if they also would fain reach the pure water which has nourished such a growth of leafy trees, the chief ornaments of the humble valley. Then one may see nooks of farm land, crossed and re-crossed with massive blocks of rough granite. Within these stone fences are fields about the size of a child's garden, and meadows not much bigger than the site of a dwelling-house. But strangest of all are the cottages. One may take them at first sight for large knolls or grass-grown boulders. Their weather-beaten walls are extremely low, and the roofs hang far down over them, with their outlines half lost in mosses, maidenhair, lichens, and rock plants of every kind. But we detect them by the smoke rising from the vent-hole, and floating away among the quivering leaves of the aspen trees.—*Temple Bar*.

Lately the court circle played "Les Petits Papiers." The question was asked: "Which are your favorite authors?" The French Emperor replied, "Tacitua." The French Empress answered: "Calderon, Byron, and Shakespeare. . . . M. Sainte-Beuve some time since dined by the side of a young widow who has pretensions to great familiarity with classical literature. They had scarcely gotten through soup, when she asked him, "What do you think of Homer?" M. Sainte-Beuve gravely replied, "Madam, do you ask with an eye to marriage?"—*Literary Gazette*.

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что всякаго рода товары: Красные, Бакалейные, Фаянсовые, Провизія, Сапоги, и проч. и проч. постоянно въ большомъ количествѣ продаются у насъ во самой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1, 1868.

No. 10.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS NONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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Главное УПРАВЛЕНИЕ, No. 425, на Сакраменто улицъ въ Сан-Франциско. Калифорнія.

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All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

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Имѣя торговые отношенія съ С. Петербургомъ, Москвой, и другими европейскими городами, мы предлагаемъ выгоднѣйшія удобства имѣющимъ для продажи мѣха, какъ здѣсь, такъ и для отправленія въ Европу.

Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolaevsk, Siberia.

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Bear, black, prime, fine	7 skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$6 00
Черный Медвѣдь самый пушистый, — отъ	до	2 50 до 3 00
do do do heavy	....	....	do
do do seconds	....	....	1 50 до 2 50
жесткій	....	....	do
второго сорта	....	....	do
do do cubs	....	....	0 50 до 1 50
медвеженокъ	....	....	do
do brown and grizzly, about 20 7 c. less than black	....	....	do
черный съ просѣдою	....	....	дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	....	....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 до 1 00
Барсукъ	....	....	do
Fisher, prime, dark	....	....	3 00 до 4 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный	....	....	do
do do pale	....	....	2 00 до 2 50
блѣдный	....	....	do
do seconds	....	....	1 00 до 1 50
второго сорта	....	....	do
Fox, Silver	....	....	5 00 до 25 00
Серебристая Лисица	....	....	do
do Cross	....	....	2 50 до 4 00
Пятенная	....	....	do
do Red	....	....	1 00 до 1 50
Красная	....	....	do
do Kitt	....	....	0 40 до 0 50
Маленькая	....	....	do
do White	....	....	1 00 до 1 50
Бѣлая	....	....	do
do Gray	....	....	0 50 до 0 60
Сѣрая	....	....	do
Lynx	....	....	1 00 до 1 50
Рысь	....	....	do
Marten, prime, dark	....	....	4 00 до 6 00
Каменистая Кунница, черная	....	....	do
do do pale	....	....	2 50 до 3 25
блѣдная	....	....	do
do seconds	....	....	1 00 до 1 50
второго сорта	....	....	do
do thirds	....	....	0 25 до 0 75
третьяго сорта	....	....	do
Mink, dark, northern, prime	....	....	1 50 до 2 25
Мянкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта	....	....	do
do pale, southern	....	....	1 00 до 1 25
Блѣдный, южный	....	....	do
do seconds	....	....	0 50 до 0 75
второго сорта	....	....	do
do thirds	....	....	0 20 до 0 25
третьяго сорта	....	....	do

[Continued on 4th page.]

THE RUSSIAN POLICY IN ALASKA.

The backward condition of Alaska, while a Russian colony, was owing in part, of course, to its remoteness from the commercial world, but far more to the exclusive policy which directed the affairs of the settlement. The Russian government is never anxious to loosen its hold on its dependencies, and the policy always adopted with the more distant posts and colonies has been to make them over as fiefs to some great family, or powerful Company, which rules with an authority quite as despotic as that of the Czar himself. The governor of such settlements is like a silent partner in the Company which monopolizes the commerce of the place. Russian America was given over to this kind of rule.

All that the Governor could not directly pocket for himself, he took shares in. The great trading Company readily paid over his quota to the Governor, because the business was good enough to afford the commission. In one word, the rule in the Russian colonies is to establish a monopoly. Whole districts are farmed out in this way. The Imperial Treasury derives a sure revenue from those farms; the monopolists make enormous fortunes, and the poor people who work for them suffer and are silent.

Those who have so long disposed of Alaska as their own property are naturally discontented at seeing the Russian flag replaced by the American; for with the Americans will come competition, and competition is at once the life of trade, and the death of monopolies.

Nevertheless they do not lose courage. Their capital is immense, their trading posts are already well-known, and they have all the prestige with the natives of the country that these great Companies never fail to secure. It is the longest purse that wins, they think, and so they hope to maintain their monopoly of the Alaskan trade in spite of freedom and open competition.

The single element with which they have not reckoned is the certain spread of intelligence among the inhabitants of Alaska. When the natives find out that fish and furs are worth more than they have been accustomed to receive for them, the dictation of these autocrats of trade will cease, and before long they may write "Ichabod" over the doors of their factories, for suspicion, once roused, will not be put to sleep again. The resources of Alaska will then first begin to be developed by the active energies of free men.

This day of a great change is not far removed from the present. Nothing in the world can prevent the extension of legitimate commerce in those wide regions, let the great Company offer what opposition it will; for the field is henceforth open to all.

The peninsula of Kamchatka was discovered by the Russians about the beginning of the 18th century. Soon afterwards military posts were established and the country was subdued without difficulty. The surface is generally mountainous, with a few large valleys, and rolling uplands. There is abundance of good pasturage, but grain does not succeed. The principal vegetables are raised in some localities in great abundance, and the cultivation of flax and hemp has been introduced.

The furs of Kamchatka are especially valuable. The black and silver-grey fox skins are the finest that are known, and the sable and ermine are equal to those of any part of the world.

There is abundant game, and the fisheries are very valuable.

The population of the country is not accurately known, but probably does not exceed 8000 persons. The trade, which is mostly in furs for export, and imports of assorted merchandise, is carried on at Petropaulovski which is situated on a fine bay on the western coast of the peninsula. The interior villages are supplied from the port by small boats in summer, and in winter by sledges.—*Collins' Voyage.*

The Hawaiian barque *Mameluke*, loaded by C. J. Jansen, sailed on the 28th May, for Petropaulovski, with the following cargo: Alcohol, pps 16. Barrels, Empty, no. 1, 868. Boots and Shoes, ca. 8. Bread, ca. 150. Candles, bxs. 10. Clothing, bales, 2. Croc'y & Glassware, pks. 17. Dry goods, bales. 21; ca. 9. Flour, hf sks. 300. Fruits, Sauces, etc.—Prunes, bbls. 5. Currants, bbl. 1. Hardware, ca. 11. Hoop Iron, bbls. 112. Lumber, feet. 2,400. Matches, tins. 10. Molasses, bbls. 4. Provisions—Butter, kegs. 6. Beef and Pork, bbls. 20. Hams, bbls. 25. Rice, mats. 100; sks. 880. Rum, bbls. 40. Salt, sks. 2,578. Soap, bxs. 100. Sugar, ca. 10; sks. 5. Tea, bxs. 15. Tobacco, ca. 26. Value. \$18,763 79.

The Barque *Delaware*, with the United States mails for Sitka, Alaska Territory, will set sail immediately. She has been doing this for several weeks past, and has now acquired such perfection, by dint of long practice, that she will sail immediately without loss of time. Those intending to take passage on this vessel will please go on board, day before yesterday, as the *Delaware* will positively put to sea last night.

SIBERIAN TRADE.

The long seclusion of Siberia from the world of civilized men is at last broken up. The Russians, steadily pressing forward, for a century past, have reached the shores of the ocean, and secured the great river-basin of the Amoor, a region of inexhaustible riches, and indispensable to the prosperity of Siberia. It may be said, indeed, that the Amoor is more necessary to the Siberians than the Mississippi to the Americans. The Amoor is the only outlet of all northern Asia, the only channel through which the products of all those vast countries can pass to the markets of the world.

These products are very varied. Furs, skins, timber, metals, tea, Chinese goods of all kinds, marbles; these are but a portion of the supplies to be drawn from the valley of the Amoor. There are wide pastures, forests, meadow-lands, mountains rich in ore, all within reach of the trader to the Amoor river, and the wide market of Northern Asia for the manufactures and the products of the Pacific Coast. Siberia has even now a population of twelve millions, who must depend, for many articles of consumption, on the foreign commerce by way of the Amoor, and we have here a boundless opening for the merchandise and manufactures of California. It is San Francisco that must furnish the sugar, the flour, the quicksilver, the wines and spirits, the cotton and woollen goods, the hardware that these millions require. It will be long before the people of Asiatic Russia are able to produce for themselves what our wide-spread commerce enables us to offer them on cheaper terms.

Their trade is already secured to us. No accident of new settlements, no line of steamers from southern Chinese ports can possibly compete with the line that must ere long be established between Nicolalevsk or the port that must succeed it, and this city. The manufactures of Europe can reach Siberia and Northern China by no other route with so little risk of damage as by way of San Francisco; and for the articles of our own manufacture Siberia is destined to afford a market for centuries to come. These truths are already clear to a few, and the movements of trade in Asiatic Russia are beginning to be felt; but too many are yet blind, and wait for the completion of the Pacific Rail Road to open their eyes, when, for themselves, it may be too late. More sagacious observers will have already occupied the best posts, and the late-comers must content themselves with comparatively modest places.

The American Consul at Moscow writes to the State Department that the stock of the Russian American Co. which, before the cession of Alaska, sold at 80 in the Moscow market (par value 150) is now selling at 330.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions urging on Congress the importance of granting material aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is estimated by the Cincinnati *Railroad Record*, if it be at once built, in ten years from this time there will be located upon its route not less than 1,500,000 population, and an addition of \$500,000,000 in wealth to the taxable property of the country.

The *Commercial Herald* of May 30th says: We have no alteration to report in our money market since last issue—the rate being 1@1½ per cent. per month. The moderate activity then existing still continues, being the legitimate result of a corresponding demand in business circles. Bullion is in moderate supply, and we quote gold bars on the 28th at 890@900; silver bars, from par ½ per cent. premium on gold. Currency bills on Atlantic cities are negotiated at 37@38 per cent. premium on gold; sight drafts, payable in coin, 1 per cent.; telegraphic transfers, 1@1½ per cent.; sterling exchange, 48½@49d; commercial do, 49½d; exchange on Paris, 5 francs for 30 days; Mexican dollars, 4½@5 per cent. premium.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Hagar & Co's Type Foundry. We can recommend the types of this foundry as better than any others of which we have knowledge.

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Society, which was organized in San Francisco in 14th December last, is named the DECABRIST SOCIETY. May it grow and flourish, and stretch out the right hand of fellowship across the broad Pacific to the grand Decabrist of Siberia!

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA.

We reproduce from the *New York Tribune* the following information concerning Alaska, furnished to that paper in November last by William H. Drill, Director of the Scientific Corps of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. He says: "I have not visited the peninsula, and it is little known but from observations made while coasting along its shores I believe it to be barren, and principally composed of volcanic peaks of great height and grandeur, the finest of which, Mount Sheshaldinsky, near the Onnimak Pass, is visible in passing by the usual course from the Pacific to the Behring Sea. It is still active, while its sister peak, Mount Isanotky, rent from summit to base, presents the blackness of desolation, and is extinct.

THE NORTHERN PART,

and principal territory of Russian America, extends from Norton Sound to the Hudson's Bay Territory, and stretches an arm or peninsula between Norton Sound and the Polar Sea to Behring Strait. It is erroneously and absurdly referred to, by almost every writer I have seen, as a "treeless steppe," a "frozen marsh," a "barren table land," etc. On the contrary, it is a well watered, well wooded, rolling country, east of Norton Sound, crowded with high hills rather than mountains, whose sides, in great part, are covered thickly with spruce, birch, and poplar, nearly to the top. It is drained by three river systems, one flowing into the Polar Sea, one into Norton Sound, and the last and greatest into Behring Sea, south of Norton Sound. The northern watershed is frozen for eight months in the year, and is unexplored. It is comparatively insignificant. That into Norton Sound is of still less importance. A tract of mountainous country separates it from the third and principal river system of Russian America. This tract is about 200 miles in breadth and generally wooded.

THE RIVER YOUKON

takes its rise near the boundaries of British Columbia, and runs through about 700 miles of British territory before entering Russian America; where, within a hundred miles of the boundary line, it is met by the Porcupine (or Rat) river from the northeast, and, taking a southwest course, for 200 miles it passes through a low, level plain, bounded by low hills 30 miles away, but gradually rising in height, and coming together finally; the river, previously from five to eight miles wide and full of islands, here is confined to a narrow channel scarcely half a mile wide in many places. There are 150 of these mountains close to the river, and they are known to the English traders as the Ramparts. Near the end of the Ramparts is the rapid of the Lower Youkon. It has, however, a good channel, free from rocks. Just below this is the point of neutral ground called by the Indians Nuklukahyet, where all the tribes assemble to trade and enjoy their festivals in the spring. The point is formed by the Tananah river coming in from the southeast. It is a very large, rapid river, with many rocks and some falls.

From this point the southeast bank of the Youkon is generally low, with mountains in the distance, and the northwest, or right bank, is high, and often mountainous. The river widens and continues for nearly 800 miles more in a southwest direction. Here the Koyoukuk river comes in, and the Youkon takes a sudden turn southward, which course it follows about 400 miles, then takes a west by northerly course for 200 more, and empties by a dozen mouths into the sea. The last 200 miles the river is very wide, and the country generally low, but not without hills and mountains occasionally. While running southward it receives two rivers of some size; one, the Takeitaky river from the east, and the other the Anvik river from the west, some distance below the first. There are also a number of small rivers not worth enumerating here, which enter the Youkon between Fort Youkon and the sea.

The principal mouths of the Youkon are the Kooilvuk and the Kwichpak. The Russians, ascending by the latter mouth naturally gave the name to the whole river; but the true name of the river, called by six tribes who inhabit it for 2,000 miles, is the Youkon (Great river), and the Indians on its banks call themselves *Youkon-katana*—"men of the Youkon." The Esquimaux, so-called, who inhabit the sea coast only, gave the other uncouth name to the principal mouth.

The mouth of the Youkon enters into a very shallow sea, and though there is a fair channel over the bar, it would not be navigable for large vessels. After the snow is all melted and the river has fallen again, I can testify from my own observation that there is a good channel of from three to four feet of water, from Fort Youkon to the sea—having, with three companions, made the first trip of that kind ever made, in open canoes, taking sixteen days only. The distance is estimated at 1,800 miles.

Five thousand is a large estimate for the population of Russian America north of Alaska.

THE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY

at present comprise walrus tusks, whalebone, oil, beaver, marten, mink, fox, and other skins. The quantity of good fur is small, the Hudson

Bay Fort Youkon tapping the trade and carrying by far the most valuable part of the fur out of the country. Being now American soil, notice to quit should be served on these trespassers. They are undoubtedly on the west side of the boundary line.

Lettuce, turnips, radishes, etc., have been successfully raised in this part of the Territory; but, the ground being always frozen at the depth of three feet, other vegetables of slow growth could not mature. The Summer lasts from the middle of May to the middle of September, and is as scorching hot as the Winter is cold. I have seen the thermometer at 110 degrees in June and minus 60 degrees in January. About twelve feet of snow fell in 1866—7, and ice is generally about six or eight feet thick.

THE MINERALS

In this part of Russian America are valueless. Coal is found in small contorted seams, (which will not pay to work), in several localities on the Youkon. I can attest to the worthlessness of the mines on Ounga Island, south of Alaska, and am inclined to believe, from the accounts I have gathered from the Russians, that the mines in Kadiak, Cook's Inlet and Ounalaska are of much the same kind. Iron is found in worthless beds of clay, and far up on the Youkon gold may be obtained; but under such circumstances that it is also valueless, being only workable two months in the year, and yielding barely a color to the pan. Stains of copper have been found on rocks near Norton Bay, but no ledge or seam.

From the 1st of June till the 1st of September fair weather is the rule in Behring Sea. After the 1st of August, however, strong northerly gales may be expected, the shallow water making a tremendous sea, and it is dangerous for vessels in Norton Sound, there being no good harbors. The ice breaks up about the 25th of May in the rivers, and sometimes nearly a month later leaves the shores of Norton Sound; late in September, the small rivers; in October, the Youkon; in November, the sea coast is ice-bound. Under careful protection this country might be made very valuable to the United States.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

There is some doubt as to the probable value of the Alaska trade, but not in the minds of those who have had dealings with that country. The delay in the official recognition of the Territory by Congress, and the non-establishment of a civil government have deterred many from entering into the commerce now really open to all Americans; and this hesitation on their part has left the way clear for others, who take care to keep their enterprises as secret as possible.

When a man finds a treasure, he does not make a noise about it. The men who have found out Alaska are anxious to keep it to themselves, because they know that if they can do so their fortune is made. Accordingly their ships and schooners leave San Francisco for a fishing voyage, or a whaling voyage, or for any voyage rather than a trading voyage to Alaska.

Let our readers call to mind the number of vessels that have been cleared during the past three months for no definite port, and reported as bound on some vague "cruise," or other. We all know what supplies are required for real whalers, or real fishing-vessels, and we need no ghost to tell us that when these vessels carry vast quantities of rum and whiskey and tobacco, without naming other articles, they go to fish perhaps, but it is for men, like Peter the apostle. The merchants and chandlers who supply these vessels could tell a tale, if they wished; but they have good reasons for keeping the secret; and we have good reasons for inviting attention to facts, patent to every observer, but neglected by too many.

MOVEMENT IN GALICIA.—The telegraph brings us news of an insurrection in Galicia; disbelieved in, it is said, at Vienna. It may be a false report; but, if true, the movement has Russian Poland for its object. The intrigues of Russia in the Slavonian provinces of Austria have naturally added to the reasons the latter has for watching and weakening her huge neighbor; and now that the Austrians have resolutely entered on a course of liberal policy, it is to be expected that the Austrian Poles will seize upon every opportunity to rouse their brethren in Russia. We believe that the Czar has overshoot his mark in meddling so freely with Austrian internal politics. Von Beust sees that if Russia succeeds in her designs on Constantinople, it is Austria that would suffer, rather than Turkey; and he has completely checkmated the attempts of the Czar's emissaries in the Slavonic provinces by the wise reforms of his administration. Slavonians and Greeks both know perfectly well that Russia loves them as the wolf loves the lamb; she looks upon them as good races to swallow.

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(Continued from First page.)

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Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

Эпизодъ изъ русской жизни.

На другой день ярославскій птенецъ разрядился франтомъ, вложилъ родительскія тысячи въ огромный коммерческій бумажникъ и поѣхалъ съ этимъ бумажникомъ къ отцовскому кредитору Обдираю Ивановичу Разумѣихину.

Когда Обдираю Ивановичу доложили, какого рода гость къ нему пожаловалъ, въ то время Обдирай Ивановичъ стремительно выскочилъ изъ-за стола, за которымъ чай кушали, крупной рысью кинулся въ переднюю.

Широко распахнулъ онъ свои объятія дорогому гостю, крѣпко стиснулъ его, прижавши къ своей груди и облобызалъ трижды.

Тятенька вамъ приказали кланяться, благодаритьсь, и еще приказали должокъ вручить вамъ, слѣдующія восемнадцать тысячъ...

И ярославскій птенецъ полѣзъ было въ боковой карманъ, но Обдирай Ивановичъ поспѣшилъ остановить его и произнесъ голосомъ дружеской укоризны:

Господи ты Боже мой! Неужели мы расквитаться-то не умѣемъ? Али мнѣ очень ужъ дороги восемнадцать тысячъ-то ваши, Господи! Да мнѣ теперь вдесятеро дороже того побесѣдовать съ вами по душѣ, слово перемолвить по-пріятельски, вотъ что. Прошу покорно чаю откушать, пожалуйста.

Введя ярославскаго птенца въ свои покои, Обдирай Ивановичъ представилъ его всѣмъ членамъ своей семьи, усадилъ на почетное мѣсто рядкомъ съ собой и началъ спрашивать:

Ну-съ, какъ показалаеь вамъ наша столица, по вкусу ли пришла?

Столица первый сортъ-съ.

Э-э! погодите маленько, и не такъ еще станете похваливать... Водочку потребляете?

Нѣтъ-съ, какъ это можно! скромно возразилъ юноша,—сроду къ етому не были приучены.

А вино? ... Да вы говорите прямо, не совѣститься: у насъ вѣдь здѣсь порядки-то не ярославскіе; молодежь-то наша поглядите-ка то-исъ какимъ манеромъ за галстукъ накачиваетъ—страсть! Таковъ ужъ обычай у насъ, всѣ пьютъ; а кто, примѣрно, не пьетъ, того изъ компаніи вонъ гоняемъ, потому не человѣкъ по нашему понятію, а такъ себѣ... баба. Такъ вино-то разрѣшаете по малости?

Иногда рюмочку ничего-съ...

Ну вотъ это рѣчь умная, а умную рѣчь и слушать пріятно. Стало быть вы нашей компаніи не испортите, а напротивъ того—усладите ее и украсите. А вина мы подыщемъ для васъ самага дамскаго, скусу неабнаковеннаго, благо есть у насъ здѣсь этакой человѣкъ, винныхъ дѣлъ мастеръ, Дебре по прозванію,—у него всякихъ сортовъ есть... Въ Московскомъ трактирѣ не были? машины повой не слышали?

Нѣтъ-съ.

Эва! Да вы когда пріѣхали-то сюда?

Вона! Ну, ничего... А долго здѣсь прогостить намѣреваетесь?

Да денька этакъ три-четыре...

Ну, ужъ это дудки! Мы васъ такъ скоро не отпустимъ отседова, это вы ужъ какъ тамъ хотите. Какъ это можно въ четыре дня всѣ московскія рѣдкости обсмотрѣть—никакъ нельзя! и половины не увидишь. А воротившись въ Ярославль, стануть васъ тамошніе обыватели объ Москвѣ спрашивать—а вы, какъ это говорится, ни въ зубъ толкнуть!...

Нѣтъ. Недѣлку-то прогостить все надо. Такъ новой машины въ Московскомъ не слышали?—Жаль! Да ничего! мы вотъ что сдѣлаемъ: отправимся мы съ вами обѣдать въ Московскій; оно съ музыкой-то не впримѣръ будетъ скучнѣй, такъ вѣдь?

Это такъ-съ.

Ну вотъ. А чтобъ еще веселѣй было, такъ прихватимъ съ собой моего брата Козыря Иваныча. Вы съ нимъ знакомы, аль нѣтъ?

Нѣтъ-съ.

Эхъ! а человекъ-то какой—душа! Да я васъ съ нимъ сейчасъ познакомлю. Пойдите къ нему, онъ живетъ на другой половинѣ, рядомъ.

Отправились на другую половину.

Мудрая природа и всемогущія обстоятельства жизни склеили и воспитали обоихъ братьевъ Разумѣихиныхъ именно такъ, что Обдирай Ивановичъ отличается отъ Козыря Ивановаича только одной внѣшностью; въ умственномъ же и въ нравственномъ отношеніи обоихъ братьевъ можно назвать двойниками. На весь божій міръ глядятъ они съ одной и той же точки воззрѣнія; одинаковыя страсти обуреваютъ ихъ и гонятъ по одной дорожкѣ къ единой житейской цѣли. Оба брата дружно работаютъ во имя единой для нихъ обоихъ пользы. Благодарное общество украсило ихъ за сію дружную работу эпитетомъ Шулеровъ-Ивановичей, а благородное потомство свято сохранить въ своей памяти таковой эпитетъ. Изумительно видѣть, до какихъ тонкостей Обдирай Ивановичъ изучилъ натуру Козыря Ивановаича, а Козыря Ивановичъ натуру Обдирая Ивановаича. Они другъ съ другомъ о чемъ угодно могутъ бесѣдовать, не промолвивши ни единого слова. Передача мыслей можетъ происходить у нихъ при помощи одной только мимики, однимъ этакимъ экивокомъ. Напримѣръ: если Обдирай Ивановичъ мигнетъ, такъ ужъ Козыря Ивановичъ смекнетъ, что означаетъ сіе; или: Козыря Ивановичъ свистнетъ—а Обдирай Ивановичъ смыслитъ, какъ понимать должно братьевъ свистъ. Словомъ, замѣчательная чета братья Разумѣихины! образцовая чета!

А мнѣ, Козыря Иванычъ, дорогогаго гостя послалъ Господь! провозгласилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, входя къ брату съ ярославскимъ птенцомъ подъ руку.—Глянь-ка, хорошенькой какой: ярославчикъ!

Козыря Ивановичъ понялъ, что надлежитъ разумѣть подъ словомъ дорогаго и потому встрѣтилъ ярославскаго птенца съ сіяющимъ лицомъ и распростертыми объятіями.

А мы въ Московскій собрались, говоритъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, когда братецъ его вдоволь налюбозничался съ гостемъ.

И я съ вами! подхватываетъ Козыря Ивановичъ.

Ну такъ одѣвайся, а мы подождемъ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

ВИЛА СЛАВЕНСКА,

спѣвао

ЛЮБОМІРЪ НЕНАДОВНИЧЪ

У ШВАПЦЕРСКОП,

Януара 13, 1847.

ПАРОДНА ПЪСМА.

Дан настасе а сунце одскаче
 На Карпатима бѣла вила плаче,
 Развисясе распуштене власи,
 Зрак сунчанъ нѣно лице красей;
 Доле плачну главу оборила
 И на леву се руку наслонила,
 Сва природа тужиласе с нойме
 Будучности богу великоме,
 Птичье гласак са каменя
 И цвѣтича мирис изгубена,
 Поглед на ню живот одузия
 Свему оном што животом дима;
 Нѣна глава глава божествена,
 Гвозденомъ крупом округна,
 На крунѣ су четири камена
 Са четири велѣка имена,
 Око не зелена травица
 На травици сузна е росица,
 И бистре се рѣке узмутиле
 И шушталиъ свое оставиле,
 Ербо суза сада тежко капль
 Кою вила едног рода ваплъ.
 Кадасе е сита наплакала
 Лутито е на ноге устала
 Пак се жарком сунцу окренула
 И Славенско име споменула.
 Жарко сунце деведнаестог вѣка
 Ти си сунце славенскога свѣта,
 Познаемте ти си сунце мое,
 Ясамъ вредна сада зраке твое;
 Одавно си мене оставило
 И за црне облаке се скрѣло,
 Ти си сяло Спартѣ и Атѣни,
 Чировой си сяло царевнѣи,
 Пратийо си сѣна Фѣлипова,
 И гледало сва дѣла нѣгова;
 Сяло си Риму, сяло Царѣграду,
 Сяло югу и сяло западу,
 Тѣси редомъ свѣмъ народма сяло,
 И по реду све них оставляло;
 Сад сво нас у ономе времену
 Че веч треба да сѣяш и Славену;
 Време доче да у том бар вѣку
 Видѣи лице мое свак на свѣту.
 Име мое—сѣик и Племе
 Старѣе су нег Карпатске стѣне.
 (Следуе у настаючем листу.)

ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15, 1868.

No. 11.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

Гутчинсонъ, Когль и Ко.
 Преемники РУССКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МѢХОВОЙ
 КОМПАНИИ ВЪ АЛАСКѢ.
 Главное УПРАВЛЕНІЕ, No. 425, на Сакраменто
 улицѣ въ Сан-Франциско. Калифорнія.
 Члены Компаніи.
 Г. М. ГУТЧИНСОНЪ, А. ВАССЕРМАННЪ,
 В. КОГЛЬ, Л. ГЕРСТЛЕ,
 ЛУЙ СЛОССЪ, Л. БОСКОВИЧЪ.

ADOLPH MULLER,
 107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter,
 Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown,
 and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine,
 Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.
 ☞ Price Current can be had at our office.

A. WASSERMANN & CO.
 425 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Liberal Cash advances made upon all consignments to our house
 in London.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами
 на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА.
 Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха,
 и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе
 останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.
 ☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.
МѢХОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ.
H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,
 129 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

APPRECIATIVE.
 We cannot but feel gratified at the interest taken by the con-
 temporary press of this city in of our pages. The *Alta California,*
 and *Bulletin,* of June 5, in quoting from these columns, did so with
 acknowledgments fully proving their interest in our new acquisitions
 in the North, and their diligence in placing before the whole public,
 whatever relates to these new fields of enterprise. The *Bulletin* says:
 "THE FUR TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.
Commission and Shipping Merchants,
 100 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Имѣя торговые отношенія съ С. Петербургомъ,
 Москвой, и другими европейскими городами, мы
 предлагаемъ выгоднѣйшія удобства имѣющимъ
 для продажи мѣха, какъ здѣсь, такъ и для отправле-
 нія въ Европу.
 Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolajevsk, Siberia.

"Since the accession of Alaska, there have been some marked changes
 in the drift of the fur trade. The leading fur company which controlled
 the business, and had several stations at the Aleutian Islands, has now
 become a naturalized American Company. The bulk of the furs
 gathered now in Alaska Territory, if we are not mistaken, come down
 to this city. A ship coming from Sitka to San Francisco performs
 merely a coasting voyage, and her cargo of furs is entered free of
 duties. Several vessels have entered this port during the winter and
 spring months bringing furs as the bulk of cargo. But, for some
 reason, we hear little about their arrival, and the nature of the ship-
 ments is not very explicitly stated. The fur trade is a very noiseless
 business. Bales of furs are carted off quietly to the warehouses or to
 the manufacturers, and the particulars are kept as far as possible,
 secret. When a miner has struck a rich lead and does not want to sell
 the stock, he says very little about his good fortune, but works away
 quietly, content that others should quite under estimate the richness
 of his claims. The secretiveness of the fur traders is rather significant
 of success. If a ship comes into port having more bales of furs than
 blocks of ice, the owners and consignees of the cargo are not obliged
 to publish all the particulars. A coasting trip is merely ended; and
 no more noise is made about the fact than if a lumberman or lime
 carrier had arrived.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
 San Francisco, California.
 OFFICE, N. E. CORNER CALIFORNIA AND LIEBESDORFF STREETS.
 CAPITAL STOCK, GOLD \$1,000,000.
 All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.
Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.
 Фрименъ, Смитъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Нико-
 лаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

"It was formerly considered a great feat for a steamboat to leave St.
 Louis on the breaking up of the ice in the Spring, and go up to Fort
 Benton on the Yellowstone, take in a cargo of furs and return the
 same season. Besides the peril of snags and changing sand-bars on
 the unfrequented waters of the upper rivers, there was the constant
 danger of surprises from the Indians. And rarely did a fur-trading

vessel return without having the marks of bullet holes about the upper works. But the particulars of the venture were all given, and as a general thing, the profits of the voyage were well understood. The fur-trading interest of St. Louis was for a long time, and probably now is, an important element of prosperity. But the trips are no longer a novelty. Merchant steamers ascend now much higher up than did the fur transports, and a cargo of goods shipped from St. Louis to Montana is a matter of weekly occurrence. The settlement of the great interior basin pushes the fur trade farther back, until now the freshest field for adventures of this sort is probably found in Alaska Territory, from which cargoes are transported, not to St. Louis, but to San Francisco.

"The ALASKA HERALD, a newspaper published in the Russian language in this city, but for circulation in Alaska Territory, gives a schedule of the ruling prices of furs in San Francisco. This list will be read with some interest. There is a wide margin for profits between the raw material and the retail prices of manufactured furs in this city."

We have been frequently requested to furnish lists of prices current, in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, but as yet have been unable to do so, in the strict sense of the expression, as commercial matters in our new dominion, are still largely conducted under the old system of the Russian Fur Company, which was exclusively by barter, thus making every transaction, "private" on the one hand, while the profits were never mentioned but under the head of dividends to the stockholders of the Company, which like an enormous fungus, gradually absorbed all the capital and vitality of the colony. At present our commercial correspondence is exceedingly unsatisfactory, especially touching large transactions.

We know of one trader purchasing three valuable sables for a bottle of rum, another bought a quantity of ermine furs at forty cents a piece. Another traded a pair of boots for half a dozen seal skins, etc. As soon however, as market prices are a possibility in Alaska, we shall not fail to place the earliest information before our English readers. Our market lists of San Francisco, we shall still accurately translate into Russian, for the benefit of our northern neighbors, who are evidently appreciating the remarkable difference between fair trading and monopoly.

We have no diffidence in appealing to our advertisers, as to the accuracy of this assertion. Their far-seeing enterprise in bringing their various businesses before the Russian population of Alaska, is beginning to tell, and we want but the establishment of a civil government in the new territory, to hasten the rapid development of commercial relations, as well as other interests in Alaska. This is particularly true of small traders who will go in considerable numbers, to supply the wants of emigrants to that place, as well as the native population and the naturalized Russians, but who will not venture to a place in military occupation, supplied principally by government. Of course things are kept as quiet as possible, but we advocate the greatest good to the greatest number, as principle that will work as much good in the end at Alaska as elsewhere.

Following is a special dispatch from a correspondent of the *Bulletin*:
VICTORIA, June 6, 1868.—The weather is charming.

Indians have brought a story that white men are collecting gold by handfuls at Takon river. The news is generally credited, and parties are starting for the diggings.

VICTORIA, June 7.—The United States man-of-war *Jamestown*, which left Sitka on the 30 ult., arrived at Esquimault yesterday.

The steamer *Saginaw* left Sitka on May 25 for the Stickeen River.

A half-breed woman was brutally murdered by a Russian at Sitka a few days before the departure of the *Jamestown*.

A party of miners started for Faco, 150 miles north, to prospect for gold. The Indians report that rich diggings were found in that neighborhood.

The steamer *Constantine* and brig *Shelkoff* left May 25 for Kodiak and the northern islands with a number of Russians and half-breeds.

THE GOVERNOR SET RIGHT.

The *Bulletin* of 9 June says:

"CORRESPONDENCE TOUCHING ALASKA.

"Among the papers relating to Alaska laid before Congress yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is a correspondence between Gov. Haight and Secretary Seward. The former, under date of April 18, informs the Secretary that he was reported in California that certain parties living in New London, Connecticut, had obtained exclusive hunting and fishing privileges in Alaska; and also informs him that a San Francisco firm, composed of six respectable merchants (Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.) having purchased the assets and rights of the American Russian Commercial Company, and succeeded to its relations with the Russian Government, considered that if any exclusive privileges were to be granted by our Government that they were entitled to the preference—although, otherwise they did not seek them.

"Gov. Haight continues: "It is quite manifest that the citizens of the Pacific States would not regard with complacency the exclusion of their merchants from any legitimate business pursuits in a neighboring Territory, by reason of grants of exclusive privileges to persons on the other side of the continent." He says his information is based only on newspaper statements, but asks to be informed at an early day whether or not it be true.

"In his reply, dated May 7, Mr. Seward calls the Governor's attention to the fact that Congress has passed no law concerning the Territory in question, and that the treaty contains no stipulations concerning its government or disposition. In the absence of such provisions, he says: "No department has the power to grant such privileges; none such have been granted to any person whomsoever by this or any other department of the Government; and without express authority and direction of law, none such will be granted."

From Mr. Seward's dispatch we learn nothing but what every body knew perfectly well before, if we except the Governor of California and the great firm of Hutchinson & Co., who succeeding the Russian Fur Company as traders, no doubt enjoy those traditions of the past, that pay well on the one hand, and keep out interlopers on the other. As an instance of this we are in a position to state that their retention of Prince Maxutoff in their service is by no means for nothing. His salary is thirty per cent on all transactions, for which His High Mightiness is willing to do some exceedingly dirty work. To retain the hardworking population, in order to continue the profitable trade of his employers, he actually addressed an official dispatch to St. Petersburg, requesting an order to that effect from the Russian Colonial office, a saving of course to some one of the passage money legally granted to the colonists. We are sincerely glad that so many of the industrious colonists have remained in this free country; but they must remember that they are free. They must not be frightened at the Prince, who seems to retain his old position. We well know that he paid these oppressed toilers only *ten cents a day* for their labor, in days of yore; but they are now free, and we advise them to accept employment with American merchants, by preference; acquire their language, their energy, their enterprise, and they will soon find the road to prosperity. Russo-Americans, break away from your old imperialist notions of abasement to family, rank, or sham nobility, conferred on men whose honesty even, you cannot confide in, and should even a prince, that money makes the factotum of a wealthy firm, dare to attempt enslaving you by either force, threats, or appeals to your ignorance or timidity, fear not, let him find out that you are free men indeed.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co.

FROM ALASKA.—We learn through a private dispatch from the North, of a new enterprise just inaugurated there, by one of the far-seeing firms of this city. The undertaking was announced as a "fishing expedition," but the building of two substantial houses, and the permanent engagement of an agent interpreter (Russian) for a term of years tells the whole story. "A WORD TO THE WISE," etc.

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$6 00	
Черный Медвѣдъ самый пушистый, — отъ жесткій	до	
do do do heavy	do	2 50 do 3 00
do do seconds	do	1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта		
do do cubs	do	0 50 do 1 50
медвеженокъ		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black		
черный съ просвѣдью	дешевле чѣмъ черный	
Badger	skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00	
Барсукъ		
Fisher, prime, dark	do	3 00 do 4 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный		
do do pale	do	2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
Fox, Silver	do	5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица		
do Cross	do	2 50 do 4 00
Пятненная		
do Red	do	1 00 do 1 50
Красная		
do Kitt	do	0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая		
do White	do	1 00 do 1 50
Бѣлая		
do Gray	do	0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая		
Lynx	do	1 00 do 1 50
Рысь		
Marten, prime, dark	do	4 00 do 6 00
Каменистая Куница, черная		
do do pale	do	2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Mink, dark, northern, prime	do	1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта		
do pale, southern	do	1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный		
do seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта		
Muskrats	do	\$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхоль		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	do	50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая		
do do do	do	30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта		
do do do brown	do	20 00 do 25 00
черная		
do do do pups	do	0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта		
Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная		
do do do southern	do	2 00 do 2 50
южная		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Raccoon	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ		
Wolf, large	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ		
" small	do	1 00 do 1 50
малый		
" seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
Wolverine, firsts	do	3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта		
do seconds	do	2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта		
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта		
do seconds	do	0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта		
Skunks	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ		
Seal, fur	do	
Тюлень		
do hair	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть		
Beaver, northern	% B from	1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Бобръ		
do southern	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Бобръ		
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индѣйскія олени кожи копченныя		
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	0 20 do 0 25
Сырыя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія		
do do winter	do	0 15 do 0 18
зимнія		
N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins.		
Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.		
Large well-furred skins are worth \$3 00 @ \$3 50 and \$4 00. Wigs, not too heavy, bring the same price. Small skins, salted, are worth \$1 50 @ \$2 00; Dry bring from 0 50 @ 0 75 less. Where possible, it is better to send all skins in salt.		
Цѣны мѣхамъ въ Сан-Франциско для Аласканскихъ и Алеутскихъ жителей гораздо выгоднѣе для продажи, чѣмъ у себя дома. Мы предлагаемъ привозить мѣха на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, ходить въ вышеозначенные нами мѣховыя магазины. Мы ручаемся за честность этихъ купцовъ.		
BREAD.—Duty 20 per cent. ad val.—Pilot, 5c; Medium, 4c; Navy, 4c; Crackers in Tins, 9c; Soda Biscuit, 6c to 9c; Cakes in Tins, 8c to 10c		
CANDLES.—Duty Stearine and Adamantine, 5c B, Sperm, Paraffine and Wax, pure or mixed 8c, all others 3c—Sperm, B 25c to 37c; Do Patent, 40c to 45c; Adamantine, 16c to 18c; Do Kelle's 12c; Do German, 18c to 20c.		

И́мѣя! FURS!

И́мѣя торговлю́ и́мѣями въ Америкѣ́ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода и́мѣя и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

I. C. MAYER & SONS,

224 SANSOME STREET, Office over Bank of British Columbia,
San Francisco.

Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price. Have been 35 years in the business in New York.

HENRY MYERS.

TOBIAS BEARWALD.

ALASKA FUR STORE,

24 SECOND STREET, near Stevenson,
Manufacturers of Ladies' Furs and Buggy Robes.

Furs cleaned, repaired and altered to the present style.

"АЛАСКА" МѢХОВАЯ ЛАВКА,

платить сурьма и выдѣланныя кожи по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

517 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome Street, San Francisco.

ANAHEIM WINE DEPOT.

JOHN PRINZ,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES AND LIQUORS,

49 Second Street,

Near Mission Street, San Francisco.

Рекомендуется русскимъ какъ благородное мѣсто для вечерняго развлечения.

CONGER & GRAY,

204 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Dealers in all kinds of

Produce Field and Garden Seeds.

Purchases made for parties in the interior.

☞ Cash must accompany orders.

И́мѣеть самая отличная сѣмена и луковницы для садовъ и огородовъ.

JACOB SCHREIBER & CO.

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САМАЯ ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ ОПТОВАЯ АПТЕКА
ВЪ КАЛИФОРНИИ.

TO OUR READERS.

We owe it to our patrons and readers to state, that in associating this journal with another as we did last month, we hoped as sincerely to forward their interests, as we do this month in withdrawing our editorial connection from any other publication. The truth is that devoting our columns to the best interests of our people, especially those concerned in the welfare of our Northern Pacific dominion, we have neither space nor inclination to embark in partisan politics; much less are we disposed to enter on a crusade against the Irish or any other nationality. Our sympathies are with the oppressed of mankind throughout the world. "Brotherly love and the rights of all," is our cherished motto; and will be the principle of our loyalty, as American citizens.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Secretary Seward only knows the number of devoted patriots ready to expatriate themselves to our new Territory, for the benefit, of course, of all concerned.

We have heard several names mentioned, two of which belong to San Franciscans, well acquainted with the population and resources of Alaska, and well known in business circles of California.

The crowd of Washington aspirants being unknown to us, we may be pardoned for hoping that this important office will be filled by a magistrate thoroughly conversant with other responsibilities of this high position, than the mere drawing of his salary, or job-speculations, for the benefit of a "ring."

A man of education, well acquainted with the laws of the United States; a man of business, and above all a man of principle:—such an individual will be no mere official, but alive to the supreme importance of our common school system, he will take early and deep interest in the subject of extending education throughout our new dominion.

As a lawyer, he will understand the importance of an administration, in strict conformity with the law of the land, rendering impossible the state of anarchy called "vigilance committee" and "judge Lynch." As a man of business, he will naturally feel, being acquainted with the best interests of commerce, a careful solicitude on every subject relating to trade, and will exert his influence to promote, directly and indirectly, all real facilities to extend the commercial importance of the territory and its dependencies. Integrity of principle and sound sense will do the rest, and our fellow countrymen so long under the dominion of Russia, will soon learn to value and respect the rulers set over them. They will find out that a free government ensures them the blessings of equal laws administered by free-men educated under the republican system of free education and that system of legislative administration that knows no caste and no nationality but that of American citizen.

INFAMOUS.—Our correspondent J. B., writing from Kadiak, states the following: "The monopoly system, the curse of this country, instead of dying out, with the old Russian government, is now more rampant than ever! To keep us small traders out of this territory, the Great trading Company's tool, has ordered the natives to refuse us food and shelter, at any price, and I have actually been obliged, as well as others, to encamp at night, on the bare ground, enduring dreadful hardships, which the ignorant and timid Russians dared not relieve,—so great is their dread of their old task-master, who has dragged them into the belief that his continuance in office is as firm as ever under the American flag, and backed up with the influence of a new American monopoly more grinding and soulless than the old one."

THE AMOOR.

The immense resources of Siberia, have long been perfectly well known to Russia, and for more than a century that government has attempted, after its own peculiar fashion, to colonize and develop the platina and gold mines of the Ural mountains, not to mention the valuable coal mines at Saghalien, the fur trade, fisheries, and numerous deposits of precious stones, especially those admired by the Chinese such as the jade, malachite, and cornelian.

As the neighboring empire of China, rich and fertile in raw material and manufactures, would naturally largely influence the prosperity of Siberia, the Russians lost no time in getting a foothold in the "Middle Kingdom." In 1728, a Russian Embassy was established in Peking, every member of which remained for ten years at the Chinese capital, acquiring the Manchoo and Chinese languages, at the same time keeping a discreet watch on the Tartar Emperor's politics. At the end of this period the interpreters were charged with the government correspondence, between the courts of Peking and St. Petersburg, beside being stationed at Kiakhta, situated directly on the frontiers of the two empires.

At this place an immense quantity of merchandise changes hands, the traders being exclusively Chinese and Russians, as the Mongols are simply herdsmen, with a thorough and undisguised contempt for trade and civilization.

In the estimation of the Chinese, the cloths fabricated by the mills of Moscow are far superior to those of any other European manufacture, beside which the Russian broad cloths are laid down in China, or rather Kiakhta, at prices far below those of England or France.

Velvet, soap and hardware are the other principal items of Russian exports, for which the Russians accept the finest qualities of tea for Russia, and brick tea for Siberia. So great are the profits of the tea trade in Russia, that in one single item, the cloths of Moscow, are likely to keep their present pre-eminence over all competition, both in Siberia and China.

As for other manufactures, both the Chinese, Siberians and Russians, unanimously acknowledge the superiority of our market, in the quality of our products, and the cheapness of our prices, compared to the supplies received from all other sources.

The cession of Alaska to the United States was a far-seeing movement on the part of Russia. By opening it up to the enterprise of the American people, it will, as it must, receive an impetus from the energy of California, that a thousand centuries of Russian red tape, could not have developed. Alaska, flourishing under the stars and stripes, will send the electric shock across the island chain of the Aleutian islands, to the peninsula of Kamchatka, spanning the Ochotok sea, to the emporium of Russia's great state of Siberia. The telegraph is stretching its wires from St. Petersburg to Nicolaevek, which will one day be an emporium of commerce at the mouth of the Amoor, not one of the least of those frequented by the fleet of the Pacific. At present everything relating to these interesting and important countries is in the inchoate process of being shaped out for the future, but in the absence of direct and frequent communication, details are hard of access. In these days of lightning speed, it is however to be devoutly wished that the new territories may as soon as possible be paid for, occupied, and results will surely follow to the honor and profit of our new territories, and, lastly, to our humble-selves of the Golden State.

ORDERED TO SITKA.—Battery F, Captain McGillivray and Lieutenants DeBeulen, Crawford and Gifford, is ordered to Sitka and will embark on board the steamship *Actie* on the 1st of July, for the Straits of Fuca. We are informed that the troops will there be transferred to a clipper, chartered to take them to their destination.

Mr. Adolph Muller, the oldest established fur dealer on the Pacific Coast, learns from his Leipzig Correspondent that furs have sold better at the great Leipzig Fair this year than at any other time since 1856. Mr. Muller has unquestionably the best influence in Alaska among all the fur traders of the Coast.

Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

Эпизодъ изъ русской жизни.

Въ общей залѣ Московскаго трактира подлѣ оркестріона въ уголкѣ посиживаютъ братья Разумѣихины, а посредѣ ихъ ярославскій птенецъ, зѣло подогрѣтый продуктомъ винныхъ дѣлъ мастера господина Дебре.

На столѣ передъ нашими друзьями красуются въ хрустальныхъ вазочкахъ затѣйливые компоты и гордо поднимаютъ головы длинногорлыя бутылки шипучаго.

Въ продолженіи минувшаго обѣда ярославскій птенецъ успѣлъ уже сойтись съ обоими Разумѣихинами на—ты.

Слушай, братъ Козыряй, говоритъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, а вѣдь ярославчика нужно будетъ потѣшить, нужно показать ему всѣ столичные удовольствія, а? какъ ты думаешь?

Безпрѣмѣнно покажемъ, братъ Обдирай, отвѣчаетъ Козыряй Ивановичъ. А то какъ же! на что же это похоже будетъ, коли ярославчикъ, побывавши въ Москвѣ, не попробуетъ столичныхъ удовольствій. Да вѣдь это позоръ, такъ ли я говорю, братъ Обдирай, вѣдь это безобразіе?

Позоръ, братъ Козыряй, во истину позоръ и безобразіе.

Ярославскій птенецъ, не смотря на шумъ подлѣ своимъ черепомъ, слышитъ однако, какая у братцевъ рѣчь идетъ и лицо его юное свѣтомъ веселія озаряется.

А ужъ какъ мы тебя потѣшимъ! говоритъ Обдирай Ивановичъ. Ты послушай-ка...

И начинаетъ онъ, съ краснорѣчіемъ, свойственнымъ только ему, да развѣ еще бѣсу одному, расписывать удовольствія, которыя его ожидаютъ. Козыряй Ивановичъ время отъ времени съ удивительнымъ тактомъ вставляетъ словцо за словцомъ въ живописаніе красноязычнаго Обдирая Ивановича; а ярославскій птенецъ сидитъ, развѣсивъ уши, и умиляется. Сердце его каждую минуту замираетъ, а съ языка его такъ вотъ и просится, такъ и рвется фраза: "братцы мои! да полно вамъ расписывать всѣ эти удовольствія; а вы меня везите-ка поскорѣй."

Братья Разумѣихины понимаютъ юнаго друга своего и раззадориваютъ его все пуще и пуще.

А и въ самомъ-дѣлѣ того... не пора ли намъ? произнесъ наконецъ птенецъ.

Эвось! замѣчаетъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, время терпитъ. А покедова мы вотъ что сдѣлаемъ, прикажемъ еще по одной накинуть. Эй, половой!

Я больше, сейчасъ умереть, не могу! говоритъ птенецъ.

Ну, это пустяки, братъ.

Ей-богу не могу, не привыкъ.

А вотъ ты и приучайся.

Право же, ей-богу не могу: у меня и то ужъ голова кружится.

Какое это круженіе! Нѣтъ, братъ, ты погляди, какъ она у тебя закружится, какъ зачнешь французскую кадраль отжаривать. Ты танцовать-то умѣешь что ли?

Нѣтъ.

Тятенька не велитъ, что ли?

Нѣтъ, не то чтобы, а такъ... не пришлось обучиться...

Ничего, выучимъ. Эй, половой! скомандовалъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, показывая на бутылки, повтори, да заведи намъ повеселѣй какую.

И на столѣ явились свѣженькія бутылочки съ шипучимъ.

А какого, братъ, шипу зададимъ мы въ Москвѣ-то, обольщалъ ярославскаго птенца Обдирай Ивановичъ, то-ись такого шипу, что знай нашихъ! Москвичи-то, на тебя глядя, рты разинуть, провалиться мнѣ, коли вру. Ахнутъ! сейчасъ издохнуть, ахнутъ: вотъ-дакъ, скажутъ, ярославчикъ! насъ, столичныхъ обывателей, за поясъ заткнулъ.

Ярославскій птенецъ разсмѣялся.

Ты смотри, какъ ему не терпится-то! подтрунилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ.

Ну, ярославчикъ! ѣдемъ! промолвилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ и досталъ изъ боковаго кармана бумажникъ.

Нѣтъ-съ, позвольте мнѣ ужъ расплатиться! съ живостью произнесъ ярославскій птенецъ и торопливо нырнулъ рукой въ карманъ, но Обдирай Ивановичъ ударилъ кулакомъ по столу и настойчиво проговорилъ:

Стой! Коли ты не хочешь со мною ссориться—клади свои деньги обратно къ себѣ въ карманъ. Ты мой гость, и чтобы я допустилъ тебя хоша единую копейку истратить—нѣтъ, братъ, дудки!... У меня вотъ какой обычай: попалъ ко мнѣ въ гости, такъ угощайся на мои денежки, веселись, пей, ѣшь до тѣхъ поръ, покедова можешь. Я, братецъ ты мой, вездѣ за тебя платить буду, кушай только во здравіе. Эй, половой! Получи.

Ярославскій птенецъ сіялъ, конфузился и поглядывалъ на хлѣбосольнаго Обдирая Ивановича съ чувствомъ благодарнаго изумленія.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

ВИЛА СЛАВЕНСКА,

спѣвао

ЛЮБОМИРЪ НЕНАДОВИЧЪ**У ШВАЙЦЕРСКОЈ,**

Јануара 13, 1847.

НАРОДНА ПЪСМА.

Славна дѣла твоих Славена,
Именом су тучим покривена,
Ер Славенѣ сами су радилѣ
И са дѣлом нѣким друге срамилѣ,
Сунце жарко деведнаестог вѣка,
Тебе да се тужим на пол овог свѣта,
Дати кажем Турке и Татаре,
И Германе и дѣлѣ Маджаре,
Како сѣик мог доброг народа,
Сплавях као мутна вода,
Са свѣ страна наме нападаю,
Даме поште младу прогутаю,
Ал то нѣе узрок туге мое,
Славенѣ се од тога не бое,
Ер имаю и славу и дѣку,
Сунце жарко тебе су на видѣку,
Ал неслога овога времена,
Разорава снагу Славенина,
Што Славенѣ у овоме вѣку
Едан другог на бойшту сѣку,
То е рана што ми срце пишти,
И Славенску величину ништи,
То е узрок што весела нѣсам,
Са висине ово запѣвала,
Ти знаш мое туге и несрече,
Пак шта чю ти казивати вече,
Тѣси многа чуда прегледало,
И опет сѣ сѣило ти остало,
Од Каина пак до Метерника,
Видѣло сѣ зла сваколика,
Гледало сѣ и опет сѣ сѣило,
Лештом добѣ ти сѣ се надало,
Ал кажимѣ како сѣ могло данас,
Подичѣ се да засѣяш на насѣ,
Да осѣяш оне безбожникѣ,
И највече на свѣту грѣшникѣ,
Да осѣяш три несретне круне,
Што и данас сваки поштен куне,
Што дѣгоше мутне свуд облаке,
И народе нападаю сваке,
Тужну Полску веѣ четѣри пута,
Дѣлѣше као дае пуста,
Исторѣе чуеш света правдо,
Подѣлѣше као курѣцѣ стадо,
Разтераше све мое Поляке,

И побѣше најболѣ юнаке,
Узешем землѣ и огништа,
И послаше на туча бойшта,
Шесет дана од своѣга дома
Наѣ мѣсто свог жалостног гроба,
Тужан Поляк за туѣ се бѣе,
И за другог крв юначку лѣе,
Поляк живѣ на ладном Ирѣшму,
Сузе ронѣ у ланцу уздишу,
У Шпаню илѣ у Мункачу,
За слободом у тавницѣ плачу,
И чак бѣже преко океана,
У пустѣинама тражи себѣ стана,
Код тѣгерова и хѣена лютѣ,
У пустѣинама саде се штеде людѣ,
А од свете у Европѣ средѣ,
Видѣосѣ што крв людска вредѣ,
Видѣо сѣ Прагу и Варшаву,
Видѣо сѣ свѣ Полску крѣваву,
Крв то само моих Поляка,
Крв Славенскѣ најболѣ юнака,
Што е радо за слободу даю,
И овамо зборе кад падаю,
Боже сада при овоме часу,
Ухо твое приклонѣми гласу,
Ер при овом последнѣм тренучю,
Не молимте за живѣн будучю,
Не молим те за спасенѣ душе,
Желя моя теже мене вуче,
Не молимте за грехове мое,
Нѣти иштем милосрче твое,
Веч, о Боже, ако чегоч,
Я те молим избавѣми народе,
То е желя тое молба моя,
Чю ме Боже са твоѣх висѣина,
Нѣчю душу веч мой народ спасѣ,
То су мой последнѣ уздасѣ,
Посведочѣ пошт праведан дасѣ,
Ето како свуда Поляк пада,
За слободу свог народа страда,
Сиротѣе по землѣ Француској,
Скрая на край бѣжѣ по Немачкој,
Едно пѣсак Африканскѣ гори,
Друго опет мач Черкескѣ морѣ,
Поляк нема више отачѣине,
Нѣти има више домовѣне,
Полска моя дубоко е пала,
Сѣлна рука ню е оборѣла,
Да е пала од Татарске,
Не бѣ било нѣ пол мое муке,
Веч е пала од три Христѣянина,
Од три страшна ова тириѣнина.
(Следѣе у наставчѣм лѣсту.)

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BY AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1868.

No. 12.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

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Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolaevsak, Siberia.

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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

Фрименъ, Смитъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николасевскѣ.—Сибирь.

IMPERIALISM IN OUR MIDST.

It is to be regretted, that even in this land of freedom there exists a species of despotism which while it hides itself under a cloak of assumed policy, still occasionally loses its habitual caution and appears above the surface of its pretended conformity to the usages and doctrines of our republican society. Such instances have been brought to our notice. The Russian Consul who by virtue of his office represents the true genius of his imperial master, has seen fit to signify his august dissent to the position which we took in refusing to favor his views in relation to the late case of Maxutoff vs. Schmiedberg, before our courts, and indulged in threats to us, intimating that we would be beaten on the public streets. Our last number contained an article reflecting on the tendency of monopolies in the control of business in Alaska, and their baneful influence on the progress of that new acquisition to our territory, and instantly we were taken to task by one who seems to have some interest in these monopolies, and the same threats were used, if we did not desist from our perverse course.

Now independent of the real danger that may be incurred from stirring up the ire of unscrupulous people who know no authority but their own passions, no law but their own will, there is something remarkably funny in the idle threats of those who, living in a free republic, must inevitably glean sufficient intelligence by their attrition with American society to know that those threats can accomplish nothing, and can only subject them to well merited ridicule. It is our intention to labor for the interests of the native citizen of Alaska, as well as the citizen of California, and the general public; the high nuncios of an arbitrary Empire, or the agents of a wealthy and despotic monopoly to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPRECIATIVE.—“The ALASKA HERALD is intended to furnish certain information to the Russians of the Pacific coast, and more especially of Alaska, concerning the laws, manners, and customs of the Americans; to present the English reader with sketches of Russian life, biographical notices, and incidents taken from Russian history; and to furnish to business men a medium of communication with the thousands who have just been brought under the American Government in Alaska.”—TRUBNER'S American and Oriental Literary Record. London, April 30, 1868.

TEA-TAVERNS IN RUSSIA.

Every house in Russia has a kind of out-of-door servant, called a Dvorneck, who may be considered as the real police of the country, for it is he that guards the establishment from thieves, &c. His duties are of a very varied description; he attends to the state of the yard, sees that the roof is free from snow, brings the water from the river, and is at every one's call night and day. Their place is no sinecure, poor fellows! and I never could find out when they had time to sleep; for in addition to all that they have to do during the day, they watch over the house at night, and seven in the evening until the same hour the ensuing morning they are obliged by the law to sit outside of the gate, to keep a look-out for all comers. Theirs must be a very hard life; yet, to do them justice, they seemed gay enough in the long summer evenings; many a time have I heard them tinkling on their balalaika, or triangular guitar, and humming the wild airs of their native village, hours after I have retired to rest. In the winter, however, it must be dreadful to be obliged to remain so many hours exposed to the intense cold of a northern climate. In all their sorrows tea and vodka (a kind of Russian whisky made from rye) seem alternately to be the consolation of the lower classes. See that house at the corner; the upper part of it is devoted to the goddess Boje, which is sufficiently indicated by the rude painting of a *amoor* or tea-urn, surrounded by a numerous progeny of white tea-cups on a dark-blue ground placed over the door. The windows are open, which enables us to see what is passing within. Long-bearded shopkeepers, in their blue caftans, well buttoned up, *izvozhiki* or drozki-drivers, rough peasants from the country, in their loose shirts or sheep-skins, and with queerly-cut hair, are all seated in little groups, round small tables, placed in lines down the whole length of the room, as many as it will contain. Young boys, in loose shirts, and mostly without shoes or stockings, are running about attending the wants of the guests, bringing little loaves to one, rusks to another, and tea to all. Tea-cups do not seem to be the fashion, for most of the guests are drinking out of glasses; some prefer cream, but the majority have a slice of lemon swimming on the top, and "a portion" of sugar in a small saucer, all ready to be used, is near at hand; they do not put it into the glass, but hold it between their teeth, and suck the beverage through it. They seem happy and contented enough as we see them now, but doubtless each could tell of some act of oppression and violence which weighs heavily on his heart, and which will inevitably be avenged some day or other by him or his children's children!

Let us cast a look into the cellars below. If the first floor be dedicated to a Chinese deity, these are under the protection of a classic god that indeed ought to be the tutelary deity of the Russian people. The gigantic bunches of purple and white grapes on a gold field plainly indicate that "Vodka is sold here," and that Bacchus holds his reign in this subterranean temple, even if we did not perceive the state of those reeling mujiks (peasants) and young boys continually going in and out, in danger of stumbling down the steps of the drinking-shop, the doors of which are happily closed, and thus prevent our being disgusted with what is passing within: we will therefore stand aside for a few minutes and remark the passers-by. If it be summer, we shall see the lemonade-boys with their large glass jugs and one glass for universal use. Sometimes, instead of this beverage, they vend a kind of drink made of cranberries. I dare say what they sell is very refreshing, but its purity cannot be depended on. The bread-merchants with their portable tray supported by a strap round their shoulders; the fruit-vendors, whose treasures are crude enough and never ripen in this northern clime; the flower-girls with well-arranged nose-gays; the begging monks and nuns, with their board covered with cloth, on which is embroidered a cross, and on which the pious are expected to place a trifle, which they pretend go to their religious house—their disagreeable whine is the true tone of a hypocrite.—*English Woman in Russia.*

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.—In our last issue we spoke about the wanton destruction of seals in the St. Paul island of Alaska, pointing out that unless proper caution and circumspection are used, Alaska would be soon abandoned by our fur bearing game. Our fears in this respect are beginning to be realized. Our correspondent informs us, that the seals are crowding to the Aleutian Islands, and working towards Kamchatka. Beaver will follow this migration, and all will escape to different parts unless some speedy remedy is applied.

CORRECTION.—In our last we called the Russian American Prince, an ex-Prince. We must correct this. He is an ex-Governor Prince.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co.. For sale in our Office, 811 Clay Street.

PIOUS FRAUD.

Juvenal gives some very pretty pictures of Roman life in his time. A faithful translation, well illustrated, like those luxurious editions issued from the classic presses of Oxford and Cambridge, and edited by Reverend and Rt. Reverend commentators, in the original, would be a paying speculation, though it must be confessed such a work would be rather more startling than the effusions of the *Police Gazette*. If our colleagues are to read so carefully such graphic delineations of Latin depravity, why not let the whole public have a taste of literature that so amply illustrates our own in this century of godliness, "for a consideration." The Roman satirist tells us that "legacy hunting" was a flourishing institution in his day, just as the Bible Society is a paying one to-day. The emissaries of that solid firm well know how to surround the bed of the dying old sinner, and induce him "to take something with him, by donating as many ciphers as he can afford to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures here below." And circulated they are with a vengeance! Lowered in price just below what booksellers can put them at, the destitute classes don't get them, but the booksellers are undersold, to the advantage of the legacy hunters and their sanctified agents. Not long since, the unhappy Slavonians of California, numbering some thousand, were discovered to be in extremity for Bibles; forthwith the credulous gully-given of every congregation were appealed to for contributions; the audacity of the thing was so complete that not a single copy of the Slavonian Bible has ever reached a single beneficiary in California, for whose benefit the begging friars, in stand-up collars, chiseled the people not many months since! Roman society was an open, shameless, debauched, dishonest whirlpool of everything that was bad. We have, it seems, improved upon it, by glossing over crime with a thick varnish of sanctity, that the utmost care of the saints can't keep in very sound repair.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

—Just eight months ago we left New York where at the time money in thousands was being collected by the pious brethren and any quantity of sympathy was poured out for the poor Esquimaux and Aleutians. We arrived on this coast and have remained ever since, but have failed to witness a single effect of this sympathy and not a dollar of the money appropriated for this purpose has gone to the work of conversion and enlightenment of the Aleuts and Esquimaux. What has become of the money? We need not enquire for the sympathy, that remains with the pious clergy, who produce it whenever they feel like making another raise.

FROM THE AMOOR.—Our correspondent from Nicolaevsk informs us, that the Russian Government is about to remove the Chancellor and all Government Officers to Choborofski higher up the Amoor river immediately on the great line of trade between Russia and Manjuria or Northern China. This is an indication of the growing importance of the trade between Russia and China.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.—The use of spirituous liquors and wines has been condemned in unmeasured terms by the so-called votaries of temperance; and yet we have the evidence of the judgment of the entire medical faculty, as well as the consumption of these articles in nine-tenths of the families of this city to prove that in all cases the moderate use of spirituous beverages is entirely harmless, and in many cases is absolutely necessary in a sanative point of view. It is true adulterated compounds, which pass under the names of our popular beverages, have produced evils, which cry aloud for redress but it is as unfair to impute drunkenness and all its attendant consequences to the use of a health giving and judicious use of wines and liquors, as it would be to impute all the evils of life to the abuse of any other blessing, which proceeds from the giver of all good in the bountiful store house of nature.

Our wines and liquors are pure articles and their use is recommended without hesitation.

WHITING & BERRY,

609 SACRAMENTO ST., S. SIDE, ABOVE MONTGOMERY.
San Francisco.

According to an English statistician there are six million priests, dervishes, ministers, mullahs, parsons, rabbis, medicine men, and other piety cultivators in the world. A numbers sufficient with their families and dependents to make a nation greater than the Portuguese, Italian, Greek, Mexican and most of the South American peoples. What a magnificent nation they would make if we could only collect them together!

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	....	....	skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$6 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый,—отъ	....	....	до
do do do heavy	....	....	2 50 do 3 00
жесткий			
do do seconds	....	....	1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта			
do do cubs	....	....	0 50 do 1 50
медвежонокъ			
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black			
черный съ просядью			дешевые чѣмъ черный
Badger	....	....	skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ			
Fisher, prime, dark	....	....	do 3 00 do 4 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный			
do do pale	....	....	do 2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный			
do seconds	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта			
Fox, Silver	....	....	do 5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица			
do Cross	....	....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятниная			
do Red	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная			
do Kitt	....	....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая			
do White	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Бѣлая			
do Gray	....	....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая			
Lynx	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Рысь			
Marten, prime, dark	....	....	do 4 00 do 6 00
Каменистая Кунница, черная			
do do pale	....	....	do 2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная			
do seconds	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта			
do thirds	....	....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта			
Mink, dark, northern, prime	....	....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта			
do pale, southern	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный			
do seconds	....	....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта			
do thirds	....	....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта			
Muskrats	....	....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхухоль			
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	....	....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая			
do do do	....	....	do 30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта			
do do do brown	....	....	do 20 00 do 25 00
черная			
do do do pure	....	....	do 0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта			

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	....	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная			
do do do southern	....	do	2 00 do 2 50
южная			
do seconds	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта			
do thirds	....	....	do 0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта			
Raccoon	....	....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ			
Wolf, large	....	....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ			
" small	....	....	do 1 00 do 1 50
МАЛЫЙ			
" seconds	....	....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта			
Wolverine, firsts	....	....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта			
do seconds	....	....	do 2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта			
Wild Cat, firsts	....	....	do 0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта			
do seconds	....	....	do 0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта			
Skunks	....	....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ			
Seal, fur	....	....	do
Тюлень			
do hair	....	....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть			
Beaver, northern	....	....	skin from 1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ			
do southern	....	....	do 0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ			
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred		do	1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія оленьи кожи копченныя			
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	....	do	0 20 do 0 25
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія			
do do winter	....	do	0 15 do 0 18
зимнія			

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

Large well-furred skins are worth \$3 00@\$3 50 and \$4 00. Wigs, not too heavy, bring the same price. Small skins, salted, are worth \$1 50@\$2 00; Dry bring from 0 50@0 75 less. Where possible, it is better to send all skins in salt.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Название мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ английскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣны—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Советуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско невыдѣланные (сыровцемъ) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенные нами Мѣховые Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховые Магазины означенные въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

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THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE.

While science and learning, civilization and liberty, are extending, and cementing their power on this continent inaugurating an empire, whose growth changes the lines on the map from year to year, there is another empire whose vastness, solidity and strength, move on with irresistible force from conquest to conquest till it threatens to absorb the entire continent of Asia.

The Arch-dukedom of Moscow has steadily advanced till it has grown to a sovereignty—an empire, and by its acquisitions and indications of its future policy threatens to become an empire such as, compared with it, the empire of Alexander the Great must sink into insignificance.

In the middle of the 16th century, the Russians discovered and captured Siberia and occupied two centuries in consolidating their power and extending their frontiers to the Frozen Ocean on the North, and the confines of China and Turkestan on the South. Peter the Great effectually subdued the country between the Volga and the Ural mountains, and Catharine and her successors moved upon Circassia and the Caucasus, which opened for her the door into the heart of Asia. Within the last few years the entire region of the Amoor has been added to her Empire, bringing her borders to the doors of Peking.

For the last twenty five years Russia has been persistently engaged in the invasion of Turkestan or independent Tartary, a country in extent equal to all that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi, containing 720,800 square miles with a population of over seven millions.

Between 1841 and 1847, the region occupied by the Kirghiz tribes between the Ural mountains and the Aral Sea, was conquered and a country as large, as France, Spain and Portugal combined was added to the Russian Empire.

The Crimean war of 1853 served as a temporary check to Russian advance against the Turkomans, but in 1864 two corps were advanced, one towards Turkestan on the east, and the other towards Aulietta on the south west, both of which places were reduced. In the following year, Khokand was subjugated, after two important battles, one fought at Schemkent on the Jaxartes, a strongly fortified position, and the other at Huzroot, Sultan. Nothing now remained to prevent the Russians from occupying Taschkand, the capital city of the Khanate of Khokand. From the Jaxartes as a base the Russians advanced slowly upon the Khanate of Bokhara and in 1866 after the victory of Irjar, took the fortress of Nau and became masters of the large city of Khodgend. Next fell Samarcand the city of Timour, and by the late news we learn the fall of Bokhara with the death of the Emir. With his defeat and death the native power over the country has passed away forever and, the borders of Russia now extend to China on the east and to Persia, Afghanistan and India, on the south thus truly in the language of Nicholas, "Russia in Asia has no frontiers."

The surrender of her province in North America and the concentration of her forces in central Asia give a very clear indication of Russian policy for the future. Standing at the very gates of British India, threatening the absorption of the whole of central Asia into her Empire, she may advance in her western policy without interference, and as the system of railroads can be brought into service, overwhelming forces can be brought to bear, in the further progress of Russian conquest. Whatever may be the policy of the Russian government, certain it is her gigantic growth must eventuate in the ultimate dismemberment of the Empire. The new territory acquired is intense Mahomedan, the habits of the people are nomadic while they are descendants of the race, which under Genghis Khan conquered Asia, and threatened Europe, under Tamerlane they were the terror of the world, and Samarcand his capital, to this day vainly called by the Turkomans "the focus of the world." The founders of two Empires their irruptions into Europe originated Hungary and Turkey. They were the Scythians of history against whom the forces of Alexander were employed in vain, and who subsequently swept down on Europe and destroyed both the Greek and Roman Empires. Siberia too is

filled with elements adverse to the Russian policy and only awaits a favorable moment to throw off its allegiance to the Czar, while the entire Empire is composed of nations dissimilar in language, religion, and interest, incapable of being moulded into one homogeneous mass and containing in itself the elements of its inevitable dissolution. While its strength, embodied in the ignorance of its masses and the rapacity of its masters will at the dawn of civilization and enlightenment prove its greatest weakness.

NOTICE.

The joint publication of the FREE PRESS and ALASKA HERALD was discontinued on the 30th of May, and all business relations with G. C. Hurlbut, Editor of the FREE PRESS, ceased on that day. Subscribers and advertisers in the ALASKA HERALD will settle with the undersigned, exclusively.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

APPRECIATIVE.—A mercantile firm of this city on Front Street, having houses in Siberia sent a Bark a few weeks ago to Kamchatka. They report that our paper does more harm than good to trade. At great expense and labor they have established their trade, which is lucrative and the effect of our paper is to wake up other traders in competition with them, hence their denunciations.

RUSSIANS IN OUR COURTS.—The military authorities in Sitka having apprehended a Russian charged with beating his wife, brought him before the tribunal for examination when the following dialogue occurred.

OFF. Why did you beat your wife?

PRIS. Because I am a Russian.

Question being repeated. Why did you beat your wife.

ANS. Because I am a Russian. Our Prince, the Governor has instructed us in Russian law, which he has assured us will govern for three years longer.

JESUITICAL POLICY.—In our last number we noticed the advent of Jesuits in Alaska, and have since learned more particulars of their establishment. A Jesuit, a highly educated gentleman, kind and considerate with all Christians and on good terms with the Orthodox clergy, made an application to the Bishop of Sitka to give him a chapel for public service stating, "there is really no difference between the Roman church and the Russian church, they are sisters." We believe his devotion will be crowned with success, and the Catholic church will be firmly established in Alaska on the decline of the Greek establishment.

P. PULASKI.—In reference to this unfortunate man some papers call him a Russian, some a Pole, some a Peter from Petropaulovsk. Now who was Pulaski, and what is the truth in reference to him. He was a Polish Jew tailor. Last March he was a Methodist, and Elder Knap took him in hand to convert him, and tried to baptize him, but Pulaski kept putting off the ceremony from day to day. A great noise was made in view of converting a Jewish Rabbi, and collections were taken up for this purpose and after all he never became a Christian, notwithstanding the proselyting efforts made. The night before his death he came to our office sick and in the greatest poverty, begging money for his lodging, which we gave him. Next morning we were informed by a Baptist Elder of the melancholy circumstance of his suicide, but our informant was too busy to tell the particulars, as he was collecting moneys for his burial—this supposed Christian martyr of the Baptist church. How much better if he had stuck to his trade and let religion alone. He might have been alive and prosperous to day.

☞ A well educated gentleman, speaking English, Russian, French and German, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, doing business with Siberia, Japan or Alaska Territory. Best of references.

Address R. A. L., ALASKA HERALD Office.

РОССІЯ

Наши корреспонденты сообщают намъ удивительный фактъ, изъ Петербурга и Вильны, на который нельзя не обратить вниманія, хотя въ немъ нѣтъ для насъ ничего новаго. Римско-католическій священникъ позволилъ себѣ прочесть въ своей церкви молитву за царя по-русски, и за это онъ подвергся преслѣдованію со стороны мѣстныхъ властей, именно въ то самое время когда правительство ставитъ обрусеніе этого края главной цѣлю своихъ въ немъ усилій. Вотъ удивительное противорѣчіе, въ которомъ запутались русскія дѣла, и, говоря по правдѣ, вотъ истинный корень того зла, съ которымъ такъ тяжело и съ такимъ малымъ успѣхомъ борется правительство! Въ дѣлахъ государства, какъ и въ дѣлахъ людей, встрѣчаемыя затрудненія должны прежде всего обращать насъ на самихъ себя, съ тѣмъ чтобы мы поискали причины ихъ на своей сторонѣ, ибо главной виной нашихъ затрудненій большею частію бываемъ мы сами. Чтобы справиться съ своими противниками, мы должны прежде справиться съ самими собою. Противники большею частію сами бываютъ порожденіемъ какой-либо нашей слабости или внутренняго противорѣчія въ нашихъ дѣлахъ. Нѣтъ сомнѣній, что такъ-называемое польское дѣло въ Россіи, которое всегда было и доселѣ остается для нея источникомъ самыхъ серьезныхъ затрудненій, есть порожденіе ея собственной политики. Можемъ ли мы ожидать, чтобы въ Россіи не было враговъ ея государственнаго единства, если эти враги какъ бы входятъ въ программу ея политической системы? Можемъ ли быть рѣчь о полномъ національномъ объединеніи тамъ, гдѣ напротивъ все клонится къ разобщенію и отчужденію населеній, составляющихъ государство, — гдѣ, при неизбѣжной въ наше время вѣротерпимости, признакомъ національности поставляется религія? Можно ли требовать отъ иновѣрческихъ населеній, живущихъ въ Россіи, чтобы они были преданы ей, и пользуясь полнотою ея гражданства, не употребляли его во зло, если имъ отказываютъ въ языкѣ ихъ отечества, если ихъ заставляютъ воспитываться въ національномъ отчужденіи отъ него? Возможно ли надѣяться на уваженіе и любовь къ той народности, которая держится подъ цензурой и въ которой скверно отказывается даже тѣмъ, кто по своему происхожденію принадлежитъ къ ней? Дѣла западнаго края за послѣдніе годы представляютъ намъ это внутреннее противорѣчіе въ его самомъ крайнемъ и самомъ нестерпимомъ выраженіи. Мы видѣли напряженныя усилія администраціи изгонять отовсюду употребленіе польскаго языка: за каждое польское слово, сказанное публично, налагался штрафъ; польскія вывѣски подвергались неумолимому ostracismу;

дворянамъ-католикамъ того края, въ торжественныхъ случаяхъ, начальство объявляло, чтобы они были вполне русскими; и вотъ, въ то время всѣмъ жителямъ этого края, не принадлежащимъ къ православной церкви, поставялось и поставляется въ обязанность быть Поляками, и употребленіе польскаго языка дѣлается обязательнымъ даже для тѣхъ населеній, которымъ онъ чуждъ; налагается запретъ на русскій языкъ для людей, которымъ онъ природный, и они понуждаются къ усвоенію польской национальности со всѣми ея преданіями, потому только что исповѣдуютъ римско-католическую вѣру; священникъ этой церкви подвергается преслѣдованію за то, что онъ понялъ серьезно, что край этотъ есть русскій, и прочелъ молитву за царя не по-польски, а по-русски! На что это походить, и къ чему это можетъ вести? Исправникъ, который привлекъ этого священника къ слѣдствію, будто преступника, дѣйствовалъ, впрочемъ, не противузаконно и, по всему вѣроятію, былъ убѣжденъ, что такимъ дѣйствіемъ оказываетъ самую усердную услугу "русскому дѣлу." Губернскія власти, поднявшія въ свою очередь тревогу по поводу мятежнаго ксендза заговорившаго по-русски, также, повидимому, убѣждены, что способствуютъ этимъ какъ нельзя лучше обрусенію края.

Чѣмъ болѣе приходится намъ знакомиться съ дѣйствительнымъ положеніемъ русскихъ дѣлъ, тѣмъ болѣе убѣждаемся мы, что истинный корень многихъ государственныхъ затрудненій заключается именно въ этомъ запретѣ, который лежитъ на русскомъ языкѣ, или, что все то же, на русской народности. Россія не выйдетъ изъ своихъ затрудненій, пока не начнетъ серьезно освобождать свой языкъ. Безъ этого всѣ правительственныя мѣры, принимаемыя въ западномъ краѣ, будутъ имѣть только паллиативный характеръ и останутся безуспѣшны; безъ этого и въ другихъ мѣстахъ затрудненія будутъ не уменьшаться, а возрастать; безъ этого, наконецъ, и народность русская въ самой себѣ никогда не возмѣетъ живой и плодотворной силы развитія, и не станетъ въ уровень съ тѣмъ положеніемъ, которое Россія занимаетъ въ мірѣ какъ великая держава.

Ограничиваясь замѣткой, къ которой подаль поводъ случай сообщаемый нашимъ виленскимъ корреспондентомъ, мы не можемъ еще разъ не выразить того горькаго чувства, которое невольно испытываетъ наблюдатель слѣдящій за ходомъ дѣлъ въ западномъ краѣ. Нельзя не скорбѣть при видѣ этихъ противорѣчій, которыя ободряютъ враговъ Россіи и предають имъ на посмѣяніе дѣйствія русскаго правительства. Зачѣмъ же принимать мѣры противъ польскаго языка, если употребленіе его есть такая государственная необходимость, что даже не-Поляки должны въ этомъ краѣ признавать себя Поля.

ками? Зачѣмъ отрицать здѣсь польскую національность, если мы изъ религіи нами терпимой, въ противность ей самой, дѣлаемъ польское національное учрежденіе? Для чего заботиться, чтобы этотъ край былъ по истинѣ русскимъ, если многіе миллионы живущихъ въ немъ людей вынуждаются промышлять себѣ языкъ на сторонѣ для первенствующаго во всякомъ человѣческомъ обществѣ дѣла, какъ религія? Для чего римско-католическій законъ Божій преподавать въ школахъ на русскомъ языкѣ, между тѣмъ какъ молитвы, большою частию общія обѣмъ церквямъ, не могутъ быть произносимы по-русски? Странное чувство должны выносить воспитанники учебныхъ заведеній, принадлежащіе къ римской церкви, которые въ классѣ слушаютъ ея догматы на языкѣ русскомъ, а молитву предъ классомъ обязаны читать по-польски. Противорѣчіе всегда свидѣтельствуешь о какомъ нибудь органическомъ пороцкѣ въ самой системѣ, и невозможно думать, чтобы такого рода противорѣчія ничего не значили и обходились даромъ. Не странно ли, что люди, съ большимъ усердіемъ и ревностью работающіе въ пользу того что они называютъ русскимъ дѣломъ, тянутъ въ одну сторону съ его отъявленными противниками?

Москва.

НЕЩАСТНЫЙ СЛУЧАЙ ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

4 Юля, въ день независимости Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, когда все наслаждалось дарами благословенной Свободы, произошло слѣдующее нещастіе. На пароходъ готовившійся къ отплытію изъ Окленда въ Сан-Франциско, пассажиры начали всходить, и въ этотъ моментъ подвижный мостъ провалился, гдѣ болѣе 50 пассажировъ обрушилось въ воду. Едва половина была спасена. Случившіеся въ этомъ разѣ Италіянцы, болѣе чѣмъ кто либо, высказывали человѣческое чувство къ погибающимъ, спасая другихъ — гибли сами. Это чувство самоотверженія можно встрѣтить только въ этой благородной націи.

6 числа, совершалось погребеніе отысканныхъ труповъ. У гроба юнаго Гарибалдія, спасаго четырехъ утопающихъ и наконецъ самаго утонувшаго — шель Италіанскій консулъ, съ полнымъ патріотическимъ чувствомъ къ герою; не смотря на то что умершій принадлежалъ къ либеральной партіи Гарибальди и Мацини.

— При этомъ погребеніи мнѣ представилось положеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско. Здѣсь есть на Русской службѣ консулъ, но будетъ ли онъ сочувствовать Русскимъ по крови, по народности въ случаѣ подобнаго нещастія? О нѣтъ! Онъ можетъ собирать имена въ Сан-Франциско отъ Славянъ для поздравленія Царя, что пуля не убила его въ Па-

рижѣ; но къ Русскимъ неподданнымъ царю онъ не будетъ имѣть сочувствія, потому что въ немъ нѣтъ патріотическаго чувства къ благоденствію и свободѣ народа Русскаго. Его не любовное чувство, испитали Русскіе оставшіеся изъ эскадры адмирала Попова, и теперь оставшіеся изъ флота Русско-Американской Компаніи.

При этомъ мы обращаемся къ Русскимъ на Пасификѣ, поднять вопросъ о избраніи представителя Русской народности на Пасификѣ, для котораго чувство къ благоденствію народа Русскаго было бы выше и сильнѣе — чѣмъ къ престолу Императорскому. Мы просимъ сочувствія къ нашему желанію у адмирала Попова и его эскадры.

РУССКОЕ И ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО НА ПАСИФИКѢ.

Нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ тому назадъ, мы упоминали о существованіи двухъ единоплеменныхъ обществъ въ Сан-Франциско; — одно называется Русское и Панславянское Общество, — а другое Славянское-Греческое-Русское - Православное - Католическое-Восточной-Церкви - Благотворительное - Общество, или Многословное Общество, — по русской пословицѣ: "словъ много, а толку мало."

Первое Общество основанное 14 Декабря, 1867, въ воспоминаніе приснопамятнаго для Русскихъ дня 14 Декабря, 1825, — мы вѣруемъ въ добрую будущность его также, какъ вѣруемъ въ будущія отношенія Калифорніи съ Сибирью. Когда желѣзная дорога чрезъ материкъ Америки, отъ Нью-Йорка до Сан-Франциско, проложится, а эта работа будетъ окончена не далѣе года, тогда всѣ пароходы на Пасификѣ обратятся въ Азію. Переселенія южныхъ Китайцевъ въ Калифорнію, уже многочисленны, паромная линія съ Японіей уже открыта, и съ каждымъ мѣсяцемъ слышимъ, что Американскія паромныя сообщенія съ Азіей идутъ все далѣе — ствернѣе. Надѣемся слѣдующей весной видѣть рейсы въ Гакадади, а отъ Гакадади не болѣе ста миль до устья рѣки Амуръ. Мы знаемъ, что Сибирякъ пойметъ Американца, они скоро подружатся, поймутъ общіе интересы, къ прогрессу и благоденствію человечества.

Такъ какъ переселеніе Русскихъ въ Америку совершится, то поэтому будущность Русскаго и Панславянскаго Общества на Пасификѣ — намъ понятна. Это Общество имѣетъ цѣлю, способствовать Русскимъ прибывающимъ въ Америку на переселеніе, въ отысканіи имъ работы, пособія въ случаѣ болѣзни, — вообще устройства для благоденствія и доброй жизни, и успокоенія въ старости.

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BY AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

☞ Translations from Russian into English and vice versa,
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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1, 1868.

No. 14.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

OFFICE: 811 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

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Commission and Shipping Merchants,

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Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolajevsk, Siberia.

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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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Фрименъ, Смитъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

GOVERNORSHIP OF ALASKA.

We understand that George Gibbs, of Washington Territory, will be recommended to the President by Secretary Seward for the appointment of Governor of Alaska. Mr. Gibbs is an old resident of the Pacific coast. He came across the plains in 1849, with the regiment of Mounted Rifles, and was appointed, under Fillmore's administration, Collector of Customs at Astoria, Oregon; was afterward geologist of the portion of the North Pacific Railroad survey under charge of General McClellan, and more recently connected with the Northwest Boundary Commission. He is at present in Washington as Secretary of the Commission to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company in Oregon and Washington Territory. It is generally understood that he furnished the facts for Senator Sumner's speech on the resources of Alaska, and also the communications of the Secretary of State on the same subject. Mr. Gibbs is a complete encyclopedia on any matters relating to the history or resources of the Northwest coast. He is a man of both literary and scientific acquirements, and his appointment will be an excellent one. The passage of the bill paying for the purchase is said to be largely due to his efforts. The standard history of the Administration of Jefferson and Adams was written by him. He was the perpetrator of the celebrated "sell" that went the rounds of the papers some years ago, scientifically describing the petrification of the body of a young man at Frazer river from drinking water that was found in quartz rock.

The above notice we copy from the *Times* of this city. It is probable Alaska will remain for some time under military government. After the recess of Congress something may be done towards erecting a Territorial Government; if so we trust Mr. Gibbs may receive the appointment as Governor, as we want to see a governor appointed, who will open up the resources of the country—a noble hearted man, and scholar, and not a trader. For this reason we have opposed Governor Prince—waiter for monopolists, and an ex-General peddler, who hide the resources of the country in hopes that secrecy will promote their own selfish interests.

BLACK FOXES.—Any one desiring to see some of the products of Alaska may be gratified by a visit to the enterprising firm of H. Liebes & Co. at No. 129 Montgomery Street. These gentlemen have lately received from Alaska three Black Foxes, which are exhibited in a cage in front of their store.

EASTERN COMMERCE.

By Telegraph we have the news that Congress has passed the appropriation Bill for the payment of the purchase money of Alaska. The laws of the United States are extended over that region and the United States District Courts in Oregon and California are to extend their jurisdiction over the country. Regulations for trade are to be passed for the use of commerce. The government at Washington seems to be alive to the importance of this section and the location of a Custom House at Sitka and the appointment of a Collector indicates the prospect of trade with that country on a more extensive scale than when it was a Russian possession or when passing from one sovereignty to another. The belt of Islands in the Aleutian group extend to within a few hundred miles of the continent of Asia and when once the fleet wings of Commerce are spread over the narrow passes from island to island carrying the produce of the extreme west and bearing away the rich productions of these boreal lands it will require but little inducement to persuade our enterprising merchants to span the narrow sea that separates the extreme island of our possessions from the eastern limits of Asia. Already a line of steamers connects San Francisco with Yokohama and China, and a line from Yokohama to Hakodadi. But what lies still on the path of our advancing commerce which is not yet contemplated in these enterprises? The Island of Sachalin, lying north of Jesso, is rich in coal of the finest quality, it is about six hundred miles long by an average of sixty miles wide and is filled with a Russian population most of whom are exiles from their native country. This Island and the Japanese group enclose the Sea of Japan. On the other side of that sea lie the Russian possessions in Asia extending down to the 42° of N. Lat. embracing the entire valley of the Amoor river whose mouth lies almost due west of the most westerly of the group of Islands in our possession. This river flows through the heart of Siberia till it strikes the Chinese possessions at 121° E. Lon. and about 53° N. Lat. when its course is about S. E. for some 700 miles when it turns to the N. E. and flows for a like distance and empties into a channel leading from the Ochotok to the Japan Sea. The entire country drained by this river is of surpassing richness, in agricultural and mineral resources, while the river itself is navigable for this entire distance of 1400 miles for ordinary steamers. The two main tributaries, the Sungan and the Usur, drain the greater portion of Manjuria and they are likewise navigable for steamers many hundred miles. The entire country embraced in this contemplation contains about one million of square miles, not including Japan Islands densely populated, and inviting our commerce to the rich harvest that awaits it. To the south lies China, with whom we have lately effected a treaty which will open the doors of that exclusive people to our unrestricted intercourse, and it is safe to anticipate that we are about entering upon an era of commercial grandeur such as has never entered into the mind of the most sanguine to predict.

SHOPS IN RUSSIA.

All the best shops in St. Petersburg are kept by foreigners; articles of clothing are very dear, especially those imported, which I was informed was mainly caused by the very great duty imposed on them, and by the unwise restrictions of the government. The Russian shops are almost all confined to the Goetinnoi Dwor, a kind of bazaar, situated in the centre of the town. It is a square building, surrounded by a piazza, and contains an immense number of warehouses. We never passed through it without being reminded of the London "prentices" in Walter Scott's 'Nigel,' who formerly in Cheapside saluted the passers by with "What do ye lack?" Just the very same thing may be heard in Moscow and St. Petersburg; for at the door of each shop either the master or a servant takes his station, and endeavors to draw the stranger's attention to his goods: "What do you wish, Sudarina? beautiful ribbons, laces, collars, handkerchiefs?"

Another calls out, "Warm boots, shoes, slippers!" A third assails one with "Fine bonnets of the newest fashion; velvet, silk, satin, whatever you wish!" A fourth with "Brooches, rings, scissors, knives (real English), bracelets," &c., &c. All this is pronounced with inconceivable volubility, which, at the first hearing, seems to be some interminable word peculiarly Russian. The shops that strike a for-

eigner most forcibly are those filled with pictures of the saints, household gods, and crosses. Here a St. Anthony or St. Sergee, a Virgin and Child, or a Catherine, as the purchaser may require, can be bought at any price, from sixpence to fifty guineas. These portraits are highly ornamented with an immense quantity of gold and pearls, or tinsel, according to the sum the buyer may wish to give for his patron and guardian angel, and make a glittering show in the warehouse.

Having arrived at the shop to which the stranger has been directed, the purchase is made somewhat in this fashion:—

Lady. "I wish, if you please, to look at some French ribbons."
Shopman. "Choroaho, Sudarina" (very well, lady). The shopman takes down a box, the contents of which are undeniably Russian manufacture.

L. "These are not French—I want French ribbons."
S. "These are real French; they are from Paris."
L. "No, I am sure they are not."
S. (After again most energetically repeating his assertion) "Well! how much do you want?"

L. "Show me the ribbons, and then I will tell you."
S. "How many arshens did you say?"
L. "Show me the French ribbons."

The shopman unblushingly puts back the box which he has so recently declared contained the real article, and takes down another, which is filled with ribbons really of French fabrication.

L. "How much is this an arshen?"
S. (With a most graceful inclination) "Seventy copecks."
L. "Seventy copecks! Why the price is only fifty, and that is all I will give you."

S. (Quite indignant) "Fifty! they cost us more than that; you shall have it for sixty-five."

L. "Fifty."
S. "Boje mose! No! I can't think of fifty—say sixty."
L. "Not a copeck more than fifty."
S. "By Heaven! I can't sell it for that price; you shall have it for fifty-five."

L. "Will you take fifty or not?"
S. "I can't indeed." (He shuts up the box and puts it back into its place.) "You shall have it for fifty-three."

The purchaser refuses to be cheated of even three copecks an arshen, and walks out of the shop; she has perhaps gone half-a-dozen yards, when the shopkeeper's voice is heard calling out, "Barishnia, Barishnia! come back, if you please!"

L. "Not a copeck more than fifty."
S. (Having persuaded her to re-enter the warehouse, says in a confidential manner) "You shall have it for fifty-one."

L. "I said fifty, and I will give you no more."
S. "Well! say fifty and a half!"
L. "If you don't like to take what I said, I will go to the next shop."

S. (Finding that his customer will not be cheated) "Choroaho, Mojno! well, you may have it; how much do you want?"

L. "Six arshens." He proceeds to measure the ribbon, and she takes out her purse, and gives him, perhaps, a five-rouble note to change. The shopkeeper's hopes of cheating begin to revive at the sight of the note, for he can't find the amount of the balance due to his customer by two or three copecks.

L. "You must give me three copecks more; this is not right."
S. (With a very low bow, "Izvenite venovat, I beg your pardon, I am in fault." The remaining three copecks are slowly produced, and the customer at last walks away with her ribbon. In this senseless manner do the Russian shopkeepers waste their own time and that of the purchaser. One would think that the minutes thus lost would be of more value than the consideration of the profit of a few copecks more.—*English Woman in Russia.*

NACHODKA—"EUREKA."—Almost due west of us on the coast of Siberia just 25 days sail from this city is the splendid harbor of Nachodka, "I have found it," synonymous with the Greek term "Eureka." It is the initial point of departure for an extensive mining region rich in the precious metals. The Eureka of the East invites the Eureka of the West to a more intimate association by commerce, while nature seems to favor the connection by furnishing the north and south winds, which are equally auspicious for the voyage across the Pacific, and the sea of Japan. It is a singular coincidence, which has adopted this synonymous term in these two young empires, which stand facing each other in generous rivalry on either side of the broad Pacific. May the Eureka of the West be speedily united to the Eureka of the extreme East.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co. For sale in our Office, 611 Clay Street.

**МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ
ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.**

**LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,
IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Bear, black, prime, fine	do	3 00 do 4 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	до	2 50 do 3 00
do do do heavy	do	2 50 do 3 00
жесткий		
do do seconds	do	1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта		
do do cuba	do	0 50 do 1 50
медвежонокъ		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black		
черный съ просвѣдо	дешеве чѣмъ черный	
Badger	do skin, from \$	0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ		
Fisher, prime, dark	do	4 00 do 5 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный		
do do pale	do	2 00 do 3 50
блѣдный		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
Fox, Silver	do	5 00 do 15 00
Серебристая Лисица		
do Cross	do	2 50 do 4 00
Пятенная		
do Red	do	1 00 do 1 50
Красная		
do Kitt	do	0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая		
do White	do	1 00 do 2 00
Бѣлая		
do Gray	do	0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая		
Lynx	do	0 75 do 1 25
Рысь		
Marten, prime, dark	do	5 00 do 7 00
Каменистая Куница, черная		
do do pale	do	2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Mink, dark, northern, prime	do	1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта		
do pale, southern	do	1 00 do 1 25
блѣдный, южный		
do seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта		
Muskrats	do	\$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхоль		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	do	50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая		
do do do	do	30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта		
do do do brown	do	20 00 do 25 00
черная		
do do do pups	do	0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта		

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная		
do do do southern	do	2 00 do 2 50
южная		
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Raccoon	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ		
Wolf, large	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ		
" small	do	1 00 do 1 50
малый		
" seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
Wolverine, firsts	do	8 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта		
do seconds	do	2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта		
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта		
do seconds	do	0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта		
Skunks	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ		
Seal, fur	do	
Тюлень		
do hair	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть		
Beaver, northern	do	7 1/2 lb from 1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ		
do southern	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ		
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія олени кожи копченныя		
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	0 20 do 0 23
Сырыя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія		
do do winter	do	0 15 do 0 18
зимнія		

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying. FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 3.50 to 4.00; Large Prime, 2.50 to 3.00; Middling, 2.00 to 2.50; Small, 1.25 to 1.50; Large Pups, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling Pups, 1.25 to 1.50; Small Pups, .75 to 1.00; Small Black Pups, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Названіе мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣфы—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Совѣтуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско невыдѣланные (сыровцемъ) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенныя нами Мѣховыя Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховыя Магазины означенныя въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

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Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

**NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.**

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

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MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET,
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GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Incorporated February 10, 1868.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

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Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets.

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чества Виржинскій табакъ.

Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ говорятъ по русски.

TRADE WITH ALASKA

By late arrivals from Alaska we learn, that there is a wide spread impression among our Russian population that all trade carried on with this city must be through the two monopolies, which have existed for so long a time under the fostering hand of ex-Governor Prince Maxutoff, and that all goods and merchandise not transmitted through the hands of these companies are contraband. Such an impression could only have its origin through our *wily* Prince, who was more intent upon his own gain than upon the encouragement of commerce. It illustrates to what extent injustice may be carried when self interest prompts. It is not necessary to denounce the whole affair as an attempt at imposition, since any one may know that no private company or association can control the trade of any section, but it may be necessary to put small traders on their guard that imposition may no longer be practiced upon them.

The Regulations of trade have been made by Congress and published in this journal in the Russian language and these expressly denounce all idea of monopolies having any advantage over trade, and providing for free and unrestricted intercourse, by order of the military authority.

WANTED THE GREAT EASTERN FOR ALASKA.—The *Pacific*, which sailed on Wednesday last, could not accommodate the trade; merchants were refused room for freight. Government freight alone was taken, which amounted to 450 tons. Think of that—450 tons of *gunpowder* and other military articles.

LATE FROM SITKA.—The mail from Sitka arrived last week, and by accounts from there everything is going on about as usual. A merchant in this city received a quantity of native copper, about 4,000 lb, which was picked up loose in the forests near that place. This speaks well for the mineral resources of Alaska.

MESSRS. J. W. TUCKER & Co.—This enterprising house has been the recipient of a Diploma from the Court of Russia and has received in addition a present selected from the Imperial Cabinet of Russia. They intend to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg and Moscow, with a view of introducing into this market articles in their line, of Russian manufacture. In the World's Exhibition in England in 1863, and in the Exposition Universal in Paris, Russian jewelry and silver and gold ware, were highly complimented and esteemed the finest in the world.

Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., have the largest jewelry establishment in America, and if they introduce Russian ware, they cannot but increase their already extensive trade. The Russian *Samovar* or tea-urn will be introduced by them into this market. This vessel is the only one that can perfectly preserve the fine aroma of the tea, a thing highly essential with the Russians, who use only the finest quality of this plant, a single pound of which sometimes costs as high as \$25.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.—Your remarks in the last number of the HERALD, on the subject of the Jesuits, are so entirely correct as to demand the serious consideration of the public. At the same time, allow me to state as an eye witness of Protestant missionary effort in India, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands, that the difference between the success of the Jesuits, and the barren results of the Protestants, arises from the fact that the Papal preacher is wholly devoted to his cause, at all hazards, while the reformed preacher is wholly devoted to himself, his ease, and his pocket. As for civilization, your true civilizer is the merchant to trade, and the soldier to protect, and it is fortunate for the human (heathen) species that those stand between the fanaticism of rival religions, both flourishing on the credulity of the—*Publ. Ad.*

[As for the pocket, we happen to be personally acquainted with the fact that J. King, D. D., of Athens amassed a pretty fortune of over a million while "ministering to the benighted Greeks" at Athens. What a pity Moses did not cut off all the worshipers of the Golden Calf.—Ed.]

THE PRICE OF ALASKA.

Many people opposed to the extension of our territory, grumble at the price which was paid for Alaska. Now, on the abstract questions which arise on such acquisitions we have nothing to say as measures of policy, but as to the price we can venture a few remarks. The immense quantity of land contained in Alaska reduces the price per acre to an insignificant amount, while it adds to the public domain an immense section for settlement. Admitting that the bulk of the land is undesirable for immigration, yet it requires less than six million acres of available agricultural land to represent full value for the money paid at one dollar and a quarter an acre. It is well known that all the land skirting the Pacific, including the Aleutian group, having a length of two thousand miles, would require an average breadth of only four miles to make the entire quantity necessary to represent in value the amount paid. Add to this the coal, copper and timber, which abounds in this belt, and the fur trade, and fisheries, and the immense commerce which will eventually pay in its tribute to our government, not to mention the thousand developments, which must follow a more intimate acquaintance with the true resources of the country, lead us to believe that the price paid was really low. In purchase and sale of all property there are two parties to be considered—the seller and the buyer, and the value of the article is not fixed by the purchaser entirely. The seller makes his estimate and that is generally fixed upon some standard. Now the Russian Government must have had some standard by which to rate the value of Alaska, and that was clearly according to its undeveloped or partly developed resources. And our government must have been put in possession of those resources to warrant it in paying the stipulated price. Let us have faith in the resources of Alaska and open up such a communication as will ensure their speedy development, that we may soon get a return for the amount expended in its purchase.

"THE ALASKA HERALD."—This unpretending little sheet appears to be doing a good work among the Russians who remain in our new possessions at the North. It has printed in the Russian language the Constitution of the United States, with such a brief summary of the scheme of our Government as would be sought for and read by strangers. Copies of the *Herald* have been widely distributed through the Russian settlements in Alaska, and by this means the people have been enlightened and thereby induced to remain. The *Herald* will be hereafter printed in Sitka.—*Alta California.*

We are much obliged to the *Alta* for this favorable notice, and feel much encouraged to think that our labors are appreciated. It was our purpose to proceed at once to the scene of our future labors but will have to defer our going for some time yet, perhaps a month. Due notice of our departure will be given, and in the mean time we solicit the patronage of our friends as that will most surely expedite our departure that we may reveal the resources, which we believe exist in this new territory and which have been heretofore systematically concealed from the public.

FIVE years ago we were in Turkey, and have many times since had occasion to draw a comparison between Turkish and Christian morality. From our observations we are compelled to admit the superiority of Turkish over Christian doctrine in producing a sound morality in the masses. In temperance, honesty, justice and toleration, the Turks are for superior to the Christians.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the fact rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co. on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block.—Give them a call.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized December 14th, 1867. The regular monthly meeting, will be held on Thursday evening next, August 6th, at No. 1406 Powell Street, 7 o'clock.

Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

Эпизодъ изъ русской жизни.
(Окончаніе).

Козыряй Ивановичъ смекнулъ, что означаетъ сей вздохъ и волшебные персты правой руки его въ одно мгновеніе произвели съ картами такого роду фокусъ, что на сторону ярославскаго птенца легли четыре десятки, а Обдираю Ивановичу попали въ руку четыре дамы.

Птенецъ взглянулъ на карты и подумалъ: “ничего! масть хорошая, играть можно!” и юное лицо его просвѣтлѣло. Обдирай Ивановичъ поступилъ на оборотъ: взглянувши на свои четыре дамы, онъ слегка нахмурился и выразилъ въ лицѣ для всѣхъ замѣтное недовольство. Между тѣмъ груда ассигнацій на столѣ быстро увеличивалась; Козыряй Ивановичъ горячился и наносилъ; ярославскій птенецъ не уступалъ ему; Обдирай Ивановичъ держался смирно до тѣхъ поръ, пока не объявили пастъ Козелковскій съ Касариковымъ. Бойцовъ осталось всего лишь трое. Но вотъ, минуты черезъ двѣ, и самъ Козыряй Ивановичъ швырнулъ карты на столъ и объявилъ во всеуслышаніе, что онъ пасуетъ. Ярославскій птенецъ продолжалъ горячиться и наносить, подмѣтивши на лицѣ Обдирая Ивановича тревогу, которую тотъ, къ залось, всячески старался скрыть.

Желая съ одного почерка похѣрить Обдирая Ивановича, уничтожить его однимъ ударомъ, ярославскій птенецъ крикнулъ:

Мирю! и пять тысячъ!

И самъ испугался нанесеннаго куша. Обдирай Ивановичъ испуганными глазами глянулъ на ярославскаго птенца и послѣ минутнаго колебанія проговорилъ:

Мирю! и двѣ тысячи! пять и двѣ! повторилъ онъ, вперяя глаза въ озадаченнаго юношу.

Ярославскій птенецъ, полагавшій въ простотѣ своего сердца, что Обдирай Ивановичъ сбиваетъ его на пустомъ, сталъ наконецъ втупикъ и въ свою очередь съ испугомъ взглянулъ на испуганнаго соперника.

Мирю! глухо проговорилъ онъ, бросая на столъ четыре десятки.

Срѣзаясь, другъ! ласково промолвилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ. А я вѣдь думалъ, что у тебя либо четыре туза, либо четыре короля! Эхъ! кабы зналъ, еще бы тысяченки три надбавилъ.

И съ этимъ словомъ Обдирай Ивановичъ покрылъ птенцовы четыре десятки своими четырьмя дамами.

Юноша поблѣднѣлъ. Двѣ трети тятенькина капитала уплыли изъ его кармана.

Ничего! ободрилъ птенца Козыряй Ивановичъ. Отыграемся! Пойдемъ-ка, хватимъ теперь для смѣлости.

— Въ тотъ же день, вечеромъ, ярославскій птенчикъ, въ сопровожденіи обоихъ Разумѣихиныхъ, поѣхалъ опять вкушать столичныя удовольствія. На этотъ разъ лицо ярославскаго юноши было весьма печально; изъ проигранныхъ двѣнадцати тысячъ удалось ему отыграть всего лишь двѣ тысячи. Но друзья Разумѣихины одно только и твердили ему, чтобъ онъ не унывалъ, ибо — утро вечера мудренѣе будетъ.

Наступило оно, мудренное утро! Рано поднялся птенчикъ, плохо спалось-то ему, и не дождавшись братьевъ Разумѣихиныхъ, поскакалъ онъ изъ вертограда подъ ихъ гостеприимный кровъ.

Что, дружокъ, отыгрываться пршлетѣлъ до свѣту не... спавши? Ну, подожди маленько, братъ сейчасъ придетъ. Теперь мы играть-то отйравимся въ другое мѣсто, къ Козелковскому. Славный, а тебѣ скажу, парень, юристь!

Такими словами встрѣтилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ присмирѣвшаго ярославчика.

Что носъ-отъ повѣсилъ? А ты главное дѣло не робѣй, не теряй, братецъ ты мой, куражу!

Хорошо тебѣ говорить, Обдирай Ивановичъ, эхъ!... Дай-ка, братъ, водочки выпить что ли!

И юноша отчаянно повѣсилъ голову.

Дня черезъ два послѣ описанныхъ нами событій, часу въ третьемъ ночи, въ запертую корридорную дверь того подворья, гдѣ остановился ярославскій птенецъ, кто-то застучалъ, но такъ сильно, что спавшій у двери корридорный словно ошпаренный соскочилъ съ лавки и протирая глаза, началъ творить молитву.

А въ дверь продолжали стучать.

Кто тамъ? спросилъ корридорный.

Отпиррай! хрипло произнесъ коснѣющій языкъ. Я... я постоялецъ вашъ... отпиррр... рррай...

Корридорный отперъ; въ корридоръ ввалился ярославскій птенецъ, измятый, перепачканный въ пыли и въ добавокъ съ непокрытой и взѣрошенной головой.

Корридорный подхватилъ его подъ руку и отвелъ въ номеръ.

Упавши на диванъ, ярославчикъ закрылъ лицо руками и зарыдалъ, а корридорный принялся стаскивать съ него сапоги.

Слушь... слушь... какъ тебя зовутъ?

Меня-то? Митриемъ, отвѣчалъ корридорный.

Слушь, Митрій! въ Москвѣ у васъ... жулики все одни только жулики.

Не все, сударь, жулики, а есть и честный народъ. Жулики... Обобрали меня! какъ есть всего...

восемнадцать тысяч... родительскія!...

И юноша громко зарыдалъ.

Кто же васъ, сударь, обобралъ-то этакъ?

Обдирай Ивановъ... вашъ московскій купецъ... богачъ вашъ... э-вонъ домища-то у него какой сгрозанъ... Онъ меня обобралъ... съ братомъ со своимъ, съ Козыряемъ Ивановымъ.

Вы съ ними, сударь, должно-быть въ карточки изволили сыграть?

Въ трюнку...

Ага-а! въ трюночку! Ну, такъ-съ. На счетъ карточной игры они мастера великіе-съ.

Жулики они... такъ вѣдь?... вѣдь они жулики?...

Не то чтобы жулили, возразилъ корридорный, а, какъ бы вамъ сказать, народъ то-нсь трехпробный. А впрочемъ на ловца и звѣрь бѣжитъ,—дѣло извѣстное.

Жулики они... я имъ въ ноги кланялся... умолялъ ихъ со слезами... нѣтъ! не отдали.

Юноша, рыдая, повалился на диванъ.

Да вы, сударь, не сокрушайтесь оченно-то: у папеньки должно быть еще капиталы остались, будетъ чѣмъ пожить-то.

Какъ мнѣ теперича глаза-то показать домой! что со мной тятенька-то сдѣлаетъ!... Господи!

Э, сударь, право не сокрушайтесь! Что-жъ тятенька потаскаетъ маненечко, только и всего. А вы, сударь, на чаекъ общались третеводни!

Возьми! промолвилъ юноша, указывая рукой на коммодъ, гдѣ лежали мѣдныя.

Позвольте, сударь, я гасъ на постельку сведу-съ. Веди.

На слѣдующее утро ярославскій птенецъ отослалъ родителю письмо столь отчаяннаго содержания, что на него, вмѣсто письменнаго отвѣта, явился живой отвѣтъ во образѣ главнаго отца приказчика. Съ приказникомъ пріѣхала къ сынку родительская грамотка такого содержания:

“Непутевый ты сынъ нашъ подлець!

Пишешь ты намъ, подлець, что ты съ горя удавишься, либо утопишься въ Москвѣ-рѣкѣ, и на то мы тебѣ отвѣтимъ, безпутная голова твоя, что удавиться и утопиться тебѣ, подлецу, не удастся, потому присматривать за тобой будетъ приказчикъ нашъ Федулъ Власовъ. А за твое безпутство мы тебя сами накажемъ собственными родительскими руками нашими, зададимъ тебѣ хорошую порку, которая въ прокъ тебѣ послужитъ и въ пользу. Соблазнителью же твоему, мошеннику трехпробному Обдираю Иванову Разумѣихину отсылаемъ съ Федуломъ Власовымъ восемнадцать тысячъ вторично. А тебѣ, безпутная голова твоя, писать намъ больше печего.

За симъ остаюсь, родитель твой,
ЕПИФАНЪ ЗАКУСКИНЪ.”

Въ Вашингтонѣ Конгрессъ опредѣлилъ уплату Русскому правительству 7,200,000 долларовъ. По причинѣ ваканціи Конгресса, учрежденіе Гражданскаго правительства въ Аласкѣ отложено, и пока будетъ существовать Военное управленіе.

Въ третій Понедѣльникъ слѣдующаго Сентября, когда Конгрессъ опять соберется, навѣрно первымъ дѣломъ будетъ учрежденіе правительства для Аласки. По слухамъ, мы думаемъ, что Губернаторомъ будетъ опредѣленъ на конгрессъ Георгій Гибсъ, человекъ доброй природы и образованный. Мы много добраго слышали о немъ, и надѣемся что онъ поставитъ страну въ счастливое положеніе.

Въ нынѣшнее время управляютъ страной солдаты, это не много похоже на Русское управленіе, но когда будетъ опредѣленъ Гражданскій губернаторъ, тогда Русскіе оставшіеся въ союзѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ вполне поймутъ счастливое состояніе Республиканскихъ учреждений, и различіе свободы отъ монархіи.

Много лѣтъ одна монополія—Русско-Американская компанія управляла Русскою Америкой и Алеутскими островами, и страна казалась въ печальномъ состояніи. На Русскую Америку всѣ смотрѣли какъ на страну льдовъ, ни къ чему не годную. Нѣтъ еще года какъ Аласка перешла въ руки нѣсколькихъ Компаній, соревнующихъ одна другой, и сколько богатствъ открылось въ этой странѣ казавшейся ничтожной. Мы слышали отъ одной личности, много получающей свѣдѣній о Русской Америкѣ, онъ говорилъ намъ, что эта страна обѣщаетъ больше богатствъ, чѣмъ Калифорнія.

На дняхъ мы получили письмо изъ острова Сакалина, прилежащаго къ устью рѣки Амура. Онъ находится во владѣніи Русскаго правительства и населенъ каторжными. Эти каторжные копаютъ уголь, подъ тиранскимъ управленіемъ какого-то русскаго офицера управляющаго этимъ островомъ.

Братски сочувствую вамъ друзья, отвратите взоръ вашъ отъ Санкт-Петербурга, и посмотрите куда ближе и благополучнѣе—на Сан-Франциско, отсюда будетъ спасеніе вамъ и облегченіе вашей несчастной участи.

Предостерегаю Аласканскихъ и Алеутскихъ православныхъ Христіанъ, отъ всякаго рода иновѣрческихъ миссіонеровъ. Эти волки во одеждѣ овчей хлопочуть, не о томъ чтобы просвѣтить васъ учрежденіемъ училищъ, но чтобы нажить себѣ денежки отъ сборовъ между Американцами.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

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THE ALASKA HERALD:
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Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

I. C. MAYER & SONS,

224 NANSOME STREET, Office over Bank of British Columbia, San Francisco.

Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price.

Имѣя торговлю мѣхами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода мѣха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

МѢХОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ.

H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,
 129 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.

Commission and Shipping Merchants,
 100 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Имѣя торговныя отношенія съ С. Петербургомъ, Москвой, и другими европейскими городами, мы предлагаемъ выгоднѣйшія удобства имѣющимъ для продажи мѣха, какъ здѣсь, такъ и для отправленія въ Европу.

Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolalevsk, Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

San Francisco, California.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER CALIFORNIA AND LIEBESDORFF STREETS.
 CAPITAL STOCK, GOLD.....\$1,250,000.

All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

Фрименъ, Смитъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николевскѣ.—Сибирь.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF ALASKA.

The heart sickens at the contemplation of the condition which has been thrust upon our Russian population in Alaska by the heartless cupidity of speculators. The tyranny of an arbitrary government has been substituted by the tyranny of wealth, and acts which would lead to the dethronement of a monarch are committed by wealthy corporations, whose only object is to bleed the unfortunate people of their resources. A whole population is cast into the woods and extortion is used to reduce them to a state of slavery, more pitiless than that which existed at the South, and more merciless than that exercised by the most remorseless despot that ever desecrated a throne. We publish herewith a letter from Kadiak to show the extent of the evil under which the people of Alaska suffer, and recommend its perusal, and trust that it may reach the eye of some power or authority that will rectify the matter, and save the inhabitants from the impending torture of starvation by hunger and cold the coming winter. We appeal to humanity to intervene in behalf of our fellow creatures, now our fellow citizens, and save them from the power of those bloated tyrants, who fatten on the miseries of the people.

NEED FOR REFORM.—The schools in Sitka under Russian supervision closed last September, and since that time children have been allowed to go at large. As a consequence the state of morals among the juveniles is anything but encouraging. Youngsters of 8 years will go to an American store and work round till they earn ten cents, and then go off and get drunk. Hardly a day passes that some of that tender age and upwards are not found drunk upon the sidewalks. Can not our American institutions correct this, or must delays supervene till such habits become chronic and the evil be permanently engrafted on the moral status of the rising generation. Let our people look to this and prevent a state of moral turpitude that will cost double as much to cure as to prevent.

CURSES TURNED TO PRAYERS.—The Russians of Alaska heretofore cursed the tyranny of the Russian Fur Company. They now pray for the return of the power and oppression of that Company as a relief from the iron heel of American monopolies, which have succeeded it.

RIGHTS OF SUCCESSION.

Government had better look to its interests in the affairs of Alaska. We have purchased the territory, and doubtless included in the purchase is all that was originally claimed by the Russian Government. Cannon, cannon balls, bells, chains and other such material has arrived lately in this city, consigned to private hands, and if this should be government property it is but fair that it be reserved for the purpose of defraying some of the necessary expenses attending the opening up of the country rather than go to the enriching of private parties whose interests are entirely absorbed in their own aggrandisement. Bells are doubtless church property and must be of great value, while cannon and ordnance certainly can not be subject to removal and sale to traders. It would be well for government to take immediate steps to secure all the loose property and rights, which have accrued to it from the purchase of Alaska, and if the agents of the Russian Government have acted without warrant, restitution should be demanded and the property reclaimed, under the law of succession. Prince Maxutoff delivered to the American officers all that was in sight, a few rusty implements, but concealed from them the effects contained in the magazine and the officers of our government, not suspecting fraud, received this imperfect transfer.

Let Government see to this, and if necessary appoint a commission to investigate the frauds which have been practiced upon it, and if possible bring the parties to account.

CONSIDERING all the circumstances among fur traders in this city, we are compelled to award the need of praise to the enterprising house of Adolph Muller. We can recommend it to the Russians arriving in this city, as well as to our American readers, as one of the oldest houses on this coast, and thoroughly to be relied on in all respects. Persons in the trade will find him honest and obliging and worthy of their full confidence.

SEA SEALS.—The *Winged Arrow* lately from Alaska, brought to this city \$60,000 worth of skins of the Sea Seals. Considering that the catch of Sea Seals begins only in April, we are at a loss to understand how in the limited space of three months this immense quantity could be secured. The mystery is however fully explained by a letter, which we received, in which it states that Prince Maxutoff sold the furs, which have been collected in previous years and which were paid for by Russian Stockholders and were really their property.

REWARD OF INTEGRITY.—A Russian gentleman has lately arrived in this city from St. Petersburg and Moscow by the way of Siberia. On his route he was met in various places by the firm of Freeman, Smith & Co., who have business houses at many points in the Empire from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor. Everywhere the same expression of confidence in this firm was manifest; the Russians declaring that they would trust all their property with Freeman, Smith & Co., without papers or securities. This certainly is a high tribute of praise to the integrity of this firm, and we insert this with pleasure as an evidence of the right to which integrity and fair dealing will elevate a business house. We do not wish to unjustly censure, nor can we consent to compliment any one, but truth and justice prompts us to render this tribute to a firm, which has done so much to encourage that true international love and sympathy between Russians and Americans.

LATEST FROM SITKA.—Dear Brother. I write you these few lines in pencil, as a small schooner is just on the point of departure for Victoria. Koakul and Petcheroff our Commissioners have returned with steamer *Constantine* to this port. It is the general impression here, that Hutchinson & Co. have purchased this entire country, villages, stations, ports and all; while this august firm exults over the delusion and declares that it will realize on the first voyage sufficient to reimburse them for the purchase from the material they carry off. Maxutoff with a few Russians, taken from the stations, has gone to the Amoor, and there are reports, that he will remain in Siberia.
Good bye. T.

OUR ANSWER.

The editor of the *Occident* is astonished that we respect the virtue of the Turks. We are sincerely sorry that the editor of a Christian journal should be surprised at our respect for virtue. The Rev. Editor a Christian!!!! Come, Come, Come from Heaven Oh! Jesus, and be again betrayed for \$30, without the intervention of a Judas Iscariot. We annex our prayer.

(From the Russian.)

THOU GOD, who came from Hades, and whose followers were Constantine and Justinian, the same god, who afterwards crawled round the earth, taking up thy abode in the temples of St. Peter at Rome, St. Paul at London, St. Isaak at St. Petersburg,—in taverns and churches at New York,—preached by ministers, priests and missionaries—god of monarchs and kings—god of hangmen and executioners, destroyers of body and soul—god of drunkards, hypocrites and humbugs, god of all Iscariotians leave me! thy spirit is impure!

Paraclete—Spirit of Truth—Unfortunate God! Iscariotians call Thee Devil, monarchs and kings for the worship that we render to Thee in liberty and justice—destroy us. Come and live within me!

Oh Thou Paraclete—Spirit of Truth—Devil of popular theology! My God! I adore Thee! Thou art the Spirit of Truth, I will worship Thee for ever and ever.—Amen.

AGAPIUS.

[The Editor of the *Occident* may copy.]

FATHER JUVENNALIUS.—A Russian monk-priest by this name, proceeded as missionary to the Aleutian Islands in 1810, and was there killed by the natives. Instantly the Greek church had him canonized as a martyr-saint and placed his name on the calendar. Not having a blind faith in these matters, we had the curiosity to investigate his character and course of life, in the field of his spiritual labors. It appears from the evidence of his flock, the Aleutians themselves, that the holy Father had grossly violated the 7th commandment, and speculated to such an extent in native produce, as to make his integrity on the 6th rather doubtful. The records of the Aleutians fully justify the indignant natives, who slew him in vindication of their respect for the 7th; and from the facts, as we learn them we cannot but justify them also.

His heroic life self-denying exertions and martyr death we intend to publish in the Russian language coupled with the recommendation that the same justice be dealt out to all such false piety cultivators.

PRESIDENT of the Russian Society at San Francisco Captain Ilarion Archimandritoff, the oldest Captain in the service of the Russian American Fur Company, last March, contracted with the successors of the Russian American Fur Company, to take charge of all their stations in Alaska as General Agent. He is a Creole and universally respected by the natives. This respectable firm the "successors" have used him for two months and then sent him to St. George island to hunt sea-lions. The reason assigned in the language of Mr. Boscovich of Unalaska one of the firm, "that he is a good pilot, we take him for two months to show us the posts now we have used him we send him to St. George." This is the way these "successors" treat the natives, who serve them.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co. For sale in our Office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$1 50.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$6 00
Черный Медвѣдь самый пушистый,—отъ	ДО	
do do do heavy	.....	do 2 50 do 3 00
жесткій		
do do seconds	.....	do 1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта		
do do cubs	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвеженокъ		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black		
черный съ просьбою	дешевле чѣмъ черный	
Badger	.....	skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ		
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 3 00 do 4 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный		
do do pale	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный		
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
Fox, Silver	.....	do 5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица		
do Cross	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятенная		
do Red	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная		
do Kitt	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая		
do White	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Бѣлая		
do Gray	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая		
Lynx	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Рысь		
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 4 00 do 6 00
Каменистая Куница, черная		
do do pale	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная		
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Мишкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта		
do pale, southern	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный		
do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
do thirds	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта		
Muskrats	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхоль		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая		
do do do	.....	do 30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта		
do do do brown	.....	do 20 00 do 25 00
черная		
do do do pure	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта		

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная		
do do do southern	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
южная		
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Raccoon	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ		
Wolf, large	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ		
" small	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
малый		
" seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волководный, перваго сорта		
do seconds	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта		
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, перваго сорта		
do seconds	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта		
Skunks	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ		
Seal, fur	.....	do
Тюлень		
do hair	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Тюленя шерсть		
Beaver, northern	.....	skin from 1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ		
do southern	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ		
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія оленьи кожи копченныя		
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія		
do do winter	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
зимнія		

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

Large well-furred skins are worth \$3 00@ \$3 50 and \$4 00. Wigs, not too heavy, bring the same price. Small skins, salted, are worth \$1 50@ \$2 00; Dry bring from 0 50@ 0 75 less. Where possible, it is better to send all skins in salt.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Пазваніе мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цифры—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Совѣтуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско невыдѣланные (сыровцеиъ) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенные нами Мѣховые Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховые Магазины означенные въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

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214 MONTGOMERY STREET, Opposite the Russ House, SAN FRANCISCO.

Furs cleaned, repaired and altered to the present style.

Мѣховой Магази́нь.

☞ Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs.

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мѣсто для вечерняго развлечения.

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WASHINGTON STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Sole Agent for Baldwin's Dairy Butter, and for other selected Dairies.

☞ Butter packed at the dairies to order.

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Языки, и всякаго рода Ветчина.

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Near Dupont Street.....San Francisco.

Московскій Аптекарь Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.

Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized
December 14th, 1867. The regular monthly meeting, will be held
on Thursday evening next, September 8th, at No. 1406 Powell
Street, 7 o'clock.

**NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.**

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

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GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Incorporated February 10, 1868.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....\$200,000.

513 California Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets.

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Extra Hours on Saturdays, from 7 to 9 P. M., for receiving
of Deposits only.

☞ Loans made on real estate and other collateral securities.

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And Agents of Hong Kong Line of Clipper Ships.

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Agents of the finest brands of Virginia Tobacco.

Гг. ВЕЙЛЬ и Ко., имѣютъ превосходнаго ка-
чества Виржинскій табакъ.

Въ этомъ Магази́мъ говорятъ по русски.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the
magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published
by Messrs. Bancroft & Co.. For sale at our Office, 611 Clay Street.

TRANSFER OF KADIAK TO HUTCHINSON AND CO.

(Our Letter from Kadiak.)

KADIAK, June 28th, 1868.

Dear friend, EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

On the 23d April last a steamer *Alexander* entered our harbor, such an unusual occurrence that it made us all rejoice from hopes of correspondence with the inner world of intelligence; but alas, the pleasure was doomed to a sad reversal, and sorrow and gloom, misery and despair, have settled upon us since that fatal visit to our shores. Arm-in-arm from the steamer landed two individuals, one a stranger; but the other well known to us, our late Governor Prince Maxutoff. The two proceeded at once to the magazine wherein is stored flour, cloth, medicine, linen, sugar, tea, etc., all articles of consumption necessary for health, comfort and the support of life. The Prince, under his official authority, ordered the transfer of the entire magazine with all its contents to this individual who accompanied him, and directed that it should be delivered forthwith. Without introduction, explanation, or preface the order was announced, while we were still ignorant of who the person might be. I ventured the remark that three weeks would be little enough time to prepare the books and accounts for a legal and proper delivery, but the Prince insisted that an absolute and immediate delivery without the intervention of books or accounts was necessary. Of course to obey was all that remained for me, and in three days all the resources of the settlement were in the power of one whom we have since learned is one of a firm in your city. The transfer included all buildings, property and provisions of the settlement, real and movable, and we found ourselves thrust out of our homes and driven to seek shelter in the woods, where we were compelled to improvise tents for our accommodation. During the authority of the Russian government we were provided with a home in the barracks, and provisions were sold to us at a low price, as well as all articles for our necessities or comfort. Immediately after the transfer we were not only thrust out of our homes, but the most exorbitant prices placed upon the most common articles of food—flour, which heretofore cost 50 cents, was raised to two dollars, and everything else in proportion. The Government of former days, though arbitrary, was patriarchal in its character, and we were provided by the authorities with everything that our necessities demanded, and if sick or infirm were cared for with parental solicitude. The laws provided for a constant supply of necessary merchandise from our native land, and, under the heaviest penalties, prevented extortion in the price at which they were supplied to us by the distributing agents. We were not prepared for independence from that providence on which we have ever relied, our habits and avocations were those of hunters and fishers and for the results of our labors we received our necessary food and clothing at fair honest prices, and it may well be imagined how the extortionate increase of price entailed misery, want and suffering, amounting even to starvation, among our people. When we appealed to these heartless wretches to supply our wants at former prices, we were denied and told "Go and work for our Company at 50 cents a day." The misery into which we were so suddenly cast was, fortunately, at the introduction of the summer season. What we will do when winter overtakes us, unless relief be obtained, is more than we can conceive. Under the Russian Government we could not sell a skin to any one but the Government Fur Company under a fine of 500 roubles and banishment to Siberia as a criminal, and Prince Maxutoff, at the time of the transfer, falsely told us that now the same penalty would attach if we sold to any other than Hutchinson & Co.. This firm of Hutchinson & Co., through their agent, made threats to the Aleutians of the most violent character; telling them that the Russian Government inflicted its penalty if they sold to any one else than this Company and that the American Government would hang them within 24 hours if they violated this rule. The natives are a simple, unsuspecting, honest and industrious people and were influenced by the greatest dread at the impending danger from these threats. Under this impression we have given little encouragement to outside dealers, who occasionally visited us from California,

and who have been persecuted with the most revolting tyranny by this Company, the successors to the Russian Company. They have been denied shelter, and forced from our island by every power that can be brought to bear by this sordid Company. In fact, we are in a state of the most absolute servitude beneath the iron heel of a monopoly, sordid, heartless, and inhuman, from which we must perish by the slow torture of fastidious want. The brig *Shokitoff* brought from Sitka 150 families, who were driven out by the persecutions and tyranny of soldiers, and their brutish actions, and are cast among us to share the miserable fortunes which are left us. We or our forefathers have not seen soldiers before and our experience now under the military of the government to which we belong is sad and humiliating in the extreme. You, dear, brother tell us to have hopes in the future, from the workings of the American government, but when will we realize the result? So far, by the change of administration, our houses have been desolated, our industry checked, the resources of our labor have been cut off through wanton destruction by unpracticed hands. Our wives and daughters have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery, and the tyranny of a despotic government has been transferred to the baser and more sordid tyranny of moneyed monopolies. Our youth have been corrupted and defiled and driven from the school into the streets, and a state of destitution has supervened that threatens our ultimate destruction.

Yours truly, A. C.

HUMBUGING THE NATIVES.

In Kadiak it was customary in the old regime for the priest to collect the members of an expedition about to start on the hunt for beavers, and bless them with prayers, and the sprinkling of holy water, and such incantations to secure success to the voyage. The Superintendent of Hutchinson & Co., the successors of the Russian Company, who, by the way is one of the Children of Israel, has succeeded to the sacred office and now in the most approved style calls in a priest to assist him and for the moderate sum of \$20 in gold coin, this functionary, goes through the mimicry of images, blessings etc., to the infinite satisfaction of the deluded people, who believe it is a prelude to the success of their expedition. Of course this ceremony is followed by feasting, the material for which is provided by the Company, who doubtless do not fail to make the proper charge for the articles consumed.

DEATH FROM LIQUOR.—On the 16th July last at Sitka, a Russian woman Liceria Andrew, was plied with liquor till she died from the effects. Between liquor and other civilizing agents the population is being thinned out fast.

SUICIDE AT SITKA.—A young Russian, by name Wolkoff; a shoemaker, purchased some whiskey and afterwards gave a bottle to a young creole or half-breed. For this offence he was informed of by the Suttler and imprisoned by military authority. Feeling his humiliation and disgrace at being imprisoned, in a moment of mental aberration he put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains.

AN ALASKIAN PILATE.—Prince Maxutoff, among the rest of his speculations, sold a quantity of pictures of Jesus Christ and of the saints, to a company of Jewish traders. He deserves the name, if not of Pontius Pilate, at least of an *Alaskan Pilate*.

OUTRAGE.—On the 4th of July last in Kadiak, some drunken soldiers took possession of a couple of Russian cannon, which had not been used since the time of Catharine the II. The caliber of the cannon was suited to a half pound charge of powder, but these patriots (?) loaded them with two pounds and fired away. The consequence was one burst, scattering the fragments in all directions, killing a young man by the name of Maxim, son of a physician Ivan Panahin. Such recklessness is not to be excused, even on an occasion of public rejoicing, and severe censure rests upon some one for allowing it.

ПОВЕДЕНИЕ РУССКАГО ДУХОВЕНСТВА ВЪ СИТКѢ.

Американскій купецъ Рудольфъ по прїѣздѣ своемъ прошедшей весной въ Ситку, желалъ имѣть помѣщеніе въ какомъ либо домѣ для устройства магазина, и наткнулся на домъ принадлежащій духовному вѣдомству возлѣ Собора, гдѣ въ верхнемъ этажѣ жили Гг. Бальманы. При условіи онъ объявилъ, что не намѣренъ много платить, и это условіе было сдѣлано словесно между протоіереемъ, Печеровымъ и еще третье лице присутствовало. Было условлено 50 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ за весь нижній этажъ; но чрезъ нѣсколько дней Рудольфъ получилъ его за 25 долл.

Какимъ образомъ произошла такая внезапная перемѣна? Жирафъ вмѣшалась въ это дѣло. Она призвала Рудольфа съ какимъ-то переводчикомъ къ себѣ и объявила что если Рудольфъ дастъ ей взятку 100 долларовъ, то она устроитъ для него наемъ магазина за 25 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ, или 300 долларовъ въ годъ. Рудольфъ согласился, далъ ей 100 долларовъ, на что она приговорила, чтобы это было въ секретѣ, ни слова никому, даже моему мужу. Рудольфъ сказалъ — хорошо. На другой день сдѣлано условіе на бумагѣ по 25 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ, безъ означенія времени наема, и платить всегда впередъ за мѣсяцъ. Послѣдніе два мѣсяца онъ прекратилъ платить, говоря, что денегъ у него теперь нѣтъ, и предлагаетъ протоіерею брать у него слѣдующія за наемъ деньги товаромъ, такъ какъ жена постоянно покупаетъ у другихъ торговцевъ, отъ чего же не покупаетъ у него. Протоіерей говоритъ ему: я скажу женѣ. Чрезъ нѣсколько дней они пошли къ Рудольфу, но не могли получить что имъ требовалось.

Однажды протоіерей завернулъ въ магазинъ Рудольфа, ему нужны были деньги, для уплаты по процессу съ коровой, и спрашиваетъ слѣдующія деньги за наемъ. Рудольфъ отпѣчиваетъ, денегъ у меня нѣтъ, а товаръ который вамъ нуженъ имѣется теперь у меня, потрудитесь выбрать. Протоіерей отпѣчиваетъ, мнѣ нужны деньги для церкви, такъ какъ домъ церковный.

Рудольфъ отпѣчиваетъ протоіерею, и мнѣ нужны деньги для постройки моего дома, такъ потрудитесь мнѣ уплатить 100 долларовъ, которые брала ваша жена взаимнообразно. Тутъ пошли переговоры, тѣмъ болѣе что протоіерей ничего о этомъ не знаетъ.

Жирафъ приходитъ къ магазину Рудольфа съ переводчикомъ Капландъ, не желая войти въ домъ, проситъ его на улицу, но онъ отпѣчиваетъ изъ магазина, пожалуйста взойдите въ мой домъ, я на улицѣ не имѣю никакихъ переговоровъ. Жирафъ взошла и спрашиваетъ его: какія деньги вы за мной считаете, и какія деньги вы мнѣ давали? Тутъ пошли разные переговоры, и окончилось тѣмъ что Рудольфъ ули-

чилъ Жирафъ, и она боясь что выйдетъ дѣло судебнымъ порядкомъ, призналась и сказала: что я вамъ деньги тотъ часъ представлю, и не желаю впередъ имѣть дѣло съ подобными подлещами.

Немедля явился протоіерей съ тѣмъ же переводчикомъ. Требуется отъ Рудольфа немедленно очистить домъ, который онъ занималъ; въ противномъ случаѣ въ каждый день онъ будетъ платить за наемъ 10 долларовъ сверхъ счета. Рудольфъ спокойно отпѣчиваетъ, я выйду изъ дома какъ только мнѣ возможно будетъ и когда мой домъ на столько будетъ въ порядкѣ, что могу помѣстить мое семейство. Но о сверхъ платѣ, вы не думайте, я вамъ не дамъ больше ни копѣйки сколько сказано въ условіи. Въ условіи опредѣлена цѣна за наемъ дома и неограниченъ срокъ моего выхода изъ дома.

Браво Американцы! Гдѣ же дураковъ нашихъ не бьютъ.

Мы получили для публикаціи письмо къ Ситкинскому священнику Николаю Ковригину.

Преподобный Отецъ Николай!

Простите что я должна разстаться съ вами въ ссорѣ, ибо вашъ поступокъ—отказъ въ налутствіи меня Святыми Тайнами вынудилъ на это. Я очень жалю что избрала васъ духовникомъ своимъ. Духовенство Ситкинское, исключая Архіерея, не стоитъ христіанскаго почтенія, потому что еслибы Архіерей былъ въ Ситкѣ, то вѣрно мое желаніе исполнилось бы. Конечно какъ вы оставлены здѣсь безъ всякаго начальства, то дѣлаете что заблагоразсудится вамъ, можетъ быть ваши семейныя обстоятельства не допускаютъ васъ совершать таинства Христовы, въ этомъ случаѣ я не виновата. Прошу васъ простите мнѣ за мое откровенное мнѣніе, что я должна была это высказать и если вы еще должны будете услышать или можетъ быть и читать печатно, то вы пріудили меня сами на это. Я заявлю это къ публичному свидѣнію, чтобы публика могла заключить съ этого на сколько можно ожидать отъ Ситкинскаго духовенства полезнаго въ привлеченіи къ христіанству дикаго народа окружающаго ихъ, если они опровергаютъ Христіанъ вѣру въ Иисуса Христа и въ таинства Его.

Я знаю многихъ Колошъ принявшихъ Христіанство, что они не умѣютъ сказать: Во Имя Отца, и Сына, и Святаго Духа. Наше духовенство еще ихъ этому не научило; но они къ тайнамъ Христовымъ бываютъ допускаемы. Разумнаго же Христіанина желаніе опровергается, выражался, что налутствіе Святыми Тайнами только выдается въ случаяхъ болѣзненныхъ.

Я очень хорошо знаю, что и при смертномъ одрѣ вами не соблюдался этотъ законъ. Такъ напригъръ

случай былъ въ Кожимъ съ несчастной женщиной, которая въ исходящемъ чувствѣ требовала духовника для исповѣди; но двоекратныя отвѣты были— что духовникъ спитъ, и она скончалась. Изъ этого можно судить на сколько наше духовенство въ Ситкѣ справедливо въ соблюденіи возлагаемыхъ на нихъ обязанностей.

Желающая вамъ душевнаго спасенія,
Александра Г.

Вѣкъ живи, вѣкъ учись! Справедлива русская по-
словица.

Я рожденъ въ нѣдрахъ Православной церкви, воспитанъ въ духовномъ званіи, былъ рукоположенъ во Превитера Православной церкви, но и до сего времени не зналъ, что епитрахиль для церковнослуженія имѣетъ право носить не только попъ, но и попадьа. Попъ посланъ княземъ и Архіереемъ на зло нечестивому еретикъ, просвѣщать и исповѣдывать окаянныхъ грѣшниковъ въ Сан-Франциско, и дѣлаетъ великіе успѣхи своей пропагандой, а его попадьа въ Ситкѣ, имѣя право на церковнослуженіе, своимъ епитрахилемъ, тоже дѣлаетъ пропаганду.

Преосвященный Архіерей! Вы не смотрите что у васъ дома, а смотрите за еретикомъ въ Сан-Франциско. Этотъ еретикъ болѣе любитъ отечество Русское, и чтитъ святую Православную церковь, чѣмъ всѣ ваши попы и попадьи. Въ 1858 году, когда вопросъ шелъ о освобожденіи крестьянъ, о дѣлѣ общечеловѣческомъ, когда звѣри помѣщики освобождали крестьянъ, попы русскіе и архипопы консервативно стояли за крѣпостнымъ званіемъ, этотъ еретикъ на основаніи Слова Божія проповѣдывалъ въ Колоколѣ освобожденіе монастырскихъ крестьянъ. Когда ваши попы во время эскадры адмирала Лисовскаго въ Нью-Йоркѣ отвратительно грубо отвѣтили Американскому епископу Потеру, на его письмо къ нимъ, я пріѣхавши въ 1865 году въ Нью-Йоркѣ, поправилъ эту глупость, и выставилъ нашу Православную церковь и ея догматы на самую высокую степень славы. Литургія Св. Златоустаго была совершена мною въ Нью-Йоркѣ на англійскомъ языкѣ, послѣ чего Американцы твердили во всѣхъ журналахъ, нѣтъ святѣе религіи какъ Святая Православная церковь. Эта Литургія 2-го Марта, 1865 года, торжественно совершенная мною въ Нью-Йоркѣ называется первой Православной Литургіей въ Америкѣ.

Ваше не вниманіе Преосвященный, къ Ситкинскому духовенству, служить къ позору Православія!

Срамъ предъ иностранцами, для нашего отечества и для нашей Православной церкви, отъ Ситкинскаго право-неславнаго духовенства.

Въ Сан-Франциско протестантскихъ газетахъ пишутъ, что въ Ситкѣ пасторъ имѣетъ въ Воскресныхъ школахъ до 60 дѣтей Православной церкви. Этимъ пасторъ показываетъ свое усердіе къ пропагандѣ, что онъ въ такое короткое время уже отвратилъ отъ Православія такое множество.

Что же дѣлаютъ наши попы и миссіонеры въ Ситкѣ? Кутяты и въ карты играютъ.

Обращаюсь къ Православнымъ жителямъ въ Аляску, заведите сами школы, не давайте вашихъ дѣтей въ протестанскія школы, наши православные попы лѣнтятъ только, а протестанскіе пасторы—жулики и мазурики, каковыхъ вы не видавали и не слышали.

Всякій Русскій оставшійся въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, имѣетъ право отнѣрять въ свое владѣніе 160 акровъ земли. Каждый акръ имѣетъ 70 ярдовъ квадратныхъ. Одна квадратная миля имѣетъ 640 акровъ, то есть земля достаточная для четырехъ семействъ. Совѣтую вамъ захватите лучшую землю, пока Американцы еще не осылись.

Раньше когда существовала Русская Компания въ Аляскѣ, каждый житель ее ругалъ, скоро ли она уничтожится, но вотъ она и уничтожилась, что же вышло изъ этого для тамошнихъ жителей, нисколько не лучше, а напротивъ совсѣмъ хуже. Напримѣръ, на Островѣ Кадьякъ, въ гавани Св. Павла, товары гораздо дороже чѣмъ они стоили въ Русской Компаніи. Торгуетъ въ Кадьякѣ Американская Компанія подъ фирмой Гутчинсонъ и Ко., товаръ у нихъ тотъ же самый, который былъ въ Русской компаніи и продаютъ его вдвое дороже. По моему мнѣнію въ слѣдующую зиму жители Кадьяка будутъ помирать съ голоду и также отъ эпидемическихъ болѣзней. Русская Компания все таки до сѣга кормила и не давала людямъ сильно бѣдствовать. А новая Компанія Американская, гдѣ бы людей поощрять, она напротивъ еще страшаетъ тамошнихъ людей, чтобы по мимо ихъ Компаніи не смѣли продавать постороннимъ лицамъ свои товары, и говорятъ что въ Америкѣ за это разстрѣливаютъ и вѣшаютъ.

Житель Кадьяцкій А. Х.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аляскѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

No. 16.

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Фрименъ, Смиѳъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

We regret that the *Times* of this city should be directed by any one to give a "direct and positive refutation" to what has been published in the ALASKA HERALD as "positively untrue," since we happen to have indubitable proof of every fact we assert. Our paper is devoted to the interests of the people of Alaska, and our letter from Kadiak, included facts pertaining to affairs in other places besides Kadiak. While we hold ourselves responsible for everything we affirm about the mismanagement of affairs in that country, we cannot be responsible for the ignorance of a reader of our journal, who seems not to understand his own language. The military at St. Paul, has never, to our knowledge, laid itself open to censure, and has never been even referred to in our paper. The facts we have published we are ready to substantiate by proof, and Mr. *—, can inform himself of their truth, if indeed he be ignorant, by the proper inquiry and investigation.

REFUTATION.

We have passed through a varied experience in journalism, in our efforts to vindicate right and justice—threatened with corporal punishment—cajoled with false professions—and a few days ago offered so much per month, by this enterprising firm, Hutchinson and Co., just to say no more about this monopoly and their accomplice, ex-Governor Prince Maxutoff—that we began to feel vain, and now, to be carded and spun, by this firm, under the leadership of a man we cannot *dodge*, strains the limits of our propriety. He weaves his fabric of *whole cloth* of a very flimsy texture, that will scarcely bear the wear and tear of the searching investigation to which we intend to subject it.

☞ OUR paper is too small to hold even a tithe of all the communications we receive. In our next number, however, we will insert a correspondence from Hon. W. D. Lewis of Philadelphia. This gentleman was for many years attached to the American legation at St. Petersburg. We will also insert a sketch of Hon. Eugene Schuyler, present American Consul at that court, our late pupil, and intimate and highly esteemed friend.

BLACK MAIL.

We do not wish to vaunt our virtues, or represent ourselves as incorruptible, nor do we wish to endorse the cynical dogma that every man has his price. We would preserve the happy medium, which recognizes the fact that, while corruption is rampant, there are honest men in the world and, if journals are sometimes bought and sold, there are some which still are free. Now we claim to be of the latter number. Humble as we are, we are battling for truth, for right, for justice, and we intend to continue this course till the resources of Alaska are shown up in their truth, till the population of that country are established in their rights and till justice is ensured. We can only say to those, who have approached us with a bribe: Gentlemen, you name no *figure* at all commensurate with the object you would secure. Silence at this time, when the fate of 50,000 inhabitants lies trembling in the balance which turns upon their speedy relief from oppression, misery, and want and the severance of those chains of oppression by which they are now tied, would be a crime more damnable, if possible, than that which dooms them to dependence on the heartless workings of a system of monopolies.

Abstinence at this time from denunciation of such acts would be treachery even more base than that which dictated the revolt against deity by the arch fiend himself.

We know no price, no *figure*, that could reconcile our conscience to such a treason.

A people weighed down by the oppressions of a power armed with all the facilities to crush and grind them; a people accustomed to look to a patriarchal government for material and moral support, suddenly cut loose and sent adrift on the trackless sea of independence; cast from their abodes to seek shelter in the wilderness in an inhospitable clime; without domestic resources of supply for the wants of nature and humanity; nothing save the approving smile of heaven and the bounty of Providence to rely on; cut off from all intercourse with the world by distance and the machinations of their enemies; without religious or educational privileges; a prey to the licentiousness of unprincipled strangers, against whom resistance were worse than useless; on the eve of a season, whose inclemency challenges their utmost efforts, even under favorable circumstances, to endure—to abandon such a people at such a time “for so much trash as could be grasped thus,” is not our purpose, come what may. If Congress and the government will not come to our support and aid us in dispelling the gloom that overhangs this people,—if perish we must,—let us perish together; but let not the watchman on the tower turn recreant to his trust and betray a people whose only mouth piece we are.

Tyranny in every form is odious; but oh, immensely superior in moral excellence is that tyranny which preserves while it oppresses, to that which while it oppresses, destroys, and destroys by the slow torture of slavery and famine.

SPECULATION.—The steamers *Alexander* and *Constantine*, two splendid vessels, were turned in to Hutchinson & Co. by the agent of the Russian Company, Maxutoff, at the rate of \$55,000. It appears that merchants in this city offered more than this for the *Alexander* alone, for which \$60,000 was offered. The *Constantine* is certainly worth \$40,000. But Maxutoff has to transport the Russian officials, and such Russians as elect to return home to their native land, and for this purpose has purchased from Hutchinson & Co. the *Winged Arrow*, now lying in this port for repairs or such reconstruction as will render her seaworthy, and for this old worm eaten and rotten hulk he has given \$25,000. When we compare the splendid steamer *Alexander* with this old tub and find that they were rated in the speculation at about equal values, we are naturally led to the impression that there is a “cat in the bag” a “nigger in the fence.” Maxutoff must certainly presume upon his power over the Russian Fur Company if he can engage in such a transparent swindle without the fear of future accountability. Of course no Russian of any intelligence will for a moment entertain the thought of going round the “Horn” to Russia on a vessel, unless she is thoroughly seaworthy.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the fact rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co. on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block.—Give them a call.

TRADE, HUMANITY, CAPITAL.

The wings of commerce are attached to a body which we very much fear is devoid of a soul, unless indeed that soul be the inspiration of self-interest. For centuries the great northwestern waters have contributed to the wealth of individuals and colossal fortunes have been realized from the products of the waters and the adjoining shores. What have we rendered in return for these benefits? True, we have clothed and fed the natives, but have we advanced them in civilization and enlightenment? Do not the interests of trade require a comparative suppression of that enlightenment, which raises man to independence from a serfdom necessary to the purposes of commerce. Such, it appears to us, has been the effect of trade on Alaska. The people are without facilities, almost without means for their subsistence, and dependent for their supplies upon such moneyed firms as may ship goods in exchange for their peltry. The development of home resources in the mean time is ignored. Agriculture, mining, stock raising, manufactures, and the higher development of the mental and moral elements, are not fostered and are consequently either left to languish or entirely suppressed. And now that the people are abandoned by their former government and left to their own resources they become an easy prey to the cupidity of the trader, who feeling that the time for his rapacity is limited, is ready to squeeze out with one great final effort the last substance of the people.

Humanity revolts at such a contingency, but inexorable trade demands the “pound of flesh next to the heart.” What matters it though thousands suffer the coming winter for the necessities of life, trade must flourish or the country be abandoned by the fleet wings of the cormorant. If the natives may not kill the game and gather the furs, let them starve. Bar up the magazine; the *quid pro quo* doctrine must be enforced. There is no humanity in trade.

Capital by millions may be invested to produce a rich return to the stockholders, but not a dollar be directed to the purposes of ameliorating the condition of the people, or the country. And yet trade, humanity, and capital, should go hand in hand, as the elevation of a race or people in intelligence makes a proportionate increase in production and in commerce. But individual interest does not busy itself with the benefit of others, and this is unfortunate for Alaska, whose population from time immemorial has learned to lean on fishing and hunting as their sole resources. Let enterprise follow the track of commerce and open up the domestic resources of the country and soon mines will be opened, agriculture be invigorated and other industries be introduced that will render the country self sustaining and the people more independent.

When information can be obtained, and easy access to our northern neighbors secured—the HERALD will do its duty. But so long as we are excluded from the territory by a monopoly, such information will be necessarily imperfect, and be difficult to obtain. We fully and firmly believe, that the resources of Alaska are sufficient for the employment of millions of capital outside of the fur trade and fisheries, and favorable to the immigration of thousands of our enterprising citizens, in every branch of business; and may the day hasten that will realize this belief!

CZESAREVICH COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.—Four years ago Admiral Lisovsky (Eng. Fox), came with the Russian fleet to New York, where he was feted in truly royal style by our American aristocracy, sympathizers with despotism. Subsequently Admiral Fox (Rus. Lisovsky), visited St. Petersburg, where he feted and toasted the Czar and Grand Dukes of the Empire, who reciprocated in the same style. Lately the Russian Czar expressed his sympathies for President Johnson on his impeachment by Northerners and sent his congratulations at his escape from the machinations of northern *rebels*.

Prince Maxutoff was on trial in this city and many of our prominent citizens sympathized with him the *innocent* Prince, and condemned the *rascal* Jew, American Generals dined with him at the Commopltan. Now that the Prince has gone these sympathizers call him “*rascal*.”

Doubtless the Czesarevich will be received with all honors by our shoddy aristocracy both *good democrats* and *union republicans*, and yet after investigation into the affairs of Alaska, the same people who toast the magnanimity and nobility of the Russian government, will call the very dignitaries they toast, *rasicals*. Where are we drifting? Why should the monster whom liberty has crushed in free America, have such a fascination over our people. Friendship with such, is treason to humanity, to justice, and to the equal rights of man. We believe in national amenities, but not in this fulsome adulation of the exponents of principles the very antitheses of our own.

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чества Виржинскій табакъ.

Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ говорятъ по русски.

INVESTIGATE.

In our last issue we more than hinted that the affairs involved in the transfer of Alaska would bear investigation by a commission of our Government. By a multitude of facts crowding upon our knowledge from all sides, upon reliable authority, we are more and more impressed with the necessity of a thorough investigation as early as possible. The rights of the government and the wrongs of the people, demand investigation. The silent churches—robbed of their merry chimes that rendered the wilderness a welcome home and the sabbath a special blessing to the simple and confiding natives—demand an investigation. Dismantled forts that insured protection against a foreign foe, and secured safety to this new extent of our sea coast—demand an investigation. Integrity to our own interests and good faith to the population thrown under the *egis* of our government, demand an investigation. The cries and groans of a wronged and outraged people demand an investigation, and there is not a doubt that such investigation will be instituted.

CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES—BEWARE.—What is our Customs agent in Alaska doing? We inquire of the citizens and they tell us *he* is a woman. This will not excuse *his* inactivity. We require in such an important position a man of energy and shrewdness; sharp and keen of intellect. Russian rascals are sharper than we give them credit for and can outwit ordinary people. From correspondence we learn that a vessel is in Alaska waters, which lately came from the Kuril Islands and Siberia loaded with valuable furs, sable and beaver, in quantities greater than Alaska can produce. Doubtless this vessel will pass all the officials in Alaska and arrive in this city, ostensibly from Alaska and the fishing grounds. This vessel left here to go on a fishing voyage!!! she will return with fish for ballast and furs of Siberia for cargo. Let the custom house here watch for her, and see that the duties are paid and the law vindicated by seizure of the smuggled articles. What is the use of laws of protection if the meshes are so large that wealthy companies may pass right through and import valuable furs from Siberia and the Kuril Islands under the transparent pretext of a fishing voyage? Let our Custom officers be on the alert and catch this smuggler in the act.

P. S. For what purpose has Mr. Dodge, agent of the Treasury Department, left his post at Sitka to come to San Francisco? Is it to get signatures praying for his appointment as delegate from Alaska? Or is it to come here and write articles in the *Bulletin* for Hutchinson & Co.? Who pays him for his time (\$6 a day), Hutchinson & Co. or the Government?

MAIL MATTER.—A party in high position in this city, we have been informed, has opened a letter addressed to another party in this city before delivering it. This letter was taken out of the post office. Now this is a crime on our statute books and should be punished according to law. No one, not even a foreign consul, has the right to open other people's letters, not even those addressed to subjects of his own government, even if he supposed they were for the editor of the ALASKA HERALD. And if he violates the law, it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to deal with him as with other criminals. Our correspondence has been repeatedly abstracted from the Post Office and we could not trace the person up; but we believe we are now on the scent and will put a hound upon the track to catch the wolf. A consul, ambassador, or other foreign agent is as much amenable to our criminal code as any citizen of the republic.

OUR PAPER.—We have forwarded to Sitka a parcel of papers of each issue from the beginning, till about one month since, to an agent in that town, whom we supposed to be an honorable trader. This honorable trader after preserving two or three copies put the rest in the fire. The native population were anxious to be enlightened but this honorable trader thought that it was a mark of honorable dealing to cheat them out of the paper and in his honorable solicitude for the benefit of monopolies, he consigned our property to the flames. Such *honorable* traders will do well in Alaska. It is surprising that our influence, under the circumstances, has reached so far. What may we not expect when the country is open to us and our journal?

DISPOSAL OF THE WITNESSES.

Sharp practice in legal matters is the subject of profound admiration with the tyros of the profession, and every new instance is a feather in the cap of the practitioner, and though the legitimate may frown upon it, yet success frequently rewards the venturesome genius. Maxutoff, realizing that the subornation of a witness is sometimes attended with a little inconvenience, has taken a novel method which, unfortunately, the members of sharp practice with us cannot follow. This ~~reputable~~ Prince arrived in St. Paul's Island with Mr. Hutchinson, on the steamer *Alexander*, and was visited by the superintendent, Constantine Ilarionoff. He obtained from this official the keys of the store house, and proceeding on shore surrendered to Hutchinson & Co. everything. In the mean time the Superintendent was left on board the vessel, and when Maxutoff & Co. returned to the vessel he steamed away to Siberia carrying the Superintendent off with him. Our Alaskan Pilate supposes that this will end that little matter and that everything on that end of the route is all safe. We scarcely think so, however; investigation develops curious facts, and living witnesses turn up when least expected. He would have been safer if he had adopted as his motto "dead men tell no tales," but this again is sometimes attended with little inconveniences. Investigation can do no harm! Investigation acquits or convicts!! Investigation enlightens all!!! Investigation purifies!!!! Investigate!

WHO IS THE OWNER?—The season for the beaver hunt lasts from the 15th April to the 15th August. As usual, on the 15th April last, the expedition of the Russian Fur Company started out from Afognak, to hunt these animals, on the peninsula of Alaska. The fitting out of this expedition in baydarks, provisions, liquors, nets, etc., cost the Company, not less than one thousand dollars. On the 28d April, and after the expedition had started, Maxutoff surrendered the country to Hutchinson and Company. Now, the question arises, to whom must these expeditionists render their tribute,—to the Russian Fur Company, which paid the expenses of the outfit or to their successors Hutchinson & Co.? The innocent natives are now returning with about \$10,000 worth of beaver furs. Who is to receive them?—Hutchinson & Co., or the Stockholders of the Russian Fur Company, whose money furnished the outfit and employed the hunters for the entire season? The Prince is not here to answer, and with an appropriate attitude we pause for a reply.

LETTER FROM KADIAK.

By the favor of a friend, we have the privilege of inserting the following letter addressed to him by his brother now in Kadiak.

KADIAK, July 15, 1868.

Dear Brother ISIDON,

Your letter and package by the *Czarevich* was received, but I was much disappointed at not receiving the goods. [These are the goods that were refused to be taken up by that vessel on its last trip, as published by us in our issue of July 1.—ED.]

This Russian American Fur Company (Hutchinson & Co.) are trying their best to keep us, as well as others, away.

They sent men out to tell the natives not to let the Americans have anything whatever in provisions or furs under no consideration, and that if they did they would have them arrested by the soldiers, *who were here for their own use.*

I will give them a hard tussle yet. They are particularly opposed to me as I am buying furs, but I do not care for them.

Yours, &c.,

H. SHIRPNER.

On the 15th July last, we received an urgent application from the following citizens of Kadiak, directed to us, as their only available resource, for protection against the contingencies which have arisen by the accession of Hutchinson and Co. to entire control. An epidemic, induced by the want of flour, which H. & Co. have raised 100 per cent. in price, above Russian rates, necessitating their increased use of fish, is raging and decimating the population.

Here follow the names:—Abraham Charitonoff; Nicholas Kusneoff; Ivan Pestriakoff; Michel Potorochin; Demid Gregrieff; Peter Naumoff; Christofer Selezneff; Peter Malutin; Ivan Sharatin; Lewis Zuravleff; Alexius Jakovleff; Peter Gavriloff; Ivan Panshin.

ПРИЯТЕЛЬСКОЕ НАСТАВЛЕНИЕ ГЛУПЦУ.

“Братец ты мой, ты глупъ какъ пробка.”

Русская пословица.

По ремеслу ты дрянной шкипершишка, пошlostями и предательствомъ ближняго своего добрался до почтеннаго мѣстечка; но братецъ ты мой не мѣсто красить человѣка, а человѣкъ мѣсто, вѣдь ты къ этому мѣсту глупъ какъ пробка. Всякаго рода плутовствомъ ты нажилъ себѣ капитадецъ, и поднявши глупенькую рожу съ копѣчной неизгораемой сигарой въ зубахъ-идиотъ, словно какъ полоумный Императоръ Нортонъ, разгуливаешься по улицамъ, претендуя на мѣсто вовсе не по тебѣ; вѣдь ты глупъ какъ пробка. Ты радуешься что дура-пуля не убила Русскаго царя, надѣясь получить красный подарочекъ; дуракъ красному радъ. Когда я прѣхалъ въ этотъ городъ, ты вздумалъ на широмишку помолиться попу; ахъ ты мазурикъ-широмишникъ—словно глупъ какъ пробка. Когда плуть-князь былъ приведенъ на судъ праведный, ты какъ лакей подлизался къ князю, свидѣтельствовалъ невинность его, за что гривенничекъ отъ барина на чаекъ получилъ, а когда денежки пошали въ мошну, ты говоришь князь плуть; братецъ ты мой ты глупъ какъ пробка. Какъ глупецъ ты страдалъ меня: мы поколотимъ тебя, что говоришь правду, откроемъ на акціяхъ другую типографію, будемъ даромъ работать, чтобы уничтожить Аласку Геральдъ, словно во всемъ-всегда глупецъ, пошумѣлъ и остался въ дуракахъ. Ахъ ты дурачина, ты глупъ какъ пробка. И попа выписалъ, ну и молись ему. И по выходѣ прошедшаго листа моего Журнала, ты бѣгалъ къ Русскимъ въ Сан-Франциско изъ дома въ домъ, словно съумасшедшій: не сообщайтесь съ Гончаренко, онъ сей часъ будетъ арестованъ. А теперь тѣ-же Русскіе смѣются надъ тобой.

Приложите Кадьяцкаго льда къ полоумной главѣ, Члены многословнаго и многоглавнаго Общества.

Цесаревичъ Наслѣдникъ Русскаго Престола, путешествуетъ изъ Алжіріи въ Соединенные Штаты.

Въ первыхъ вѣкахъ Христіанства Церкви создались на гробахъ Св. Мучениковъ. Этотъ древній обычай Православной Церкви перешелъ въ догматы, такъ что Церковь Православная не можетъ быть освящена безъ мощей Мученическихъ. Въ Сан-Франциско новоустроенная Православная Церковь имѣетъ всѣ права древней Церкви. Глава этой Церкви за свои мученическіе подвиги, въ скоромъ времени получить 50 тысячъ долларовъ (словно вѣнецъ мученическій), которыя деньги будутъ пожертвованы на постройку первой Православной Церкви въ Сан-Франциско.

— Одинъ Американецъ нарочито путешествующій въ Аласку, чтобы что нибудь узнать о Аласканскихъ дѣлахъ, по возвращеніи своемъ посѣтилъ насъ и читая прошедшій листъ нашего Журнала, онъ сказалъ: вамъ болѣе можно имѣть свѣденій о Аласкѣ, чѣмъ намъ. Смотрители изъ острововъ увезены въ Россію, и я ничего не могъ добраться сколько чего продано Гутчинсону. Ваши правители Русскіе очень хитры!

Мнѣ подобную похвалу о Русскомъ человѣкѣ, очень пріятно слышать. Американцы иногда думаютъ, что всѣ иностранцы глупѣ ихъ. Они очень въ этомъ ошибаются. Нашъ Москвитянинъ перепродаетъ Американца десять разъ.

При всемъ нашемъ почтеніи къ Православной Церкви, къ ся Святымъ догматамъ, мы не можемъ смотрѣть безъ сожалѣнія на распространеніе ея ученія. Именованіе Христіанско, а житіе скотско. Это изреченіе великаго учителя Церкви, нельзя не приложить къ правонеславнымъ въ Сан-Франциско. Попъ въ Ситкѣ ничего добраго не сдѣлавъ съ Колошами, и оставивши туземныхъ дѣтей безъ всякаго призрѣнія, прѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско просвѣщать корчемниковъ. Мы не противъ Православія, а противъ неславія. Съ основанія молитвеннаго дома я думаю корчемники не сдѣлаются лучше. Они скажутъ—попъ у насъ дома, мы платимъ ему 100 долларовъ на мѣсяцъ, и онъ обязанъ прощать намъ грѣхи. И чтожъ послѣ этого—якоже свинья омывшаяся, возвращается въ калъ тинный, такъ и правонеславные послѣ еврейскаго разрѣшенія грѣховъ.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Печеровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ выновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Въ ходѣ произшествій чело́вчества случается, что народъ угнѣтаемый гражданскимъ игомъ желаетъ збросить это яго, и взять власть какую даетъ чело́вчеству Божественная Природа, увлекаясь въ этомъ случаѣ освобожденія всѣми правами какія дозволяетъ независимый разумъ чело́вческой.

Истина всякому очевидная, что люди по рожденію всѣ равны; что всѣ одинаково одарены Творцемъ известными никѣмъ неотъемлемыми правами; что на этомъ основаніи зиждется наша жизнь, свобода и стремленіе къ счастью; что для того чтобы утвердить права чело́вчества, между людьми устроятся правительства, которымъ право власти дають по согласію управляемые; что правители не должны быть безпрестанно одни и тѣже; что народъ имѣетъ полное право переменить или уничтожить правительство, или учредить новое, полагая въ основаніе такіа начала, и образуя для управленія такую форму, которая лучше кажется для благоденствія и счастья народа.

Благоразуміе показываетъ, что правительства хорошо устроенныя не стоить переменять по прихотамъ безъ всякой причины, и что народъ подвергается большимъ страданіямъ, когда освобождается отъ формъ правленія къ которымъ онъ привыкъ, съ которыми онъ устроилъ свою жизнь. Но если долгое время гнетъ и страданія, невыносимо преслѣдуютъ гражданъ, доказывая непремѣнную необходимость перемены деспотизма, тогда граждане имѣютъ неотъемлемое право, и всю силу уничтожить такое правительство, и устроить новое для огражденія своей защиты.

Теперь обращаюсь къ вамъ страдающимъ въ колоніяхъ Аласки, для васъ самихъ предстоитъ устроить свое новое правительство, которое состояло бы изъ васъ самихъ. Въ эти дни, въ которые я пишу сіе, пріѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско изъ Ситки Г. Доджъ, и какъ я слыжалъ, что онъ пріѣхалъ собирать подписы именъ, представляющихъ его въ Вашингтонъ Делегатомъ отъ Аласканскихъ гражданъ. Русскіе! разсудите, разумно ли будетъ, чтобы ваши нужды представлялъ на Конгрессѣ тотъ, кто вовсе не знаетъ Русской жизни и также Русскаго языка. Изберите сами кого знаете между вами, для отправления его Делегатомъ въ Вашингтонъ, онъ вѣрно изяснитъ что требуется для благоустройства въ Аласканской Области. Право голоса вы имѣете, и васъ Русскихъ больше въ Аласкѣ, чѣмъ Американцевъ. Не поддавайтесь Американцамъ! А какъ это устроить, я вамъ изясню. Мнѣ желательно видѣть благоденствіе Русскихъ въ Республикѣ.

— Станъ враждебный Россіи оофициальной состоитъ изъ горсти людей на все готовыхъ, протестующихъ противъ нея, борющихся съ нею, обличающихъ, подкопывающихъ ее. Этихъ одинокихъ бойцовъ, отъ времени до времени запираютъ въ казематы, терзаютъ, ссылаютъ въ Сибирь, но ихъ мѣсто не долго остается пустымъ; новые борцы выступаютъ впередъ; это наше преданіе, нашъ маіоратъ.

Страшныя послѣдствія чело́вческой рѣчи въ Россіи по необходимости придаютъ ей особенную силу. Съ любовью и благоговѣніемъ прислушиваются къ вольному слову, потому что у насъ его произносятъ только тѣ, у которыхъ есть что сказать. Не вдругъ рѣшаешься передавать свои мысли печати, когда въ концѣ каждой страницы мерщится жандармъ, тройка, кибитка, и въ перспективѣ Тобольскъ или Иркутскъ.

Въ Нью-Йоркскихъ газетахъ пишутъ, что въ Вашингтонѣ невыносимый жаръ. Подъ предлогомъ исканія оофициальныхъ должностей въ Аласканской Области, Президенту подано множество прошеній. Но подлинная цѣль просителей состоитъ въ томъ, что они ищутъ прохлады въ Аласкѣ.

Попъ Никола съ своими православными въ Сан-Франциско начинаютъ основаніе своей церкви обманомъ Американцевъ. Въ прошедшее Воскресенье они публиковали въ Альта Калифорнія, что служба совершенная ими въ прошедшій Пятокъ, есть первая въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки. Вы знаете хорошо что есть православная церковь въ Нью-Орлеанѣ прежде вашей основанная!

И смеркае и свѣтае,
День Божій минае,
И знову людъ потомлений,
И все спочивае.
Тільки я мовъ окаянный
День и нічъ блукаю,
На распуттяхъ велелюднихъ,
И ніхто не бачить;
И не бачить и не знае,
Оглухли, не чують,
И Господа зневожають,
Людей запрягають
Въ тяжки ярма. Орють лихо,
Лихомъ засивають,
А що вродить? Побачимо
Які будуть жнива!
За когожъ ти роспинався
Христе Сине Божій!
За насъ добрихъ, чи за слово истини?
Чи може, щобъ зъ Тебе посміялись?
Воно жъ такъ и сталося!!!

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.
Commissioner of Deeds.

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BY AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

No. 17.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
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 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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 All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

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Commission and Shipping Merchants,
 100 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Имѣя торговые отношенія съ С. Петербургомъ, Москвой, и другими европейскими городами, мы предлагаемъ выгоднѣйшія удобства имѣющимъ для продажи меха, какъ здѣсь, такъ и для отправленія въ Европу.
 Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolaievsk, Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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 All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.
Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.
 Фрименъ, Смиѣ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

ONE OF THE WORTHIES COME TO GRIEF.

On the late trip of the steamer *Constantine* to this city, a merchant of Sitka had shipped three barrels and one case of furs for this port. The steamer put in at the coal fields to take on a load of coal and ran upon the rocks and was partially sunk. The goods were removed to Victoria, where they were deposited in the establishment of Mr. Hutchinson. Among the rest were the three barrels and one case of furs belonging to this merchant. The steamer *Pacific* brought down this merchant as a passenger, and as it stopped a day at Victoria, he thought he would call on Mr. Hutchinson and enquire about his goods. He was told, that they were lost in the wreck—thrown overboard, &c. Not quite satisfied, he searched around, and to his great surprise, found the barrels, which he had shipped at Sitka, in the back yard of Mr. Hutchinson's place at Victoria, rifled of their contents. Fortunately, the individual who had assisted him in packing them with his own hands, was a fellow passenger on the *Pacific*, and was with him in Victoria. He identified them at once as the original barrels, and they proceeded to the magistrate, entered complaint, and had Mr. Hutchinson arrested upon a charge substantially as above stated. Mr. H. was apprehended and subsequently procured bail and as we are informed, has gone to Sitka. Mr. H. tried hard to hush the matter up and offered a round sum for this purpose, but our merchant was not to be bought off, and the chances are Mr. Hutchinson is in a bad fix. We wonder if those have been so liberally paid by Hutchinson to wink at and to endorse his schemes will be as willing now to share their *pro rata* of the disgrace that must attach to the development of this little amusement or by-play on the part of this concern, and we wonder if this little matter can be charged to the unwarranted action of agents of this respectable firm.

ALLEGED ABUSES IN ALASKA.—The *Alta* of the 12th, contains an article from the pen of *Honorable Wm. Sumner Dodge*, Collector of Customs at Sitka, in which he says that the statements in the ALASKA HERALD regarding the "Abuses in Alaska," are all false; but, with singular inconsistency, confirms those statements in the very next breath. Since Mr. Dodge has become the champion of Hutchinson & Co., and of all who are endeavoring to assist that firm, we are compelled to notice his efforts.

We charge Mr. Dodge with willfully perverting the truth as to the condition of affairs in Alaska—with attempts to subvert his own personal interests at the expense of right and justice to the people—with unwarrantable assumption of authority through an illegal municipal organization—with undue devotion to the interests of a heartless monopoly—with attempts to induce Congress, through pamphlet influence, himself being the author, to legislate for the benefit of this monopoly and to the ruin of Alaska.

WHO ARE HUTCHINSON AND CO.?

In reply to this question, propounded in the *Morning Chronicle*, we have to state the following facts: On the 21st August, 1867, there started from the East a gay lot of cavaliers, composed of the following gentlemen. Gen. Rousseau, Messrs. Hutchinson, Hirsch, Dinkelspiel, Howser, Dodge and Col. Fast. These gentlemen arrived here on 20th September, and put up at the Occidental. In a few days Gen. Rousseau, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Dodge sailed on the *Ossipee* (U. S. Steamer) for Sitka:—the General, ostensibly to receive the transfer of the Country from the Russian authorities; Mr. Dodge, Special Treasury agent, to act as Customs-agent; Mr. Hirsch, smuggled through as clerk of the Customs-department. Mr. Hutchinson shortly after sailed to Portland, while Mr. Howser proceeded, likewise to that point and Mr. Dinkelspiel to Victoria. Mr. Hirsch was dropped at Sitka, who, though he could be smuggled through with Mr. Dodge to that point, found it inconvenient to proceed further in the deceit. Meantime, before arriving in California, a copartnership had been formed between Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hirsch, under the name and firm of Hutchinson and Hirsch, with Louis Sloss and Louis Herstle, as partners, who were to furnish the sinews of trade. On arriving in this city, Mr. Hutchinson concluded to make other arrangements; and "threw off" Hirsch, Dinkelspiel and Howser, causing them to make an ignominious retreat from Alaska to this city, taking in as partners Mr. Wassermann and Mr. Boscovich, supposed to be experts in the business. Hence originated the present firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Previous to the transfer, the British steamer *Fideliter* was wrecked upon the coast, and Mr. Kohl, of Victoria, purchased the wreck, which he reclaimed from its watery grave and had it refitted in a British port, sold it to a Creole, Mr. Lugebil, to make it American bottom, by American ownership, under the act of Congress to that effect, when it was, by this penniless owner transferred to the grand firm of H. K. & Co.. This was probably the terms of Kohl's entry into the partnership. That Mr. Seward or Mr. Clay have anything to do with this concern, we cannot believe as the former would not willingly resign the ease and comfort of a home in Washington, and the latter would be loath to leave the endearments of the Fifth Avenue to proceed to this wilderness in search of wealth. The necessity of having practical operators and *savans* in the business, led to the supplanting of Messrs. Hirsch, Dinkelspiel and Howser, and the substitution of Mr. Boscovich and Mr. Wassermann. That moneyed parties in this city have any interest in this firm, we are not aware; though they may have engaged to furnish funds for the enterprise, and thus may enjoy an indirect interest in its success.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

There is an individual in this city, who goes by the name of E. Wassermann one of the firm of Hutchinson & Co., who came to our office, with Mr. Hutchinson, on the 18th ult., to restrain us from reporting the enormities of their concern in Alaska, and to effect this purpose offered us a *bride*, of which offer we have the *proof, sworn to and witnessed*. Now, this individual is expending a large quantity of energy which he directs from his legitimate business, in visiting people in this city and vilifying us in private. He reports that we denounce Hutchinson & Co. because that firm refused to advertise with us and subscribe for the ALASKA HERALD! In the face of a letter in his possession, sent by us, refusing to insert his advertisement at any price; in the face of his direct and positive offer of \$200 to \$250 a month to desist, which offer was absolutely refused by us, and which can be proved by sworn testimony taken down at the time and witnessed by a third party of whose proximity these gentlemen were not aware; in the face of these facts, this Wassermann will falsely make statements, which the incredulous smile of his auditors ought to admonish him are not believed. If Mr. Wassermann thinks that the price of an advertisement will *buy* us, why did his chief offer \$250 per month? The fact is, Mr. W. is laboring as did Sisyphus of old. A man of mere money qualifications in this community, rated at the exact amount he is good for on change, and stripped of which, he would become reduced to the level of the class to which by nature he belongs, to pit himself against the representative of 50,000 people, and to array his *falsehoods* against well attested facts, is the most pitiable refuge of blinded rage, ignorance and calumny, from the shafts of truth, justice, and independent journalism. A short time still intervenes for this firm "to set their house in order before the master comes," and woe be to all inculped when that investigation will be had, which must lead to the disgorgement of gains made at the expense of the rights of others.

THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.

The constitution of the Russian Fur Company required the collection of furs in Alaska and their transportation direct to Russia ample provision being made by that company for the supply of all necessary merchandise and articles for comfort and even luxury. The Government of Russia extended over the people of this Territory a patriarchal protection, and sent teachers, missionaries, artisans and workmen to minister to their wants and their necessities. Under the beneficent acts of the Government, and the humane administration of the Russian Fur Company the people were rendered as happy as their isolation would admit. But no sooner did the negotiation for the purchase of Alaska by our Government point to its speedy transfer, than Maxutoff, the governor and chief factor, laid his schemes to feather his nest at the expense of the Fur Company's Stockholders. Instead of faithfully transporting the products of the country, to the Stockholders he began a system of indiscriminate and general smuggling; selling the valuable peltry and other property of the company to any purchaser who offered. For some time previous to the final transfer, up to March last, he was engaged in this business; and finally, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in this city, at a small dinner party, including himself, Gen. Rousseau and Mr. Hutchinson the arrangements for the sale of the entire possessions of the Russian Fur Company in Alaska were completed, and \$60,000 paid in advance, the remaining \$95,000 still being unpaid. Subsequently the Prince went with Hutchinson to Alaska, and turned over to the firm the magazines with their full stores of Russian goods, also steamers and vessels; property in all worth several hundred thousand dollars for this ridiculous price. For instance, barges, lighters and small craft at Sitka alone, valued at over \$3000, were turned in at \$350, and all other property in that ratio. Whether he had the authority to sacrifice the property of the old Company at these figures, or whether he has satisfied the Stockholders of the Russian Fur Company, is a matter with which we have to do only as chroniclers of facts, in view of the challenge, which we freely accept, from the new company in the statement of those facts.

The Ice Company five years ago paid a bonus to the Russian Government of \$500,000 for certain restricted rights. Their influence for good among the natives has been infinitely superior to that of the Fur Company. They have furnished more profitable employment to the natives and have rendered their condition better, purer and happier, and being an old established firm, extending its beneficence over a large section of the country it is strange that Maxutoff should not have offered these immense interests to them, instead of to a penniless Baltimore adventurer.

POOR MAXUTOFF!

The Prince has returned to Sitka from Siberia. We really feel sorry for him and cannot see how he can ever "hold his state." His mission is doubtless to collect the balance of the purchase money from the "Successors," some \$95,000. This will be paid, and the poor Prince, will be cast off by the "firm" as no longer useful. In bad odor with the Old Fur Company, and consequently with his Government, hated and despised by his countrymen in Alaska, denounced as a rascal by his "American cousins," what will become of him? There is one comfort, our country has broad acres at a low price and, if he chooses, he can settle down to honest farming and yet make himself a worthy and respected citizen. Poor Maxutoff!!!

Mr. W. H. Stearns of Washington Market inform us, that cranberries from Kadiak and the Peninsula of Alaska are of a greatly superior quality to those from Oregon or Washington Territory.

A certain driver of Wells, Fargo & Co., is specially gratified when addressed thus:—"How do you do, Governor?" His weakness is a pretense that he is Governor of Alaska. It appears he is not alone in this weakness, by several hundreds.

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TO ADVERTISERS.**

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

REVIEW OF THE ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH JULY, 1868,

BY W. S. DODGE, AT SITKA, ALASKA.

The object and the subject of our present criticism would be beneath the consideration of our journal were not the indications so demonstrative of a union of both with the interests of the oppressors of Alaska. Mr. Dodge, the author of this oration, was sent out to Alaska, as Special Treasury Agent, to act as Collector of Customs for this Territory. He proceeded to organize at Sitka a civil government in the nature of a municipality, and had himself elected Mayor. As such he proceeded to organize civil courts, and to administer justice according to his notions. He was evidently ignorant that a Federal Officer could hold no civil office during such appointment, and that his acts as a judicial and civil officer were illegal, and his judgments and decisions untenable. His objects seem to be, first, self-glorification, and second, self-aggrandizement. His first object has in view his appointment as delegate to Congress, and his second, an influx of population to Sitka, that will create some demand for property, speedily to be vacated by departure of the present tenants—the officers of the late Russian Fur Company.

After reviewing the struggles of liberty, from the earlier periods of Greece and Rome to its voyage across the ocean in the May Flower, he discourses in his rambling style, interlarded with cant phrases and slang words, on the events of our country down to the acquisition of Alaska, and proceeds to discuss the productions and resources of that place, and its future prospects, commencing and ending with.

SITKA.

He endeavors by inference to convey to the reader an impression that this section embraces the wealth of the Territory; whereas it is, probably, the most dreary and profitless portion of Alaska, consisting of a narrow strip of land, faced by islands separated by straits and channels coursing in every direction. On one of these islands is the town of Sitka, famous only for having been the principal place of business of the Russian Fur Company. After the transfer, the attention of adventurers was attracted to this point, as the Custom House and Army Head Quarters were to be located there. Mr. Dodge, special agent of the Treasury, located there and purchased some property of Maxutoff. In a short time, taking advantage of the presence of a large number of Quarter-master laborers, since withdrawn, he proposed the establishment of a municipal government, and manipulated the few voters so as to effect his purpose, and have himself elected mayor. Besides the officers, soldiers, and Quarter-master laborers, there were not twenty-five others entitled to vote—including fifteen naturalized Russians who have since left the place. The entire population of Sitka at that time, including strangers from Victoria, American soldiers and employees, Russian soldiers and officials, and Creoles, was about 1025. At this time there are not, including all, 250; of which, apart from the soldiers, not 15 are voters or tax payers under government. The whole affair is a complete farce; and its origin is clear. Parties own property which is being rapidly vacated—this property is valueless without population—sidewalks to the amount of \$3,000 are required and the Russian occupants must be taxed to pay the expense;—but they will soon leave, and who will pay then? A cooked up request from the citizens (twenty-five in all) is addressed to Mr. Dodge, asking him to deliver a Fourth of July oration. Mr. D. complies with the request. The oration is delivered.

SEVERE DENUNCIATION.

At the time of the proposed incorporation of Sitka, some of the citizens objected to the scheme, and some, "wearing the livery of honorable officers in the army and navy," also condemned the project as unwise and injudicious. For this honest difference of opinion, our "orator" indulges in the following invective: "These grumblers—these contemners of our efforts at the maintenance of a local government—are mostly of foreign extraction, and if they did not 'leave their country for their country's good,' at least they are now deriving their livelihood by the aid of those whose acts they affect to despise. To those among you who are Americans, I will say that you are unfit to have the title; for you, by your actions, ignore the Declaration of Independence, discard the teachings of the fathers, and trample under foot the Constitution." After annihilating those who opposed the silly project, he consoles his hearers with the reflection that Congress will legalize their acts, and winds up this portion of his peroration with the demand; "If we had been guilty of gross usurpation of power, if our acts were illegal, would we not have been notified of it long ago? Would not the General commanding the Department have been instructed to break up our organization?"

The Commanding Officer, when appealed to to sanction this farce, replied in a dignified manner; exhibiting compassion for the folly of the proceeding, and a due consideration for the feelings of the applicants, at the same time submitting a delicate rebuke to the projectors of the

scheme. Under any circumstances, to denounce persons for an honest difference of opinion upon the propriety of establishing an expensive incorporation prematurely, and usurping judicial authority unwarrantably, under the shelter of the flag, in a 4th of July oration, is scarcely dignified in the Mayor of a city of even twenty-five legal voters.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The orator goes on to advocate the organization of a Civil Government. Out of what material? There were not fifty tax payers in the entire Territory. How could these fifty, or less, support a government, whose administration must extend over a vast territory? Again, where would be the justice of fifty men making a government for a population of fifty thousand? When Congress sees fit to pass an organic act, similar to that for Washington Territory, qualifying the Creoles, and the time being propitious, action will be proper in this direction. Mr. Dodge allusion to the "foolish members of Congress" who hesitated in consummating the negotiation with Russia, is absurd; for our representatives had good cause to hesitate, well knowing the rascalities that were being perpetrated in Alaska. The orator seems to be at fault on all points, and being intent upon representing Alaska on the floors of Congress, his ambition has blinded him to his own ignorance and folly.

SEAL KILLING.

His propositions for the protection of the fur seals, could only be dictated by a profound want of information on the subject. Instead of these animals being found on St. Paul's, St. George's, and other islands, the former is the only home of the fur seal. This island, at the hunting season, is literally covered with these animals. The natives proceed to the spot, segregate some 25 or 30, drive them like cattle, with the utmost caution, to the killing ground and there with clubs dispatch them, when they return to the flock and repeat the process. Extreme caution is used to guard from frightening them; as upon the slightest alarm, the entire herd would take its flight, leave our waters entirely, and proceed to Siberia. This is openly prophesied by the Russians. The Russian Government restricted the slaughter to a certain number; which, in addition to the caution exercised in the operation, was all the protection extended by that government, and all the protection required. Self interest will insure caution on the part of the hunter, but the strong arm of the Government must be invoked to restrain the cupidity of unprincipled monopolies of which our orator is the advocate.

His review of the resources of Sitka includes the commercial interests of the entire Territory; all vessels, going and returning being compelled to manifest at Sitka, the sole port of entry. The imports are for the whole of Alaska, and the exports, principally property removed from the Territory by Hutchinson & Co. These statistics were only intended to deceive the reader, while the true resources of the country in its fisheries, peltry, coal, mineral, and agriculture, are not found at or near Sitka, but on the peninsula and among the Aleutian islands.

OFFICIAL ADVOCATE OF MONOPOLY.

Mr. Dodge, on this subject remarks:—

"Concerning the protection of the seal fisheries at St. Paul's, St. George's, and the other islands of Behring's Sea, I am satisfied, from all I can learn in this regard from the Russian Managers, that the General Government will be compelled to adopt and enforce, for a time at least, the most stringent regulations.

"Three plans for the attainment of this end seem to present themselves:

"First—The granting of a royalty to some well established and responsible company—with exclusive privileges for a certain term of years, upon the payment of a certain specific sum—say fifty cents for each seal killed—under well-defined conditions and restrictions, specifying the manner and the maximum of the killing.

"There is no doubt in my mind, that the granting of a franchise or royalty would best secure the permanent protection of this species of animal; but it is objectionable to many, because the granting of exclusive privileges is contrary to the general policy of our government, and tends to aid in the establishment of a mighty monopoly."

The other modes presented by this astute statesman are—Second, general competition; and Third, confinement of the seal killing to the natives of the islands.

Now, as he gives his preference to the "granting of a royalty," he evidently has an eye to some Title. For example, "King Hutchinson," with Prime Minister the "Duke of Dodge,"—how would that sound? Or the "Duke of Seal-killin," and the "King of a Thousand Isles,"—which is more poetical. The prerogatives, of course, must attach, and create a sort of *feoff* with payment of an annual *rente* of, say fifty cents each on all seals reported killed by the *serfs* of the *dukedom*, to be paid to the *Suzerain* by the *Lord of the Manor*. Who shall say, after this, that we are not advancing in our ideas of refinement in this age of progress? Mr. Dodge is as unfortunate in "orating" as he is in writing in vindication of his proceedings in Alaska. He had better confine his talents to the duties of his post, with more likelihood of profit, as he has already, since his arrival in September last, accumulated a large property out of his salary.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пещруовымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не по-человѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

БУДУЩНОСТЬ СИБИРИ.

Съ уступкой Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Русской Америки, наступило время, пробилъ часъ пробужденія Сибири. Американцы внесутъ въ новыя владѣнія свои—образованіе, справедливость и правду, разовьютъ торговлю страны, и займуться разработкой сырыхъ продуктовъ и минеральныхъ богатствъ, которыми такъ изобилуетъ Аласка. Съ увеличеніемъ торговли, будетъ увеличиваться число судовъ въ Сѣверныхъ гаваняхъ, и не далеко то время, когда между С. Франциско и Алаской откроется правильное и постоянное паракходное сообщеніе.

Неужели Сибиряки останутся хладнокровными зрителями развитія торговли и богатствъ страны. Пришедши такъ близко къ Сибири, Американцы не ограничатся торговлей въ новопріобрѣтенныхъ ими владѣніяхъ, они откроютъ сношенія съ Сибирью. Теперь самый лучший моментъ, самый удобный случай для начала самостоятельной торговой дѣятельности въ Сибири, для открытія русскими домами прямыхъ сношеній съ сосѣдней Америкой. Сибирь найдетъ въ Америкѣ хорошіе рынки для сбытія своихъ минеральныхъ богатствъ, а Америка снабдитъ Сибиряковъ всѣми необходимыми мануфактурными произведеніями. По Амуру Сибирь можетъ сплавлять свои продукты, а въ Сахалинѣ богатомъ углемъ обработать копи и отправлять уголь въ С. Франциско, гдѣ нѣтъ хорошаго угля, гдѣ въ уголь нуждаются, и куда принуждены привозить его кругомъ мыса Горна изъ Англіи. Значеніе Сибири во всемірной торговлѣ теперь должно ясно выказаться, но важность и размѣръ торговли будутъ увеличиваться съ каждымъ годомъ по мѣрѣ увеличенія прямыхъ сношеній между Америкой, Китаемъ и Японіей. Какъ извѣстно послѣдняя страна будетъ въ недалекомъ будущемъ соединена телеграфомъ съ Соединенными Штатами.

Неужели русскіе Сибиряки не примутъ дѣятельнаго участія въ этомъ прогрессѣ, не откроютъ торговыхъ домовъ, не учредятъ компаній и не начнутъ

прямыхъ торговыхъ сношеній съ богатой Калифорніей. Главный городъ С. Франциско съ окончаніемъ желѣзной дороги чрезъ континентъ Америки сдѣлается главнымъ пунктомъ транзита въ Азіатско-Американской торговлѣ. Мануфактурные товары Восточной Америки будутъ приходить въ С. Франциско, и отсюда будутъ разсылаться на Китайскіе, Японскіе и Сибирскіе рынки, а сырые продукты этихъ богатыхъ странъ чрезъ С. Франциско пойдутъ въ восточные штаты Республики.

Въ великой будущности торговыхъ сношеній между Сибирью и Америкой нѣтъ сомнѣній, и мы надѣемся, что Сибиряки во время примутся за дѣло и не отдадутъ всю торговлю въ руки иностранцевъ, не откажутся отъ огромной пользы прямыхъ сношеній и поймутъ всю выгоду Русской самостоятельной и независимой дѣятельности для великаго континента сѣверной Азіи. Пока мы зависимъ, насъ не будутъ уважать, пора доказать на дѣлѣ и русскій умъ и энергію, и желаніе самостоятельности, умѣние и возможность обойтись безъ иностранной помощи и ученья.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Соотечественники и братья! — Недавно чужіе другъ другу, мы теперь соединились духовно; мы сограждане. Хотя вы далеко отъ насъ, но мы слышимъ бѣненіе сердца вашего, мы слышимъ ваши стоны, сочувствуемъ вашимъ страданіямъ, радуемся вашей радости, съ удовольствіемъ узнаемъ о вашихъ успѣхахъ. Ваша жизнь обновилась теперь. Изъ чернорабочихъ тружениковъ, подвластныхъ, поданныхъ вы сдѣлались свободными гражданами великой Республики. Съ тѣхъ поръ какъ произошла съ вами эта благая перемѣна, вы стали жить одной жизнью съ нами. Мы давно высказали наше искреннее сочувствіе вашему дѣлу, вашимъ интересамъ, вашей свободѣ, и вашему успѣху, къ сожалѣнію пространство и неудобство сообщенія лишили насъ возможности получать отвѣты и отзвѣты отъ васъ на наши дружескія къ вамъ письма и на статьи наши, писанныя съ цѣлью объяснить вамъ ваше новое положеніе, улучшить ваше матеріальное состояніе. Отвѣчали намъ только нѣкоторые изъ васъ, эти не многіе примѣрные люди между вами поняли цѣль нашу и захотѣли, увидали необходимость и пользу содѣйствовать намъ для блага общаго. Одинъ въ полѣ не ратникъ, одинъ человѣкъ, одинъ народъ, одно племя не можетъ существовать, не можетъ быть счастливо и довольно; только союзъ и согласіе можетъ сдѣлать счастливыми человѣка, народъ и племя. Люди нужны другъ другу, полезны другъ другу, и потому должны жить въ согласіи, и помогая другъ другу, стремиться къ общему благу. Къ этому об-

— Россія ложь, Россія холера.—Эта Россія начинается съ императора, и идетъ отъ жандарма до жандарма, отъ чиновника до чиновника, до послѣдняго полицейскаго въ самомъ отдаленномъ закулкѣ имперіи. Каждая ступень этой лѣстницы приобретаетъ новую степень разврата и жестокости. Это живая пирамида изъ преступлений, злоупотребленій, подкуповъ, полицейскихъ, негодяевъ, нѣмецкихъ бездушныхъ администраторовъ вѣчно голодныхъ, невѣжъ-судей вѣчно-пьяныхъ, аристократовъ вѣчно-подлыхъ: все это связано сообществомъ грабительства и добычи, и опирается на шесть сотъ тысячъ органическихъ машинъ съ штыками.

Грусть, скептицизмъ, иронія, вотъ три главные струны русской лиры.

Когда Пушкинъ начинаетъ одно изъ своихъ лучшихъ твореній этими страшными словами

Всѣ говорятъ, нѣтъ правды на землѣ...

Но правды нѣтъ, и выше!

Мнѣ это ясно, какъ простая гамма...

не сжимается-ли у васъ сердце, не угадываете-ли вы, сквозь это видимое спокойствіе, разбитое существованіе чловѣка, уже привыкшаго къ страданію.

Лермонтовъ въ своемъ глубокомъ отвращеніи къ окружавшему его обществу, обращается на тридцатомъ году къ своимъ современникамъ, съ своимъ страшнымъ

Печально я гляжу на наше поколѣніе

Его грядущее иль пусто иль темно.

Я знаю только одного современнаго поэта, съ такою-же мощью затрогивающаго мрачные струны души чловѣческой. Это также поэтъ, родившійся въ рабствѣ и умершій прежде возрожденія отечества. Это пѣвецъ смерти, Леопарди, которому міръ казался громаднымъ союзомъ преступниковъ, безжалостно преслѣдующихъ горсть праведныхъ безумцевъ.

Поимъ Господеви славно бо прославися; коня и всадника вверже въ море Чермное. Такъ пѣла нѣкогда Маріамъ, такъ и теперь поютъ русскія пророчицы въ Санъ Франциско. Удивительное благоговѣніе во время богослуженія въ русской церкви. Странные глаголы, странные языки, странныя помышленія святыхъ тройцы.

Попъ не зная другаго языка, кромѣ русскаго, молится по русски; Греки не понимаютъ его; Славяне разинувши ротъ смотрятъ на него; а Американецъ замѣчаетъ что попъ пьетъ что-то изъ огромной чаши. Мы отвѣтили любопытному Американцу, что попъ пьетъ кровь господню изъ этой огромной чаши. Э! какой кровопійца русскій попъ, воскликнулъ реалистъ. Мы утѣшили его, что эта кровь изъ

винограда, и что попъ пьетъ ее во оставленіе грѣховъ. И мы представили ему удивительную черту русской жизни—пить съ горя.

Однажды въ Россіи, въ великій Пятокъ, мужикъ былъ пьянъ, и когда спросили его, почему онъ пьянъ—онъ отвѣтилъ—съ горя: проклятый Иуда продалъ моего Господа и я пьянъ, чтобъ забыть великое горе.

“На воръ шапка горитъ.”

Русская пословица.

Въ прошедшемъ листѣ нашего Журнала, въ англійскихъ колоннахъ, мы намекали, что какой-то важный оффиціалистъ въ этомъ городѣ распечатываетъ письма не принадлежащія ему, по подозрѣнію, что въ этихъ письмахъ есть корреспонденція для Аласки Геральдъ.

На прошедшей недѣлѣ встрѣчается съ нами на улицѣ русскій консулъ, и извиняется что онъ по ошибкѣ распечаталъ письмо непринадлежащее ему. Странное сознаніе—мы и не думали, что онъ распечатываетъ письма, по ошибкѣ-ли, или по желанію прислужиться русскому правительству. Мы мѣтили совершенно на другое лицо. По консулъ хорошій христіанинъ, и мы смиреннѣйше просимъ Его Святѣйшества Патріарха Николу да проститъ ему сіе прегрѣшеніе—получивъ 20 долларовъ за совершеніе Святаго Таинства.

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Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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ALASKA HERALD.

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MILITARY RULE.

The information which reaches us from merchants and travelers returning from Alaska, goes to show a sad state of affairs in that Territory, owing to the abuses of the military rule. The statements are confirmed by correspondence which we receive direct from friends in that country.

An American, Mr. R., who lately returned from Kadiak, informs us that we have not published half the truth, nor shown up half the infamy of the parties we have endeavored to expose. He says the army, sutlers, and army officers are united in the trading interests, and that outside traders not connected with the army are cruelly persecuted and proscribed. Mr. S., from Sitka, a Prussian by birth, affirms that the royalism of his native country is liberal compared with the tyranny exercised by Gen. Davis in the administration of his military misrule in Sitka. Russians, from various points, writing to us, say: "Our forefathers were never subject to military rule, while we, their descendants, are more arbitrarily controlled than are the convicts and prisoners of Siberia."

A Federal officer in this city informs us that the salary of army officers is too small to afford them a living in Alaska, and that they should be excused for supplying their wants by trade with the natives.

On the other hand, in the "Military Regulations for Alaska Territory," translated into Russian and published by us, we notice that army officers are strictly forbidden to enter into trade.

In any event, whether the officers stationed in Alaska are or are not violating the army regulations by this trade with the natives, of one thing we are sure that in their avidity to make as much money as possible they descend to the level of the commonest peddlers. If they were satisfied with this position, and were willing to meet competition fairly, even this would be tolerable; but they use the authority of office to crush, proscribe and persecute all other traders who come in to competition with them. They have instituted an active opposition to all traders and exercise a tyranny over the natives compelling them to trade with the sutlers, and preventing them from selling to other traders for money. If, however, the natives sell their furs for money to outside traders, the sutlers, on learning it, refuse to sell them, even at high price, the articles of first necessity, and tell them, "eat your money." Such outrageous acts as have been detailed to us, call for an entire change in the military department of Alaska, and an investigation by Congress.

OUR RUSSIAN ARTICLES.

AN EXPLANATION.

Several persons have applied to us for translations of the Russian text of our paper. We are willing to comply with their wishes, as well as to acquaint our readers at large, and all who are interested in Alaska, that we have in view, *first* to assist Government in the performance of its functions in Alaska, by showing the abuses which are practiced by its representatives there, and *second*, to insure the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of the new Territory.

We publish in this number a translation into English, as well as the original of an article in Russian, by which our readers can judge of our previous Russian articles, as well as of the tenor of our future ones. We shall not alter the course which we have heretofore taken.

[TRANSLATION.]

Russo-Americans and Aleuts! In my last number dated the 15th of October, I published a letter to you with advice regarding your private life. Please accept my advice as friendly instruction, written with the sole object of benefiting you. Accept it if you find me sincere and if it is useful. This day I greet you again as compatriots of the Great Republic, and as persons who speak the same language with me, and who profess the same religion.

My thoughts are constantly with you and near you; my wishes and my labors are directed and guided to insure your prosperity and happiness.

From Russian subjects you became citizens of the United States. It is absolutely necessary for you to become acquainted with your new Government and with the laws of the Republic; and for the Government, on the other hand, it is as necessary to know you, your power, your means, your wants, your wishes, your occupations, inclinations and trade. The Government tries to get all this information but does not succeed. It sends to your country persons, whom you do not understand, and who do not understand you. These persons unacquainted with your language, cannot enlighten the Government. You must yourselves testify your existence, point out your wants, and your necessities. Meet together and discuss the question; consult such persons as are experienced and who earnestly desire your welfare. They will give you good advice. Write a petition to the Government in Washington. State in the same all your wants; state all the causes of your dissatisfaction since the American flag was hoisted in your country; mention all that you require and all you wish. Point out that you want schools, that you wish your children, to learn the Russian language, and some necessary arts. State that you will elect from your midst a worthy man, who will represent you to the Government, one who knows your wants and understands what is advantageous and what is injurious to you and to your interests. Let the petition be signed by as many among you as possible, as the more signatures you obtain to it, the more sure it will be of success. When the paper is duly signed, send it to me, and I will do the rest. I shall translate it into English, have it printed, and send it on to Washington, where I have many friends and acquaintances, who, at my request, will do all in their power to influence the Government in your behalf, and I have no doubt that your petition will be read before both Houses of the Legislature and favorably received. If you have any wants or deficiencies, if you are not content, if you wish to have something granted to you, and do not know how and to whom to apply, write to me. In me you will always find a friend and an adviser. I will help you at any time, I will publish your wants, they will be universally known, and the Government, having learned what you require, will do all in its power to improve your condition and your material welfare.

We regret that so excellent a paper as the *Times* should allow Mr. Starr to be its Alaska correspondent. We but express the opinion that we have heard generally given of him by those who know him, when we characterize him as a *very silly young man*, who thought to curry favor with the military at Kadiak by saying that he denounced statements against them as calumnations. We have never made any charges against the soldiers at that place. Our correspondence referred entirely to the fur company and incidentally mentioned the arrival of a vessel with passengers from Sitka, who alleged they left on account of the action of the soldiers. The Custom House authorities will doubtless soon get rid of this weak specimen, who was temporarily appointed an Inspector of Customs. We hardly think this self constituted champion of imaginary assaults will receive many thanks for his uncalled for officiousness.

OPPOSITION. — We have heard the report that N. Popoff is on his way to Russia to procure type, for the purpose of starting a journal on this coast in opposition to us, and in the interests of the oppressors of Alaska. Good! The soil of America is prolific, and will grow the rank-est poison weed as well as the nourishing and health-giving plant. Let us see! His role will be, *first*, the beauties of Autocracy, — one master, the rest slaves; application, one company the whole population serfs and dependents. Laudation, the civilizing influence of the company, rum sold at five dollars a bottle, work ten days for it; necessities of life at such prices, as to insure a perpetual dependance on the bounty of the master. "If ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise," therefore no need of useless schools. *Second*, contrast the Prince and his *honest* rule with the state of chaos that must attend a republican state of affairs. The people are not fit for Republicanism, they must have a master, and who so fit to be the successor to the Prince, as his bosom friends and accomplices. *Third*, if epidemics ensue from want of proper nourishment what matter it? There are enough left to serve the company. *Fourth*, the existence of gold and copper, coal and ivory are myths deduced by tradition from the aborigines, the resources of the country a mere fable just sufficient existing to enable the company to send vessels occasionally among the islands to civilize the natives and exercise the enlarged benevolence of the firm. Lastly, the future trade with Siberia is of little value and to reach it Alaska is out of the way. The highway of future progress is not in that direction. Alaska must forever remain a "sealed book," here our progress ends, and with the dying surges of old ocean, American enterprise must meet and mingle on one common grave, while Cimmerian darkness must close around us to the north and west.

Lovely! and with Popoff and his two weeks' experience as a printer, and less as a Russian writer, to advocate these doctrines in an enlightened country in the nineteenth century at the expense of a monopoly, is like a child with a reed attempting to beat back the waves of the great ocean. We are curious to see our opponent and anxious to measure swords with him on the great questions of this age of progress in which we live.

COMMANDER JOHN G. MITCHELL, who was murdered on the night of October 21st, had but recently returned with the United States steamer *Saginaw* from Alaska. The two men who committed the deed have been arrested and are now in the County gaol awaiting trial. The man who struck the blow claims that it was a misadventure and done in a moment of passion, on account of an offensive remark; but there are statements made which, if proved true, will give the murder the appearance of the result of a planned robbery. The body, it is said, was hauled into the middle of the street, at the corner of Sutter and Stockton streets, and laid across the railroad track, with the evident expectation that the car would run over it, and death would be attributed to that cause. His friends say, when he left the navy yard, he had a pocket book containing a large sum of money. His watch and some few dollars were found on his person; which might have been left to avert suspicion. The pocket book was not found, and a young lady, who was passing near by, testifies that she saw the man who knocked the Captain down, stoop over and lift his coat and take out what appeared to her to be a package. The facts will be brought out at the trial, and till then it will be unfair to judge the case. Captain Mitchell was in hopes to be able to return to Alaska next spring. He had been relieved from the command of the *Saginaw* and was ordered East. He intended however to apply for assignment to duty in surveying the coast of Alaska, in the development of the resources of which he was exceedingly interested. He also contemplated organizing a company to work a coal mine at Cook's Inlet, that he had discovered in his late cruise. He was considered the best mathematician in the navy. He was an excellent officer and a pleasant gentleman. His untimely death will be sincerely regretted by many friends.

WE learn that Hutchinson & Co., have advanced winter provisions to natives in Alaska to secure their labor next year without pay.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do heavy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
жесткий	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do cube	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
медвеженокъ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do brown and grizzly, about 20 p.c. less than black	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
черный съ просьбью	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Барсукъ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Американскій Соболя, первого сорта, черный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣдный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox, Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Серебристая Лисица	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Пятнистая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Red	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Красная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Маленькая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Блѣлая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Сѣрая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Рысь	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marten, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣдная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do pale, southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Блѣдный, южный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskrats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Выдохоль	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
черная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do pure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do	8 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
do do do southern	.....	do	.....
южная	.....	do	.....
do seconds	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do	.....
do thirds	.....	do	0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do	.....
Raccoon	.....	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	do	.....
Wolf, large	.....	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	do	.....
small	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
малый	.....	do	.....
seconds	.....	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	do	.....
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do	3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	.....	do	.....
do seconds	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....	do	.....
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do	0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта	.....	do	.....
do seconds	.....	do	0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	.....	do	.....
Skunks	.....	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	do	.....
Seal, fur	.....	do	.....
Тюлень	.....	do	0 25 do 0 30
do hair	.....	do	.....
Тюленья шерсть	.....	do	.....
Beaver, northern	.....	do	.....
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	do	.....
do southern	.....	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	.....	do	.....
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія оленьи кожи копченныя	.....	do	.....
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do	0 20 do 0 25
Сырая Оленья кожа, лѣтняя и осенняя	.....	do	.....
do do winter	.....	do	0 15 do 0 18
Зимняя	.....	do	.....

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying. Large well-furred skins are worth \$3 00@ \$3 50 and \$4 00. Wigs, not too heavy, bring the same price. Small skins, salted, are worth \$1 50@ \$2 00; Dry bring from 0 50@ 0 75 less. Where possible, it is better to send all skins in salt.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Названіе мѣха по-русски, подписапо подѣ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣны—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Совѣтуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско неведланнны (сыровцеиъ) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенные нами Мѣховыя Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховыя Магазины означенны въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.
 Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Letters from Washington have been received in San Francisco which state that should Congress in the coming session organize a territorial government for Alaska, there is but little doubt the President will appoint, and the Senate confirm, Mr. George Gibbs as Governor. This gentleman is in every respect so admirably qualified for the position, that we cannot refrain from saying we trust this good news will prove true. The passage of the bill making the appropriation was largely due to his efforts in carefully collecting and laying before the proper Congressional Committees information with regard to the resources and commercial importance of the Territory.

Mr. Gibbs, during his long residence in Oregon and Washington Territory, has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history and resources of every portion of the Northwest coast. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and would, it is said, have become quite eminent as a counsellor had he remained in the profession. He abandoned it for more congenial scientific and literary pursuits. His history of the "Federal Administrations of Washington and Adams," is a standard work, and is to be found in all well supplied public and private libraries. He has written a very interesting account of the Indian traditions of Oregon, and has also made many valuable contributions to the Smithsonian Institute. As a geologist, he has been connected with the Northwest Boundary Commission and the Northern Pacific Rail Road Surveys. In addition to his acquirements he possesses excellent administrative abilities. Under his Governorship we should be saved the disagreeable task of recording abuses perpetrated by a fur Company. Such outrages would be quickly brought to an end, and the inhabitants of Alaska would enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

INNOCENT ABIGAIL.—A certain foreign officer in this city intimated, "that all trade with Alaska and Siberia was by smuggling, except his trade, which was honest." Purissima, grandmother of Vladimir! that you are not "in" with smugglers, and that your profits are not derived from smuggling.

EARTHQUAKE ON THE BRAIN.—We read in the *Alta California*, an article "Trade with Alaska," published by order of Head Quarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the instruction of the native population, and to restrain them from killing animals for their skins. This publication will no doubt exercise a great influence, if a copy of that paper should ever penetrate that country, as not one to whom the directions are addressed can read a word of it.

NEW EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.—One of our official friends has candidly informed us that the government employees cannot live on their salary, and are compelled to trade with the natives. We can, by this admission, see the drift of the new expedition to Alaska. Here we are reminded of a Turkish proverb: "If a Government officer does not steal he is a hog." We begin to think all countries are alike.

WE are ever ready to publish facts. It appears Maxutoff is appointed Russian Consul in Alaska, he is likewise partner in the firm of Hutchinson & Co.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and most respectable firm on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER *Amanda Ager*, is to sail to Alaska for fishing purposes. We hope that the owners will be successful, and we have no reason to doubt of their success. They will catch fish, and realize good prices, as the arrivals will be smaller in winter, and the demand will continue to be great.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized December 14th, 1867. The regular monthly meeting, will be held on Thursday evening next, November 5th, at No. 1406 Powell Street, 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL BREVITIES.

—Mr. Tsinclair, the Secretary of the Russian Consulate in Hako-dadi, passing through this City on his way to St. Petersburg, informed us that some Chinese highwaymen went to Vladivostok to dig gold. On their way they met a few Russians, who killed four of the Chinese robbers. Last spring in April, the Russian Government sent a large military force to make war against the Chinese brigands in Vladivostok. Four hundred Chinamen were killed and three hundred were taken prisoners, these latter are now working in the dry dock for the Russian Government.

—Captain S. of the barque *Cayne*, engaged in Sitka several Aleutian sailors and made an agreement, to pay them each \$25. After their arrival at this port the poor sailors received only \$20. The same persons were working together with some American sailors in Sitka, on a Sunday. The Americans were paid three dollars each man; but the Aleutians received nothing. Where is justice? What opinion will the inhabitants of Alaska form from this fact of the honesty of the citizens of the Great Republic?

—*Commercial Herald* reported last August, that the *Winged Arrow*, brought from Alaska \$172,000 worth of skins. We investigated this matter, and received a statement from Alaska concerning this freight. We found that the skins belonged to the Russo-American Company's Stockholders, and a part of them was from the Belaring and Copper Islands. To whom did A. W. pay the duty?

—A professor of the Smithsonian Institute, travelling in Sitka, for one bottle of whiskey made the natives open the tombs at night and took from them different antiquities. We call him a good scientific man, if he presents these antiquities to the Institute; but if he sells them to the British Museum he is a dishonest trader.

—General Halleck, after his return from Alaska, spoke to us in reference to our *mourning number*. He stated that after his visit everything would be good for the natives. The ship *Cesarevich*, which took out our *mourning number* to Kadiak, returned a few days ago with correspondence stating that the military rule was worse than ever.

—United States military officers promenade Montgomery Street, San Francisco, every day in uniform, carrying a parcel under their arm. What do you suppose they have in the parcel? Furs from Alaska! They walk from store to store to sell these furs.

☞ London papers please copy.

—Earthquakes in Kadiak, Cook's Inlet and Unalaska, are very frequent. A few years ago, in 1860, there was such a severe shock, that two mountains joined together in Kadiak, and a large number of animals were destroyed.

—Mr. W. H. Stearns, of Washington Market, informs us, that cranberries from Kadiak and the Peninsula of Alaska are of a greatly superior quality to those from Oregon or Washington Territory.

—A certain driver, wants a few signatures to make his petition good at Washington for the Governorship of Alaska, but we know of his poor education; he cannot sign his own name correctly.

—Honorable W. Sumner Dodge, made an agreement with Mr. K., to pay him \$30 a month, but the bill was received for \$50 a month. A great invention to make money.

—Most persons in San Francisco are mistaken in regard to the trading season in Alaska. The natives hunt the best fur bearing animals in the winter.

—Kadiak, and not Koliak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kad*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

—If you wish to become rich, invest your money in the shares of the coal mines on the shores of Cook's Inlet. In six months \$100 will become \$500.

—A Wassermann, Emperor of Alaska, presented to the Captain of the steamer *Alexander*, \$20,000 for his good services.

—Louis Sloss sailed for Washington with a million of dollars to justify his monopoly. O almighty dollar!

—We are informed that the steamer *Alexander* brought from Nicolaievsk Siberian Sables. To whom was the duty paid?

The schooner *Anna Eliza*, was seized by the Custom authorities at Sitka, on an alleged violation of the Revenue Laws, but was released upon giving bonds. — *Alta California*.

—We know that all the freight of *Anna Eliza*, was declared in the Custom House at San Francisco, and no authorities of Sitka had the right to seize the schooner. The authorities seized the *Anna Eliza* to protect the monopoly and oppose new traders. Have they the right to do it?

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ !!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютковымъ, Пещруовымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

БУДУЩНОСТЬ СИБИРИ.

Съ уступкой Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Русской Америки, наступило время, пробилъ часъ пробужденія Сибири. Американцы внесутъ въ новыя владѣнія свои—образованіе, справедливость и правду, разовьютъ торговлю страны, и займется разработкой сырыхъ продуктовъ и минеральныхъ богатствъ, которыми такъ изобилуетъ Аласка. Съ увеличеніемъ торговли, будетъ увеличиваться число судовъ въ Сѣверныхъ гаваняхъ, и не далеко то время, когда между С. Франциско и Алаской откроется правильное и постоянное паракходное сообщеніе.

Неужели Сибиряки останутся хладнокровными зрителями развитія торговли и богатствъ страны. Пришедши такъ близко къ Сибири, Американцы не ограничатся торговлей въ новоприобрѣтенныхъ имъ владѣніяхъ, они откроютъ сношенія съ Сибирью. Теперь самый лучший моментъ, самый удобный случай для начала самостоятельной торговой дѣятельности въ Сибири, для открытія русскими домами прямыхъ сношеній съ сѣверной Америкой. Сибирь найдетъ въ Америкѣ хорошіе рынки для сбыта своихъ минеральныхъ богатствъ, а Америка снабдитъ Сибиряковъ всеми необходимыми мануфактурными произведеніями. По Амуру Сибирь можетъ сплавлять свои продукты, а въ Сахалинѣ богатомъ углемъ обработать копи и отправлять уголь въ С. Франциско, гдѣ нѣтъ хорошаго угля, гдѣ въ углѣ нуждаются, и куда принуждены привозить его кругомъ мыса Горна изъ Англій. Значеніе Сибири во всемирной торговлѣ теперь должно ясно выказаться, но важность и размѣръ торговли будутъ увеличиваться съ каждымъ годомъ по мѣрѣ увеличенія прямыхъ сношеній между Америкой, Китаемъ и Японіей. Какъ извѣстно послѣдняя страна будетъ въ недалекомъ будущемъ соединена телеграфомъ съ Соединенными Штатами.

Не ужели русскіе Сибиряки не примутъ дѣятельнаго участія въ этомъ прогрессѣ, не откроютъ торговыхъ домовъ, не учредятъ компаній и не начнутъ

прямыхъ торговыхъ сношеній съ богатой Калифорніей. Главный городъ С. Франциско съ окончаніемъ желѣзной дороги чрезъ континентъ Америки сдѣлается главнымъ пунктомъ транзита въ Азіатско-Американской торговлѣ. Мануфактурные товары Восточной Америки будутъ приходить въ С. Франциско, и отсюда будутъ разсылаться на Китайскіе, Японскіе и Сибирскіе рынки, а сырые продукты этихъ богатыхъ странъ чрезъ С. Франциско пойдутъ въ восточные штаты Республики.

Въ великой будущности торговыхъ сношеній между Сибирью и Америкой нѣтъ сомнѣнія, и мы надѣемся, что Сибиряки во время примутся за дѣло и не отдадутъ всю торговлю въ руки иностранцевъ, не откажутся отъ огромной пользы прямыхъ сношеній и поймутъ всю выгоду Русской самостоятельной и независимой дѣятельности для великаго континента сѣверной Азіи. Пока мы зависимъ, насъ не будутъ уважать, пора доказать на дѣлѣ и русскій умъ и энергію, и желаніе самостоятельности, умѣнье и возможность обойтись безъ иностранной помощи и ученья.

P. S. Будущность Сибири, такъ много даетъ намъ надеждъ, что мы рѣшились удержать эту статью и въ этомъ листѣ, и кромѣ этого намъ открылся случай послать этотъ листъ въ Сибирь.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ прошедшемъ No., отъ 15-го Октября, я напечаталъ письмо къ вамъ, или совѣтъ относительно устройства вашей домашней жизни. Совѣты мои прошу принять за дружескія наставленія, написанныя съ единственною цѣлью желанія вамъ добра. Примите мои совѣты, если найдете ихъ искренними и полезными. Сегодня шлю вамъ снова мой привѣтъ, какъ согражданамъ Великой Республики, и какъ людямъ говорящимъ однимъ языкомъ со мной, и исповѣдующимъ одну вѣру.

Мысли мои неизмѣнно съ вами, около васъ, и мои желанія, мои труды устремлены и направлены для вашей пользы, для вашего счастья.

Изъ подданныхъ Россіи вы сдѣлались гражданами Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вамъ необходимо узнать ваше новое правительство и законы Республики, а правительству необходимо узнать васъ, ваши силы, ваши средства, нужды, желанія, занятія, наклоности и промыслы. Правительство старается узнать все это, но не можетъ достигнуть своей цѣли. Оно посылаетъ къ вамъ людей, которыхъ вы не понимаете, и которые не понимаютъ васъ.

Чтобы поправить эту ошибку, вы должны помочь правительству; вы должны сами заявить ему о своемъ существованіи, указать на потребности свои и нужды, и это сдѣлать вамъ не трудно. Собири-

тесь и обсудите это дѣло. Выберите изъ среды своей людей, которые опытни и желаютъ вамъ всего добра. Они дадутъ вамъ совѣты. Напишите просьбу въ Сенатъ въ Вашингтонъ, изложите въ ней всѣ ваши нужды, поставьте на видъ все чѣмъ вы были недовольны со времени поднятiя Американскаго флага, напишите чего вамъ не достаетъ и чего вы желаете. Укажите что вамъ нужны школы, что вы хотите чтобы дѣти ваши учились по Русски и другимъ необходимымъ наукамъ. Скажите что вы выберете изъ среды своей человѣка достойнаго, который будетъ представлять васъ предъ правительствомъ, который знаетъ ваши нужды, и понимаетъ что полезно и что вредно для васъ и для земли вашей.

Вообще если у васъ есть какіе нужды, неудовольствiя и недостатки, если вы хотите просить о чемъ нибудь, и не знаете къ кому и какъ обратиться, пишите ко мнѣ. Во мнѣ вы всегда найдете друга и совѣтника, я помогу вамъ во всякое время, публикую ваши нужды, онѣ сдѣлаются общезвѣстными и правительство, узнавъ ваши требованiя, сдѣлаетъ все возможное, чтобы улучшить вашу участь и матеріальное благосостояніе.

До насъ доходятъ слухи, что компанія Гутчинсона до сихъ поръ старается увѣрить васъ, что ей одной позволено торговать съ вами, что она имѣетъ тѣ самыя права какія имѣла Россійско-Американская Компанія, но это не правда. Гутчинсонъ никакихъ исключительныхъ правъ не имѣетъ, всякій изъ васъ имѣетъ одинакіе съ ними права на торговлю. Они завладѣли всѣми главными мѣстами торговли, приобрѣли всѣ магазины, складочныя мѣста и товары старой Компаніи, хотятъ вести дѣла одни, не давая никому хода. Они хотятъ забрать въ свои руки всю торговлю, хотятъ пользоваться, наживать, не давая возможности существовать другимъ, Компанія эта, владѣя большимъ капиталомъ, имѣетъ на своей сторонѣ служащихъ присланныхъ къ вамъ изъ Вашингтона. Она пользуясь покровительствомъ начальства, и дѣлаясь съ нимъ барышами, обогащается на вашъ счетъ. Она злоупотребляетъ простотой вашихъ нравовъ, вашимъ довѣріемъ и своимъ исключительнымъ положеніемъ. Она продаетъ вамъ товары по дорогой цѣнѣ, и наживаетъ большія деньги—долларъ на долларъ. Она покупаетъ ваши продукты, ваши мѣха по дешевой цѣнѣ и наживаетъ

опять большія деньги. Она, пользуясь дружбой съ начальствомъ, торгуетъ водкой, а это строго запрещено. Давая въ придачу къ условленной цѣнѣ за шкуры бутылку водки, она дѣлаетъ выгодную покупку. Компанія Гутчинсона обманываетъ васъ. Будемъ впрочемъ надѣяться что всему этому скоро придетъ конецъ. Скоро вступитъ новый Президентъ съ новой партіей, которая разберетъ всѣ злоупотребленiя въ вашей странѣ, какъ начальниковъ, посланныхъ правительствомъ такъ и монополистовъ. Слѣдующей весной ваши дѣла пойдутъ лучше. Многіе уже снаряжаютъ корабли здѣсь для торговли съ вами. Товары подешевѣютъ, а на мѣха ваши будетъ больше покупателей и вамъ заплатятъ большую цѣну. Это развитіе торговли увеличитъ ваше благосостояніе и дастъ вамъ средства улучшить вашъ домашній бытъ, дастъ вамъ возможность заплатить за обученіе дѣтей вашихъ, и можетъ быть сверхъ того скопить нѣсколько денегъ и отложить на черный день.

Капитанъ барка "Каянъ," нанялъ въ Ситкѣ нѣсколько матросовъ Алеутовъ и условился заплатить имъ по 25 долларовъ за путешествіе въ С. Франциско; вмѣсто того онъ заплатилъ имъ только 20 долларовъ. Эти же матросы работали вмѣстѣ съ Американцами въ Ситкѣ въ воскресенье. Американцы получили по 3 доллара въ день, а Алеуты ничего не получили. Гдѣ же справедливость. Хорошо понятіе составляютъ Алеуты о коренныхъ жителяхъ Великой Республики.

Предостерегаемъ Русскихъ матросовъ и Алеутовъ, и совѣтуемъ имъ быть осторожнѣе при составленіи условій съ Американскими капитанами. Пусть условія будутъ писаны по Русски, чтобы матросы понимали что они подписываютъ, или пусть найдутъ человѣка понимающаго Англійскій языкъ который бы могъ перевести контрактъ на Русскій языкъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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ALASKA HERALD

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 15, 1868.

No. 21.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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COAL MINES ON THE KENAY.

Cook's Inlet clears from ice in April, and is open to navigation until October. The number of large and small rivers flowing into the Inlet make its water of a dark yellow or red color. The Inlet with its tributary rivers forms a large basin of water, and, as it is surrounded from East, North and West by mountains, fogs prevail there, and make the navigation dangerous to inexperienced pilots. In some parts the water is shallow, in others there are many islands and rocks visible at low water, which disappear when the tide is high, and, owing to the dark color of the water, cannot be seen. It is on these rocks that a government ship was wrecked last year. The navigation with inexperienced pilots is decidedly unsafe, but some of the Aleutians, who were in the service of the Russo-American Company, know all the dangerous places, and are the men to whom ships ought to be intrusted in those waters, and it is from them, and them only, that the American pilots can learn how to sail safely through the shallow places and the sunken rocks, which are numerous in some parts of the Inlet.

The navigation in Cook's Inlet deserves to have the special attention of those who intend prospecting and working the rich mines all along the Western and Southern coasts, as well as in the interior of the Kenay peninsula. The quantity and nature of the coal on this peninsula promise large profits to enterprising persons or companies, who will work the mines.

The mines have been worked by the Russo-American Company for the use of the colony; the mining for trading purposes ceased in 1868, owing to the want of capital.

It is well known that the working of coal mines in a scientific way requires a large outlay of money before any profit can be derived, but the richness of the mines and the quality of the coal promise a very lucrative business. The coal is of different qualities, and some nearly equal to the best Newcastle black coal, but in most of the mines worked, those nearest the Southern Coast, the coal taken from the upper parts of the beds is bituminous. The veins are generally nearly horizontal and in parallel strata.

Besides coal there is gold and copper found in the interior of the peninsula, but, as the report says, only in small quantities. We think that if the gold and copper mines are properly prospected and worked they will also become a large source of wealth.

In addition to the profits which can be realized in coal mining much money can be made in the Territory in copper, furs, fish, timber and ice. All this wealth can be realized by capital and enterprise. Those who first engage in the business are sure to be well remunerated for their labor and outlay of money.

THE FUTURE OF SIBERIA.

With the cession of the Territory of Alaska to the Government of the United States, the hour has come for Siberia to a wake from her long lethargy. The Americans will bring into their new possessions education, justice and truth. They will develop commerce in the country, and will apply their energies to the working of raw products and of the mineral wealth which abounds in Alaska.

The number of vessels in the Northern harbors will increase with the development of trade, and the time is not distant when a regular line of steamers will be run between Alaska and San Francisco. We trust that the Siberians will not remain indifferent and idle spectators of the growing trade.

Having gone so near Siberia, the Americans will not limit their trade solely to their newly acquired territory, but they will open connections with Siberia. The present is the right moment and the most favorable opportunity for the beginning of a self sustaining commerce in Siberia, and for the opening by Russian firms of direct communication with neighboring America. Siberia will find in this country a good market for the sale of its minerals, and America will furnish the Siberians with manufactured goods. Siberia can ship its products down the Amoor river. The Russians can work their rich coal mines on the island of Sachalin, and ship the coal to San Francisco, where there is no good coal, and where it is greatly needed, as it must be brought from England. The importance of Siberia in general commerce, is now obvious, but the importance of this trade will increase every year in proportion to the growth of direct communication between America, China and Japan. There is no doubt that the latter countries will be soon connected with the United States by a telegraph across the Pacific. It is to be hoped that the Siberians will take an active part in the progress of their commerce and will establish firms, form companies, and open direct communication with California. San Francisco will, after the completion of the railway across our Continent, be the chief point of transit in the commerce between Asia and America. Manufactured goods will come to San Francisco from the Eastern States, and will be shipped hence to Chinese, Japanese and Siberian markets; and the raw products of those rich countries will be sent, via San Francisco, to the East. There cannot be the least doubt in the great future of the commerce between Siberia and America, and we hope that the Siberians will co-operate with our merchants in pushing and developing the trade between the two great Continents. It is to be hoped that they will fully appreciate the benefit of direct intercourse, and will thoroughly understand all the profit and importance of Russian independent trade on the Continent of Northern Asia. As long as the Siberians are dependent on foreign merchants, they will not be esteemed. It is full time for them to show and prove their capacities and enterprise, and a desire for commercial independence, which is only to be attained by energy, labor and direct and immediate communication with America.

Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co.—This enterprising house has been the recipient of a Diploma from the Court of Russia and has received in addition a present selected from the Imperial Cabinet of Russia. They intend to open correspondence with St. Petersburg and Moscow, with a view of introducing into this market articles in their line of Russian manufacture. In the World's Exhibition in England in 1862, and in the Exposition Universal in Paris, Russian jewelry and silver and gold ware were highly complimented, and esteemed the finest in the world.

Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., have the largest jewelry establishment in America, and if they introduce Russian ware, they cannot but increase their already extensive trade. The Russian *Samovar* or tea-urn will be introduced by them into this market. This vessel is the only one that can perfectly preserve the fine aroma of the tea, a thing highly essential with the Russians, who use only the finest quality of this plant, a single pound of which sometimes costs as high as \$25.

We think the Government was very wise in appointing Mr. Hiram Ketchum to Alaska. But we are afraid that it has made a mistake in making him a Collector. This gentleman ought to have been appointed Judge, as we know he is a very good judge—of whiskey.

GOVERNORSHIP OF ALASKA.

We read in the *Alta California* the following:

"The Emperor of Russia's private coachman is dead. The Emperor esteemed him so highly that he made him a Count, gave him a seat in the Council of State, and honored him in other ways."

We are surprised at the analogy existing between Russia and this country. In Russia, the Czar's driver was made a Count, and in this country, a driver of Wells and Fargo wants to be appointed Governor of Alaska.

Time will show if the Washington cabinet is as generous as the St. Petersburg government.

In the case of the Russian coachman, as it is worded, and as it can be read and understood he was made a Count *after* his death; we wonder if our American driver will have to wait until the close of his life for the appointment to the Governorship. We wish him success at that late day, for it's better late than never.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ON THE PACIFIC.—The advantage to the inhabitants of San Francisco, who intend to engage in trade with Alaska, of knowing the Russian language is indisputable. In Alaska all the native inhabitants and all those living on the Aloutian Islands, almost without exception, speak Russian. The trade with Siberia is already great, it daily increases and will be very large at no distant period. In the north of Japan a great portion of the population speak Russian, so that the benefit of its study is beyond any doubt. The Russian language is not a difficult one to acquire and is delicate and rich. Its literature has many noble works to boast of, and its future is full of promise. In the Mercantile Library of New York a class has been established to learn the Russian language; if in New York there are many who desire to learn the language, without having any actual necessity for it, and without having in view any practical benefit from its knowledge, why not think of it here and see the necessity for the establishment in the colleges and schools on the Pacific Coast of Russian professorships? By the increasing steam navigation across the Pacific, Russia is our near neighbour. The resources of Siberia are rich and hardly touched, but await capital and enterprising persons capable of opening the trade, who will by energetic and active application of both money and skill develop the natural wealth of the country and enlarge the already existing trade.

FREE TRADE AGAINST MONOPOLY.—After the United States has acquired Alaska a few persons, strangers, not Americans stepped in, and now monopolize the trade and rule the country which cost our Government over \$7,000,000. Not only do they exercise their power, but they want to derive all the benefit from it, barring all the ways to competition and free trade.

Last September schooner *Anna Eliza* sailed from here to Alaska with supplies of provision for winter use; she was seized at Sitka without any reason. A friend writing from Sitka gives us all the particulars; his letter runs as follows: "America is a free country, but the trade in this part of the American dominions is not free to every person. I believe in Republican principles, but not in the character of the Republican officials at Alaska. The *Anna Eliza* had not a single needle which was not put on her list of goods in the Custom House of San Francisco. She had a few cases of California wine, two cases of cider, and eighteen pounds of gunpowder all for her own use, not for trade, as the quantity shows. Honorable W. S. Dodge, whose eyes were blinded by self-interest and the passion to make money could not do justice in the matter. After examination of the schooner, nothing contraband was found, but the scandal and delay attending the seizure who caused, as well as exposing the purpose and course of her navigation."

We do not see why Military administration in Alaska overlooks I. Sloss, A. Wassermann & Co., selling gunpowder, arms and liquor to Indians while it is so particular about a few cases of wine for private use in the hands of other traders (for their ship's use.)

We feel very much interested in the trade of Alaska, and in every antimonopolist expedition, such as that the *Peru*, *Chilera*, and the *Anna Eliza*. We watch the new traders, and wish them all success and prosperity. We try to encourage free trade and competition, and prove to honest traders, that L. Sloss, A. Wassermann & Co., are not as omnipotent as they think themselves to be. Truth and justice will triumph and monopoly with its secret ways and means must be crushed down, die and vanish from the face of Alaska. The country must be open to all enterprising people and the benefits equally and legally divided amongst all straight-forward, good-principled and honest traders. Energy, enterprise, commercial spirit and skill must and shall do what exclusiveness and illegal monopoly is doing now.

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

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IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine
Черный Медвѣдъ самый пушистый, — отъ
do do do heavy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do жесткій	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do cubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
медвеженокъ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
черный съ просвѣдою	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Badger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Барсукъ	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do блѣдный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox, Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Серебристая Лисица	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Пятниная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Red	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Красная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Маленькая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Бѣлая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Сѣрая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Рысь	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marten, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do блѣдная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do pale, southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do блѣдный, южный	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskrate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Выхоль	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do второго сорта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do черная	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do do do pure	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	..... do	3 00	do	4 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная	..... do	2 00	do	2 50
do do do southern	..... do	1 00	do	1 50
do южная	..... do	0 50	do	0 75
do seconds	..... do	0 20	do	0 25
второго сорта	..... do	0 20	do	0 25
do thirds	..... do	0 20	do	0 25
третьяго сорта	..... do	0 20	do	0 25
Raccoon	..... do	2 00	do	3 00
Барсукъ	..... do	1 00	do	1 50
Wolf, large	..... do	0 50	do	0 75
Большой Волкъ	..... do	3 00	do	4 00
" small	..... do	2 00	do	3 00
" малый	..... do	1 00	do	1 50
" seconds	..... do	0 50	do	0 75
второго сорта	..... do	3 00	do	4 00
Wolverine, firsts	..... do	2 00	do	3 50
Волкоподобный, перваго сорта	..... do	0 80	do	0 40
do seconds	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
второго сорта	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
Wild Cat, firsts	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
Дикий Котъ, перваго сорта	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
do seconds	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
второго сорта	..... do	0 10	do	0 20
Skunks	..... do	0 10	do	0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	..... do	0 25	do	0 30
Seal, fur	..... do	0 25	do	0 30
Тюлень	..... do	0 25	do	0 30
do hair	..... do	1 00	do	1 25
Тюленья шерсть	..... do	0 75	do	0 90
Beaver, northern	..... do	1 00	do	1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ	..... do	0 75	do	0 90
do southern	..... do	1 00	do	1 25
Южный Боберъ	..... do	0 20	do	0 33
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	..... do	0 15	do	0 18
Индійскія оленинныя кожи копченныя	..... do	0 15	do	0 18
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	..... do	0 15	do	0 18
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	..... do	0 15	do	0 18
do do winter	..... do	0 15	do	0 18
зимнія	..... do	0 15	do	0 18

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

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ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Название мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣфы—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Советуемъ привозить на рынокъ въ Сан-Франциско невыдѣланные (сыровцеми) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенные нами Мѣховыя Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховыя Магазины означенныя въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

TRANS-PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

How strange it is and what a pity to see a thing half done, especially when the work has been properly begun and with a good object in view; when there has been an immense capital expended for an undertaking of very great importance, the value of which nobody for one moment thinks of doubting, in the success of which every person believes, the necessity for which everybody acknowledges, and the extent of which is known before hand to be very great. We speak of the Telegraph Line which was projected to be laid over Alaska to Siberia, now abandoned. If, for any reason, it was necessary to change the original plan, if it was found inconvenient to lay the line across the desert and frozen countries, it was not necessary to abandon the enterprise, but only to alter the plan and the direction of the line, and not to give up a useful undertaking after having expended on it large sums of money. We do not intimate the necessity for the laying of the telegraph line by the same company which begun the work. The reason the enterprise was abandoned is a private consideration with which we do not desire to interfere, and could not if we would; we only speak of the principle involved.

For the necessities of the government as well as for commercial and economical purposes, a telegraph line to Sitka, Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands is indispensable. It is required by the government and the mercantile world, which every day becomes more convinced of the riches of Alaska and the necessity and profit of developing the numerous resources of that country. The Pacific Railway advances rapidly from both sides and as it progresses and approaches completion, the necessity increases for uniting this city, which is destined to have a great future, by telegraph with Japan and China. If the construction of the telegraph line to Alaska had been fairly begun, its continuation across the Aleutian islands to Petropavlovsk would not have presented great difficulties, and America would now be connected with Siberia. From Petropavlovsk the line can be continued with the same cost, proportionately, over the chain of Kuril islands and across the island of Jedo, or from the Kuril islands by sea to Hakadadi. From this city the line can go south to the nearest point, Yokohama on the island of Jedo. From Yokohama by sea to Shanghai and from thence by submerged cable to the commercial cities on the Eastern shores of China. If the laying of the line across the Kuril islands is impracticable, the line can be drawn from Petropavlovsk by sea to a point on the island of Sachalin near the 55° Nor. lat., across this island and further by sea to Nicolaevsk on the Amoor. From this city a telegraphic cable can be extended to Hakadadi and thence further as above suggested. We do not think that any one doubts the usefulness and even the pressing necessity of uniting San Francisco by a telegraphic line with Alaska, Siberia, Japan and China. Our commerce with these countries grows rapidly, and very soon after the completion of the Pacific railway the trade with them will greatly increase.

To receive news by telegraph is necessary for merchants, ship-owners, insurance companies, bankers and the reading public at large. The certainty of the profits to be derived from this enterprise will no doubt soon result in the formation of a new company to construct a telegraph line across the Pacific, which company, together with the old one, which has already made the surveys in Alaska, or entirely independent of it, but using the surveys made by it, will energetically begin this work of general necessity which will give a strong impetus to the development of China and Japan and to the commerce and trade of those countries, and will also greatly contribute to the establishment of regular commercial intercourse between the Old and the New World.

DUTY OF OUR PAPER.—Any of our countrymen, arriving in this city from Alaska will do well to examine our columns to ascertain, who are the best merchants to deal with. We insert this notice in the Russian language also on the 8d page.

☞ Messrs. H. Liebes & Co., respectable fur dealers in this city, are young merchants and endeavor to deal with honesty and good faith. Give them a call on your arrival.

ALASKA AND THE "TIMES."

We are much pleased that the local papers, either aroused by us or by hearing every one speak of Alaska, have broken their silence, and have condescended to turn their gracious attention to that cold, but rich country. Perhaps it was the monopolists who wanted to keep the public in darkness, and paid for it, which they could well afford to do. The *Times* published a few days ago an article under the comprehensive title "Alaska and its Resources." From the heading we expected much,—to learn many things which were new and unknown to us and our readers, and much interesting information; but, to our great regret, we were disappointed. The article is written in a superficial manner, and as if composed to order by a person who did not try to study seriously the country, but who simply went along the coast, not knowing the language, and being consequently deaf and dumb in the country. The correspondent was indifferent to the interests of the country: the benefits of trade did not occupy his attention. He wrote as laconically, as simply and as innocently of knowledge about the land, as the travelling correspondent of the *Alta*, who has written from Brussels. Similar correspondence and articles we could write by the dozen, without stirring from our office, and publish them in every issue of our paper if we felt so disposed. As a literary or geographical composition, the article in the *Times* is very satisfactory to people totally unacquainted with the country, and having no interest in it. It may be of some value for filling an empty space in a newspaper. All that was published in the *Times*, was known to everybody long ago, or at least to all our readers. The only new thing in it were the statements in the paragraph which contains the panegyric on Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. No one, or but few, were acquainted with the qualities of heart and soul, and the humanity of the members of this *exemplary* firm, as the *Times* correspondent tries to depict them. We are surprised at one thing: how could the *Times*' correspondent penetrate into the heart's core of the monopolists (or is the admission to it free?) How could he learn their generous intentions and benevolent deeds, unless they themselves or their agents had taken the pains to explain them to the writer? The worthy correspondent of the *Times* even obtained some of his information from the natives. But how did he speak to them, not knowing their language? The deaf and dumb alphabet, as far as we are informed, is not in general use in Alaska. How then did he manage? We suspect he spoke through interpreters, agents of the philanthropists, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Certainly, a clerk or an agent will not speak against the interests of his principals and employers. There is no doubt that when the natives said they were "ill treated" the agents of H. K. & Co., translated it "treated well." Then, how can the natives speak out the truth to people connected with that philanthropic firm? If they do, they will be punished, and will not be able to buy any thing. There will be an imperious order issued not to sell anything to people daring to say that they are wronged and ill treated. The able correspondent of the *Times* being unable to judge for himself, not conversant with the language, and having but one quality—faith in what is told him by partial interpreters, being unable to converse with the natives, believed what was told him, and took notes in order to make up eventually a letter in the shape of a pretentious article for the *Times* newspaper. This article is a sort of bill of fare, consisting of the following dainties:—Salmon, Cod fish, Whale, Fur trade, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., Coal and Coal Oil.

REWARD OF INTEGRITY.—A Russian gentleman has lately arrived in this city from St. Petersburg and Moscow by the way of Siberia. On his route he was met in various places by the firm of Freeman, Smith & Co., who have business houses at many points in the Empire from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor. Everywhere the same expression of confidence in this firm was manifest; the Russians declaring that they would trust all their property with Freeman, Smith & Co., without papers or securities. This certainly is a high tribute of praise to the integrity of this firm, and we insert this with pleasure as an evidence of the high to which integrity and fair dealing will elevate a business house. We do not wish to unjustly censure, nor can we consent to compliment any one, but truth and justice prompts us to render this tribute to a firm which has done so much to encourage that true international love and sympathy between Russians and Americans.

ТЕЛЕГРАФЪ ВЪ АЛАСКУ И АЗИЮ.

Какъ странно и жалко видѣть когда вещи дѣлаются только въ половину, въ особенности когда работа была начата надлежащимъ образомъ и съ хорошей цѣлью, когда истраченъ большой капиталъ для предпріятія огромнаго значенія, и въ пользу котораго всякій вѣритъ, необходимость котораго всякій сознаетъ, и размѣръ выгодъ котораго можно впередъ считать громаднымъ. Мы говоримъ о телеграфѣ, который предполагали вести чрезъ Аласку въ Сибирь. Если по какимъ нибудь причинамъ нужно было измѣнить оригинальный планъ, если нашли неудобнымъ вести проволоку чрезъ пустыни, ледяныя страны, то не слѣдуетъ бросать дѣло, а нужно измѣнить планъ и направленіе пути, а не бросать полезное предпріятіе разъ истративши на него большія деньги. Мы не говоримъ о необходимости проложенія телеграфа той же компаніей которая дѣлала розыски въ Аласкѣ, причины почему старая компанія не продолжала—дѣло частное, въ которое мы не желаемъ и не можемъ вмѣшиваться. Мы говоримъ только о принципѣ.

Въ Административномъ, торговомъ и экономическомъ отношеніи телеграфная линія въ Ситку, Кадьякъ и Алеутскіе Острова необходима, какъ для правительства, такъ и для торговаго сословія, которое съ каждымъ днемъ больше и больше убѣждается въ богатствѣ Аласки, и въ необходимости и выгодѣ разработки продуктовъ этой страны. Далѣе Пасифическая желѣзная дорога быстро идетъ впередъ съ обѣихъ сторонъ, и по мѣрѣ успѣховъ ея и приближенія къ концу, растетъ необходимость соединить телеграфомъ этотъ городъ, которому назначено великое будущее съ Японіей и Китаемъ. Если бы было приступлено къ сооруженію телеграфа въ Аласку, продолженіе его чрезъ цѣпь Алеутскихъ Острововъ—въ Петропавловскъ, не представляетъ трудности. И вотъ Америка соединена съ Сибирью. Изъ Петропавловска телеграфъ можетъ быть проведенъ безъ большихъ издержекъ чрезъ цѣпь Курильскихъ Острововъ, съ этихъ острововъ чрезъ островъ Езо или моремъ въ Гакодади, изъ этого города телеграфъ можетъ идти прямо на югъ до самаго ближняго пункта къ Иокогама, на островъ Едо.

Изъ Иокогама моремъ въ Шангай, отсюда моремъ въ главные торговые города на восточномъ берегу Китая. Если веденіе чрезъ Курильскіе острова не удобно, то линію можно проложить изъ Петропавловска до пункта на Островѣ Сахалинѣ около 55°, чрезъ этотъ островъ и потомъ моремъ въ Николаевскъ на Амуръ. Изъ одного города телеграфъ можно вести подъ водою до Гакодади и далѣе. Мы не думаемъ чтобы кто нибудь сомнѣвался въ пользѣ и даже необходимости соединенія С. Франциско

телеграфомъ съ Алаской, съ Сибирью, Японіей и Китаемъ. Торговля съ этими странами можетъ идти быстро, и скоро по окончаніи Пасификъ желѣзной дороги, достигнетъ громадныхъ размѣровъ. Полученіе свѣденій по телеграфу необходимо для купцовъ, судсхозяевъ, для страховыхъ компаній, банкировъ и интересно для всей читающей публики. Явность пользы и громадность барышей отъ этого предпріятія вѣроятнo скоро вызоветъ основаніе новой телеграфной компаніи для проведенія телеграфа чрезъ Пасификъ. Новая компанія или вмѣстѣ со старой, уже сдѣлавшей розыски въ Аласкѣ, или отдѣльно воспользовавшись изысканіями старой компаніи, дѣятельно примется за общеплезное дѣло, которое дастъ сильный толчекъ развитію Китая и Японіи, торговли и промышленности этихъ странъ и будетъ способствовать основанію правильныхъ торговыхъ сношеній между Старымъ и Новымъ Свѣтомъ.

Мы прочли въ Альта Калифорнія: "Путешественникъ пріѣхавшій изъ Балаклавы, рассказываетъ что Русскіе воры въ Крыму разрыли могилу Итальянскаго генерала Александра Ла Мармора, который умеръ тамъ во время Крымской войны, и украли изъ могилы всѣ драгоценности. Итальянскій посланникъ въ Константинополь обращался къ Русскому правительству по этому поводу."

Это происшествіе напоминаетъ намъ фактъ, какъ одинъ Американецъ въ Аласкѣ разрывалъ могилы Алеутовъ, и грабилъ все что могъ. Американскія газеты не писали объ этомъ, а между Алеутами есть многіе которые ни чѣмъ не хуже другаго генерала. Послѣ же смерти всѣ равны, и потому здѣшнимъ газетамъ слѣдовало бы напомнить пословицу. Въ чужемъ глазу соломенку ты видишь, а у себя не видишь и бревна.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Аганій Гончаренко.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные разчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешруовымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также пресмиковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣянію, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ прошедшемъ Но., отъ 15-го Октября, я напечаталъ письмо къ вамъ, или совѣтъ относительно устройства вашей домашней жизни. Совѣты мои прошу принять за дружескія наставленія, написанныя съ единственною цѣлю желанія вамъ добра. Примите мои совѣты, если найдете ихъ искренними и полезными. Сегодня шлю вамъ снова мой привѣтъ, какъ согражданамъ Великой Республики, и какъ людямъ говорящимъ однимъ языкомъ со мной, и исповѣдующимъ одну вѣру.

Мысли мои неизмѣнно съ вами, около васъ, и мои желанія, мои труды устремлены и направлены для вашей пользы, для вашего счастья.

Изъ подданныхъ Россіи вы сдѣлались гражданами Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вамъ необходимо узнать ваше новое правительство и законы Республики. а правительству необходимо узнать васъ, ваши идеи, ваши средства, нужды, желанія, занятія, наклонности и промыслы. Правительство старается узнать все это, но не можетъ достигнуть своей цѣли. Оно посылаетъ къ вамъ людей, которыхъ вы не понимаете, и которые не понимаютъ васъ.

Чтобы поправить эту ошибку, вы должны помочь правительству; вы должны сами заявить ему о своемъ существованіи, указать на потребности свои и нужды, и это сдѣлать вамъ не трудно. Соберитесь и обсудите это дѣло. Выберите изъ среды своей людей, которые опыты и желаютъ вамъ всего добра. Они дадутъ вамъ совѣты. Напишите просьбу въ Сенатъ въ Вашингтонъ, изложите въ ней всѣ ваши нужды, поставьте на видъ все тѣмъ вы были недовольны со времени поднятія Американскаго флага, напишите чего вамъ не достаетъ и чего вы желаете. Укажите что вамъ нужны школы, что вы хотите чтобы дѣти ваши учились по Русски и другимъ необходимымъ наукамъ. Скажите что вы выберете изъ среды своей челоѣка достойнаго, который будетъ представлять васъ предъ правительствомъ, который зна-

етъ ваши нужды, и понимаетъ что полезно и что вредно для васъ и для земли вашей.

Вообще если у васъ есть какіе нужды, неудовольствія и недостатки, если вы хотите просить о чемъ нибудь, и не знаете къ кому и какъ обратиться, пишите ко мнѣ. Во мнѣ вы всегда найдете друга и совѣтника, я помогу вамъ во всякое время, публикую ваши нужды, онѣ сдѣлаются общезвѣстными и правительство, узнавъ ваши требованія, сдѣлаетъ все возможное, чтобы улучшить вашу участь и матеріальное благосостояніе.

Подчиненіе личности обществу, народу, челоѣчеству, идеѣ—продолженіе челоѣческихъ жертвоприношеній, закланіе агнца для примиренія Бога, распятіе невиннаго за виновныхъ. Всѣ религіи основывали нравственность на покорности т. е. на добровольномъ рабствѣ, потому онѣ и были всегда вредныя политическаго устройства. Тамъ было насилие, здѣсь развратъ воли. Покорность значить съ тѣмъ вмѣстѣ перенесеніе всей самобытности лица на всеобщія, безличныя сѣсны, независимыя отъ него. Христіанство, религія противорѣчій, признавало съ одной стороны безконечное достоинство лица, какъ будто для того, чтобы еще торжественнѣе погубить его предъ искупленіемъ, церковь, отцемъ небеснымъ. Его воззрѣніе проникло въ нравы, оно выработалось въ цѣлую систему нравственной неволи, въ цѣлую искаженную диалектику, чрезвычайно послѣдовательную себѣ. Миръ становясь болѣе свѣтскимъ, или лучше сказать, примѣтивъ накомѣцъ, что онъ въ сущности такой-же свѣтскій какъ и былъ, примѣшавъ свои элементы въ христіанское правоученіе, но основы остались тѣ-же. Лицо, истинная, дѣйствительная монада общества, было всегда пожертвовано какому нибудь общему понятію, собирательному имени, какому-нибудь знамени. Для кого работали, кому жертвовали, кто пользовался, кого освобождали, уступая свободу лица, объ этомъ никто не спрашивалъ. Всѣ жертвовали (по крайній-мѣрѣ на словахъ) самихъ себя и другъ друга.

Только 450 миль желѣзной дороги остается проложить, и С. Франциско соединенъ съ Нью Йоркомъ. Можетъ быть этотъ желанный конецъ будетъ достигнутъ къ первому Мая—а можетъ быть и раньше.

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что всякаго рода товары: Красные, Бакалейные,
Фаянсовые, Провизія, Сапоги, и проч. и проч. по-
стоянно въ большомъ количествѣ продаются у насъ
по самой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

GEORGE FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.
Commissioner of Deeds.

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THOMAS TAYLOR.

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Importers and Dealers in
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мой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

Мѣха платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ на-
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BY AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

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SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 15, 1869.

No. 25.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price.

Имѣя торговлю мѣхами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода мѣха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

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Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

A well educated gentleman, speaking English, Russian, French and German, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, doing business with Siberia, Japan or Alaska Territory. Best of references.

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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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Фриманъ, Смигъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Николевскѣ.—Сибирь.

FINE COUNTRY.—The New York *Tribune* calls Alaska the country of ice, but Mr. Greeley knows nothing about that beautiful country. Mr. A. Martin, a merchant of this city, visited Kadiak last October. Upon his return to San Francisco in December, he was full of enthusiastic praise of Kadiak, calling it a beautiful country, with a good climate, a rich soil, well adapted to cultivation, and having a friendly and harmless people.

OUR KANAKA.—We are happy to learn from the inhabitants of Alaska that they are satisfied with the American explorations. We received a letter from St. Michael's Island, informing us that Messrs. Taylor & Bendel give the workmen in their service food and one dollar per day, and that the natives have never witnessed so prosperous a time as this.

The New York *Tribune* lately stated that Captain East did not obtain anything of value in Alaska. It is our opinion that he was well repaid for the small capital he invested in the country, and we know that he obtained some valuable articles without investing any capital. For example, he got possession of a grammar of the Kolosh language, which he borrowed from the Russian priest, Nicholas Kovrigin, for an evening, forgetting to return it to him again.

CAPTAIN MORISSON of the schooner *Anna Eliza*, whilst on a recent trading expedition to Alaska was married to a lady, a native of inland Kadiak. We wish them happiness and long life.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in his recent report to Congress, recommended that special privileges should be given to Hutchinson & Co., for seal killing in St. Paul's Island. O, heretic Secretary, to join with oppressors!

We have received a *Moscow Journal*, dated November 1st, in which appear certain extracts from the ALASKA HERALD, which have met with the approval of that paper.

THE RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

"And they shall scoff at kings, and princes shall be a scorn unto them: they shall deride every stronghold; for they shall heap dust, and take them."—HABAKKUK, Chap. I, 10.

The Government of Russia is essentially a one-man Government; Alexander II. is Russia. It is not only a despotism; it is the despotism of a single individual, who holds in the hollow of his hand not only the commercial interests, the temporal, the spiritual and all the interests of millions of men, but their liberties and their lives. To incur the displeasure of this God-on-earth, or that of the legions who kiss the royal hand most fondly when it holds the lash suspended above their heads, is, regardless of the motives, a certain warranty of death, or, worse than annihilation itself, the tortures and despair of a visit to the prison-pens of Siberia. Hence, the mines of that district—mines of fabulous richness in precious ores and rare gems, the sources of the Government's revenue, the life-blood of Russia—are ever connected in the minds of the people with all that is most horrible and ghastly: with the frozen convict, who was wont to grace the circles of beauty and fashion; with the inhuman jailer who restores warmth to the former by the tingle of the *knout*; with avalanches of snow, and with the howl of the hungry beasts which prowl around the miserable shelters of convicts. Such is Siberia. But still more fiendish was the policy which conceived the Siberian banishment, because, like an unjust God tempting man to sin that the fiat of perdition might be hurled against him, it provided a systematic lure for those who otherwise might have abstained from transgression. This is the notorious system of espionage—an elaboration of cruelty and deceit—which has caused more souls to fall into the slough of woe than ever Milton conceived tumbling into the depths of hell. In the cabinet, in the court chambers, in the palace and the hovel, in the drawing-room, aye, even into the sleeping apartments of the most obscure alike with the most distinguished, even beyond the curtains which seemed to screen the sacred privacy of the nuptial couch, two eyes always peered jealously, and their owner mysteriously repeated their visions to his master—the Government. A good report is probably accepted with a jibe, and the spy is warned to be "more active," i. e. to "discover" perhaps that which is not. Of course, under such dominion, crimes of any convenient degree of blackness are easily foisted upon an individual, be he sinner or innocent, to whom "the Government" may have pointed the finger of doom. A neat array of turpitude, of infidelity, a capital offense, if necessary, are manufactured by the alrowd spy, and, behold! Russia is ridden of one inhabitant, and on the snows of Siberia the carcass of another man is furnished to the foxes and the wolves.

Is it strange, then, that the subjects of so fiendish and cruel a Government should fly their homes and abandon their worldly goods, to seek an asylum for themselves and their wives and little ones among strangers, the fame of whose liberality and generous natures had penetrated into their own land? Is it strange that they should forswear the odious shackles of fealty to tyranny, and welcome citizenship in a free and enlightened country as a boon to be obtained even at the price of apostacy? And those who were not mere stolid fatalists, nor dead to the cordial invitation which America has always held out to the persecuted, fled from Russia and appeared in our midst. They fled because on the one side was Siberia, with its revolting catalogue, and on the other security in the expression of opinions, in the enjoyment of their earnings—LIBERTY! Of those who came amongst us here in San Francisco, a few organized themselves into a society; they banded together for the purpose of mutual protection, and, withal, to resist the power of a tyrant which has even followed them into this free land. The object of this association was really for benevolent purposes—to gather together the opulent and the needy, the well-fed and the indigent, the fortunate and the forlorn, that the sons

and daughters of the great Slavonian family might interchange useful ideas and thoughts and suggestions, besides affording an opportunity for the exchange of those more substantial gifts which, while they gladden and enrich the recipient, do not weaken or injure the donor. This is the programme of the RUSSIAN PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. And with such enlarged views; with so ardent a desire for good deeds and so ample a field for performing them, this society came into existence, not the mere hobby of a theorist or an enthusiast but a practical and seemingly a feasible scheme. What, then, will the people of San Francisco say or think when it is announced that the myriads of Russia have sought to destroy its usefulness and blot it out from existence simply because, as they consider, the members are *apostates*? Apostates they who spurn the bonds of moral slavery and assume the garb of freemen! Yet so it is. Spies have been introduced into the meetings of the society, and the "secret service fund" of Russia, in San Francisco, probably bears on the columns of its debts many heavy sums paid out for the purpose of exterminating a useful and benevolent association, simply because those who compose it are our brethren, citizens of America in the great metropolis of a great American State. But will the society perish? No! a thousand times, No! It will grow in proportions; fresh recruits will add to its strength and power; hospitals will spring up under its fostering; schools will be erected; its treasury will overflow, and children will receive liberal educations under its auspices. From the ranks of this powerful body, now a mere nucleus, America will receive many intelligent voters, who, while they increase our commercial greatness will in no way be laggards in the march of civilization. But if this picture is untrue, if this benevolent institution perishes, then will we forswear America, because we shall have discovered that free government is a myth, and the will of a free people a far worse despotism than that of Alexander of Russia. From this discovery may God forfend us!

K.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL BREVITIES.

— We have received a communication from Kadiak, informing us that Hutchinson & Co. sell gunpowder and liquors in that place, though other traders are prohibited from doing so.

— Hutchinson & Co. give flour, clothes and money to the natives in advance, to engage them in their service.

— Russians in Kadiak ask why the United States military destroy their peace and quiet.

— In Kadiak, hogs and cows live chiefly on fish, and, in consequence, their meat has a vile taste.

— The New York *Herald* published some sharp notes, taken from the ALASKA HERALD, giving the names of General Davis and Judge Ketchum, but substituting a blank for the names of Hutchinson & Co., as Hutchinson and Bennett are relatives, and both good Democrats.

— A few years ago A. Wasserman, an enterprising citizen of San Francisco, imported a large number of cats from a certain portion of Germany, as rats were then very plentiful and cats scarce in this city. The cats ought to look up to Mr. Wasserman as in some sort their patron.

— The Russian Consul of this city is working energetically to obtain the appointment of priest of the Greek Orthodox Church in San Francisco.

**МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ
ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.**

**LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,
IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	до	до	до	до	до	до	до	до	до
do do do heavy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
жесткий									
do do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
do do cubs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
медвежонокъ									
do brown and grizzly, about 20 p c. less than black	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
черный съ просвѣдо	дешевле чѣмъ черныи								
Badger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Барсукъ									
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черныи									
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣдный									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
Fox, Silver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Серебристая Лисица									
do Cross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Патеная									
do Red	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Красная									
do Kitt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Маленькая									
do White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Бѣлая									
do Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Сѣрая									
Lynx	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Рысь									
Marten, prime, dark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Каменстая Куница, черная									
do do pale	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣдная									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта									
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Минкъ черныи, сѣверныи, первого сорта									
do pale, southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Блѣдный, южныи									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта									
Muskrats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Выхуоль									
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая									
do do do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
do do do brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
черная									
do do do pups	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
блѣднаго цвѣта									

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная									
do do do southern	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
южная									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
do thirds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
третьяго сорта									
Raccoon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Барсукъ									
Wolf, large	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Большой Волкъ									
" small	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
малый									
" seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
Wolverine, firsts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Волкоподобный, первого сорта									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Дикий Котъ, первого сорта									
do seconds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
второго сорта									
Skunks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Американскій Хорекъ									
Seal, fur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Тюлень									
do hair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Тюленья шерсть									
Beaver, northern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Сѣверный Боберъ									
do southern	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Южный Боберъ									
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Индѣискія оленья кожи копченныя									
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Сырыя Оленья кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія									
do do winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
зимнія									

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 3.50 to 4.00; Large Prime, 2.50 to 3.00; Middling, 2.00 to 2.50; Small, 1.25 to 1.50; Large Pups, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling Pups, 1.25 to 1.50; Small Pups, .75 to 1.00; Small Black Pups, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

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HISTORY, RESOURCES AND POPULATION OF KADIAK ISLAND.

This is an island situated to the southeast of the Peninsula of Alaska at its continental junction, between 152° and 155° west long., and 57½° and 58¼° north lat., and contains about one hundred square miles. The coast is much indented by spacious bays, affording asylum for ships of large tonnage. The climate is equally salubrious with that of New York on our eastern coast, and, notwithstanding its high latitude, owing to the warm ocean current from the tropics which in perpetual round flows across the Pacific, washes the coast of Asia and Japan, turning to the west it follows the Aleutian group, and, revolving in its course, passes by the coast of British Columbia, Oregon and California, to renew its eternal round, carrying to these high latitudes that salubrity of climate which does not exist on our eastern shores, but which is found to correspond with the climate of northern Europe. The seasons correspond with ours, though the spring and autumn are somewhat contracted, and there is a tendency to a division of the year between summer and winter. In midsummer the days are long; there being for a few days scarcely any night. In winter the days are short; and for a few days in midwinter artificial lights must be employed after three o'clock. The temperature is at an average during the year, not varying more than 30° from the extremes of heat and cold. The health of the inhabitants is remarkable, and it is a common thing for them to reach the age of ninety years and die without any signs of pain or suffering. Sickness is rare, and old and young alike are rugged and hearty.

The population consists of Russians, Creoles and Aleutians, who are principally gathered in five villages and towns: St. Paul, Three Hyrarchs, Karluk, Acheok and Ayatik. Whale fishing is a general occupation, the flesh being used for food, and the oil for culinary purposes, and preferred by the natives even to butter for this purpose. The Creoles eat it in moderation in this manner, but the Aleuts will dip it up and eat it like soup. Fishing and hunting are also occupations generally engaged in, and, from the 15th of April to the 15th of October, while the men are engaged at these avocations, the females cultivate the ground. The sea-lion and other sea-monsters abound, and are hunted for their flesh which is eaten, and their skins which are used to manufacture bydars (boats). Walrus also abounds, and these are hunted mostly for their ivory. The northern part of the island is densely covered by immense forests of gigantic spruce and fir, while the southern part abounds more in bushes. In the interior are open valley plains covered by the most luxuriant grass, affording pasturage for herds of cattle, of which there are on the island about two thousand, besides large numbers of sheep and hogs, the former from a stock lately introduced to replace those which were here before and which mostly disappeared. Chickens in large quantities and a few horses may be found. It is estimated that the pasturage on the island is ample for the accommodation of five times the quantity of stock at present there, affording opportunity for a large increase. Wild game abounds in the mountains, valleys and plains. Of these may be enumerated bear, wild hogs, wild fowl, grouse, geese, not to mention the game which is most valued for its fur.

Among the natural productions may be found several varieties of berries, the most important of which is the cranberry, which abounds to such an extent that millions of barrels might be annually collected. The quality of this native berry is better and more highly esteemed in this market (San Francisco) than that imported from Oregon and Washington Territory, and they command twenty cents a gallon more than the berries from these places. Besides these are found strawberries, huckleberries, raspberries and salmonberries, and within the last two years mushrooms of the finest quality have been found in abundance.

Among the cultivated productions of the island are potatoes, juicy and sweet, beets—the regular sugar beet, which thrives beyond all calculation, every other kind of hardy vegetable except the onion, and the reason this is not cultivated is because it grows wild to such an

extent that its cultivation is rendered absolutely unnecessary. The cereals have not been tried, though the richness of the soil and the length of the season, from April to November, renders it certain that the more hardy varieties, such as wheat and rye, could be cultivated with success. The appearance of the vegetation from April to November is everything that the most sanguine cultivator could wish—everything is green and flourishing, without any appearance of blight or rust.

The fisheries around Kadiak are the most prolific and valuable on the northwest coast of America. As this island occupies about the central position of the salmon runs and of the codfish grounds, halibut, red fish, and other varieties, which afford an inexhaustible supply for domestic use, and would afford facilities for millions of dried and pickled fish for exportation, and encourage a trade of vast importance in this direction alone.

The facilities for the production of ice are unsurpassed, and this element of southern consumption could be obtained and supplied at a reduced price should enterprise be directed here for its supply to the trade.

The principal trading place in Kadiak is ST. PAUL, on the northeast side of the island, situated on Chiniatskoi Bay, in lat. 57° and long. 152°. The harbor is excellent, affording safe anchorage for vessels of large tonnage, and well sheltered from the northwest gales. The town is built in a valley, at the foot of a mountain 3,000 feet in height, which valley contains about twenty-five square miles of excellent agricultural land fringed by the most luxuriant growth of a species of spruce, excellent for lumber spars and the masts of vessels, tough and fibrous in texture and of a pure white. The soil affords abundant facilities for vegetable production, and hence gardening is followed to a considerable extent, the labor being principally performed by the women, whose husbands are engaged in fishing and hunting sea-otter during the summer months. In the autumn the men are engaged in hunting the bear, whose flesh they eat and whose skins are used for mats and other purposes, and in winter they are occupied in the hunt for black foxes, land otter and ermine, which exist in immense quantities and afford large opportunities for profitable employment.

The inhabitants are Creoles, the descendants of those Russians who married with the natives or Aleuts. There is but one main street, the habitations occupying both sides. They have a church which is called St. Peters, of the Greek Church persuasion, and before the transfer of the territory they had a seminary for the education of youth.

KARLUK. On the western side of Kadiak is the village of this name, containing about four hundred inhabitants, principally Aleuts. It is situated at the entrance to a large bay, which, however, is not favorable for harborage of vessels, owing to its opening to the northwest, whence the prevailing winds of winter proceed. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, for which industry this point is peculiarly adapted, owing to the great abundance of salmon and two kinds of codfish which are found in these waters in immense numbers, the ordinary day's work of a man being three barrels per day. It is believed that millions of barrels annually could be secured at this port alone. They have a church here which is called the Church of the Ascension.

To the south of this and on the S. W. side of the island is the town of ACHEOK, containing about forty families, whose resources are derived from fishing, in summer, for their sustenance and from hunting sea-otter; in winter they hunt the fox, ermine and land otter. The town is situated on an open roadstead, and has no accommodation for shipping.

South of this place and on the south side of the island is the village of AYATIK, consisting of about forty families, whose occupation and resources are similar to those of Acheok. The inhabitants of the last three villages are Aleutians; their faith is that of the Greek Church. They are peaceable and industrious. On the S. E. side of the island is situated the town of THREE HYRARCHS, situated on a splendid harbor, which will accommodate vessels of 3,000 tons, which may tie up without danger to the trees on the banks and ride in perfect safety. The harbor is landlocked and sheltered from prevailing winds from all directions, and is destined to be one of the most important harbors on our northwestern coast, and may eventually become the position of a metropolis of the north. It is just north from the Sandwich Islands, and on the direct route of navigation from this point to the North Pacific, and on the direct route of navigation from continental America, and the future capital of Alaska must eventually be located here, as it is about the central point of trade for the entire territory. In any event, an important town is destined to grow up at this point and dispute the trade of the North Pacific. There are about three hundred and fifty houses, and the inhabitants are partly Creoles and partly Aleuts, distributed about half and half. They have a church of the same name as the town, Three Hyrarchs. The inhabitants pursue about the same avocations as those of the towns last named. They have, however, a species of fish which they call horebush, of the salmon species, exceedingly rich and delicate in flavor, with flesh of a rose color and similar in texture to the genuine salmon.

МОЕ-ВКРАТЦЬ.

Я рожденъ 1832 года, 19 Августа, въ Кіевской губерніи. Былъ воспитанъ на счетъ моихъ родителей въ Кіевѣ. Послѣдніе годы моего воспитанія были употреблены на изученіе восточныхъ языковъ. 1857 года, 14 Ноября, оставилъ мою родину, по опредѣленію Россійскаго министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ, на службу при Россійскомъ посольствѣ въ Греціи. Гдѣ былъ на службѣ, по 2-е Февраля, 1860 года. Въ сей приспомятныи день моей жизни, "по распоряженію высшаго начальства," я былъ арестованъ, для отправки въ Россію, за-то, что сочувствуя крѣпостнымъ братьямъ, проповѣдывалъ ихъ освобожденіе. По счастливому стеченію обстоятельствъ ускользнулъ отъ Сибири, бѣжалъ въ Англію, послѣ опять въ Грецію, наконецъ переселился въ Америку, и занимаясь въ Американскомъ библейскомъ обществѣ въ Нью Йоркѣ около трехъ лѣтъ, заслужилъ аттестатъ и заработалъ денегъ для устройства моей жизни въ Америкѣ. Пріѣхавши въ С. Франциско 6-го Ноября, 1867 года, поставилъ здѣсь Русскій станокъ, съ цѣлью пролагать мостъ между Сибирью и Америкой.

При этомъ я долженъ сказать, что со дня оставленія Имперской службы, я много страдалъ отъ представителей Россійскаго Имперства за границей. Много разъ отъ ихъ преслѣдованій я жилъ безъ крова, много разъ употреблялъ въ пищу то, что выбрасываютъ на улицу для собакъ, много есть чего сказать горькаго и ужаснаго

Чувство мести—есть такое же благородное чувство, какъ и чувство благодарности.—Я клянусь по гробъ жизни моей ненавидѣть все Имперское. Между тѣмъ Русскій Народъ, изъ за свободы котораго я осужденъ страдать—буду любить и уважать по гробъ моей жизни, желая ему добра и работая по мѣрѣ силъ для его пользы и блага.

Намъ очень приятно встрѣчаться съ благородными Русскими въ этой странѣ, и за великое счастье находимъ сходиться съ ними въ кругу семейной жизни. Нѣсколько дней тому назадъ, одинъ благородный Русскій представилъ сопутницу нашей жизни, одной Ситкинской женщинѣ. При нашемъ имени эта женщина отворотилась; но успокоиваемся, что есть много очевидныхъ фактовъ, всему благородному отвращаться отъ этой женщины.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агалій Гончаренко.

ХРИСТИАНСТВО И РЕСПУБЛИКА.

Имперіалисты думаютъ что они Христіане, очень ошибаются. Ихъ характеръ, ихъ образъ дѣйствія вовсе нехристіанскій. Разкроемъ Евангеліе, и увидимъ что Имперіализмъ враждебенъ Христіанству.

СВЯТЫЯ ИДЕИ надъ которыми столько вѣковъ работаютъ народы, осуществимы только чрезъ Евангеліе.

РАВЕНСТВО. Богатый подѣлится своимъ имѣніемъ съ бѣднымъ, потому что съ богатствомъ не можешь войти въ царствіе мое. И притчею о работникахъ въ виноградникъ это разъясняетъ. Если не будете просты какъ дѣти, не увидите въ царствіе мое, а оно внутри человѣка есть. Кто думаетъ быть старшимъ, тотъ будъ послѣднимъ, и самъ Іисусъ умываетъ ноги ученикамъ.

БРАТСТВО. Единъ есть всеобщій отецъ всѣхъ людей. онъ солнце сіяетъ на злые и благіе, дождитъ на праведные и на неправедные, всѣ же мы братья одного отца на землѣ, зля если не желаете себѣ, не желайте же и другимъ. И поэтому уразумѣютъ всѣ, что вы мои послѣдователи, говоритъ Іисусъ, если любовь имѣете между собою. И въ обществѣ его первомъ все было общее, а Іуда былъ казначеимъ.

СВОБОДА. Если я освобожу васъ, говоритъ Іисусъ, отъ тяготящаго на васъ закона природы, воистинну свободны будете. Какъ ты думаешь, отъ поработившихся ли имъ, цари берутъ подати, спросилъ Іисусъ однажды ученика своего Петра, когда пришли къ нимъ сборщики требовать податей, нѣтъ говоритъ Петръ, мы неподданные имъ, въ царствѣ твоёмъ свободны суть сынове, всѣ братья. Обжирателей, грабителей нѣтъ. Здраво разсуждаешь, сказалъ ему Іисусъ. Въ царствіи его лице освободалось отъ государства. Жили свободно, когда хотѣли ѣли, пили, не взирали ни на Субботу, ни на укору людскіе. За то его называли бражникомъ и разрушителемъ закона Мойсеева, а онъ отвѣчалъ имъ, что не то сквернить человѣка, что въ уста входить, а что изъ устъ исходить.

Іисусъ воспрещаетъ всякую излишнюю заботливость, всякую роскошь, ибо роскошь есть такой же застой, какъ и бѣдность. Удовольствія изобрѣтаемая человѣкомъ ничтожны, что кринъ—трава, красивѣе одѣянія царей во всей славѣ ихъ, и болѣе отводилъ человѣка къ природѣ святой.

Требуетъ отъ человѣка познавать свои способности, и по количеству талантовъ, данныхъ человеку Святой Природой—трудиться, изрекая лѣнливимъ участь въ гееннѣ огненной.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ No., отъ 1-го Декабра, моей газеты главная англійская статья посвящена вамъ и вашимъ интересамъ. Въ ней я доказываю Американцамъ вашу способность и готовность быть хорошими и полезными гражданами. Я настаиваю на томъ чтобы у васъ были восстановлены школы, и чтобы военное положение или военное управление было замѣнено гражданскимъ, которое пойметъ васъ и нужды ваши и будетъ ходатайствовать въ Вашингтонѣ объ улучшеніи вашей участи.

Надѣюсь что вы поняли меня и ясно видите что я работаю для вашей пользы. До сихъ поръ я посылалъ вамъ по двѣсти нумеровъ каждаго выпуска моей газеты, прося моихъ уполномоченныхъ и знакомыхъ, которые брали газету съ собой, раздавать вамъ ее даромъ. Я хотѣлъ сблизиться съ вами путемъ печати, хотѣлъ лучше узнать васъ, желалъ, чтобы вы полюбили меня какъ я люблю васъ. Я стремился узнать васъ короче чтобы быть въ состояніи приносить вамъ большую пользу. Я знаю что вы читали нѣкоторые нумера моей газеты, но мнѣ также извѣстно что тѣ кому я поручалъ передачу вамъ моего листка, злоупотребляли моимъ довѣріемъ и вмѣсто даровой раздачи брали деньги за газету. Изъ этихъ денегъ я не получалъ ни одного цента. Другіе нумера, въ которыхъ я писалъ о злоупотребленіяхъ Правительственныхъ лицъ въ вашемъ краѣ вамъ все не доставляли и вѣроятно уничтожали ихъ. Не смотря на всѣ неудачи и трудности я иду по начатому пути, прямо, и не отступаю ни на шагъ передъ сопротивленіемъ враговъ моихъ и враговъ справедливости. Я хочу правды, стремлюсь къ пользѣ вашей и, вѣря въ успѣхъ, иду грудью впередъ, не оглядываясь на прежнія неудачи, смотря на побѣду истины съ надеждой и вѣрой. Прошу васъ друзья мои дѣйствуйте со мною, и не отвергайте моихъ братскихъ сощѣтовъ. Я одинъ не могу достигнуть цели т. е. вашего благоденствія. Вы должны помочь мнѣ, трудолюбіемъ, честностью и трезвымъ поведеніемъ должны заслужить любовь и уваженіе Американцевъ.

Если вамъ дурно и тяжело, потерпите не много; заявляйте ваше неудовольствіе мирнымъ путемъ, и ваши заявленія вмѣстѣ съ нашими убѣдительными статьями, неизмѣнно направленными къ вашему улагу, будутъ имѣть желаемый успѣхъ. Конгрессъ собрался въ этомъ мѣсяцѣ и вопросъ объ Аласкѣ будетъ однимъ изъ первыхъ на очереди. Мы видимъ уже плоды нашихъ усилій. Мы такъ убѣдительно писали, что возбудили вопросъ о васъ и о странѣ вашей. Здѣшнія Американскія газеты долго молчали, но мы вызвали ихъ и нѣкоторыя изъ нихъ, самыя главныя газеты, идутъ объ руку съ нами, стре-

мясь къ вашему благу. Долой военщину, на что солдаты въ мирной странѣ, среди покойнаго населенія. Вамъ нужно гражданское управление и гражданскіе законы, которые не будутъ угнетать а просвѣщать васъ, и, уравнивъ со всѣми гражданами Республики дадутъ вамъ возможность преуспѣвать въ образованіи, промышленности и торговлѣ. Плохой тотъ солдатъ который не надѣется быть генераломъ, такъ и вы будете не хорошіе граждане если не будете стремиться сдѣлаться богатыми купцами, не будете надѣяться со временемъ плавать на собственныхъ судахъ въ Санъ Франциско, на Амуръ и въ Сибирь. Продуктовъ у васъ много. Работайте и копите деньги—деньги сила. Имѣя деньги вы лишитесь одного ужаснаго и страшнаго врага—нужды, а не имѣя нужды вы будете хозяева, и завѣзшіе купцы будутъ просить васъ работать и помогать имъ, а цѣну за работу будете ставить вы сами. Тогда васъ будутъ уважать, будутъ дорожить вами и стремиться къ улучшенію вашего общественнаго положенія.

Мы имѣемъ много русскихъ статей для печати, но не печатаемъ, потому что Русскіе читатели за трудъ не платятъ. Всякій извозчикъ Ирландецъ ежедневно покупаетъ журналъ и читаетъ, а Русскіе не привыкли еще покупать журналъ и читать. Они скорѣе издержатъ деньги на пьянство, а не на нравственное образованіе.

Вчера мы были въ собраніи Методистовъ, и зашелъ разговоръ о Православной церкви въ Санъ Франциско. При чемъ одинъ Пасторъ Методистовъ высказалъ свое мнѣніе: "хорошо было бы еслибы Царь сдѣлалъ брата Клинкейстрома Епископомъ своей церкви въ С. Франциско, онъ несчастный отрекся нашего братства, нашей единой спасающей церкви; хотя бы царь утѣшилъ его въ сей временной жизни, за его обращеніе въ погибельный Каеолицизмъ. Помолимся о заблудшемъ братѣ!" Всѣ на собраніи съ колѣнопреклоненіемъ начали молиться о грѣшникѣ.

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Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 1, 1869.

No. 26.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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WHITE PINE ECLIPSED!

From information we have just received from a correspondent at Kadiak, we learn that gold has been found at Keny River, in our new Territory. He states that he has seen specimens which have been collected from the mouth of this river to a distance of 140 miles along its banks. Our correspondent further states that the weather is warm with plenty of rain and mud. Surely the crowds of adventurers who are preparing to face the horrors of a trip to White Pine, merely in the hope of finding *silver*, will change their course, and steer in the direction of the hitherto unknown Keny, where a pleasant climate and gold awaits them.

NEW ICE COMPANY. — The present Ice Company has its establishment in *Leenoy* an island near Kadiak. They furnish ice to our citizens at 5c. per lb., a price so high, as to place it beyond the reach of common use. On the Island of Kadiak, are splendid lakes of pure and healthy water with magnificent neighboring forests. A new ice company started at Kadiak could afford to furnish ice in this market at 8c. per lb. Will no one step in?

DURING the last few days, we have seen in the *Alta Californica* and the *Morning Chronicle* articles speaking against the frauds on the revenue in this city in making "Russian cigarettes." We certify to the American public that the manufacturers are not Russians, but some German count or baron.

☞ WE have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woollen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Costo's Cotton, Confectionery, Russian Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kroust, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Leaf Sugar, finest quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirts, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Crockery, Ribbons of all kinds, Combs, Overalls, Cheese, Boots, Nails, Clocks, Stoves, Grates, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

HISTORY AND RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS IN THE VICINITY OF KADIAK.

LENOY ISLAND.

East of St. Paul and in the same bay is the island of Lenoy (Wood) so called from the immense forests with which it was formerly covered. This island is occupied by the American Russian Ice Company, which was organized in 1855, for the purpose of shipping ice to California. The large quantity of timber used in the ice trade has visibly diminished the quantity on this island and they are compelled to seek for it now on Kadiak. This necessity begins to seriously affect the cost of procuring ice on this island. Large lakes are in this island and the ground is susceptible of cultivation and is cultivated in summer by the inhabitants, which number about two hundred Aleutians, who during the winter months are all employed by the Ice Company.

The Church of the Annunciation, built at the expense of this Company for the use of the natives, is a splendid structure for that country. It is to be furnished with images and decorations imported from St. Petersburg.

ELOVEY ISLAND.

North of St. Paul and about 10 miles off on the other side of the Peninsula on which that town is situated is the island Elovey (Spruce). It contains about four hundred families, Creoles. The country is covered with thick forests of spruce from which it derives its name—Elovey. The village is on the East side of the island and the inhabitants are employed in winter in hunting animals for their skins. There is a lumber mill on the island and the natives also manufacture barrels during the summer months.

They have a chapel called Candlemas. The people have a great veneration for a certain Herman, a missionary who first christianized them, and who came originally from the Solovetsk monastery located on the shores of the White Sea in European Russia. Such is their veneration that they call him Saint and Prophet, and tears will flow freely at the bare remembrance of his demise which occurred in their midst peacefully as he was sitting in his chair at the advanced age of ninety years. If all they say of his virtues, intelligence and humanity be true, he deserves all the veneration which they so freely award to his memory.

ATHOGNAK ISLAND.

The next island which meets us on our route is that of Athognak. North of Kadiak from which it is separated by the North Straits. This island is probably fifty miles in length much indented by bays and heavily timbered. It contains three important villages and has several good harbors on its coast. The inhabitants are Creoles and Aleuts.

SELEZNEWSKY, so called from the name of the original settler, is a village situated on the south side of the island upon the North Straits. It comprises fifty families, Creoles, who are engaged in working at the mills in the manufacture of lumber and in making barrels, in hunting and fishing. They also cultivate the ground in summer, the land being unsurpassed in the fertility of the soil and productiveness for vegetables. They have a chapel called the Assumption.

KOZAKOVSKY, also deriving its name from the first settler, is a hamlet of five families situated on the straits near the former place. The people here are similarly employed and the resources of these places are alike.

ROUBEST, also located on the straits, is an important town of four hundred families, half being Creoles and half Aleutians. They are employed in lumbering, making barrels, hunting and fishing. The resources of this island furnish profitable employment at all seasons of the year, and superior advantages attend the cultivation of the ground and the raising of stock.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the first rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles, are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co., on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block.—Give them a call.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

[From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 30.]

New London claims the honor of having sent the first vessel from the Atlantic coast to the waters of Alaska to engage in the fur seal business. This vessel was the bark *Peru*, E. Morgan, master, owned by Williams & Haven, of that city. Captain Morgan has recently returned home, overland, from San Francisco, and gives an interesting account of his operations and a description of the locality where the fur seals are found. He joined his ship at the Sandwich Islands in February last, proceeded via Sitka to the island where the seals resort, and arrived there on the 13th of April. Soon after he landed his men, with building material, provisions, salt and utensils, and hoisted for the first time the American flag on the island. The master hired some natives to assist, and made preparations for the summer's work. Needing more supplies the ship was sent back to Honolulu for additional provisions and lumber, which arrived later in the season. Some twelve or fourteen buildings for dwellings, stores and sailhouses were erected along the shores, and in due time the taking of skins commenced. The men employed in this work followed the old Russian rule of killing only the males, and removing these back from the beaches before despatching them, lest those coming in from the water should be alarmed and driven off by blood or carcasses on the shores. The young seals, or pups, were never molested. The men report the antics of these little fellows, gathered in vast numbers learning to swim and fish as very amusing.

The *Peru*, party met with strong rivalry and opposition in their work from the employes of a San Francisco concern, who, having bought out the stock of goods and vessels belonging to the old Russian American Fur Company, claimed to be their successors in the fur business of the territory. They tried almost every means of annoyance, but soon found that our New England seamen were not to be coaxed or driven away.

The islands known for many years as the home of the fur seal are two in number, and are situated inside or north of the Fox or Aleutian islands, about forty miles apart and 200 or 300 miles from any other land. They are triangular in shape, the largest about twenty miles long, east and west, the other about two-thirds the size. The soil is sandy, with underlying clay and rocks: some prominent hills, with low places and ponds between. Along the shore are sand beaches, with cliffs and projecting ledges of rocks, on which the ocean surf constantly breaks. No harbor affording good security is found at either island. Strong winds from almost every quarter are prevalent, and during the summer fog and rain are very common, induced by vast quantities of ice that come floating down from the northern seas. In winter the cold northern winds make the climate extremely cold and inhospitable. No trees or shrubs of any kind are found; a rank grass, some vines producing berries and a profusion of flowers are the sole vegetable products. Of animals, sea lions, walrus, foxes, ducks and fish comprise the list. About 100 families of the native Aleutes live upon these islands, and derive their subsistence from the products of the land and sea. They are an active and hardy race, peaceably disposed, resembling somewhat the Esquimaux, but more intelligent. They live in huts or caves, speak the Aleutian and Russian languages, and have been employed for many years in the taking and curing of the fur seal skins. The seals are found at these islands only in the summer season. They begin to arrive in April or May, and continue to come and go during the summer, occupying the shores, often coming up the bluffs to a considerable height. Their number is legion. The young are brought forth during the months of June and July, the mothers suckling them for nearly two months, when they can provide for themselves. Later in the season all the old seals shed their coats of hair. As soon as this is renewed they begin to migrate, and before winter sets in the whole herd have departed on their annual voyage to sea, not to return until the next spring.

The *Peru* is believed to be the only vessel on this side of the continent that has been sent to engage in the fur business in our new possessions. There were, in fact, but few vessels at the seal islands this year, all of them, except the *Peru* and one other, combining work together, thus obtaining a large number of skins. The merchants and masters of New London engaged in the whaling business have always been found foremost in every sea to discover and fish on new grounds for the pursuit of their game, and the adventure of the bark *Peru* in a new trade shows that the past reputation of that port for marine enterprises is not likely to die out.

The last of September the *Peru* took off her catch of skins, left a part of her crew to remain through the winter, carried some of the natives employed during the summer to their homes in Kadiak and proceeded thence to Honolulu, where she arrived November 2d with a valuable cargo. We congratulate her owners on the success attending their enterprise and hope they may continue the business more successfully in the future; that owners may engage in it, and thus develop an interest which is one of the most important of our newly acquired possessions.

SENATOR COLE'S ALASKA BILL.

The opposition which the would-be monopolists of the fur-trade in Alaska have brought to bear against the legitimate enterprise of American citizens in that Territory, has now assumed the most dark and threatening aspect. The mere fact that it is sought to deprive our citizens of a trade worth countless of millions, to impose upon the natives of Alaska a commercial superior, in other words to establish the despotism of the "almighty dollar" in a vast extent of country where the wielders of that potent influence shall be sole, uninterrupted lords of the situation; this in itself might be sufficient to make Americans wonder at the corruption which has come over the land. When a people are legislated out of their liberties; when legitimate commercial enterprise becomes paralyzed by the machinations of corrupt officials and power is transferred, by the passage of a "little bill," from the many to the few, it becomes high time for an intelligent people to wrest this power from those who abuse its possession and truckle to the influences of wealth. Among the dispatches received by the Associated Press, and printed in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 26th, we find the following significant paragraph:

"And the assignees and successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities possessed and enjoyed by the Russian-American Fur Company, upon the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the term or period of thirty years; Provided that the said successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall, at their own proper cost and expense, and without any charge whatever upon the government of the United States, or of the Territory of Alaska, furnish and supply the native inhabitants of the said islands of St. Paul and St. George and of all the Aleutian islands extending from Kadiak to and including the island of Attou, with all the necessaries and comforts of life which the Russian-American Fur Company and the Russian government were in the habit of furnishing said inhabitants."

The inferences are obvious. The honorable Mr. Cole is endeavoring to extend the monopoly enjoyed formerly by the Russian-American Fur Company in Alaska to the new-fledged fur speculators who would absorb to themselves the products of that country. Verily has our birthright been sold for a mess of pottage. The only requirements exacted from the parties for whom this little bill has been expressly "made to order" are that they shall do by the inhabitants as the former company did. This is vague; indeed, it is very vague; the limits of this exchange in benevolence are undefined: they are emphatically vague. "As the Russo-American," as Maxutoff did, perhaps. The meaning of this conveniently worded clause is to create a background and fasten the eyes of the public upon the fact that *benevolence* (?) will be exercised in return for fables and minks, martens and fur seals. We do not quarrel with the phraseology of the clause; we barely invite attention to the quiet little paragraph which it is thought will shield the body of the bill, the main point, the thirty years' monopoly, and then its passage would be as charming as that of the moon behind a thunder cloud; so long as we see the sliver of light we will lose sight of the tempest which the frowning cloud portends. But the most beautiful "card" in this little game is the "attitude" of Mr. Cole. After reading the "saving clause," who will charge that gentleman with lacking that comprehensive benevolence which is born of a delicately organized heart and the most consummate foresight. Much has been said in the columns of the ALASKA HERALD about the pretended benevolence of corporations which trade with Alaska. If the public will brush up its memory a little, just a very little, it will realize how intangible a thing will be the benevolence which the new monopoly would extend in exchange for furs. Bah! The whole bill is a swindle; it will destroy the value of Alaska to the United States; it will paralyze our local companies, and it will herald the establishment of a power within this country which shall be capable of driving our citizens from the shores of a territory purchased with their money and therefore their own sole property; and lastly, though that perhaps is only a mere trifle, a few clever capitalists and dishonest politicians will be the winners of the game. The more prominent of our local capitalists already appreciate this fact and they will memorialize Congress against the passage of the Monopoly Bill, for by no other name can it be styled, and join heartily and earnestly with us in the work of crushing out these rapacious capitalists whose greed threatens to devour the whole land.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The following Memorial will be presented to the Congress of the United States, by the merchants of the City of San Francisco, against the passage of the bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Extermination of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska, and to Protect the Inhabitants thereof."

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of San Francisco, California, specially interested in the trade of Alaska, and also interested for the honor of our country in the estimation of the civilized world, and anxious to save the inhabitants of Alaska from a slavery inconsistent with our Federal Constitution, and opposed to a ruinous monopoly, destructive not only to the interests of trade, but obnoxious to our free institutions, do solemnly protest, in behalf not only of ourselves and of the Pacific Coast, but of commerce, humanity, justice, and an enlightened public policy, against the passage of the Bill now before the Congress of the United States, and introduced by Senator Cole, of this State, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof."

We, in common with all citizens of the Pacific, feel a deep interest in the newly-acquired territory of Alaska, and see in its great natural resources a legitimate source of wealth to enterprising merchants and traders, and we are unwilling that the whole trade of this vast region should be monopolized by one firm, whose only claim to public consideration is the large fortune they have made in that Territory, and their persistent and too successful endeavors to discourage and destroy competition.

While the helpless inhabitants of Alaska are unable to memorialize your honorable body for themselves, and plead in their own behalf, we, as a matter of justice and humanity, protest in their name against the attempt now being made through this Bill to reduce them to a condition of vassalage to one company, from whom we believe they have already suffered much.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
San Francisco, California,
January 28th, 1869. }

[Here follow over 100 signatures.]

A BENEVOLENT COMPANY.—On the 18th December last, the *Chronicle* requested us to be more explicit in regard to the charges which we made against the "Benevolent" Ice Company, and if any rascality really existed to make a full exposure. A letter we received recently from the island of Kadiak contains the following information on this point:—"The Benevolent Ice Company, which consists entirely of Jews, have built a Church to humbug the natives. They employ in the winter season about two hundred Aleuts, and pay them forty cents per day, many times the Aleuts have rebelled and demanded one dollar per day. The superintendent, a Fin, by the name of Henry Blokvich, agreed to pay them this amount, but never did so. The poor natives were cheated all the time by this Company.

If the natives want goods or clothing the Benevolent Company charges them three times the value of the goods, which is taken from their wages.

In the working season the Benevolent Company pretends to feed the workmen, but (to use our correspondent's own words,) "the dogs of San Francisco would not eat the same food that is given to us. Rusty salt salmon made into soup with some onions, is the principal dish for the workmen. Breakfast and tea are entirely out of the question."

—Last year there were not a dozen expeditions to Alaskan waters. But from information, we can assure the public that there is room for one hundred expeditions for fishing and hunting.

—The *Amanda Ager*, arrived after a passage of twenty days at Kadiak. The captain states that he never saw so many fish in his life, as he observed in the harbors of Kadiak Island.

—Mr. R. an American from Kadiak, reports that a few Americans have commenced trapping; they have caught from fifteen to twenty martens per day, which is not less than fifty dollars per day.

—The schooner *Legal Tender*, a few days ago sailed for St. George's Island. This schooner belongs to a certain firm in this city. A gentleman applied for a passage on board of it. But A. Wasserman told the captain that he must not take any passengers. He imagines that he is Emperor of that island. What a mistake!

БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ И ПРОСЬБА.

Мы получили листъ Московскихъ Вѣдомостей, отъ 1-го Ноября, прошедшаго года, въ которомъ съ великимъ удовольствіемъ прочли слѣдующую статью о нашей печати въ Сан-Франциско. "По словамъ Новаго Времени, въ Петербургѣ ходятъ по рукамъ нумера журнала *Alaska Herald* — СВОБОДА. Онъ издается въ Сан-Франциско Г. Агалиемъ Гончаренко. Журналъ этотъ основанъ въ Мартѣ, 1868 года и выходитъ два раза въ мѣсяцъ. Англійскія статьи стремятся доказать, что съ переходомъ во власть Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Ситка ничего не выиграла, а напротивъ проиграла; что Русскіе, перешедшіе въ Американское гражданство страдаютъ отъ притѣсненій — деспотизма богатства. Русскія статьи обличаютъ, по преимуществу, ситкинское духовенство въ нерадѣніи къ своимъ обязанностямъ. Изданіе СВОБОДА, говоритъ Новое Время, довольно изящно, и въ немъ достаточно объявленій на англійскомъ и русскимъ языкахъ. По мнѣнію Петербургскихъ газетъ, Издатель сказаннаго журнала тотъ самый отецъ Агашій, который, въ проповѣди своей, произнесенной имъ однажды въ Сан-Франциско, проводилъ идею объ уничтоженіи обрядностей въ православномъ богослуженіи."

Думи мої, думи мої,
Квіти мої, діти!
Виростає вась, доглядає вась, —
Де жь мині вась діти?
Въ Украину идіть, діти,
Въ нашу Украину,
По-під тинню, сиротами,
А я — туть загину.

— При этомъ мы покорнѣйше просимъ нашихъ братьевъ на родинѣ заявить въ печати, слѣдующую нашу просьбу. —

Переселеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско, изъ Аласки и другихъ мѣстъ, увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ. Русскіе въ Сан-Франциско и на всемъ Пасификѣ, не имѣютъ Русскаго человѣка, который-бы достойно представлялъ Русскую націю и по своей силѣ покровительствовалъ Русскимъ прибывающимъ сюда на переселеніе.

Здѣсь есть какой-то Финнъ, называющійся русскимъ консуломъ, но онъ какъ не русскій не можетъ сочувствовать Русскимъ. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ, засвидѣтельствована въ Россіи — печатно, эскадрой Попова. Онъ нажилъ на счетъ этой эскадры. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ въ настоящее время сознаютъ всѣ Русскіе оставшіеся въ Америкѣ, потому что онъ дѣйствуетъ съ монополистами, угнетаетъ Русскихъ, и наживается на счетъ труда и крови Русскаго человѣка. Между Американцами

онъ служить срамомъ для Россіи. Прошедшій годъ онъ принадлежалъ къ Методической сектѣ, тамъ молился и проповѣдывалъ, а теперь учитъ и молится въ Каюлической сектѣ, (такъ говорятъ объ немъ Американцы, называя этотъ поступокъ пошлымъ и безхарактернымъ.)

Мы Русскіе, на Пасификѣ, просимъ у Русскихъ патриотовъ въ Россіи, поднять нашъ голосъ въ печати, — что Русскіе на Пасификѣ не имѣютъ достойнаго Русскаго консула, который бы по Русской народности, сочувствовалъ Русскому человѣку, въ случаѣ потребности пособія или совѣта.

Московскій купецъ А. Веретенниковъ, бѣжавшій отъ кредиторовъ въ Америку, теперь находится въ Сан-Франциско, въ добромъ здоровьѣ, и подъ покровительствомъ Русскаго консула.

Въ Сан-Франциско носятъ слухи, что будто бы во всей Россіи открыта подписка на сооруженіе здѣсь Православной церкви. Мы бы совѣтовали православнымъ Русскимъ, открыть лучше подписку въ Россіи, на поддержаніе Православія и школъ въ Аласкѣ. Нешастные дѣти въ Аласкѣ, со дня перемѣны флага, шлеются на улицахъ въ праздности и пьянствѣ. Русское духовенство въ Аласкѣ, вовсе оставило дѣтей безъ всякаго призрѣнія. Попъ Николай Ковригинъ, бывшій миссіонеръ въ Аласкѣ, получивши отъ Р. А. Компаніи деньги за два года впередъ, пріѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско и разгуливается по увеселеніямъ, на деньги полученные имъ за службу — на просвѣщеніе жителей Аласки.

Въ Нью Йоркѣ, уже открыто нѣсколько Комитетовъ, для контрибуцій денегъ на прозелитизмъ Аласканскихъ жителей въ протестанство. Если Русскій Синодъ нерадитъ, то мы обращаемся къ Русскому Православному Народу, приношеніе которое они намѣрены жертвовать для постройки церкви въ Сан-Франциско, пусть лучше обратятъ на поддержаніе Православія въ Аласкѣ. Желающіе въ Калифорніи имѣть Православную церковь, много имѣютъ собственнаго золота.

Носятъ слухи, что Славяне въ Сан-Франциско намѣрены основать Славянскій журналъ. Мы очень рады, что они наконецъ начнутъ учиться Славянской азбукѣ, чтобы читать этотъ журналъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посмалъ мою газету даромъ — безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ нересмыкомъ.

Агашій Гончаренко.

ГОЛОСЪ ИЗЪ КАДЬЯКА.

Г. Издатель Свободы!

Прошу васъ, запишите для исторіи, слѣдующіе факты, при сдачѣ Русскихъ колоній въ Америкѣ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ.

Князь Максютовъ; людей заслужившихъ достойной награды, награждалъ гнилыми домами, говоря, домъ ли раньше развалится, или хозяинъ раньше умретъ. Пансіонерамъ и вдовамъ, которымъ слѣдовало выдать жалованье за пять лѣтъ, онъ выдавалъ только за три года, говоря, что они скоро помрутъ; а между тѣмъ велѣлъ расписываться въ книгѣ, что они получили сполна за пять лѣтъ. Нѣкоторые служили отъ восьми до тридцати лѣтъ Компаніи, и Максютовъ не далъ имъ никакого вознагражденія. Рабочимъ просящимъ какой нибудь награды, онъ даже не видалъ и мѣсячнаго жалованья, какъ безумный махая руками кричалъ, ступай, ступай, не разговарывай. Коскуль и Пещуровъ, въ Кадьякѣ ничего не дѣлали, ни какихъ наградъ не принимали, только перекачивались съ боку на бокъ,—что, говорили они просителямъ въ присутственномъ мѣстѣ, руки и ноги есть зарабатывайте сами, (при этомъ нужно замѣтить, что Коскуль все время въ Кадьякѣ былъ пьянъ.)

Нѣкто В. Г. настойчиво просилъ князя наградить его деньгами за службу, но ему отвѣтилъ князь, какъ варваръ, ступай неразговарывай, тебя слѣдуетъ разстрѣлять по Американскому закону, (это происходило, батюшка, въ домѣ Правителя, гдѣ князь занимался дѣлами.)

Вообще князь Максютовъ при сдачѣ колоній въ Кадьякѣ, дѣйствовалъ не какъ благородный князь, а какъ варваръ и брутъ. Онъ грабилъ Компанію, грабилъ и тиранилъ служившихъ Компаніи.

Житель Кадьяка В.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пещуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ вынужденнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ слѣдующемъ листѣ моего журнала, я выскажу вамъ ужасный фактъ Гутчинсона и Ко. Они усилятся на Конгрессѣ, закрѣпятъ весь край на 30 лѣтъ.

Въ послѣднемъ письмѣ изъ Кадьяка одинъ изъ васъ пишетъ намъ, "что факты, которые такъ рѣзко высказываются каждый день въ обращеніи съ нами Американскихъ офицеровъ, даютъ намъ ложное понятіе о свободѣ, о которой вы такъ превосходно отзываетесь въ вашемъ журналѣ." Да,—свобода тѣсно соединена съ благородствомъ. Если оставить безъ вниманія, образованіе и благородство Американскихъ офицеровъ, тогда разумѣется, можно имѣть ложное понятіе о свободѣ. Многіе Американскіе генералы не годятся въ Европѣ, быть денщиками у Европейскихъ генераловъ.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIC
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

РУССКОЕ и ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

President—GEO. FISHER.

Vice-President—F. RODOLSKY.

Secretary—AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

Treasurer—NICOLAS GREGOVICH.

Trustees—JOHN BOBUS, PETER QUINN, Dr. P. SCHUH.

Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting will be holden by this Society, on Thursday the 4th February, 1869, at 1406 Powell Street. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance to the Society will be reported by the several standing committees.

A. Honcharenko, Sec'y.

GEO. FISHER, Pres't.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

No. 27.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
 Issued on the 1st and 13th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежъ за товаръ.

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Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price.

Наша торговля мѣхами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода мѣха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

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 PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,

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☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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Address B. A. L., ALASKA HERALD Office.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

JEWELERS,

101 and 103 Montgomery Street,
 San Francisco.

Гг. Тукеръ пожалованъ дипломомъ и подаркомъ изъ кабинета Россійскаго Императора.

Americans call the natives of Alaska wild Indians. A correspondent writes to us one fact of an American officer garrisoned at Kenay. He informs us that the officer knocked the hat from the head of a Creole with his sword, and then took him by the hair of the head and whipped him in the middle of the street at noonday. Our correspondent wishes to know, who are savages,—they, or the civilized Americans, who call themselves such.

We have lately received two letters expressing the same opinion, and begging to know how soon the liberty which we have preached about for the last year, will be extended to Alaska. They state that they never suffered so much under the Russian government as they have endured from American officers under military rule.

Kadiak, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, larg tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

**NOTICE
 TO ADVERTISERS.**

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1868 to March 1869, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

SEALS AND SEA LIONS—THEIR PHYSIOLOGY AND TOPOLOGY.

Seals and sea lions flock together in the winter time and go south and in the summer north. The seal lives upon sea cabbage. During the spring, from the 15th of April, they settle in myriads in Behring's, Copper, Blijnee, Andreanovsky, Fox, St. Paul's, and St. George's Islands. The male seal, or *sekach*, in the spring guards more than two hundred females. The *sekach* is very large, and is then about five years old. It has great influence over the herd of females. It seeks out the highest rock on the coast, where it can rest or play.

We ask traders why they have gone north to kill these animals? Was it because they were so troublesome that they disturbed the peace of San Francisco, or for the purpose of exterminating them? The reply has been given us, "only for commerce." If then for commerce, we will write from a commercial standpoint.

Trained and skillful hunters will never kill the *sekach* while it is on the rocks, because they know that it would drive away the seals, unless they smell their own blood, when they become frightened and plunge again into the sea.

Seals give birth to young in the month of September, and the rocks are then covered with the pups. They never have more than two in a litter. Their voices resemble the bleating of young lambs. They are suckled by the mother until they are able to go into the water, when they are required to look out for themselves. For economical reasons these animals should not be molested until the month of September. If the breeding females are driven away, they will lose their pups. The old males should be killed in September, for their oil is more valuable than their fur. It is worth 75 cents per gallon. The meat is salted and eaten by the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands. The bones are also put to good use.

The Americans trading in Alaska last summer did not pay any attention to the seal oil. They all went after furs. The oil of 400,000 seals was thrown into the stream. An individual who was employed last summer at St. Paul's Island, spoke of the many thousands of dollars thus thrown into the stream. It is the best of oil for machinery and lamps. Congress made regulations to protect the seals without knowing the habits or physiology of this animal. All its attention has been paid to St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. In this bill of protection no mention is made of the other islands, such as Blijnee, Andreanovsky, and Fox Islands. Congress has never paid attention to these islands, and greedy traders will exterminate the whole race of these animals, which are in thousands from Unalaska to Attou, with firearms or any weapon that they have. There has never been any improvement made in seal hunting. Congress would like to protect the seal in the same manner that the old Russo American company did, which was the most ignorant and conservative conceivable.

After our investigation, we give such knowledge as we possess about the manner in which this animal is killed. Seals go up on the beach in foggy weather, or in the evening. They are so fat that on hot days they prefer the water. After sunset the Aleuts drive them into the mountains; then they separate the females and young ones from the males, kill all the males, and drive the other portion back into the sea. The male seal should be killed when it is one year old, and in the months of September and October, for their fur is very valuable in these two months, and at that period of their life. Hutchinson & Co., last summer had forty thousand females one year old killed in August and September, for they were aware that the fur was very valuable at that time. After they are three years old their fur is not so valuable. After the seal is skinned the fat should be carefully taken from the skin, then salted and put into barrels. To preserve one sea seal skin it takes eight pounds of salt. No more should be killed than can be prepared in one day, because the fat eats up the fur. The dressing of the seal is done altogether in England. If it is not carefully prepared, when passing the tropics the fat destroys the fur. The seals, at the end of October and part of November, emigrate to the southwest, or to the Japanese Islands. They are not afraid of the ice, but prefer

a milder climate in the winter season. We are certain, from some stated facts, that they make this place their abode during the winter. The Japanese use their skins for winter garments.

The sea lion is the size of a bull, and is similar to the seal in its habits. Shooting is the manner in which they are killed. Great attention must be paid in the killing of the sea lion, as one spent ball will frighten the whole herd into the sea. The meat is much liked by the natives. The fat gives a good oil, and the hide is valuable and used for many purposes. The natives of Alaska use the hide to make *bydarks* or boats for their own use.

Many beautiful and valuable fur-bearing animals living in the water and on the land, are found at St. Lawrence and St. Matthew's Islands. We have seen some skins from St. Lawrence as large as the leopard, and of the same form, spotted black and white, and as soft as the sable. There are in the northern regions numerous species of fur-bearing animals which live on land and water—sea lion, sea bear, sea elephant, sea mink, bearded seal, crested seal, etc.

We have received the diary of the parish priest of the city of St. Paul, of Kadiak Island. He is by birth a Creole. He rises very early in the morning, and drinks tea mixed with liquor, after which he takes his morning walk. He visits his orthodox flock, and drinks in every house which can afford it. At twelve o'clock he goes to dinner, after which he sleeps until four o'clock, then he regales himself on tea as usual for two hours. After this he walks from store to store till bed time. What an idle and worthless life, for a holy man!

A STEAMER FOR ALASKA.—Capt. R. H. Waterman has had constructed a small stern-wheel steamer, to be called the *Youkon*, to run on a river of that name and others in northern Alaska, for trading purposes. Her dimensions are: Length, 50 feet 7 inches; beam, 13 feet; depth, 3 feet 6 inches. Her engines are two in number, 9 inches diameter of cylinder and 30 inches stroke. The paddle wheel is 9 feet diameter and 6½ feet wide. When loaded she will draw 18 inches of water, and she will run at a speed of 10 miles per hour with 60 pounds of steam, and 12 miles with 100 pounds. She was built by Wm. H. Gates. She will be transported to her destination on the deck of a vessel, by taking out her boiler, engines and wheel and hoisting her on deck.—*Bulletin*.

We believe in the full success of this expedition. Kwichpak river is rich in resources of all kinds, in mineral and also fur bearing animals. Silver Foxes from that place have bought the price of forty dollars for each skin.

Mr. W. H. W. who wrote a letter from Sitka to the *Pacific Tribune*, says "that there are only two ladies who go out riding, and that they are the wives of priests. One of them is said to be the best poker player on the coast." The ALASKA HERALD of the 15th of October made some remarks about the Russian clergy in Sitka enjoying themselves in gambling and dancing, like other poor mortals.

We never thought that Capt. White of the U. S. Revenue steamer *Wayanda* was such a good diplomat. He made a full report to the Secretary of the Treasury of his last summer's cruise in Alaskan waters. In his report he opposed a change in the locations of the Custom House, unless the growing business of Alaska required it. At the time of his service in Alaska he was well aware of the condition of Hutchinson & Co's. business there, and that the competition that they had at Sitka was so great that their trade was reduced to a mere shadow. This firm has done all their business in the Aleutian Islands and not at Sitka as was supposed. This was done to keep all persons who would do business in Alaska in darkness, as Sitka would be the first place where they must land.

We learned that some of the military officers at Sitka will be tried by martial law. We certainly are very glad to hear, that some measure will be taken to bring the officers to justice. They should commence from the Commanding General and his subordinates. There will be more than one found guilty of trading in business.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The present number of the ALASKA HERALD closes the first year of its existence. This is therefore a fitting time to reproduce the opinions of the contemporary press of San Francisco, though uttered many months ago, so that a wise public may compare, in a spirit of candor, the charges which the ALASKA HERALD has persistently brought against certain institutions of the Territory of Alaska and the present efforts of Senator Cole to establish a monopoly, which we humbly believe bear out in the fullest manner our darkest predictions. Let the bill now before Congress be carefully read and the candid (?) opinions of the San Francisco Press be no less heedfully canvassed, and we will abide the result cheerfully.

"Agapius Honcharenko is now in this city on his way to Alaska. He has with him a font of Russian type, and contemplates publishing a paper there shortly in that language, and partly in English. His enterprise will be a very useful one as a means of instructing the Russian inhabitants of our territory in the nature of our institutions and laws, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with support."—San Francisco Times, Dec. 12, 1867.

"One of the curious illustrations of the way in which two civilizations are being mixed by the progress of American institutions, north and westward, is found in the proposition to establish a Russo-American newspaper in Alaska. We learn that Agapius Honcharenko, expects in the spring to print a paper at Sitka with double columns of Russian and English reading matter, having secured Russian type for that purpose. Such a journal will be valuable as a means of communicating to the Russians, who will remain in Alaska, needed information concerning our form of Government and its political institutions and the rights of citizens under it. The proclamations of the Government, and laws and regulations relating to revenue, etc., can reach them in no other way, and as a medium of advertising the business of those who want to secure the trade of Russians, a Russo-American journal will be invaluable. San Francisco merchants will be quick to perceive these advantages. The Russian clergy, heretofore supported by the Imperial Government, have gone home, and those Russians who remain must be educated and led by those who can communicate with them in their own language. It is well, therefore, that this work is projected by such able hands as the new enterprise is committed to, and the proposition is eminently suggestive of the progress of the country. Californians have lived to see the transplanted manners, language and customs of Spain disappear before the Anglo-Saxon's tread; we now go to supplant those of Russia."—Alta California, Dec. 17, 1867.

"We are requested by Mr. W. Starr, United States Inspector of Customs for the port of Kadiak to give a direct and positive refutation to the reports which have been circulated respecting the licentiousness of the soldiery on the Island of Kadiak, the more especially as the statements, having originated in a paper known as the ALASKA HERALD, published in San Francisco, have been extensively copied in the press of the United States. It is but justice to the commanding officer at Kadiak, Lieutenant Huggins, to say that the strictest military discipline has been observed; and Mr. Starr adds, that in his intercourse with the inhabitants he has found no instance of complaint against the soldiery. The letter from Kadiak in the ALASKA HERALD, which charges that the "wives and daughters of the inhabitants have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery," is positively untrue, as is also the charge that children have been driven from the school into the streets and corrupted with liquor."—San Francisco Times, Aug. 26, 1868.

"EDITOR BULLETIN.—In a communication from Kadiak, published in the ALASKA HERALD, in this city, August 15th, we are charged with committing the grossest outrages on humanity as well as being a party to a gigantic swindle as between the Russian American Company and the United States Government.

"We simply say that we are among the numerous merchants and business men on this coast who have long desired the acquisition of this new Territory. Now that it is ours, we have, as every other citizen has the right to do, embarked our capital in an honorable and legitimate trade, which we trust will not only enhance our profits, but prove of general value to the nation.

"We are not actuated by any greed for sudden gain, nor have we urged or permitted the indiscriminate slaughter of any fur-bearing animals. On the contrary, we have sought earnestly for protective legislation, and in our own course of action have left the killing of seals to the islanders themselves, taught, as they have been, by the wisdom and the policy of the Russian Company. All our efforts have been directed to a judicious management of these operations, and our agent appealed to Capt. White of the revenue cutter *Waganda*, when it was sent by Collector Dodge at Sitka, to St. Paul's and St. George's,

to aid in this regard.

"We have said this much as a matter of justice to ourselves, and to remove the false impression which is taking root among the people in consequence of the publication above mentioned. For the further and complete vindication of all we have said, we wait the unsolicited but frank expression of a just public opinion, and we further trust that the newspapers which have published the calumnious letter referred to will also print this denial.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

San Francisco, August 27, 1868."

"EDITOR ALTA.—Having recently noticed several articles in a paper published in your city, called the ALASKA HERALD, in which very serious charges are made against the citizens and soldiery of Alaska, also against the newly organized Fur Company, successors to the Russian American Company, censuring the ill-treatment and even oppression of the lower classes of Russian subjects and the Aleutian population, and observing also that these accounts are being, to some extent, published in other papers of respectability and extrinsic circulation, I feel it my duty, as a citizen of Alaska and as an officer of the Government, whose duty it is to protect these classes of people, simply to say that these charges are gross falsehoods and intended to injure very materially the American residents here, (whose uniform kindness and generosity towards these poor people have repeatedly won my admiration,) and especially as all of us are new-comers in a new country, and I have felt proud that the American nation has been so well, so honorably represented.

"Concerning the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., I can only say that their course in all operations at this place has gained them many friends, and that, too, among the Russian laborers, and there is hardly one of them who would not work for them if their contracts with the Company did not bind them to a longer period of service.

Very respectfully, Wm. Sumner Dodge,
Collector of Customs.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, 1868."

"I take the pleasure, on personal knowledge, in stating that the reports circulated by certain parties to the effect that the natives of Alaska have been oppressed and ill-treated by agents of the firm of the Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., are entirely without foundation. Coming in contact with the natives at every point visited by the revenue cutter *Waganda* during her late cruises along the coast, while examining and prescribing for the sick, I made it a point to ascertain whether any injustice was being done the people, and if in their own minds even any thought of complaint existed. Upon one occasion only was any dissatisfaction expressed by them in regard to the policy of this company, or the conduct of its agents. In this case the natives desired to purchase arms and ammunition, which the company refused to sell. Indians are generally looked upon as objects of private plunder and public charity. Rarely are both these good offices exercised by the same firm. The Russian American Fur Company left without means of subsistence many aged and sick among the natives, whom they had supported. These are now cared for by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Medicines are sent to all their posts and furnished free to the sick. The goods sold to the natives by this firm are of fair quality, and the price charged in many instances is less than the same articles can be obtained for in this market. The prices paid for furs are in advance of that given by the old company, and fully up to those paid by any other trader on the coast. By kindly treatment and a maintenance of good faith with these natives, this company it seems to me is trying to win their regard and confidence, and secure their trade. Such a monopoly, cannot be deplored.

Thomas T. Minor,
Surgeon U. S. Revenue Steamer *Waganda*.

San Francisco Times, November 7, 1868."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the successors in interest of Russian American Fur Company, shall, at their own proper cost and expense, and without any charge whatever upon the Government of the United States, or of the Territory of Alaska, furnish and supply the native inhabitants of the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of all the Aleutian Islands, extending from Kadiak to and including the Island of Atton, with all the necessaries and comforts of life which the Russian American Fur Company and the Russian Government were in the habit of furnishing said inhabitants, including food, clothing, fuel, lumber, instruction in the useful arts, education and religion, as fully in all respects as were enjoyed by them at any time while under the government of Russia,—for the term or period of thirty years."—Bill in the Senate of the United States of Mr. Cole, Senator of California.

We are impressed with the idea that in this great Republic, there is justice for all. We have waited patiently for the realization of this idea before transferring the ALASKA HERALD to Alaska. At the present there can be no justice there so long as it is governed by military power and monopolists.

БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ И ПРОСЬБА.

Мы получили листъ Московскихъ Вѣдомостей, отъ 1-го Ноября, прошедшаго года, въ которомъ съ великимъ удовольствіемъ прочли слѣдующую статью о нашей печати въ Сан-Франциско. "По словамъ Новаго Времени, въ Петербургѣ ходятъ по рукамъ нумера журнала *Alaska Herald* — СВОБОДА. Онъ издается въ Сан-Франциско Г. Агапіемъ Гончаренко. Журналъ этотъ основанъ въ Мартѣ, 1868 года и выходитъ два раза въ мѣсяцъ. Англійскія статьи стремятся доказать, что съ переходомъ во власть Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Ситка ничего не выиграла, а напротивъ проиграла; что Русскіе, перешедшіе въ Американское гражданство страдаютъ отъ притѣсненій—деспотизма богатства. Русскія статьи обличаютъ, по преимуществу, ситкинское духовенство въ нерадѣніи къ своимъ обязанностямъ. Изданіе СВОБОДА, говоритъ Новое Время, довольно изящно, и въ немъ достаточно объявленій на англійскомъ и русскомъ языкахъ. По мнѣнію Петербургскихъ газетъ, Издатель сказаннаго журнала тотъ самый отецъ Агапій, который, въ проповѣди своей, произнесенной имъ однажды въ Сан-Франциско, проводилъ идею объ уничтоженіи обрядностей въ православномъ богослуженіи."

Думи мої, думи мої,
Квіти мої, діти!
Вироставъ васъ, доглядавъ васъ,—
Де жь мині васъ діти?
Въ Украину идіть, діти,
Въ нашу Украину,
По-підъ тинню, сиротами.
А я—тутъ загину.

— При этомъ мы покорнѣе просимъ нашихъ братьевъ на родинѣ заявить въ печати, слѣдующую нашу просьбу.—

Переселеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско, изъ Аласки и другихъ мѣстъ, увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ. Русскіе въ Сан-Франциско и на всемъ Пасификѣ, не имѣютъ Русскаго человѣка, который-бы достойно представлялъ Русскую націю и по своей силѣ покровительствовалъ Русскимъ прибывающимъ сюда на переселеніе.

Здѣсь есть какой-то Финнъ, называющійся русскимъ консуломъ, но онъ какъ не русскій не можетъ сочувствовать Русскимъ. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ, засвидѣтельствована въ Россіи—печатно, эскадрой Попова. Онъ нажилъ на счетъ этой эскадры. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ въ настоящее время сознаютъ всѣ Русскіе оставшіеся въ Америкѣ, потому что онъ дѣйствуетъ съ монополистами, угнетаетъ Русскихъ, и наживается на счетъ труда и крови Русскаго человѣка. Между Американцами

онъ служить срамомъ для Россіи. Прошедшій годъ онъ принадлежалъ къ Методической сектѣ, тамъ молился и проповѣдывалъ, а теперь учитъ и молится въ Католической сектѣ, (такъ говорятъ объ немъ Американцы, называя этотъ поступокъ пошлымъ и безхарактернымъ.)

Мы Русскіе, на Пасификѣ, просимъ у Русскихъ патриотовъ въ Россіи, поднять нашъ голосъ въ печати,—что Русскіе на Пасификѣ не имѣютъ достойнаго Русскаго консула, который бы по Русской народности, сочувствовалъ Русскому человѣку, въ случаѣ потребности пособія или совѣта.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу прислать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

☞ We have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woollen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Coats' Cotton, Confectionery, Russian Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kraut, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Loaf Sugar, finest quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirts, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Crockery, Ribbons of all kinds, Combs, Overalls, Cheeses, Boots, Nails, Cloths, Stoves, Grates, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

CALIFORNIAN CAVIAR!

КАЛИФОРНСКАЯ ИКРА!

— Черная — Свѣже — Просоленная — Осетровая. —
Лучшаго качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ,
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RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIC

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

РУССКОЕ И ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

President—GEO. FISHER.

Vice-President—F. RODOLSKY.

Secretary—AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

Treasurer—NICOLAS GREGOVICH.

Trustees—JOHN BOBUS, PETER QUINN, Dr. P. SCHUB.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.

Commissioner of Deeds.

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Room No. 8. San Francisco.

Говоритъ по Славянски—и понимаетъ по Русски

Руссо-Американцы и Алюты!

Съ этимъ листомъ оканчивается первый годъ моего журнала. Тяжелое было время! Я былъ писателемъ, наборщикомъ, разнощикомъ, дѣлалъ всю работу самъ одинъ, работалъ до усталости, до умерщвления, сокращая расходы, чтобы даромъ послать вамъ журналъ, дабы вы знали что вы свободны, что вы Граждане Республики.

Невольная сила меня влекла къ вамъ. Были минуты, что я отчаявался въ продолженіи моей работы, издержки требовались большія, отъ васъ я не получалъ вознагражденія за трудъ. Но Русскій человекъ страдающій отъ деспотизма богатства съ одной стороны, а съ другой стороны Сибиряки каторжные полные доблести и чести,—дальше наши свободные Лондонскіе друзья, ихъ знакомые виды и образы, давали намъ вѣру и силу работать для васъ во имя Свободы.

Встрѣтивши въ Сан-Франциско на вѣроломномъ судѣ вашего князя, окруженнаго лгунами и льстецами, я заключилъ что такимъ образомъ они поступаютъ и съ вами, что расъ также они обманываютъ какъ могутъ и гдѣ могутъ. И дѣйствительно я не ошибся въ моемъ мнѣніи, ваши письма ко мнѣ доказываютъ, что расчѣтами за службу Компаніи вы обмануты. Наконецъ оффиціальны фактъ теперь доказываетъ, что князь и нѣкоторые изъ вашихъ братьевъ получая деньги, за малымъ не поработили васъ рабству болѣе ужасному чѣмъ вы были подъ Русской Компаніей.

Жиды за малымъ не завладѣли вашими Христіанскими храмами, вашей святой религіей, вашей всей жизни на тридцать лѣтъ. Это я говорю Гутчинсона Компанія. Члены этой Компаніи почти всѣ жиды. Луй Шлоссъ, самый богатый жидъ изъ Гутчинсона Компаніи, онъ теперь въ Вашингтонѣ, и тамъ проситъ на Конгрессѣ, чтобы имѣть монополію надъ вами на тридцать лѣтъ.

Послѣ этого вы должны знать кто вашъ другъ и кто вашъ врагъ, кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добро и кто дѣлаетъ зло. Злодѣевъ запишите имена на вѣки, предайте ихъ проклятію предъ вашими дѣтьми,—за то что они назывались вашими братьями рѣшились предать васъ, за то что они дѣлали знаменіе Святаго Креста, тутъ же издѣвались и ругались надъ Господомъ. Эти нечестивые Иуды Искаріоты всѣ тѣ, которые въ прошедшій годъ распинали васъ съ жидами, обманывали васъ, которые и теперь еще служатъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи.

Я знаю что хуже всѣхъ дѣлалъ вамъ зло, обманывалъ васъ главный агентъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи Маріонъ Архимандритовъ. Этотъ нечестивецъ для васъ заже Иуды Искаріота.

Но я предупредилъ ваше бѣдствіе, я сдѣлалъ

протестъ въ Вашингтонѣ на Конгрессѣ, его подписали болѣе 100 благородныхъ Американцевъ и ручаюсь что вы будете также свободны, какъ всякій Гражданинъ сей благословенной Республики. Кто знаетъ можетъ быть со временемъ изъ васъ кто нибудь будетъ избранъ Президентомъ.

Въ самомъ скоромъ времени вы будете имѣть Гражданское Управленіе избранное изъ васъ самихъ.

Не слушайте болѣе проповѣдей во угожденіе и наживу жидамъ, какіе вамъ говорилъ Максютовъ или Архимандритовъ, они за деньги угождали жидамъ и распинали васъ братьевъ Христіанъ.

Продавайте ваши товары кто вамъ больше дастъ, вы совершенно свободны, вы независимы ни отъ кого. Отвращайтесь отъ Гутчинсона Компаніи и отъ тѣхъ вашихъ братьевъ, которые служатъ этой Компаніи. Обойдите 40 миль отъ станціи Гутчинсона, и продайте ваши товары другимъ благороднымъ Американцамъ, тѣмъ которые подписали вашу свободу, вашу независимость.

Многіе благородные купцы уже снарядили корабли для торговли съ вами. На ваши продукты будетъ много покупателей и вамъ заплатятъ большую цѣну. Это развитіе торговли увеличитъ ваше благосостояніе и дастъ вамъ средства улучшить вашъ домашній сѣтъ.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчѣтомъ по службѣ, сдѣланномъ Максютовымъ, Пещуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также прегрѣшниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступать не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

DR. P. SCHUN,

RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

230 Kearny Street,.....San Francisco.

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Alaska Herald.

AND

The Free Press

СВОБОДА.

vol. 2

1869 — 1870

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1869.

No. 28.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
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Also, Agents for Henry's patent rifle.

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

J. W. TUCKER & CO. JEWELERS,

101 and 103 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

Гр. Тукеръ пожалованъ дипломомъ и подаркомъ изъ кабинета Россійскаго Императора.

Articles which have appeared in the ALASKA HERALD from time to time have been pronounced harsh and even ill-natured by those whose knowledge of the unblushing rascality perpetrated by the would-be Alaskan monopolists is limited. We have for many years studied the psychology of human nature, and we know how difficult it is to amend its errors. It would be a waste of time to speak delicately to such men as Prince Maxutoff, A. Wassermann or Honorable Wm. Sumner Dodge. They are beyond redemption, and the strongest language that can be used will fail to influence them. Even the application of the Russian knout would not change their savage natures.

NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1868 to March 1869, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. — A regular monthly meeting will be holden by this Society, on Thursday the 4th March, 1869, at 1406 Powell Street. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance to the Society will be reported by the several standing committees.

A. Honcharenko, Sec'y.

GEO. FISHER, Pres't.

For Sitka Direct.

The Schooner **ALICE,**
Will leave for the above port on or about WEDNESDAY, March 2d. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
De BLOIS & CO.,
Northeast corner Jackson and Drumm Streets.

TRADE WITH ALASKA.

The following order has been issued from the office of Major General H. W. Halleck:

HQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 16, 1868.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of those concerned in the Department of Alaska:

An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a Collection District therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation be, and the same are hereby, extended to and over all the mainland, islands, and waters of the territory ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia by treaty concluded at Washington on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1867, so far as the same may be applicable thereto.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all of the said territory, with its ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and waters, shall constitute a customs collection district, to be called the District of Alaska, for which said district a port of entry shall be established at some convenient point to be designated by the President, at or near the town of Sitka or New Archangel, and a Collector of Customs shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at the said port of entry, and who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500, in addition to the usual legal fees and emoluments of the office. But his entire compensation shall not exceed \$4,000 per annum, or a proportionate sum for a less period of time.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to make and prescribe such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of all vessels owned by actual residents of said ceded territory on and since the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1867, and which shall continue to have been so owned up to the date of such nationalization, and that from any deputy collector of customs upon whom there has been or shall hereafter be conferred any of the powers of a collector under and by virtue of the twenty ninth section of the "Act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July 18th, 1866, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to require bonds in favor of the United States in such amount as the said Secretary shall prescribe for the faithful discharge of official duties by such deputy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of firearms, ammunition, and distilled spirits into and within the said territory. And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in the said territory, and all such arms, ammunition, and distilled spirits, exported or attempted to be exported from any port or place in the United States and destined for such territory, in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section; and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits, landed or used at any port or place in said territory, in violation of said regulations, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed four hundred dollars, the vessel upon which the same shall be found, or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited; and any person wilfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. And bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations from the Master or owners of any vessel departing from any port in the United States having on board firearms, ammunition or distilled spirits, when such vessel is destined to any place in said territory, or if not so destined, when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed therein in violation of law; and similar bonds may also be required on the landing of any such articles in the said territory from the person to whom the same may be consigned.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the coasting trade between the said territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great districts.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to kill any otter, mink, martin, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offence, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both at the discretion of the Court, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in the violation of this act, shall be forfeited; *Provided,* that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power

to authorize the killing of any of such mink, martin, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it shall be otherwise provided by law: *Provided,* that no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That until otherwise provided by law, all violations of this act, and of the several laws hereby extended to the said territory and the waters thereof, committed within the limits of the same, shall be prosecuted in any District Court of the United States in California or Oregon, or in the District Courts of Washington, and the Collector and Deputy Collectors appointed by virtue of this act, and any person authorized in writing by either of them, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fines, penalties, or forfeitures under this and the said other laws, and to keep and deliver over the same to the Marshal or some one of the said Courts; and said Courts shall have original jurisdiction and may take cognizance of all cases arising under this act and the several laws hereby extended over the territory so ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, as aforesaid, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district of territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of fine, penalty, or forfeiture, mentioned and embraced in the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," or mentioned in any act in addition or amendatory of said act, that have occurred or may occur in said collection district of Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the said fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, to ascertain the facts in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, without regard to the provisions of the act above referred to, and upon the said facts so to be ascertained as aforesaid he may exercise all the power of remission conferred upon him by said act, as fully as he might have done had said facts been ascertained under and according to the provisions of said act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect all parts of this act, except those especially intrusted to the President alone; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from any unappropriated money in the Treasury to carry this act into effect and meet the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs within the limit of said territory.

Approved, July 27th, 1868.

By order of Major General Halleck:

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General,

Official: ROBT N. SCOTT,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A., A. A. G.

After the publication of this law throughout the United States, American merchants from the Atlantic States called upon us, and denounced it as absurd and unjust; but it was then too late to oppose the law already enacted by the Congress of the United States.

We have never denounced this law in the ALASKA HERALD but have inquired of our friends and correspondents in Alaska how it is administered. We propose to lay the result of our investigations briefly before our readers.

The law as administered has been for the special benefit of the monopolists, Hutchinson & Co., and a few other favored ones, and has practically excluded others from the trade of the Territory. At St. Paul's Island, the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Wyanda*, was rendered conveniently blind by friendship for Hutchinson & Co., and that firm was allowed, in violation of the law, to kill 40,000 female seal, to the lasting injury of the fur trade in that territory. In the island of Kadiak, the law was unknown, because military officers did all the trading with the natives. Of course, it could not be expected that those who were sent to Alaska to prevent the violation of the law by others would watch themselves. At any rate they did not. At Sitka, the law has been made a convenient weapon of offence against interloping strangers who came to that place, and attempted to carry on business. It was not the interest of the established traders,—Hutchinson & Co., and the administrators of the law—to have any competition, and the provisions of the law enabled them to so annoy and persecute rivals as to, in most cases, finally drive them away in despair, impoverished, if not ruined. The received legal maxim, that none are above the law, has not yet reached Alaska, and will not so long as it is under the domination of military traders, and a huge monopoly.

Fur bearing animals have been daily shot by hundreds all around Sitka, but the military officers of the United States, being the traders at that post, kept quiet, and bought the skins, and "turned an honest penny" thereby. But let any poor wretch not connected with the

[Continuation on fifth page.]

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	7 skin, from \$ 5 00 @ \$6 00		
Черный Медвѣдь самый пушистый, —отъ	до		
do do do heavy	do	2 50 do 3 00	
do do do жесткій	do	1 50 do 2 50	
do do seconds	do	1 50 do 2 50	
второго сорта	do	0 50 do 1 50	
do do cube	do	0 50 do 1 50	
медвеженокъ	do		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black	do		
черный съ просьбью	дешевле чѣмъ черный		
Badger	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00		
Барсукъ	do		
Fiaber, prime, dark	do	4 00 do 5 50	
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный	do	2 00 do 3 50	
do do pale	do	2 00 do 3 50	
do блѣдный	do	1 00 do 1 50	
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50	
второго сорта	do		
Fox, Silver	do	5 00 do 15 00	
Серебристая Лисица	do	2 50 do 4 00	
do Cross	do	2 50 do 4 00	
Пятенная	do	1 00 do 1 50	
do Red	do	1 00 do 1 50	
Красная	do	0 40 do 0 50	
do Kitt	do	0 40 do 0 50	
Маленькая	do	1 00 do 2 00	
do White	do	1 00 do 2 00	
Бѣлая	do	0 50 do 0 60	
do Gray	do	0 50 do 0 60	
Сѣрая	do	0 75 do 1 25	
Lyuk	do	0 75 do 1 25	
Рысь	do		
Marten, prime, dark	do	5 00 do 7 00	
Каменная Кунница, черная	do	2 50 do 3 25	
do do pale	do	2 50 do 3 25	
do блѣдная	do	1 00 do 1 50	
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50	
второго сорта	do	0 25 do 0 75	
do thirds	do	0 25 do 0 75	
третьяго сорта	do		
Minck, dark, northern, prime	do	1 50 do 2 25	
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта	do	1 00 do 1 25	
do pale, southern	do	1 00 do 1 25	
do блѣдный, южный	do	0 50 do 0 75	
do seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75	
второго сорта	do	0 20 do 0 25	
do thirds	do	0 20 do 0 25	
третьяго сорта	do		
Muskate	do	\$0 10 @ 0 15	
Выхоль	do		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	do	50 00 do 60 00	
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая	do	30 00 do 40 00	
do do do	do	30 00 do 40 00	
do do do brown	do	20 00 do 25 00	
do do do	do	20 00 do 25 00	
do черная	do	20 00 do 25 00	
do do do pups	do	0 50 do 5 00	
do блѣднаго цвѣта	do	0 50 do 5 00	

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	do	2 00 do 3 50
do do do southern	do	2 00 do 3 50
do Южная	do	1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
do второго сорта	do	0 50 do 0 75
do thirds	do	0 50 do 0 75
do третьяго сорта	do	
Raccoon	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	do	
Wolf, large	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	do	
do small	do	1 00 do 1 50
do малый	do	
do seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
do второго сорта	do	
Wolverine, firsts	do	3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	do	
do seconds	do	2 00 do 3 50
do второго сорта	do	
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта	do	
do seconds	do	0 10 do 0 20
do второго сорта	do	
Skunks	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	do	
Seal, fur	do	
Тюлень	do	
do hair	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть	do	
Beaver, northern	7 lb from 1 00 do 1 25	
Сѣверный Боберъ	do	
do southern	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	do	
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія оленья кожи копченныя	do	
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	0 20 do 0 23
Сырыя Оленья кожи, лѣтняя и осенняя	do	
do do winter	do	0 15 do 0 18
do зимняя	do	

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 3.50 to 4.00; Large Prime, 2.50 to 3.00; Middling, 2.00 to 2.50; Small, 1.25 to 1.50; Large Pups, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling Pups, 1.25 to 1.50; Small Pups, .75 to 1.00; Small Black Pups, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Название мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣфы—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣпамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Советуемъ привозить на рынокъ въ Сан-Франциско невыдланные (сыровцеми) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетою какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенныя нами Мѣховыя Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховыя Магазины означенныя въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

government of the United States attempt to buy a single skin, or do any trading, and he would soon find that the law would be invoked to his destruction by its indignant guardians. A certain major at Sitka, sold liquor by the wholesale, in open violation of the law, because he was privileged to do so, being the nephew of a prominent general.

But let us see how circumstances alter cases. The schooners *Anna Eliza* and *General Hurney* were seized at Sitka because they did not belong to the wealthy firm of Hutchinson & Co., on the pretext that they had a few pounds of gunpowder on board. But other vessels belonging to rich, and consequently privileged persons, in San Francisco, loaded with gunpowder and fire-arms, have sailed for Alaska. We will watch them, and see how they succeed in evading the law. At the present time, Hutchinson & Co. publicly sell gunpowder, liquors, and fire-arms to the natives in Alaska. But the United States authorities are conveniently blind as to them.

OUR SECOND VOLUME.

With this number the ALASKA HERALD enters upon its second volume and the second year of its existence. Humble though its proportions are, the HERALD has braved such difficulties as seldom beset any journalistic virtue in this country, aiming its attacks directly at the monopolists who seek to grind down with usury and abuse and all the acts of the oppressor the simple inhabitants of a newly explored territory. The HERALD has drawn down upon itself the anger of the powerful and rich, and as a consequence it has encountered relentless persecution at their hands and from their agents.

But, with steady adherence to the cause of the weak and the wronged, this journal has plodded on for a year, keeping steadily in view the ends for which it has contended, and spurning alike the dishonest overtures of the oppressor and the more adverse, because more subtle, efforts of the major portion of its local cotemporaries looking to its overthrow.

In this, the initial number of our second volume, we must be permitted to review, though only briefly, the mutual advantages to be derived from kindly relations between this country and Siberia. It must be borne in mind that as yet our commerce with that country is only in its incipency, because no substantial measures have been taken by our people to promote that trade and divert its immense wealth from the marts of Europe into our own local channels. Alaska may properly be considered a stopping-stone to Siberia, not only because of its topographical situation, but also because while American enterprise is busily competing for the trade of Alaska, the neighboring immensity is covered with valuable fur-bearing animals and minerals whose richness almost savor of fairy land. The exiles who throng the convict pens in that country are all men who have held high position in the state, men versed in the arts and sciences, whose creed is Republicanism, but whom the fickle changings of a despot's whims have condemned to a frozen prison in Siberia. Such men influence the trade of Siberia with foreigners, but in the American people they discover a brotherhood, and hence our relations with Siberia, and ultimately with them, should be looked to at once. Last year the trade between San Francisco and that territory had increased so that comments were freely made by the local press.

Let Americans realize the importance of this valuable commerce, let them discard the unfortunate idea that the good-will and friendship of the natives of Siberia are only to be had in exchange for bad rum, and we will speedily observe the cordiality with which our Siberian brethren will hail Americans to their markets.

With these facts before us, and in concluding this article, it might not be amiss for us to invite attention to the usefulness of a journal in the Russian and English languages published in San Francisco. We have striven earnestly and with industry to the end that the ALASKA HERALD might fill the want, and we shall endeavor in the future to carry out the purposes which we have already announced, with the same perseverance and vigor which have prompted all our previous efforts.

A TRUE STORY.—A Russian, recently from St. Pauls Island, related the following story about a certain American, Captain M., who was at St. Pauls Island at the same time with our Russian friend. He is represented as a very small man with a feeble voice. This little Captain goes to the beach every evening to watch the pups on the rocks. He then imitates the voice of the pups, repeating in the same voice: "Russian assist me, there is plenty of pups on the rocks. I will supply you with whiskey, and all you need, if you lend me your assistance."

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

It is singular to observe with what persevering tenacity the opinion has been spread about that the natives of the Territory of Alaska are a lazy, worthless, good-for-nothing class, with no ambition whatsoever, and no desires beyond those which they have in common with the inferior animals. At last this has become an accepted theory to which a large number of our people lend tacit but implicit acquiescence. It is no less singular, perhaps, that intelligent persons do not hesitate to accept, and indorse too, a theory which emanates directly from those who have diligently sought the oppression of these poor natives by fostering ignorance and superstition, and with the same hand crushing out the faint gleams of civilization which had penetrated into Alaska when it became the possession of the United States. Yet this is true. A year ago the population of Alaska was better conditioned than it is to-day; a year ago, in the town of Sitka, they watched with eager curiosity the ceremony of hauling down the flag of Russia that the stars and stripes of America might be unfurled in its stead. A year ago they possibly realized that the advent of Americans among them would be followed by advantages accruing to them from those civilized usages which their new neighbors possessed, and it is certain that they anticipated in the change a ready escape from the extortions to which they had been subjected by the traders who had frequented their coast range. And here at least it appears reasonable to the savages, as they are styled, that mutual interest together with constant intercourse with the incoming white people would certainly lead to friendly relations between them. But the circumstances which followed promptly disabused them of these ideas. They discovered with a readiness that does credit to their sagacity, that the white men had no sympathies in common with them, and declined to meet their advances in a friendly spirit. Conciliation was of no avail. Their habits and customs were of no importance; their women could not possibly possess virtue, and, to quote one of the expressive comments which have been freely made, "Who cares for the Indians? D—n the Indians! They might be in hell if their skins are only left to us." The speaker was a literate man but he did not speak literally. The "skins" of the Indian population would not command any price in this market. But the furs, you know, seals and martens and mink, you know. There's the rub. It is fortunate too, that male skin nor skin from the females of Alaska is not appreciated by our merchants, for if it were marketable there can be no question that H. K. & Co. would import a quantity of it.

When a native of Sitka discovered the actual relations between his people and the white citizens he intimated to an American gentleman (?) at that place that he considered the white men made very feeble efforts to gain the good will of the luckless natives. "The fruits of our labor," said the sagacious Indian, "will enrich you. Our furs are better to you than gold mines. What do you give us in return? Almost nothing. But you attempt to rob our women of their virtue, then laugh at us if we say nay. Do you reward in this manner in your own country?" "Ah, yes," objected this gentleman, (we are compelled to repeat the misnomer,) "but we are civilized, and we are Americans!" "You can't even speak our language." "Can you speak ours?" returned the other promptly. This was a poser; the American was certainly defeated that time.

After such a dialogue the thoughtful Indian very naturally concluded that the purpose of the American was to exterminate the native tribes by slow degrees, acquiring meantime the information which the latter alone possessed as to the manner of capturing the fur-bearing animals which make Alaska so precious an acquisition. These statements are undeniably correct. The prevalent idea among the tribes of Alaska is that their birthright has been sold, and sold too for a disgracefully low figure. How can it be expected that they should possess all the intelligent virtues of the white race. They have had no example. Morally, they are superior to the whites who surround them. They are shrewd; the white folks call it cunning. But is it cunning to watch one's interests when it is known that opportunities are eagerly watched for to cheat and oppress them? Is it cunning to attempt to defeat, for Heaven knows they succeed poorly enough, the wiles of knaves and scoundrels? Unhappy people of Alaska! Your fate is certainly unpropitious, but our sympathies, yea, our heartfelt sympathies, are with you in these, the dark hours of your tribulation and oppression.

ANOTHER TRUE STORY.—We were under the impression that the Americans of the Pacific coast were well acquainted with the model of the Aleutian bydarkes. The model can be seen in the windows of any of the furriers in this city. Last June, the agent of Hutchinson, a Mr. I. Archimandritoff, brought from Unalaska a priest to St. Pauls Island. The holy man was seated in the centre of the bydarke. A hundred of his orthodox sheep went to greet him, but he was so full of the holy intoxicating spirit that he could not recognize his flock. They took him from the bydarke, and he saluted them with, "The Lord be with you, you are all doomed to hell because you don't obey Hutchinson & Co., and the pretended representative of the United States, Harlon Archimandritoff."

БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ И ПРОСЬБА.

Мы получили листъ Московскихъ Вѣдомостей, отъ 1-го Ноября, прошедшаго года, въ которомъ съ великимъ удовольствіемъ прочли слѣдующую статью о нашей печати въ Сан-Франциско. "По словамъ Новаго Времени, въ Петербургѣ ходятъ во рукахъ нумера журнала *Alaska Herald* — СВОБОДА. Онъ издается въ Сан-Франциско Г. Агапиемъ Гончаренко. Журналъ этотъ основанъ въ Мартѣ, 1868 года и выходитъ два раза въ мѣсяцъ. Англійскія статьи стремятся доказать, что съ переходомъ во власть Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Ситка ничего не выиграла, а напротивъ проиграла; что Русскіе, перешедшіе въ Американское гражданство страдаютъ отъ притѣсненій — деспотизма богатства. Русскія статьи обличаютъ, по преимуществу, ситкинское духовенство въ нерадѣніи къ своимъ обязанностямъ. Изданіе СВОБОДА, говоритъ Новое Время, довольно изящно, и въ немъ достаточно объявленій на англійскомъ и русскомъ языкахъ. По мнѣнію Петербургскихъ газетъ, Издатель сказаннаго журнала тотъ самый отецъ Агапій, который, въ проповѣди своей, произнесенной имъ однажды въ Сан-Франциско, проводилъ идею объ уничтоженіи обрядностей въ православномъ богослуженіи."

Думи мої, думи мої,
Квіти мої, діти!
Вироставъ васъ, доглядавъ васъ,—
Де жъ мині васъ діти?
Въ Украину идіть, діти,
Въ нашу Украину,
По-підъ тинню, сиротами,
А я—тутъ загину.

— При этомъ мы покорнѣйше просимъ нашихъ братьевъ на родинѣ заявить въ печати, слѣдующую нашу просьбу.—

Переселеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско, изъ Аласки и другихъ мѣсть, увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ. Русскіе въ Сан-Франциско и на всемъ Пасификѣ, не имѣютъ Русскаго человѣка, который-бы достойно представлялъ Русскую націю и по своей силѣ покровительствовалъ Русскимъ прибывающимъ сюда на переселеніе.

Здѣсь есть какой-то Финнъ, называющійся русскимъ консуломъ, но онъ какъ не русскій не можетъ сочувствовать Русскимъ. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ, засвидѣтельствована въ Россіи — печатно, эскадрой Попова. Онъ нажилъ на счетъ этой эскадры. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ въ настоящее время сознаютъ всѣ Русскіе оставшіеся въ Америкѣ, потому что онъ дѣйствуетъ съ монополистами, угнетаетъ Русскихъ, и наживаетъ на счетъ труда и крови Русскаго человѣка. Между Американцами

онъ служитъ срамомъ для Россіи. Прошедшій годъ онъ принадлежалъ къ Методической сектѣ, тамъ молился и проповѣдывалъ, а теперь учить и молится въ Каболической сектѣ, (такъ говорятъ объ немъ Американцы, называя этотъ поступокъ пошлымъ и безхарактернымъ.)

Мы Русскіе, на Пасификѣ, просимъ у Русскихъ патриотовъ въ Россіи, поднять нашъ голосъ въ печати, — что Русскіе на Пасификѣ не имѣютъ достойнаго Русскаго консула, который бы по Русской народности, сочувствовалъ Русскому человѣку, въ случаѣ потребности пособія или совѣта.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ — безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

☞ We have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woollen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Coats' Cotton, Confectionery, Russian Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kroat, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Loaf Sugar, finest quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat (groats), and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirts, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Cruckery, Ribbons of all kinds, Combs, Overalls, Cheese, Boots, Nails, Clocks, Stoves, Grates, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

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РУССКОЕ и ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ
Благотворительное Общество — въ Сан-Франциско.
Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

President—GEO. FISHER.

Vice-President—F. RODOLSKY.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.

Commissioner of Deeds.

Office: S. W. Cor. of MONTGOMERY and JACKSON STREETS,
Room No. 3. San Francisco.

Говоритъ по Славянски — и понимаетъ по Русски

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Съ этимъ лѣтомъ оканчивается первый годъ моего журнала. Тяжелое было время! Я былъ писателемъ, наборщикомъ, разнощикомъ, дѣлалъ всю работу самъ одинъ, работалъ до усталости, до умерщвления, сокращая расходы, чтобы даромъ послать вамъ журналъ, дабы вы знали что вы свободны, что вы Граждане Республики.

Невольная сила меня вывела къ вамъ. Были минуты, что я отчаявался въ продолженіи моей работы, издержки требовались большія, отъ васъ я не получалъ вознагражденія за трудъ. Но Русскій человекъ страдающій отъ деспотизма богатства съ одной стороны, а съ другой стороны Сибирики каторжные полные доблести и чести,—даже наши свободные Лондонскіе друзья, ихъ знакомые виды и образы, давали намъ вѣру и силу работать для васъ во имя Свободы.

Встрѣтивши въ Сан-Франциско на вѣроломномъ судѣ вашего князя, окруженнаго лгунами и льстецами, я заключилъ что такимъ образомъ они поступаютъ и съ вами, что васъ также они обманываютъ какъ могутъ и гдѣ могутъ. И дѣйствительно я не ошибся въ моемъ мнѣніи, ваши письма ко мнѣ доказываютъ, что расчетами за службу Компаніи вы обманули. Наконецъ оффиціальныи фактъ теперь доказываетъ, что князь и нѣкоторые изъ вашихъ братьевъ получая деньги, за малымъ не поработали васъ рабству болѣе ужасному чѣмъ вы были подъ Русской Компаніей.

Жиды за малымъ не завладѣли вашими Христіанскими храмами, вашей святой религіей, вашей всей жизніей на тридцать лѣтъ. Это я говорю Гутчинсона Компанія. Члены этой Компаніи почти всѣ жиды. Луи Шлоссъ, самый богатый жидъ изъ Гутчинсона Компаніи, онъ теперь въ Вашингтонѣ, и тамъ проситъ на Конгрессѣ, чтобы имѣть монополію надъ вами на тридцать лѣтъ.

Послѣ этого вы должны знать кто вашъ другъ и кто вашъ врагъ, кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добро и кто дѣлаетъ зло. Злодѣевъ запишите имена на вѣки; предайте ихъ проклятію предъ вашими дѣтьми,—за то что они называясь вашими братьями рѣшились предать васъ, за то что они дѣлая знаменіе Святаго Креста, тутъ же нѣдвѣались и ругались надъ Господомъ. Эти нечестивые Иуды Искаріоты всѣ тѣ, которые въ прошедшій годъ распинали васъ съ жидами, обманывали васъ, которые и теперь еще служатъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи.

Я знаю что хуже всѣхъ дѣлалъ вамъ зло, обманывалъ васъ главный агентъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи Лларіонъ Архимандритовъ. Этотъ нечестивецъ для васъ злое Иуды Искаріота.

Но я предупредилъ ваше бѣдствіе, я сдѣлалъ

протестъ въ Вашингтонѣ на Конгрессѣ, его подписали болѣе 100 благородныхъ Американцевъ и ручаюсь что вы будете также свободны, какъ всякій Гражданинъ сей благословенной Республики. Кто знаетъ можетъ быть со временемъ изъ васъ кто нибудь будетъ избранъ Президентомъ.

Въ самомъ скоромъ времени вы будете имѣть Гражданское Управленіе избранное изъ васъ самихъ.

Не слушайте болѣе проповѣдей во угожденіе и наживу жидамъ, какіе вамъ говорилъ Максютовъ или Архимандритовъ, они за деньги угождали жидамъ и распинали васъ братьевъ Христіанъ.

Продавайте ваши товары кто вамъ больше дастъ, вы совершенно свободны, вы независимы ни отъ кого. Отвращайтесь отъ Гутчинсона Компаніи и отъ тѣхъ вашихъ братьевъ, которые служатъ этой Компаніи. Обойдите 40 миль отъ станціи Гутчинсона, и продайте ваши товары другимъ благороднымъ Американцамъ, тѣмъ которые подписали вашу свободу, вашу независимость.

Многіе благородные купцы уже снарядили корабли для торговли съ вами. На ваши продукты будетъ много покупателей и вамъ заплотятъ большую цѣну. Это развитіе торговли увеличитъ ваше благосостояніе и дастъ вамъ средства улучшить вашу домашній ситъ.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также прегрѣшниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступать не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

DR. P. SCHUN,

RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

230 Kearny Street,.....San Francisco.

ALASKA HERALD.

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что всякаго рода товаръ: Красные, Бакалейные,
Фаянсовые, Провизія, Сапоги, и проч. и проч. по-
стоянно въ большомъ количествѣ продаются у насъ
по самой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

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NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co.. For sale at our Office, 611 Clay Street.

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KADIAK AND SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY.

Every description of merchandise, provisions, Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c.; constantly on hand and for sale on lowest cash terms.

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Фаянсовые, Провизія, Сапоги, и проч. постоянно
въ большомъ количествѣ продаются у насъ по са-
мой дешевой цѣнѣ—за наличныя деньги.

Мѣха платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ на-
личными деньгами.—ШИРПСЕРЪ И КО.

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BY AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

☞ Translations from Russian into English and vice versa,

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 15, 1869.

No. 29.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

Office: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

☞ SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

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Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

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Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

☞ A well educated gentleman, speaking English, Russian, French and German, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, doing business with Siberia, Japan or Alaska Territory. Best of references. Address B. A. L., ALASKA HERALD Office.

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Liddie & Kaeding,

Gun and rifle makers and importers of guns, rifles, and pistols.

Also, Agents for Henry's patent rifle.

Fishing tackle, and all the apparatus required by Sportmen, to be found here. Caps, Powder, Lead, Bullets, and every article necessary for use in Alaska and Siberia.

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206 NASSAU STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1868 to March 1869, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

☞ We recommend the Flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce into the markets of Alaska and Siberia Rye Flour. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the Rye Flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

☞ We have seen frequently in the market of San Francisco an article called Russian Caviare; but on examination find that it is manufactured in San Francisco. It is made of the eggs of sturgeon fish. Russians are very fond of it. They eat it on bread just the same as Americans use butter.

The natives of the town of the Kolmakow, on the river Kuchkovim, have a yearly fair which takes place in the month of July, for the purpose of selling there furs which they have collected during the year. Sables can be bought from the natives for the sum of fifteen cents a piece. Also other valuable furs in exchange for blankets and tobacco.

Captain W. J. Fluger in the service of Messrs. Williams and Haven, sailed on the 18th on board the barque *Menabikoff* as a passenger on his way to Petropaulovsk, he took with him four experienced seal hunters. At the present time his expedition is dangerous. If he stops at St. Paul's and St. George's Islands he violates American law, if he goes to Behring and Copper Islands, he violates Russian law also, and worse than all loses the good faith of two nations.

THE TROPICAL PRODUCTS OF ALASKA.

We once obtained better strawberries at Cape Ray than some we had eaten a few weeks before at Cape May. And now a San Francisco marketman informs the journals of that city that cranberries from Kadiak and the peninsula of Alaska are superior to those from Oregon and Washington Territory. Oregon, in turn, we make no doubt, grows better oranges than the West Indies, and, strangest of all, we already learn that our new possessions have become the seat of the opium trade. We confess we are not prepared to hear of the Tropical Products of Alaska, but after the Alaska achievements at Washington, and Mr. Ashley's bill to provide a civil Governor for the uncivil bears and walruses of that region, we are ready for anything. A Chatham Street merchant advertised Alaska diamonds before the first American adventurer reached Sitka, and perhaps before the close of the present year some enterprising San Francisco traders will have established "The Great Alaska Tea Company." In the very brief period since Baron Stizkel paid his lawyer's fees and sent our American gold to his master, the Czar, so many wonderful things have been accomplished that it were mere foolhardiness not to expect other things equally remarkable. But we must protest against diverting commerce from its regular channels to give color to the absurd pretense upon which the Government is swindled. Alaska seems to be a good place for ice, and somewhat prolific in Esquimaux; but we do not see any reason in this why China, and Japan, and even Siberia and the Aleutian Islands, should be made tributary to the future State, on Behring's Strait and the Arctic Ocean, to supply it with products which afterward come into the port of San Francisco duty-free. There may be coal at Cook's Inlet, and fish in Bristol Bay; but no one except a revenue official could believe in opium from Mount St. Elias at the same time that Siberian sables were palmed off upon him as Alaskan produce.

There is in the Kamchatka Sea a little island called Attu, so small that one can hardly see it on the map, from which the sharp Franciscans, without being guilty of a pun at all, are going to say to the Siberians: "We are ready to be at you." These Franciscans are a queer people. Some of them were born Chinamen, and some of them were born Yankees, and not a few of them born rogues; but one who calls himself Agapius Honcharenko, and who was born in "the Province of Kiew, now Russia, but formerly Ukraina," gives this delicate hint to his shrewd neighbors: "Attu Island is the nearest to Kamchatka, and is the best place for carrying on a smuggling trade of any kind with Siberia. We recommend all smugglers to this place, with which many of them are now acquainted." Ordinary people, with a slight knowledge of geography and no idea that the Revenue Department of the Government is defrauded by any means except the manufacture of illicit whiskey and cigars, will not be a little surprised at the existence of such an island for such a purpose.

Siberia, owing to the rigor of its climate and the peculiar mark the Emperor of Russia places upon the foreheads of some of its colonists, has not attracted the general attention of the American people; but previous to the purchase of Alaska it had some trade in furs with San Francisco. Since that blessed acquisition, however, the trade has almost entirely ceased. The number of sable furs annually brought into that port was over ten thousand, but last year only two thousand Siberian sables were imported. The other day, the steamer *Alexander* arrived with 304 sea-otter skins, some of which belonged to the stockholders of the Russo-American Company, and some had been bought at Nicolaevsk, but all were landed free of duty. "All San Francisco," remarked the same Honcharenko, "says that the *Alexander* had a smuggling cargo." Another vessel recently arrived from Siberia, but remained outside the bar for two days after its arrival was reported. A bay steamer placed itself in communication with the ship, and when the latter came into the bay it was found loaded down with ballast. No other except San Francisco merchants could afford to send a vessel all the way to Siberia for ballast; but with Chinese opium among Alaskan products, there is no reason why Siberian sables should not be attributed to the same wonderful region.

Our trade with China and Japan must be largely augmented during the next few years. With a shorter and more direct route and increased facilities, even Great Britain cannot rival us in our future intercourse with Eastern Asia. But the Tropical Products of Alaska must not be allowed to aggravate the profits of our already plethoric revenue swindlers. The opium, upon which the duty is 100 per cent., that came from China to Alaska and thence to San Francisco last year duty-free, must not be manipulated in the same manner this year. Nor must the San Francisco Ice Company be allowed to introduce foreign furs into that port free of duty by concealing them under pieces of frozen water. Voyages in search of ballast must be stopped and smuggling bargoes confiscated. If some of those people on the Pacific slope who were so anxious to have Mr. Seward's purchases consummated, are permitted to have their own way in the Pacific Ocean, there will soon be a worse "ring" of swindlers near the Golden Gate than round about Hell Gate, and the Tropical Products of Alaska

will become a by word and a reproach to the American people. — *New York Tribune.*

CRANBERRIES.

Among the multitude of fruits that minister to our comfort and pleasure the Cranberry is much neglected. It is one of the most useful of the wild fruits, and, with its keen but pleasant acidity, ranks next to the red currant for culinary purposes. For sauces, tarts and pies it is unrivalled, and no house-keeper would think a roast turkey could be properly served without the inseparable "cranberry sauce." But limited efforts have been made to cultivate it for market; yet in the few instances where horticulturists have given attention to the subject their efforts have met with ample success. The principal supply for the market is obtained from the plant in its wild state. In the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan immense tracts of marsh land exist, upon which little or nothing else is produced. The fruit is extensively gathered by Indians and sold to the local merchants, who ship it in barrels and kegs to Chicago and Milwaukee, from whence it is distributed through the whole country. On the Pacific coast, the principal supply is obtained from the country bordering on Puget Sound, where it is gathered by the Indians and sold to traders in exchange for whiskey and blankets. An instance is mentioned as having occurred in 1858, where a trader, whose whole stock in trade consisted of nine barrels of whiskey, got in exchange therefor a large schooner load of cranberries. The Government officers were notified of the fact, and went in pursuit of the enterprising, but risky, merchant. Owing to the good sailing qualities of his vessel he made his escape. The value of the berries obtained in exchange for these nine barrels of whiskey, amounted to several thousand dollars. There is quite an extensive trade carried on between San Francisco and Oregon in this fruit. Considerable quantities are also imported from the Atlantic States, which command about ten cents per gallon more than those of Oregon. Although a large portion of the supply comes from Puget Sound, they are all known in the market as Oregon cranberries.

Much has been said about the value of our purchase of Alaska, which has been altogether based upon the timber, fisheries and the fur trade; having overlooked one item which is destined to figure conspicuously hereafter in the commerce of that country. This is the cranberry trade of Kadiak. This is the principal island in the Aleutian group. Large tracts of the island are covered with the cranberry vine, which produces fruit unsurpassed in size and flavor. The Kadiak fruit readily commands in the market from fifteen to twenty cents per pound more than the Oregon; and it is reasonable to suppose that when it becomes better known, the trade will become very extensive. There is no good reason why this fruit, so abundant in Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska, should not be afforded in the market for one-half the present price, and then leave a large margin for profit to the dealer. When the natives of Kadiak find that there is a ready sale for the fruit, there is little doubt but they will gather and deliver it at shipping points for a few cents a gallon, thus offering inducements for traders to enter largely into this traffic. One favorable feature in the cranberry trade is the ease with which they are prepared for shipping. They are put into kegs and barrels into which sufficient water is poured to cover the fruit, when they are headed up, and are then ready for transportation. In this State they will keep for months through hot and cold weather, alike unchanged. — *S. F. Herald.*

A reliable person, recently from Kadiak, states that the whole country from St. Michael Redut to Cook's Inlet is covered with the cranberry vine. The berries are very large, and will keep for many months. As this berry grows so abundantly in that country there should be a larger exportation of the fruit to San Francisco.

Before the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce Joseph Krushevsky stated that the natives of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands last year killed for Hutchinson & Co., an equal number of male and female sea seals because they were supplied with plenty of bad whiskey and a little money.

Kadiak, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, larg tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has received some specimens of Alaska gold—small in quantity, but evidently the genuine article.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the first rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles, are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Heaton, Hastings & Co., on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block. — Give them a call.

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	½ skin, from \$ 5 00 @ \$6 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	.....	до
do do do heavy	.....	do 2 50 do 3 00
do do do жесткий	.....	do 1 50 do 2 50
do do seconds	.....	do 1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
do do cubs	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвеженокъ	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
do brown and grayly, about 20 ¾ c. less than black	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
черный съ просвѣдо	.....	дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	.....	½ skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	.....	do 4 00 do 5 50
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 4 00 do 5 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
do do pale	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
do do блѣдный	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Fox, Silver	.....	do 5 00 do 15 00
Серебристая Лисица	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
do Cross	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятенная	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do Red	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
do Kitt	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
do White	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
Бѣлая	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
do Gray	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая	.....	do 0 75 do 1 25
Lynx	.....	do 0 75 do 1 25
Рысь	.....	do 0 75 do 1 25
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 5 00 do 7 00
Каменная Куница, черная	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
do do pale	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
do do блѣдная	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
do do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
do pale, southern	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
do do блѣдный, южный	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
do do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
do do thirds	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Muskate	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхоль	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Otter, Sea, prime, dark allvery	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
do do do	.....	do 30 00 do 40 00
do do do второго сорта	.....	do 30 00 do 35 00
do do do do brown	.....	do 30 00 do 35 00
do do do черная	.....	do 30 00 do 35 00
do do do do pups	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00
do do do блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do 3 00 do 3 50
do do do southern	.....	do 3 00 do 3 50
do do южная	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
do do thirds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
Raccoon	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	do 3 00 do 3 00
Wolf, large	.....	do 3 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do do small	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do do малый	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
do do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, перваго сорта	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
do do seconds	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, перваго сорта	.....	do 0 30 do 0 40
do do seconds	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
Skunks	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Seal, fur	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Тюлень	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
do do hair	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Beaver, northern	.....	½ L. from 1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
do do southern	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія олени кожи копченныя	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
Сырая Оленья кожа, лѣтняя и осенняя	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
do do do winter	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
do do зимняя	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins. Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 2.50 to 4.00; Large Prime, 2.50 to 3.00; Middling, 2.00 to 2.50; Small, 1.25 to 1.50; Large Pups, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling Pups, 1.25 to 1.50; Small Pups, .75 to 1.00; Small Black Pups, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Названіе мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣны—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аляскѣ. Советуемъ привозить на рынокъ въ Сан-Франциско невидѣнные (сыровцомъ) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенные нами Мѣховые Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховые Магазины означенные въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аляскѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

FIRE AND MARINE.

All Losses Paid in United States Gold Coin.

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The attention of the merchants, throughout the Pacific Coast, is
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In lots to suit at regular wholesale rates.

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This is the only Regular Hydropathic Establishment in San Fran-
cisco, and is by far the most extensive and complete of any similar
Institution on the Pacific. A place where men who have become
debilitated and diseased, and failed of being cured by Drugs, may
come and find all the necessary comforts of a home and be scientifically
treated by Hygienic medication.

We have among the many forms of baths for the cure of disease
the Combined Electro Russian and Turkish Bath, one of the most
luxurious baths in the world. In it we have combined Hot Air, Steam
and Galvanic Electricity, rendering it one of the most effective medical
baths ever used in the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Mercurial
Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Chills and Fevers, and for deterg-
ing all impurities of the blood. Consultations in regard to health
free, by BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

R. S. MACBETH, M. D., Attending Physician.

ELLIOT'S ALASKA BILL.

Mr. Elliot, on leave, introduced the following:—
Bill to regulate and protect the Fur Seal Trade at the Islands of Saint Paul's and Saint George, in the Territory of Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That it shall be unlawful to kill any fur seal upon the islands of Saint Paul's and Saint George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, and August, in each year, and such as may be killed by the natives strictly for food; (?) and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks, where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this or the first section of this Act shall be punished, on conviction thereof, for each offence, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding four months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of Court having jurisdiction and taking cognizance of the offence; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, whose crews shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the period of five years from and after the passage of this Act, the number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of St. Paul's is hereby limited and restricted to seventy-five thousand per annum; and the number of fur seals which may be killed upon the island of St. George is hereby limited and restricted to twenty-five thousand per annum; and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, he shall upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as is provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this Act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the fur seal rookeries on the island of St. Paul's shall be divided according to the lay of the shore, and pursuant to regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, into three sections—that is to say: the northeast, the southeast, and the northwest sections; and that on each section there may be taken annually twenty-five thousand skins and no more. The rookeries of the island of St. George shall be divided as aforesaid into two sections—that is to say, the east and west sections—and on each of said sections there may be taken annually twelve thousand five hundred skins and no more, all under the restrictions of this Act; and the right to take the skins of fur seals on any of the sections aforesaid may be rented for the period of five years from the first of May, 1899, to responsible managing owners of American vessels, competent to carry on said business, who shall make proposals for the same as hereinafter specified; Provided, that the managing owners of any one vessel, or any number of vessels working together for the same owners, shall not obtain the right to occupy and take fur seal on more than one section at one time, during the said period of five years.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Treasury shall advertise in such papers as may be selected by him, for the period of thirty days, for sealed proposals from owners of vessels for the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands to take the number of seals limited on each section as aforesaid. Each proposal or bid to be for each section separately, at a price named per annum for each skin taken from said islands, and at the end of thirty days the Secretary shall make publicly known the number and amount of said bids, and award the right to occupy each section to the highest bidder for that section, issuing to said person or persons an award of the same, in duplicate or triplicate, not transferable, taking from each successful bidder a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than forty thousand dollars for each large section, and not less than twenty thousand dollars for each small section, for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress, and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject matter of taking the fur seals and disposing of the same, and the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the Government of the United States connected therewith; and parties obtaining awards to indorse on the same the names of vessels proposed to be sent, the names of masters, and the names of managing agents upon the islands; said awards to be presented to the Government revenue officer for the time being who may be in charge at the islands, at the authority of the party for landing and taking skins. And if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section, or shall take or cause or permit to be taken more skins of such fur seals than shall be rightfully taken from any section of either of said islands, he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as is provided for the violation of either of the provisions of the first and second sections of this Act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the rental

above provided for, a revenue tax or duty of one dollar is hereby laid upon each fur seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, to be paid by the party taking the same into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of "An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be deemed to apply to this Act; and all prosecutions for offences committed against the provisions of this Act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this Act, and which are authorized by said Act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

An agent belonging to the associated monopoly, a few days ago presented himself at the meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He stated to the Committee that every native on St. George's and St. Paul's Islands must have daily a seal and a half for his livelihood. In the summer they must have fresh seals and in the winter smoked. To supply two hundred natives with sea seals, there must be 115,000 killed for their supply alone. The population of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands will be increased by the military. Who will be sutlers for these people?

"The six persons suffered to remain on the islands by prior instructions."—*Order from Secretary of Treasury to Collector of Customs at San Francisco.*

Each of these persons will purchase from the natives 20,000 fur-seals at least, at the most meagre price, for they have not competition to contend with, and the poor natives must have clothes and bread.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, General J. Miller, that the steamer *Alexander* might go with ballast to St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. But the steamer left San Francisco with plenty of merchandise for trading.

It is unlawful for the soldiers stationed at Sitka to purchase liquor. They send the Russian children to the stores to purchase liquor for them. From this practice the children have become habitual drunkards.

We sent our compliments to Mr. H. Ketchum, at Sitka, by a friend. This person returned, but brought no answer. We questioned him on the matter and he said that he had no answer from Mr. Ketchum, for he was always too intoxicated to give any.

PIONEER AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.—This Company has every right to use the name Pioneer. They were not affected with the seal mania of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands only. With honesty, industry, and economy they have built five stations on Kwichpak river. This Company will have more success for their enterprising courage, than the seal seekers of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. They will find plenty of fur bearing animals and will open the resources of the country without any difficulty impending against the Company.

There is not the least doubt that there are plenty of mineral resources on Kwichpak river. A Russian who has spent ten years there states, that the natives brought large pieces of silver quartz to him to examine whilst he was there. For five hundred miles up this river, there are mineral springs.

Two persons formerly employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company of the Siberian extension were engaged for a number of years to carry on business for an enterprising house of this city. We wish them success in their enterprise and we will do all in our power to prevent Russian officials persecuting this enterprising Company.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER's, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

Бросившись на политическое поприще, съ чистой душою, мысли и дѣятельности, мы стремимся высказать чувство правды, права, чести, свободы, любви къ родинѣ и народу, и святую ненависть ко всякому насилію. Это нашъ завѣтный путь.

Мы получили очень интересное письмо изъ Кадьяка, въ которомъ нашъ корреспондентъ обрисовываетъ характеръ личностей пріѣзжавшихъ изъ Россіи цивилизовать туземцевъ въ Русской Америкѣ. —

Г. Издатель Свободы!

Можетъ быть вамъ случится имѣть недоразумѣніе въ изъясненіи отношеній между Русскими природными и туземцами въ Колоніяхъ, я постараюсь изъяснить ихъ вамъ.

По рожденію я самъ Креоль, Русскіе пріѣзжие на насъ смотрѣли какъ на собакъ, и для этого я вамъ дамъ очеркъ этихъ Русскихъ.

Отставные офицеры или кутимы чиновники, принимались на службу Россійско-Американской Компаніи на воловомъ контрактѣ т. е. на 100 руб. въ годъ. Эти люди по приходѣ въ наши Колоніи въ одной рубашкѣ, купивши еще рукавицы, начинали служить т. е. какъ нибудь проводить часы работы, въ руганьи, сплетняхъ, а свободное время въ картежной игрѣ и пьянствѣ. Вотъ что осѣдлые жители Аляски могли перенять отъ Русскихъ пріѣзжихъ. Нѣкоторые изъ нихъ предательствомъ ближняго помогали тепленькаго мѣстечка, и лишь только добились до онаго, какъ Крыловскій мѣшекъ:

Завеличался,
Заумничалъ,
Зазнался.

Вотъ до какой категоріи принадлежатъ Русскіе служившіе въ Колоніяхъ.

Креоль Н. К.

Капитанъ, барка Мещикова, Павловъ, договоривши Русскихъ матросовъ въ Ситкѣ десять дней до отплытія судна изъ порта, по доллару и 50 сен. въ день, для грузки судна; по пріѣздѣ въ Сан-Франциско, владѣтели судна Гутчинсона Компанія, выдала матросамъ только по 50 сен., а одинъ долларъ изъ дневнаго жалованья, заслуженный тяжелымъ трудомъ рабочаго остался въ рукахъ богачей. Что составило 100 долларовъ болѣе приложено къ неправедному имуществу Гутчинсона Компаніи.

Русскіе матросы обратились къ Русскому Консулу искать права, но какъ извѣстно Консулъ въ одной Компаніи съ грабителями народа Русскаго, то обиженные ничего не выиграли.

Русскій Консулъ въ Сан-Франциско проситъ жалованья отъ Русскаго правительства, но казна въ государствѣ собирается отъ труда народа; то мы

обращаемся къ Русскому народу съ просьбой, не только не дать ему жалованья, но смѣнить его челоукомъ, который бы любилъ Русскій народъ.

Много Русскихъ служившихъ въ Р. А. К. остались безъ вознагражденія за службу. Но Максютовъ награждалъ себя на подорожную 8,000 долларовъ, Ивановъ 5,000 дол., а Клиненстромъ просто за здоровъ живешь взялъ изъ казны Р. А. К. 4,000 д.

Бѣднѣе, разоренные аукционеры Россійско-Американской Компаніи!

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Пароходъ Константинъ, купленный Гутчинсонской Компаніей въ Ситкѣ за 25,000 дол., на пути изъ Ситки въ Сан-Франциско сѣлъ на мѣль. Капитаномъ на немъ былъ Бенжаминъ, служившій въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, — но посадилъ судно на мѣль Американскій пилотъ. Слѣдовательно капитанъ не виноватъ, а виноватъ пилотъ. Издержки истраченные на подчинку судна 14,000 д. зачитаны въ счетъ Р. А. К., и Максютовъ нѣсколько дней тому назадъ, получивши изъ С. Петербурга по телеграфу 35,000 д., заплатилъ изъ этихъ денегъ 14,000 д. А. Вассерману за подчинку парохода Константина. Мы протестуемъ этотъ счетъ. 14,000 д. украдено изъ имущества бѣдныхъ аукционеровъ Россійско-Американской Компаніи.

Мы получили полную библіотечку публикацій нашихъ братьевъ въ Лондонѣ. Эти книги мы имѣемъ для продажи, по цѣнамъ по какимъ эти книги продаются въ Лондонѣ, — ничего не считая за пересылку.

Просимъ извиненія нашихъ друзей, что мы иногда держимъ одни и тѣже русскія статьи въ нѣсколькихъ номерахъ. Мы работаемъ всю работу сами, и иногда намъ не достаетъ времени.

Меркуріальныя лѣкарства въ многообразныхъ формахъ разрушаютъ челоука организмъ. Доктора Волкера Укусная-Горечь, есть самое чистѣйшее приготовленіе изъ травъ, и не только не оставляетъ никакихъ вредныхъ послѣдствій въ организмѣ, но уничтожаетъ всякаго рода вредныя послѣдствія въ организмѣ оставленными меркуріальными лѣкарствами.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аляскѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ — безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу прислать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

Болше 100,000 людей могут свидѣтельствовать о чудесно цѣлительной силѣ



Все здоровье человека заключается въ хорошей крови. Сохранение крови чистой, доставляетъ всѣгдашнее здоровье. Кто чувствуетъ недостаюкъ аппетита, слабость въ организмѣ, боль въ спинѣ или въ желудкѣ, или что либо подобное, никакого рода лѣкарство не можетъ помочь такъ дѣйствительно, какъ УКСУСНАЯ ГОРЕЧЬ.

Для женскихъ организмовъ, въ молодости и въ старости эта ГОРЕЧЬ имѣетъ очень полезное вліяніе на здоровье. Для хроническихъ ревматизмовъ это есть единственное средство.

Доктора Волкера УКСУСНАЯ ГОРЕЧЬ есть единственное лѣкарство во всякаго рода болѣзняхъ. Въ каждомъ домѣ необходимо имѣть бутылку этого лѣкарства. Матросъ, солдатъ, художникъ, земледѣлецъ или путешественникъ не долженъ оставаться безъ этого лѣкарства. Своевременное употребленіе ГОРЕЧИ есть спасеніе жизни.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1, 1869.

No. 32.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
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PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

FUR SEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1868.

The bill to give a monopoly of the fur trade on St. Paul and St. George Islands, north of the Aleutian group, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., fur gatherers, which had passed the Senate, was called up in the House, by a bit of parliamentary sharp practice, on the last night of the session. It was backed by the Committee of Commerce and the lobby, and presented a most formidable array of strength. Sargent got the floor for ten minutes and killed the bill. All the efforts of the Committee of Commerce, and Axtell in its favor, were unavailing. The latter was compelled to make his argument in the face of the Memorial signed by prominent merchants firms of San Francisco against the bill of monopoly, which document Sargent sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, and with which he closed his ten minutes' speech.

A few years ago A. Wassermann speculated in the feline race, which was rather a lucrative business for he made quite a fortune. Now he has sent the barque *Monachiboff* on an expedition beyond the Behring straits to discover the winter abode of the fur seals also to establish hunting winter quarters in the Arctic regions. He should be proclaimed Emperor of the key Regions.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., imagine that all Russian America is their empire. A few weeks ago Mr. Faulkner the agent of this firm in Alaska, also Deputy Collector at Sitka, seized the schooner *Alaska* and *Louis Perry*, not for the violation of the law, but to prevent these traders, from doing business in their Empire.

Captain Morrison, of the schooner *Ann Bliss*, last January near the island Unimak saw many thousand seals rise up on the water.

GENERAL DAVIS TO BLAME FOR THE LATE KAKE WAR.

The report of General Jeff. G. Davis, commanding the Department of Alaska, which was published in the several papers in San Francisco on or about the 26th of March, elicited a good deal of comment at the time from persons posted in regard to matters in our newly acquired territory. Since that time we have received from various sources a large body of information, which has all the badges of apparent reliability, and which is by no means consistent with the statements embodied in the report.

According to our informant the chief blame attached to the recent difficulty with the Kake Indians rests with General Davis, the commander of the post. It is alleged that New Year's day General Davis furnished one of the Chiefs of a tribe of Kakes, who was on a friendly visit to the Sitka Indians, and a Chilcot Chief, known as "Sitka Jack," with an order for a liberal supply of liquor, after having entertained them himself at his own quarters. The consequence was that they were considerably exhilarated by the time when it became necessary, according to the military rules of the post, for them to retire to their own encampment. This encampment was just outside of the garrison lines, their tents adjoining the palisade. The inebriated Kakes, when ordered by the sentinel to return to their camp, sturdily refused to obey the mandate. Force was then resorted to for the purpose of ejecting them, and in the confusion of the melee a musket was wrested from one of the soldiers and carried off to the Indian camp. General Davis thereupon ordered a body of soldiers to pursue the Indians to their tents and recapture the musket. The whole difficulty, and the tragical consequences that resulted from it, seem to be directly traceable to the injudicious act of supplying the savages with whisky.

The soldiers, in obedience to orders, rushed into the Indian camp, but were repulsed by the savages and compelled to run for their lives. It should be remembered that the Kakes were, at the time of these occurrences, on a friendly visit to the Sitkas. When the difficulty occurred the Sitkas, a cowardly and treacherous race, were in a dilemma as to which side they should espouse, but finally concluded to betray their visitors to their more formidable enemies, the whites. Meantime the Kakes, indignant at the treatment of their Chiefs, had worked themselves up to a high pitch of excitement, and were determined upon a fight. In the morning the garrison discovered them drawn up in battle array, armed with spears, muskets and revolvers, ready for instant hostilities. Of course, the contest which they were so ready to provoke was a most unequal one. The garrison was amply provided, not only with superior firearms, but also with a number of field-pieces, a few discharges of which would have made terrible havoc in the ranks of the savages. In addition to this, there were two vessels of war anchored in the stream, whose guns could easily be brought to bear upon the enemy. But the Kakes are not lacking in courage, and they were now too much excited to calculate chances. Their blood was up and they seemed eager for the fray. At this juncture General Davis in person went out of the garrison and demanded a parley with the offending Chiefs. The Sitkas pressed around the latter, and, without any apparent design gradually crowded them through the gate into the fort. This piece of strategy was effected with such skill and rapidity that no suspicions were aroused of what was going on, until one of the Kake Chiefs and "Sitka Jack," the Indian already named, found themselves inside the palisades, surrounded by soldiers, who instantly secured and disarmed them. Such is the somewhat singular statement of our informant; but what followed, according to his declaration, is still more singular. General Davis ordered these captives, thus betrayed into his power during an attempt at a parley, to be imprisoned in the guard-houses, where they were kept on a diet of bread and water.

Meantime, General Davis had ordered that no boats should be allowed to depart from the shore. Nearly all the traffic of the Indians, their fishing, etc., is done in boats. They collect their firewood and gather berries from the numerous islands that dot the bay of Sitka in the same manner, land travel being inconvenient and toilsome from the spongy nature of the soil, which affords no firm footing to the pedestrian. After the capture of the Chiefs, however, the General countermanded his previous order and again permitted the natives the freedom of the bay and the adjacent waters. After the captured Chiefs had been confined for about three days, a certain Colonel assumed the responsibility of issuing an order of the same purport as the first issued by Davis, directing that no Indians should be permitted to leave the shore in their boats. This order was communicated to a Lieutenant then on duty, and who is now in this city. The latter issued the order immediately to the sentinel on guard. To this remarkable order we must trace the unfortunate occurrences which ensued. The very next morning after it was issued a boat was seen leaving the shore. The sentinel, in obedience to the orders last issued by the subordinate in contravention of those of the commanding officer, fired into the boat, killing two of the natives (Kakes) and mortally wounding a third, a Sitka Indian, who shortly after died of the wound.

No sooner did the intelligence of this affair reach the Indians on shore than they became terribly excited. They were aware of the revocation of the first order forbidding them to navigate the bay, and they naturally regarded the killing of their comrades, who supposed they were doing what was permitted under the avocation of that order, as an act of cold-blooded and wanton murder. They refrained, however, from any noisy demonstrations either of their grief for the dead or their vengeful designs against the living. Nevertheless, they were fully resolved upon that bloody retribution, which, according to their ideas, was demanded by every principle of honor or justice. On the 25th of December, as reported by General Davis, a couple of white men, named Meagher and Walker, left Sitka in a small boat on a trading expedition to Chatham Straits. Soon after setting out they were met by a party of Kakes, among whom was a brother of one of the natives murdered by the sentinel. This man, considering himself acting as "the avenger of blood," killed both Meagher and Walker, declaring that he took the life of the first in revenge for the murder of his brother, and that of the second as a satisfaction for his own death, since he expected to be summarily dispatched if captured by the whites.

When General Davis was informed of the matters above narrated, he is said to have exclaimed: "Tut, tut, these things must not occur again." This mild method of treating a revocation of his orders by a subordinate, may be creditable to the amiability and good nature of the General, though it scarcely seems consistent with rigid ideas of military discipline. It has, however, been insinuated by some persons who profess to be cognizant of the matter that the subordinate referred to is an especial favorite of the General's, and that the latter was disposed to hush up the affair and let any scandal connected with it "blow over." We do not pretend to affirm that this was the fact. Indeed, such an affirmation would involve a charge of the gravest complexion against General Davis, and one that ought not to be made except upon the most irrefragable evidence. Captain Meade, of the United States steamer *Siguanac*, took a very serious view of the transaction, and concluded to investigate it. This determination was no sooner made known than General Davis proposed to accompany and assist the naval commander in his investigation, to which, of course, the latter could not in courtesy object. Here again it has been suggested that the General was actuated by the unworthy motive of desiring to shield his favorite by assuming the management of the whole affair, and himself reporting upon it to headquarters according to his own views.

General Davis did subsequently forward a very curious "report," which he concluded by declaring that he felt himself "master of the situation." The novel and masterly system of strategy by which he reached this proud consummation is, if true, a remarkable story. According to our informant, the General sent timely information to the enemy that he was "coming after them" with a powerful force, adding the encouraging announcement that he would "hang every one of them." If this cheerful information was designed as an inducement to the Kakes to await his coming, it failed to produce the desired effect. These oddly constituted savages did not "haunter after" the gallows. Consequently, when the *Siguanac* arrived off the Indian camp it was found to be deserted, the Kakes being so inveterately opposed to civilization and its institutions that they had availed themselves of General Davis' timely notice of what was in store for them and ran away instead of waiting to be hanged. Having in this original and masterly manner achieved a bloodless triumph, for which no parallel is to be found in the exploits of Alexander or Napoleon, the victorious General sat proudly down to eclipse the fame of Caesar's *veni, vidi, vici*, by reporting, "I am master of the situation."—*Morning Chronicle*, April 16.

We have not space to publish the remainder of the above article, which contains an account of the disgraceful and licentious conduct of the United States soldiers in Alaska. The *San Francisco Times* in an article published on the 26th of August last year said: "The letter from Kadiak in the ALASKA HERALD, on 15th of August, which charges that the "wives and daughters of the inhabitants have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery," is positively untrue." But the statements made in that letter have since been proved to be true and the *Times* knew this to be so at the time it contradicted them.

The same fish caught on the Nass river in British Columbia, is caught in great numbers on the Kushkoviin river, called by the natives *Uluksa*. They are about the size of a smelt, and so fat that by setting fire to their tails they will burn like a candle.

Bears are numerous in Kushkoviin river. Their tracks were seen for more than two hundred miles on the banks of the river. There is plenty of timber 75 miles from the entrance.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND SIBERIA.

We congratulate the world upon the near completion of the Pacific Railroad. Our felicitations must be for the world at large, for in the spanning of the American continent with iron bands, we recognize a veritable power which shall give a new impetus to commerce on both sides of the continent, affecting in a sensible manner, directly or indirectly, the commerce, the prosperity, the advancement of all the nations of the earth. The remotest corner of Asia, the most distant towns of America, the manufactories of Europe, even the straggling villages which dot the immense tundra regions of Siberia, will be more or less under its influence. Hence the great vertebra of America may be said to outstretch strong, though invisible arms to the entire world. More perhaps than any other people, their present situation being considered, the Siberians have cause for rejoicing. The Pacific Railroad will bring the products of the East to our market and our swift steamships will promptly bear them to the shores of Asia, there to be bartered for that which is exchanged for Siberia's valuable products. The Pacific Coast will grow up in importance and opulence till no speck on its broad range shall be exempt from the fertilizing influences of Commerce. The laggards will come forth from their hives and Siberia will spring into a prominence that shall be unparalleled. Our relations with that immensity will be more closely knit than even those which mark our connection with Alaska, our own territory; and the acquisition of money being the objective point at which these relations will aim, we may be hopeful that in the end they may assume a better and higher object. Truth to say we have builded our hopes upon such an eminence that it would barely surprise us to witness the liberation of Siberia from Russian despotism and its annexation to our own vast country. To the grave reasoner who will weigh thoughtfully the logic of causes and effects and scan thoroughly the present condition of Siberia and the leanings of its people towards American annexation, the same proposition will forcibly occur. One far-sighted trader has already in a comparative manner realized this same suggestion of ours. We refer to Captain Malovanaky of the schooner *Alies* who, knowing that successful trading in Alaska was impossible in the teeth of the monopolists who have gobbled up that territory, determined to abandon that field and tempt his fortune in Siberia. This is one instance, others will follow. We have only to notice the growing importance of the Chinese and Japanese trade as influenced by ours. This is mainly due to the line of steamers which ply hence to those shores and the growing wants of both races, and, assuming that Siberia is in the same relation to San Francisco that China is and Japan, we are able to sympathize cordially with the intelligent Mongolian who feels as happy about the Pacific Railroad, though his tea gardens and rice fields are away in Asia, and predicates as many big things for his native land in view of its certain influence, as the most sanguine among us might venture to entertain. We have information from sources that deserve credence that a project is now on the tapis contemplated by the North Pacific Transportation Company, looking to the establishment of a line of steamships between this city and Hakadadi and from the latter place to Nicolaevalk on the Amoor river. Let the intelligent thinker follow this route in his mind and he will soon detect in the successful accomplishment of these grand schemes, the first glimmering which announces the dawn of freedom upon a trodden race and misruled territory.

Mr. H. E. Peirce, the present agent of Hutchinson & Co. in Petropaulovsk, furnishes whiskey in the Aleutian Islands, and ships Kamchatkanables to San Francisco, as Alaskan, to that firm, which clears them from duty. The whiskey for this purpose is shipped by Hutchinson & Co. to Petropaulovsk and then to Alaska.

Captain East, the celebrated naturalist of Alaska, purchased all the mineralogy cabinet, which took the old Russo-American Company one hundred years to collect, for the sum of thirty cents.

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A regular meeting will be holden by this Society, on Thursday the 6th of May, at room No. 3. Southwest corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend as the Constitution and By Laws, presented by the Committee, will be finally acted upon.

A. Honcharenko, Sec'y.

GEN. FISHER, Pres't.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

From the day on which the territory of Alaska became the possession of the United States we have heard of nothing but its immense wealth of fur seals. True, the fur seal is an extensive and productive branch of the commerce of Alaska, in fact the principal if not the only one as that trade is now conducted. But this is not because Alaska only produces fur seals, but in consequence of the singular lack of enterprise which Americans have developed in this connexion. Heretofore, when new territories were annexed to the Union, it is well known that though, in almost every instance, the discovery of mineral wealth led to their occupation, still the enterprise of Americans did not confine itself to the development of mines only but found ready employment in the ten thousand trades, pursuits and occupations which are incident to the discovery of a vast territory with one leading, distinctive and independent feature of wealth. Not so in Alaska. The fur trade induced enterprise and monopolies followed. We grant that this resource is the principal and characteristic feature of the new territory, but of the hundreds of expeditions which have fitted out from here to scramble for a dab at the seals, how many have turned their attention to the other resources of Alaska? Yet these other resources are immensely valuable and offer a vast field in which capital may compete freely, as no darksome monopolies overshadow these avenues of trade. We desire and earnestly too, to invite attention to the almost inexhaustible and invaluable fisheries of Alaska, all along the Aleutian or Fox Islands groups. The waters teem with codfish, which find a ready market here and in the Hawaiian Islands. At Three Hyrarchs and Karluk alone a wealth of fisheries might be developed, which would be far in advance even of the seal fisheries. Other important features are the gold fields of Cook's Inlet and the Stickeen river region; the rich coal mines of Unalaska and the Choumagim groups, and the vast forests of timber so near our own ports. Let capital be directed to the development of any of these resources, and a greater field of wealth will be opened up than even that of the trade in fur seals. An erroneous belief prevails that the climate of Alaska forbids the cultivation of these resources, yet we assure our readers that the climate in any of the points indicated is not one degree colder than that of the most southern part of the State of Maine.—*Commercial Herald.*

Hutchinson & Co. have, by corrupt means, established a lobby influence everywhere. A short time ago, Mr. J. Linforth spoke in the Chamber of Commerce of this city in favor of that firm. This gentleman also spoke to our agent against the ALASKA HERALD, and informed him that its circulation in Alaska is contrary to military rules; for the reason, doubtless, that our expose of the iniquities of government officers stationed there and of Hutchinson & Co., is unpalatable to them. It will perhaps somewhat enlighten Mr. J. Linforth to inform him that every vessel which sails from this city for Alaska carries several hundred copies of the ALASKA HERALD for gratuitous distribution among the people, to instruct them as to their rights. In consequence of this, the natives of that territory now know that they are free to work for whomsoever they please, and that Hutchinson & Co., have no legal right to hold them in vassalage.

The Russian consul at Sitka states, that while Major C. O. Wood, was stationed in charge of the troops at that place, he preserved good order and subordination among his soldiers, and that he was the only officer who has done so. When he was succeeded by General Davis, this satisfactory condition of things was changed, and insubordination, riot and debauchery became, and continue to be, the characteristics of the United States army in Alaska.

A good methodist, belonging to the Temperance Legion, remarked to us that he thought the people of Alaska territory needed a temperance society; that it would be beneficial for all.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Власть Закона.

Статья VIII. Конгрессъ уполномоченъ назначать и собирать налоги, пошлины, сборы, и акцизы для составленія фонда, для общей обороны и благосостоянія Соединенныхъ Штатовъ; но всѣ пошлины, налоги, и акцизы, должны быть одинаковы на всемъ протяженіи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

Дѣлать займы на кредитъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, основывать торговлю съ иностранными державами, и между разными Штатами, и съ Индѣйскими племенами. Учреждать общее правило натурализаціи и общіе законы о банкротствѣ на всемъ протяженіи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Чеканить монету, назначать ихъ цѣну, и цѣну иностранныхъ монетъ и опредѣлять мѣру вѣсовъ и мѣръ. Назначать наказанія за поддѣлку Государственныхъ бумагъ и ходячей монеты Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Основывать почтамты и почтовые дороги. Поощрять успѣхи наукъ и полезныхъ искусствъ, давая писателямъ и изобрѣтателямъ на известное время исключительное право пользованія ихъ сочиненіями и изобрѣтеніями. Учреждать суды, низшіе верховнаго суда. Опредѣлять и наказывать пиратство и преступленія совершенныя въ открытомъ морѣ и проступки противъ законовъ націй. Объявлять войну, давать свидѣтельства отличія и возмездія, и опредѣлять правила касательно захвата на землѣ и на водѣ. Собирать и содержать войска, но суммы на этотъ предметъ не должны быть опредѣлены болѣе какъ на два года. Имѣть и содержать флотъ. Начертать правила управленія и распределенія сухопутныхъ и морскихъ силъ. Приготовлять и собирать милицію для исполненія законовъ союза, для подавленія возстанія и отпора вторженія. Заботиться объ организаціи, вооруженіи и обученіи милиціи и управленіи той частью милиціи, которая будетъ находиться на службѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, оставляя за каждымъ Штатомъ право назначенія офицеровъ и обученія милиціи согласно съ дисциплиной предписанной Конгрессомъ.

Составлять исключительные законы во всѣхъ случаяхъ въ такихъ округахъ (не превышающихъ 10 квадратныхъ миль), которые могутъ по случаю засѣданія отдѣльныхъ Штатовъ и съ согласія Конгресса, сдѣлаться резиденціи Правительства Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, и пользоваться тѣмъ же авторитетомъ надъ всѣми мѣстами купленными съ согласія законодательной власти Штата, въ которомъ находятся эти мѣста, для постройки фортвъ, магазиновъ, арсеналовъ, доковъ, и другихъ необходимыхъ построекъ. Начертать всѣ законы необходимые и потребные для приведенія въ исполненіе

выше упомянутыхъ правъ, и всѣхъ другихъ правъ дарованныхъ этой Конституціей правительству Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, или департаменту, или уполномоченному отъ него.

Ограниченіе Власти Конгресса.

Статья IX. Переселеніе и привозъ лицъ, принятіе которыхъ сочтутъ удобнымъ, существующіе Штаты, не будетъ запрещено Конгрессомъ прежде тысяча восемь сотъ восьмаго года. Впрочемъ Конгрессъ можетъ назначить пошлину на такой привозъ не превышающую десять долларовъ за каждого челоука. Пользованіе правомъ личной свободы, не должно быть прекращено, исключая случаевъ возстанія или вторженія. Въ этихъ случаяхъ берется во вниманіе публичная безопасность.

Поголовная подать или другіе прямые налоги могутъ быть взимаемы только соразмѣрно ревизіи или исчисленію сдѣланному предварительно. Никакіе пошлины и подати не будутъ налагаемы на предметы вывозимые изъ какого бы то ни было Штата.

Порты одного Штата не должны имѣть преимущества, чрезъ торговые установленія или доходы надъ портами другихъ Штатовъ, также корабли плывущіе въ Штатъ или изъ Штата не будутъ обязаны платить входную или выходную подать, или пошлину въ другомъ Штатѣ. Деньги не должно брать изъ казначейства иначе какъ въ слѣдствіе назначенія сдѣланнаго закономъ; отъ времени до времени долженъ быть напечатанъ правильный отчетъ доходовъ и расходовъ всѣхъ публичныхъ денегъ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Здоровье, молодость и красота,—въ этомъ люди нуждаются. Доктора Волкера УКСУСНАЯ ГОРЕЧЬ доставляетъ челоуку это все. Никакой подобной въ мѣрѣ нѣтъ медицины, которая бы такъ рѣшительно врачевала больного. Это лѣкарство перерождаетъ челоука, уничтожаетъ всѣ застарѣлыя болѣзни, всѣ разстройства въ нашемъ организмѣ оставленныя ядовитыми лѣкарствами.

Мы получили полную библіотеку публикацій нашихъ братьевъ въ Лондонѣ. Эти книги мы имѣемъ для продажи, по цѣнамъ по какимъ эти книги продаются въ Лондонѣ,—ничего не считая за пересылку.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

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Мѣха доставляемъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ наличными деньгами.—**ШИРПСЕРЪ И КО.**

CALIFORNIAN CAVIAR!

КАЛИФОРНСКАЯ ИКРА!

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Лучшаго качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ,
50 центовъ.

☞ We have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woolen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Costo's Cotton, Confectionery, Russian Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kraut, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Leaf Sugar, Assort quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirris, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Crockery, Ribbons of all kinds, Gaiters, Overallis, Cheese, Boots, Nails, Clocks, Stoves, Gunns, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

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A favorite medicine with all classes,
If you have Painful Colic, Is Davis' Pain Killer.
Use the Pain Killer.
If you have a Cough or Cold, As the Pain Killer.
Use the Pain Killer.
Look out and not be caught without a Bottle of Pain Killer in the house.
Let every body use the Pain Killer For Sprains and Bruises.
Every man should carry a bottle of Pain Killer with him.
Remember, the Pain Killer is for Both Internal and External use.
Sold by all Druggists. do. 15.

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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**

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Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основана 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Делобратности.

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Vice-President—**F. BODOLSKY.**

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Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.
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DR. P. SCHUH,

RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

280 Kearny Street,.....San Francisco.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co. For sale at our Office, 611 Clay Street.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланному Макситовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также прегрѣшенія этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступитъ по законамъ.

ALASKA



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SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15, 1869.

No. 33.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

☞ A well educated gentleman, speaking English, Russian, French and German, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, doing business with Siberia, Japan or Alaska Territory. Best of references. Address B. A. L., ALASKA HERALD Office.

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Fishing tackle, and all the apparatus required by Sportmen, to be found here. Caps, Powder, Lead, Bullets, and every article necessary for use in Alaska and Siberia.

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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

206 SANSON STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1869.

ALASKA TESTIMONY.—On the evening of the adjournment of Congress a resolution was smuggled through, preventing the printing of the report of the testimony before the Alaska Investigating Committee. From some cause the resolution was not obeyed, and the testimony was printed, and on Saturday it was sent to the House Document Room for distribution. The testimony causes considerable talk.

—It would seem as though Alaska had only been purchased for the purpose of showing how corrupt the United States government can be.

All vessels sailing for Alaska, via Nanaimo or Victoria, we are certain carry on a smuggling trade. The barque *Cyane*, took a large quantity of whiskey from this city, stopped at Nanaimo for coal to cover the barrels of whiskey, and arrived safely at Unalaska.

It is very strange that the Americans do not understand the policy of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., who for one year by bribery everywhere have been laughing at them.

We have received further information about the resources of Youkon river, a person doing business there can easily realize \$30,000 a year.

The schooner *Legal Tender* left Unalaska at the same time as the barque *Cyane*. The latter brought a valuable cargo of fur seal worth \$300,000, but the former was not allowed to land at St. George Island, by order of Emperor A. Wassermann.

We were informed that Cornelius Cole, *obedient servant* of Louis Sloss, would soon leave Washington for San Francisco.

Mr. Boskovich, causes all the trouble in Alaska. He has flooded the country with whiskey and to hide his rascality prevents all other traders from doing business in Alaska.

LIST OF VESSELS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALASKA AND SIBERIA.

Navigation from the port of San Francisco to Alaska and Siberia has increased wonderfully this spring. The following is a list of all the vessels that have left this port for Alaska and Siberia since the first of February.

February 3—Schooner Idaho, Henning, Sitka, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
February 7—Schooner Legal Tender, Keith, St. George's Island, Alsop & Co.

February 7—Barque Cyane, Small, Victoria and Sitka, Pickett & Harrison.

February 13—Steamer John L. Stephens, Dall, Victoria and Sitka, Holladay and Brenhan.

February 16—Barque Francis Palmer, Sutton, Sitka and Kadiak, C. J. Janson.

February 24—Schooner Lewis Perry, Sands, Sitka.

February 27—Barque Washington, Robertson, Nanaimo and Kadiak, N. Richard.

March 5—Steamer Alexander, Erskin, Unalaska, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

March 6—Schooner Luella, Lee, Malovansky, to Sitka.

March 7—Schooner Alaska, Weldon, Sitka, Lynde & Hough.

March 7—Schooner General Harney, Levi, Sitka, F. G. E. Tittel.

March 10—Steamer Constantine, George, Nanaimo and Sitka, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

March 10—Schooner Alice, Burns, Sitka, Burns, Malovansky & Co.

March 11—Ship Cesarevich, Sandman, Sitka, American Russian Commercial Company.

March 14—Barque Menschikoff, Herondeen, Petropaulovsk, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

March 23—Barque J. W. Seaver, Reany, Petropaulovsk, Williams, Blanchard & Co.

March 26—Schooner Lizzie Sha, Murdock, Sitka, Master.

March 26—Russ. Schooner Aleut, Johnson, Petropaulovsk, Master.

March 26—Schooner Eustace, Petropaulovsk, J. Mora Moss.

March 26—Brig Victoria, Redfield, Plover Bay, Wright and Bowne.

April 1—U. S. Revenue Cutter Wayanda, White, Sitka, v. Victoria.

April 2—Schooner Page, Holecomb, Sitka, Taylor & Bendel.

April 4—Brig Ida D. Rogers, Morehouse, Nicholaevsk, A. M. Norton.

April 7—Brig Commodore, Percival, Sitka.

April 11—Schooner Amanda Agur, Hayness, fishing voyage, Lynde and Hough.

April 15—U. S. Revenue cutter Lincoln, Selden, Alaska.

April 17—Brig Olga, May, Sitka, American Russian Commercial Company.

April 18—Schooner F. L. Steele, Smith, Sitka, Pioneer American Fur Company.

April 18—Barque Pekin, Seymour, Kadiak, American Russian Ice Company.

April 18—Schooner Fanny, Sherburne, Sitka, W. N. Shelley.

April 23—Haw. barque Bernice, Johnson, Ochotsk Sea, Moss & Beadle.

April 23—Brig Percy Edward, Josselyn, Nicholaevsk, Freeman, Smith & Co.

April 25—Haw. barque Kalina, Bills, Ochotsk Sea, Moss & Beadle.

April 27—Schooner Lizzie, Williams, Sitka, C. J. Janson.

April 27—Barque Atalanta, Snow, Unalaska, via Nanaimo, Pope & Talbot.

The sailing of so many vessels in the last three months from San Francisco to Siberia and Alaska, shows the increase of trade with these countries.

A GREAT MAN'S EXIT.—“Louis Sloss, (says the Washington correspondent of the *Times*), leaves here disgusted with the short-sighted views of Congressmen generally, and says he can keep his money as long as the Government can keep those Alaska Islands. He leaves New York on the 18th of May next, with his family, in the steamer *Westphalia*, on a visit to his old home, Stuttgart, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, where he will remain until Congress meets in December.” Louis Sloss is a very rich man,—worth \$600,000!!! Relying on this immense amount of cash he ought surely to have accomplished everything he desired. Ere this he has discovered his mistake.

NEW ICE COMPANY.—The present Ice Company has its establishment in *Leano*y an island near Kadiak. They furnish ice to our citizens at 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, a price so high, as to place it beyond the reach of common use. On the island of Kadiak, are splendid lakes of pure and healthy water with magnificent neighboring forests. A new ice company started at Kadiak could afford to furnish ice in this market at 3c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Will no one step in?

THE ALASKA TRADERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Whereas, for more than a year past, the commerce of Alaska, with its great natural wealth and resources, has been monopolized by one firm, to the prejudice of the public interests, and in manifest disregard and violation of the legal rights of the citizens of the United States, and especially of the merchants of San Francisco.

And whereas: The Revenue officers of the Federal Government in Alaska have persistently used, and still continue to use their power, authority, and influence to assist a monopoly, and to crush out, and drive away from that territory all other traders.

And whereas: The said firm, possessing a monopoly, favored by the Revenue officers, has been allowed to control the trade of Alaska, to the exclusion of all other traders.

And whereas: Treasury and Custom House regulations, and military orders have been made, and enforced, to destroy the public trade with Alaska, by burdering it with enormous restrictions, impossible of observance, which said firm has been permitted, and is still allowed to utterly disregard.

And whereas: The ships and steamers sent by merchants of San Francisco to Alaska, for the purposes of trade, have been repeatedly seized, and their cargoes confiscated, without due process of law, and in violation of law.

And whereas: Merchants in Alaska engaged in trade, have been illegally seized, imprisoned, and their property taken from them, for the purpose of expelling them from the said territory, thereby to leave the same under the control of said monopoly.

And whereas: The corruption of Government officers in Alaska, and the ignorance of the Government at Washington in reference to affairs in that territory, are such that redress or protection from these quarters now seems hopeless.

And whereas: It seems impossible by individual action to exert any influence with the Government, to secure justice, and break down and destroy said monopoly.

Therefore: We, merchants and citizens of San Francisco interested in the trade of Alaska, have formed and united ourselves into an association, to be called “The Alaska Traders' Protective Association,” for the protection and enforcement of our rights in and to the trade of said territory.

Adopted, San Francisco, May 3rd, 1869.

CONSTITUTION.

This association shall be known as the “Alaska Traders' Protective Association.”

The officers shall be, a President, Vice-president, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected on April 27th of each year, and hold their offices for the term of one year, or until their successors are appointed, and perform the duties usually incumbent upon such officers.

Members may be admitted into this association by ballot; the name of every candidate being first submitted for two weeks before being acted upon. All members shall sign the Roll of Membership.

The funds of the Association shall consist of such dues as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Such committees may be appointed at any meeting of the Association, as may be deemed necessary for such purposes and with such powers as the Association may direct at the time of appointment.

Special meetings of this Association may be called by the President, or, in his absence the Vice-president, upon one day's notice to members, whenever he may deem the same necessary.

The Association shall have power at any meeting, either regular or called, to raise and appropriate monies, and take all necessary action for carrying out the purposes of the Association.

Seven members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of this Association, after notice given at some previous meeting of the intended amendment.

Adopted, San Francisco, May 3rd, 1869.

FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

In a previous number of the ALASKA HERALD we invited the attention of our readers to those other valuable resources of our new territory, besides the much vaunted seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George Islands. In this we propose to say a few words about the cod fisheries, and the immense avenues of wealth which might be opened up by this trade. At present our fishing marine may be said to be in its infancy; at its birth it appeared likely to escape the curse of monopolists, and believing these too busily employed in amassing wealth in Alaska, we fondly hoped that our fleet would roam along the coast from Kadiak to Ochotak Sea, and develop the resources of the fisheries. We knew that salmon, herring, halibut, lobster etc., which abound in those waters in millions besides the codfish, superior, it is said, to any in the world and more abundant than on the coast of Newfoundland, might be obtained in quantities to load the largest vessels and find a ready market here at those figures to which a legitimate and healthy competition would bring it. Thus at present, codfish sells in this market at 18 @ 14 cents per pound, while it ought really to sell at 5 @ 6 cents. Imported cod is flooding the market and our citizens are compelled to concede high rates to the importers, while millions of our own native fish, of superior quality, roam unmolested almost next door and our fishermen, who recently started from here full of sanguine hopes, will return in the fall with their vessels entirely empty. The cause of this is that trade of no character can flourish under the shadow of monopolies and while Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. and those of that ilk rule, monopolize and gobble up the territory by land and by sea, honest, but poorer, traders are entirely ruled out. The government forbids all trade in that vicinity where small traders would most wish to go and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., under pretext of being sutlers, will have another monopoly added to their capital stock.

In conclusion, we would invite the public attention to the singular proceedings of the Customs' officers with the barque *Cyane* which arrived a few days ago. She was freighted with about 40,000 fur seal skins from St. Paul Island consigned to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., which cargo is worth from \$200,000 to \$250,000 here and at least fifty per cent. more in the markets of Europe. We are informed that this rich plum passed through the Custom House without paying the legitimate duties and with its very character undetected.—Undetected?

CAPTAIN C. J. J.

WILLIAM KAPUS.

In a recent Washington letter of the *Bulletin* we find the following:

"The nomination and confirmation of William Kapus as Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska has excited considerable surprise among Californians here, as this gentleman is entirely unknown to all the members of our delegation and of course was not supported by their recommendations."

And so William Kapus was nominated and confirmed without even a "by your leave," being offered to the delegation! This has annoyed the delegation; it has ruffled their dignity and, oh unfortunate Kapus! it has put the newspaper correspondents upon their mettle and now they turn upon thee, delegation and all. Our heart strings are touched, Kapus, and our sympathetic feelings yearn towards thee, for is it not written that the great shall be small and the small shall be greater? But even though the delegation and the correspondents and everybody else ignore thee, we shall not, oh Kapus! but shall enshrine thy name, thy vowel name, in a nebula of ink, and though our translation should make the blush mantle in thy cheek, we will not hold back the good morsel from our readers. It appears then that William Kapus, who, as the *Bulletin's* correspondent has it, is a *nobody*, but nevertheless appointed and confirmed Collector of Customs for Alaska, is a native of Hanover, and in 1853 he emigrated to America, finding employment in a bag factory in Oregon. Kapus then became fired with a commendable desire to rescue the Union from rebellious fangs, he "shipped for a soldier," and his gallantry was rewarded with epaulettes and a sword, *i. e.* he was made into a lieutenant and in the roaring of guns has buried all his reminiscences of *gunny* bags. Fortune smiles upon the brave, and in due course of time the gallant Kapus received the favoring smile of Louis Sloss and under the wing

of that gentleman he winged his way into the collectorship of Customs of the broad and wealthy Empire of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and of course their interests and, *par consequent*, those of his protector, Sloss, will be under the wing of Kapus.

The foregoing is conclusive evidence that Kapus is not a nobody. Still more; the name of the new Collector is significant. Translated into English, dragged from its vowel originality, scalped of its liquid sweetness, it means *sauerkraut*. Yes, reader, Kapus and *sauerkraut* are synonymous, and when we consider that the Secretary of the Treasury will permit the natives of Alaska to kill seals for the food which they afford them and couple to this the *translated* Kapus we realize in a measure why "sauerkraut" was appointed, anointed and put through the confirmation without a word being allowed from the delegation.

The Russian Consul intends to make war with the bill posters of this city, who post placards advertising "S. T. 1860. X. Plantation Bitters," with a full-sized portrait the Czar of Russia, which the sapient Consul thinks is very disrespectful to his Majesty.

CHICAGO, May 8th.—The *Tribune's* special says the Government has received a late report from General Davis, commanding in Alaska, which gives some further particulars regarding the burning of the Indian village, but the main facts have been anticipated. He makes no allusions to any irregularities among the officers. The authorities have no official information concerning the alleged disgraceful conduct of certain officers stationed there.

—General Davis must have been born blind or else has become so recently—or, perhaps he is only officially so.

PRIMA DONNA B. C. FILATTOWA.

The advent of this beautiful and gifted prima donna invests with interest a relation of her eventful and romantic life. She was born in Southern Russia, and is the daughter of General C. Filattow, commanding a corps of Gendarmes. Her noble descent gave her the most favorable advantages for liberal education, which she received in St. Petersburg, under the patronage of the Imperial palace. Here she had full opportunity to devote time to music, of which she was passionately fond, and gave early evidence of the possession of rare genius. She was never so happy as when warbling a favorite air. At her graduation the charm of her manner, her beauty and her rare accomplishments won for her the admiration of all, and she was tendered and accepted the post of Lady of Honor of the wife of Alexandra Josephovna, Grand Duke of Constantine, the second brother of the Emperor. Shortly afterwards she accompanied the Grand Duchess to Rome. In the Polish insurrection, which soon followed, her father, who was then Chief General of Gendarmes, lost his life. Her mother sought temporary quiet and relief from scenes which constantly reminded her of her great loss, and joined her daughter in the sunny clime of Italy. She then applied to the Russian Government for the pension due her as the widow of a soldier who had died in the service of the Emperor. This was refused her, on the ground of her absence from Russia. Her daughter, Mile Bina, with the romance of youth, declared that if her father's life-blood, shed in the service of the Emperor, commanded from him no more grateful remembrance of her mother, she would no longer accept, in any manner, the bounty of the Government, but would rather support herself by any menial occupation. She would never return to her native land to claim the pension so ungratefully refused. She therefore sought means of self-support; and in 1864 embarked for New York, with an Italian opera troupe. In the first part of 1865 she made her *debut* before the world as a prima donna, and was greeted with a *furor* of admiration by the critical audiences of New York city. After a very successful season of several months she went to Cuba. Here she met with much ungenerous opposition on the part of the Russian Consul because she persisted in appearing by her family name, which was considered by the Russian nobility to be degraded by stage associations. But his opposition only served to increase her popularity with the Liberals, and she sang during a long and successful engagement, receiving many valuable presents from the generous-hearted Cubans. Since then she has sung in Peru, Chile and Mexico, and at last, with a liberal fortune, comes to San Francisco, more to enjoy the salubrious climate and the retirement of a quiet civilization than to achieve further vocal fame. She will, however, seek the acquaintance of our musical circles, and will appear shortly before a public audience, in Italian Opera. It is her intention to remain in the city several months—perhaps during the summer, and at least until the arrival of the Russian fleet, which will bring acquaintances and friends. She has written to New York for three vocalists of talent for the purpose of greeting the Russian fleet, on its arrival, with an opera in their own language. The sympathy felt by all Americans for the liberal cause of Russia, no less than the reputation which Prima Donna B. C. Filattowa brings will ensure her a generous reception by the San Francisco public.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Соединенные Штаты не должны давать титуловъ дворянства, ни одно лице находящееся на службѣ и занимающее доходное или отвѣтственное мѣсто въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ не можетъ безъ согласія Конгресса принять подарокъ, награду, мѣсто на службѣ, или какое бы то ни было почетное званіе отъ иностранныхъ королей, князей или правительствъ.

Ограниченіе власти отдѣльныхъ Штатовъ.

Статья X. Ни одинъ Штатъ не можетъ входить въ договоры, союзы, или конфедераціи; издавать похвальные или порицательныя грамоты; чеканить монету; выпускать кредитныя билеты; позволять ушату долговъ, чѣмъ бы то ни было, исключая золота и серебра; или издавать законы измѣняющіе обязательства контрактовъ, или давать дворянскіе титулы.

Ни одинъ Штатъ не долженъ безъ согласія Конгресса назначать налоги или пошлины на предметы ввоза и вывоза, исключая того что необходимо нужно для исполненія законовъ надзора; суммы собранныя какимъ бы то ни было Штатомъ чрезъ налоги и пошлины на предметы ввоза и вывоза должны поступать въ распоряженіе казначейства Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Всѣ законы изданныя отдѣльнымъ Штатомъ подвержены ревизіи и контролю Конгресса.

Ни одинъ Штатъ не долженъ безъ согласія Конгресса назначать пошлину на вмѣстимость кораблей, содержать войска или военныя суда въ мирное время, входить въ договоры или стачки съ другимъ Штатомъ, или съ иностранной державой, или начинать войну, исключая случая вторженія въ него, или въ случаѣ такой неминуемой опасности, которая не допускаетъ промедленія.

Статья II.

Отдѣль 1-й. Исполнительная власть будетъ дана Президенту Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки. Онъ будетъ занимать этотъ постъ въ продолженіи четырехъ лѣтъ, вмѣстѣ съ Вице-президентомъ назначеннымъ на тотъ-же срокъ.

Способъ выбора. — Каждый Штатъ назначаетъ согласно распоряженію законодательной власти, известное число Избирателей, равное числу Сенаторовъ и Представителей, которое каждый Штатъ имѣетъ на Конгрессъ: но ни Сенаторъ, ни членъ Палаты представительной, ни лице занимающее отвѣтственное или доходное мѣсто на службѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, не можетъ быть назначенъ Избирателемъ.

Избиратели должны собираться въ Штатахъ къ которымъ они принадлежатъ, и они будутъ избирать баллотомъ двухъ лицъ, одинъ изъ которыхъ не дол-

женъ быть жителемъ того Штата, изъ котораго Избиратели. Они должны составить списокъ всѣхъ баллотуемыхъ лицъ съ обозначеніемъ числа голосовъ для каждаго изъ нихъ; списокъ этотъ они должны подписать, засвидѣтельствовать и препроводить запечатаннымъ въ мѣсто пребыванія правительства Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, адресовавъ на имя председателя Сената. Президентъ Сената долженъ открыть въ присутствіи членовъ Сената и Палаты представительной всѣ свидѣтельства, и тогда голоса должны быть сочтены. Лицо получившее большее число голосовъ должно быть Президентомъ, — если число голосовъ составляетъ большинство въ числѣ всѣхъ назначенныхъ избирателей. Если окажется болѣе одного лица съ большинствомъ голосовъ и имѣющихъ одинаковое число голосовъ, въ такомъ случаѣ члены Палаты представителей немедленно выбираютъ посредствомъ баллотировки одного изъ нихъ Президентомъ. Если никто не получитъ большинства голосовъ, тогда члены Палаты представителей выбираютъ Президента такимъ же образомъ изъ числа пяти получившихъ по спискамъ большее число голосовъ. Но при выборѣ Президента голоса будутъ собирать отъ Штатовъ, и представители каждаго Штата имѣютъ одинъ голосъ. Большинство въ подобномъ случаѣ будетъ состоять изъ члена, или членовъ отъ двухъ третей Штатовъ и большинство изъ числа всѣхъ Штатовъ необходимо для избранія. Во всякомъ случаѣ послѣ выбора Президента лице имѣющее большее число избирательныхъ голосовъ получаетъ званіе Вице-президента, но если останется двое или нѣсколько съ одинаковымъ числомъ голосовъ, Сенатъ посредствомъ баллотировки выберетъ Вице-президента.

Конгрессъ можетъ опредѣлить время выбора Избирателей и день въ который они должны подавать голоса свои, каковъ день долженъ быть одинъ и тотъ же для всѣхъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

Президентомъ можетъ быть избранъ, только урожденный гражданиномъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ; также не можетъ никто быть избранъ на это мѣсто, не достигшій тридцати пяти лѣтъ, и не бывшій жителемъ въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ четырнадцать лѣтъ.

Въ случаѣ удаленія Президента отъ должности, или въ случаѣ смерти, отреченія, или неспособности пользоваться этимъ правомъ, и исполнять обязанности принадлежащія его мѣсту, тогда права и обязанности эти переходятъ Вице-президенту.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Мы получили полную бібліотеку публикацій нашихъ братьевъ въ Лондонѣ. Эти книги мы имѣемъ для продажи, по цѣнамъ по которымъ эти книги продаются въ Лондонѣ, — ничего не считая за пересылку.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1, 1869.

No. 34.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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MERCHANTS,

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AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

The *Posen Journal* publishes news from St. Petersburg, which states that the Russian Government has discovered the traces of an extensive Pan-Slavonian conspiracy, the object of which is the establishment of a Pan-Slavonian Federal Republic, with Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, and Kiev for its capitals. In consequence of this discovery, many arrests are said to have been made at Zitimir and Kiev.

Berezovsky, the Pole, who tried to assassinate the Emperor Alexander of Russia, in Paris, has been secretly pardoned by Napoleon, and is believed to be on his way from New Caledonia to the United States.

Why was not his pardon made publicly by the Emperor? It is not a crime to rid the world of an autocrat.

Our friend from Leipsic inform us that they have abolished the duty on the importation of furs from abroad to Russia. Siberian ermine has gone up 50 per. cent.

We suppose that this news is valuable to all those who smuggle Siberian skins into Alaska free from duty, and from thence to all parts of the world.

After the possession of the Island Sachalin by the Russian government, Muravieff of the Amoor ordered his subordinates "to treat the natives of the island well for the interest of their nation." A firm of this city, J. M. M., has established several stations there. We hope they will follow the example of Muravieff.

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A regular meeting will be holden by this Society, on Thursday the 8th of June, at room No. 8. Southwest corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All members are requested to attend as the Constitution and By Laws, presented by the Committee, will be finally acted upon.

A. Honcharenko, Sec'y.

GEO. FISHER, Pres't.

KILLING SEALS IN ALASKA—A JOB TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

There came near going through Congress at the last session, a bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Extirpation of fur-bearing Animals in Alaska," which would have granted to the Secretary of the Treasury power to lease for ten years the exclusive right to engage in taking seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins.

The Secretary is not required to sell this exclusive right at auction, or to advertise it and accept the best proposals that are made; but it is left entirely to his discretion.

What is to influence his discretion? We must recollect—Congress should recollect—that we live under an Administration—the first Administration of that character in this country—which has openly recognized the propriety of official discretion being influenced by the payment of money to the officer to whom the discretionary power is intrusted.

A great monopoly—a most valuable monopoly—is to be given to some company; that is what is proposed. And there is no kind of guaranty that the company will have to pay one half, or one tenth part, what it would sell for at auction.

We have not the least suspicion that Mr. Boutwell himself would accept a house or a pile of greenbacks to give this valuable franchise to the company applying for it for a small sum, for we know him to be a man above such things; but he may be overruled by higher authority. Besides, with the example which has been set by the President exerting its baneful influence, there is a terrible tendency for all patronage and favors to flow in corrupt channels. Against that tendency every precaution must be taken by the press, the people, and Congress.

A circumstance came out a few days ago which serves to throw some light on the possible management of this Alaska business. Mr. Hiram Ketchum has a son who was Collector of Alaska. Another man has been appointed in his place. Mr. Ketchum thought this was not very good treatment of his son, and he called at the Treasury Department, and had an interview with the Secretary on the subject. The Secretary told him—so Mr. Ketchum writes—that the new appointment had been made in no spirit of hostility or unfriendliness to his son,—but that the place had been filled at the instance of those interested in Alaska.

With a Collector appointed at their own instance—a Collector in their interest—the great fur company, which is to monopolize the taking of furs in Alaska, will have things pretty much their own way.

The excuse for building up a great monopoly—perhaps not unlike the Hudson's Bay Company—is that the old seals and the young seals, the he seals and the she seals, must be protected. If too many are killed off in a season, they will become extinct.

All this may be true; but we pray our legislators to remember that the old taxpayers and the young taxpayers, and the children who are growing up to take the heavy burden of tax-paying upon their shoulders, must be protected. If the country for which their millions of hard cash were paid is to be farmed out, let it be leased publicly, by proper advertising, and to the highest bidder who will comply with the terms.—*New York Sun.*

Thus the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges that William Kaps was appointed Collector of Alaska for the interests of the Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Empire.

CIVILIZATION IN ALASKA.—From all accounts, our brave soldiers and accomplished officials are bearing the lights of civilization and christianity to the savage Indians and barbarous Russians of Alaska, very much as Sherman's missionaries carried the same blessings to the disloyal people of South Carolina. Drunkenness, insubordination, abuse of the natives and residents, seem to prevail to the extent of utter anarchy and demoralization. If half the stories are true; if half the reports of outrage and misgovernment are authentic, the representatives of our sovereignty in Alaska are thoroughly disgraced and the country disgraced with them. With our high pretensions to honor and justice, we ought not to hasten to take in countries inhabited by other races of men for the purpose of demonstrating to them how much more we are than barbarians. We have learned from private advices that a Court martial was called to meet at Sitka in February; and that officers from places along the Pacific coast had been ordered into that remote region in the winter, for some purpose or other. Whether the Government has taken cognizance of the reports of official misconduct, or whether the thing originated there, we have not been informed.—*St. Louis Republican.*

We understand that the stockholders of the Russo-American Company have received a remuneration of 950,000 roubles in silver from the Emperor of Russia for their losses, which is about 60 per cent. of the value of their shares.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

On the 28th of January, after we learned that Senator Cole proposed a bill to create a monopoly in Alaska for thirty years, we prepared the following memorial for Congress, asking merchants of this city to affix their names to this memorial. A Washington correspondent of the 10th of April states "that Sargent killed the monopoly bill. Its promoters were compelled to make their argument in the face of the memorial signed by prominent merchants firms of San Francisco against the bill of monopoly."

For a record we re-publish this memorial with the signatures.

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of San Francisco, California, specially interested in the trade of Alaska, and also interested for the honor of our country in the estimation of the civilized world, and anxious to save the inhabitants of Alaska from a slavery inconsistent with our Federal Constitution, and opposed to a ruinous monopoly, destructive not only to the interests of trade, but obnoxious to our free institutions, do solemnly protest, in behalf not only of ourselves and of the Pacific Coast, but of commerce, humanity, justice, and an enlightened public policy, against the passage of the Bill now before the Congress of the United States, and introduced by Senator Cole, of this State, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof."

"We, in common with all citizens of the Pacific, feel a deep interest in the newly acquired territory of Alaska, and see in its great natural resources a legitimate source of wealth to enterprising merchants and traders, and we are unwilling that the whole trade of this vast region should be monopolized by one firm, whose only claim to public consideration is the large fortune it has made in that Territory, and its persistent and too successful endeavors to discourage and destroy competition.

"While the helpless inhabitants of Alaska are unable to memorialize your honorable body for themselves, and plead in their own behalf, we, as a matter of justice and humanity, protest in their name against the attempt now being made through this Bill to reduce them to a condition of vassalage to one company, from whom we believe they have already suffered much.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Agapius Honcharenko. Taylor and Bendel. E. Tibbey. John Parrott. Louis B. Parrott. Alsop and Co. W. H. Ennis. H. Cohen. S. Martin. Langley, Crowell and Co. A. S. Rosenbaum and Co. L. E. Heck and Co. Fordhan and Jennings. Wellman, Peck and Co. Mitchler and Kessing. Irvine and Co. Wilmerding and Kellogg. A. Walker. L. N. Handy and Co., Pioneer American Fur Company. Smith and Kittredge. N. B. Edgerly and Co. Jacob Deith. Coffin & Patrick. Elisha Higgins. G. H. Collins. A. Crawford and Co. Charles Hare. Wright & Browne. L. W. Williams. W. B. Holcomb. George M. Josselyn. C. J. Jansen. Cox and Nichols. J. and J. Spruance. W. W. Dodge and Co. Lynde and Hough. George Hughes. George L. Debrow. R. H. Watermann. L. H. Bonestell. B. H. Freeman. Pefenestein and Co. I. Shirpeer. Samuel Adams. C. W. Hane. Wheelan and Co. Adolph Muller. F. H. Rosenbaum and Co. Frederic Clay. Dodge Bros. and Co. George W. Stewart and Co. James N. McCune. Fargo and Co. Josiah Stanford. L. L. Treadwell. Hobs, Gilmore and Co. H. Liebes and Co., Pacific Fur Emporium. T. Bearward. W. O. Gray. Marsh, Pillsbury & Co. James R. Kelly. R. B. Swain and Co. E. A. Fargo.

San Francisco, California,
January 28th, 1869. }

Many citizens refused to affix their names to this memorial to Congress on account of their friendship with Hutchinson & Co.

A telegram of the 19th of May from London states that the Chinese fear further encroachments on Chinese territory by the Russians.

At the present time Russia rules the largest portion of China. Since the Crimean war it is the general belief among all Russians that they will control the whole of Central Asia.

Messrs. H. Liebes & Co. (Pacific Fur Emporium), are amongst the most enterprising fur merchants in the Pacific Coast. They correspond and do extensive business with the fur markets of Persia, Constantinople, Russia, Leipzig, London etc., and they endeavor to deal honestly with all.

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W. C. Lynde.

H. M. Hough.

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FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO.

Commercial Steam Printing House,

517 CLAY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

WHALING IN OCHOTSK SEA.

[FROM OUR SIBERIAN CORRESPONDENT.]

On the 14th of December, 1842, the Department of Trade for the interior of Russia issued orders that American whalers would not be permitted by that government to follow the business of catching whales in the harbors or gulfs of Ochotsk Sea without paying to the government an impost of one hundred silver roubles for each vessel so engaged. This was the substance of the first article approved by the convention between Russia and the United States in 1824.

As early as 1850 Ochotsk Sea was the favorite resort of American whalers. In 1853, the Russian surveyor, Orloff, reported to the Russian government that in his surveyings along the southeastern ports of Siberia, near the mouth of the Amoor river, he had encountered in different places many whaling vessels freighted with rich cargoes. After a short time, the number of these vessels increased with such rapidity that Ochotsk Sea, in every available place, was thronged with American bottomry from New Bedford in Massachusetts. They all exhibited a preference for the gulfs of Tugursk, Ulbansk and Usalginsk. Apart from these gulfs, however, there are others, and among them, Penzinsk, Giziginsk, Tauesk and Constantinovsk harbors, all in the immediate vicinity of the Shantarsk Islands. The American whalers prefer Tugursk gulf because it is free from ice early in the spring, in consequence of the flow of large rivers into it which melt and carry off the ice before the other waters have been released from the frozen embrace of winter. When the ice has left this gulf the she-whales roll in and give birth to young whales, and in such a field an experienced and judicious whaler can amass great wealth in a comparatively short time. But with all this, there is a drawback upon whaling operations in these waters and it is the fact, taught to many by bitter experience, that vessels of large draught cannot penetrate very far up without danger of being "wipped" by the early formation of ice and, in some cases, held fast until the next spring, owing to the strong winds which blow from the open sea. Owing to this, large vessels are compelled to hold out in deep water and send smaller craft on trading expeditions along the interior settlements that line these waters. These vessels return to the large ones with their freights and are again dispatched and so on till the season draws to a close. When it is convenient to winter a small vessel, an immense amount of oil and whalebone can be accumulated against the return of the large vessels in the ensuing season. This is disagreeable, however, because few Americans care to be exposed to the inclemency of that climate, which even the hardy Russians, inured to it from birth, look upon with wholesome dread.

The number of foreign vessels for whaling in the Ochotsk Sea averages every year at least one hundred and the average "catch" will yield to each about one thousand barrels of oil. In 1850 and 1855, some successful vessels had even two thousand barrels on board. We do not think that there are less whales in those waters now than before, but there can be no doubt that the throng of vessels will do much to frighten them away.

W. F. BABCOCK.

TIBURCIO PARROTT.

ALSOP and CO.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CALIFORNIA.

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We are prepared to receive both Foreign and Domestic Consignments. Our constituents having the assurance of careful attention to their interests. Collections made on this coast. Insurance effected at lowest rates. All legitimate Mercantile Commission transactions will be undertaken.

Money to loan in sums to suit.

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C. J. JANSON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

222 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Эта фирма имѣеть торговые магазины въ Кадьякъ,
Уналяшкѣ, Петропавловскѣ и на Алянкѣ.

THE EXISTENCE OF THE SEALS LIKELY TO BE SEALED.

The unconcern with which the mammon-crowned powers of Washington contemplate the sacrifice of Alaska to individual monopolists is an inviting study for the theorist. He might discover that the ordinary natural conformation of men was either suspended, perverted or reversed in the instances of these precious Mammonites who hold forth in the great American capital. The practical man, however, and the man who has made the habits and instincts of these individuals a special study, would be apt to suspect them of not being above the vulgarity of submitting to "having their palms greased," or even accepting a perpetual interest in the illicit trafficking of those whom they countenance and protect, more by doing nothing and allowing them to do, than by doing much which, of course, might outrage the national sensibility. Somebody reaps a glorious harvest from this condition of affairs. That somebody is Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.,—no mythical personages indeed. They are the pets at Washington. General Miller, our reputable Collector of Customs, pats them on the head and bids them be happy. William Kapus, the new collector at their headquarters, has instructions in his pocket to pet them and in short everybody pets them and everything conspires to pet their pockets. A few days ago the barque *Cyane* brought a cargo of fur seals worth \$300,000 to this firm; in a few days the steamer *Alexander* will bring to them a large invoice of the same valuables. And so the game goes on and the monopolist goose is elevated.

Williams & Haven, are also in the field. They ship all their fur seals from St. Paul and St. George Islands to Honolulu and thence to Europe. That was the system of the old Russian American Company, and it paid beautifully.

Legally, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. will never obtain a monopoly,—that is to say a legal monopoly. Practically, they have a monopoly already and a very practical monopoly it is. The establishment of a military reservation at St. Paul and St. George islands, is a part of the game. It prevents other traders from learning too much, it prevents them from becoming acquainted with the immense seal slaughter that will take place this season, for it is expected that the monopolists will make a haul of half a million of skins. These will be shipped to Williams & Haven at Honolulu, and thence to Europe. Dollars will come in. Probity, honesty, call it what you will, is thrown to the devil and, behold! gold is trump again and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. win the game.

The barque *Cyane* is now laying at Hathaway wharf loaded with fur seals from St. Paul and St. George Islands, consisting chiefly of the skins of females and young pups not more than one year old. We call the attention of the citizens of San Francisco to these 40,600 fur seals. There are 20 men employed in resalting and packing them into barrels and they will be shipped to Europe in a few days.

A Good Appointment.

A late telegraphic dispatch announces that Colonel Frank N. Wicker, of Lockport, New York, has been appointed Treasury Agent for the Sixteenth Customs Revenue District, with headquarters at Sitka. A number of our readers will recollect that Colonel Wicker was, a year or two ago, prominently connected with the Northern Expedition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, being the Chief of the Division known as the Land Service. We are under the impression however, that Wicker's connection with that stupendous promise was severed before its lilliputian fulfilment. Colonel Wicker is a genial, honorable gentleman, and we are sanguine that he will be able to resist the pernicious atmosphere of Alaska, for truly it takes much honesty with a strong reasoning of other virtues, to withstand the corrupt influences that are spread about every new comer in that Mecca of rascals and knaves,—especially if the new comer brings a government commission in his portmanteau.

LIST OF VESSELS FROM ALASKA AND SIBERIA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is a list of vessels which have arrived from Alaska and Siberia from the 1st of October, 1868, to 1st of January, 1869. By this list our enterprising merchants will be able to make a comparison of the trade last year and this year.

- October 1—Haw. barque Florence (350), Bills, 83 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish and salmon, to Moes & Beadle.
 October 6—Schooner Thomas Woodward, Edeguist, 33 days from St. George's Island; seal skins to Taylor & Bendel.
 October 8—Schooner John Bright, Rink, 19 days from Sitka; mdse, to A. Wassermann & Co.
 October 15—Haw. barque Mameluke (497), 44 days from Taueak Bay, and 81 days from Ochotak Sea; mdse, to C. J. Janson.
 October 15—Cal. barque Dominga, Wing, 19 days, from Fox Islands; codfish, to Lynde & Hough.
 October 16—Haw. barque Kaina, Rodgers, 41 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to J. C. King & Co.
 October 17—Barque Cyane (260), Sands, 18 days from Sitka; indse and pass. to A. Wassermann & Co.
 October 20—Haw. barque Bernice, Johnson, 37 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to J. C. King & Co.
 October 21—Wh. barque Fanny, Hutting, 14 days from Kadiak; oil and bone, to E. W. Pierce.
 October 23—Ship Cesarevich, Walker, 18 days from Kadiak; ice, to Am. Russ. Co.
 October 28—Wh. barque Eugenia, Barnes, 31 days from St. Paul's Island; oil to A. W. Pierce.
 October 31—Wh. barque Active, Robinson, 28 days from Arctic Ocean, via Fox Islands; oil and bone, to A. W. Pierce.
 October 31—Barque J. Smith (494), Small, 18 days from Kadiak; ice, to Am. Russ. Co.
 October 31—Brig Hallie Jackson, Poole, 46 days, from Behring's Straits; ivory and bone, to C. J. Janson.
 November 3—Schooner Lewis Perry, Worth, 30 days from Behring Sea; mdse to order.
 November 4—Wh. Ship Florida, Fraser, 20 days from Arctic Ocean, via Fox Islands 16 days; oil and bone, to Sherward, Bulkley & Co.
 November 6—Brig Olga, Sandman, 8 days from Esquimaux; furs, to J. Mora Moes.
 November 17—Wh. barque Massachusetts, Wilcox, 26 days from Arctic Ocean, via Fox Island 16 days; oil and bone, to A. W. Pierce.
 November 22—Wh. barque Massachusetts, of San Francisco, Williams, 31 days from Arctic Ocean; oil and bone, to Moore & Co.
 November 28—Brig Ida D. Rogers, Morehouse, 56 days from Amoor river, via Hakadadi; in ballast, to H. M. Norton.
 December 11—Steamer Alexander, 23 days from Sitka, via Victoria 6 days, furs and mdse. to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 December 24—Steamer Constantine, Wilson, 8 days from Victoria; in ballast, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

After a battle of fifteen months against the corrupt practices of the officers of the United States in Alaska, we lately received the following letter:

SITKA, April 25, 1869.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD: I got here all safe in 23 days. The weather has been very bad for the last four days in this place, raining all the time. I got along very well with the Custom House authorities; they allowed me to take my five rifles; two revolvers; one double shot gun; 18 lbs powder; 75 lbs shot; and 10 gal. of liquors. I shall leave to-morrow for Kushkovim river etc.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WALLER,
Master of the Schooner *Lizzie Ska*.

A railway has been completed from Odessa to Kiew. It will be finished to Moscow this summer.

It is reported that the Czar is about to transfer his capital to Kiew, and a palace at the latter place is already under process of construction.

—We very glad to see that Kiew, the capital city of the Cosaks, our native land, will be the capital city of the Great Pan-Slavonian Republic.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

БЕРЕЙТОРСКАЯ ШКОЛА ВЪ СИТКѢ.

Недавно двѣ попады, Ковригина и Кедроливанская, вѣроятно старая соревнованіемъ къ дѣлу своихъ мужей, рѣшились завести берейторскую школу, съ приличнымъ числомъ берейторовъ и груммовъ, въ которые и были выбраны: одинъ русскій дезертиръ Поповъ, Павловъ сынъ правителя Кадыяцкой конторы, и Зиминъ сынъ Иркутскаго мѣшанина.

Школа эта не могла имѣть большаго успѣха, потому что лошадей у обывателей много не оказалось, а завести своихъ они не хотѣли, а можетъ быть и не начто. Однакоже соревнованіе нашихъ матушекъ было такъ велико, что они успѣли осѣдлать трехъ лошадей, принадлежащихъ компаніи, праздно стоявшихъ въ конюшнѣ. Эти то бѣдныя лошади, осѣдланныя въ мужескія сѣдла, и были употреблены на объѣзду двумя берейторшами въ кринолинахъ. Бѣдныя лошади, съ головы покрытыя широчайшими кринолинами почти ослѣпли отъ такой медной фаты, и теперь уже подъ сѣдломъ ходить не могутъ, но только воду возятъ генералу Давису. Удивительно какъ двѣ бабы заѣздили трехъ лошадей; но они можетъ быть сѣдлали бы и больше пакостей, да на ихъ бѣду возвратился изъ Калифорніи попъ Ковригинъ. Онъ разогналъ берейторскую школу, и рапершись съ своей матушкой въ уединенной комнатѣ на долго, разучивалъ ее пастырскимъ жезломъ отъ уроковъ верховой ѣзды. Что помѣшало Ковригину показаться на Американскомъ праздникѣ 4-го Іюля, 1868 года.

МИССИОНЕРСКАЯ ШКОЛА ВЪ СИТКѢ.

Въ концѣ Марта, 1868 года, протоіерей Новоархангельскаго собора Кедроливанскій, съ разрѣшенія Епископа Павла, сообщилъ колоніальному начальству воззваніе объ устройствѣ Русскаго Православнаго училища, для мальчиковъ и дѣвушекъ. вмѣстѣ съ симъ присланъ былъ и пригласительный списокъ для записи пожертвованій—на необходимыя расходы при первоначальномъ устройствѣ училища. Дѣло это поручили одному младшему писмоводителю губер. канцеляріи К. Бобровскому, который и собралъ въ продолженіи одной недѣли до 800 долларовъ. Когда собранныя деньги 800 дол., были препровождены въ духовное правленіе, то разумѣется каждый изъ подписавшихся съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидалъ скорого открытія этаго училища. Прошло болѣе 10-ти мѣсяцевъ, и объ устройствѣ школы не было и помину. Но когда Американцы объявили, что намѣрены открыть свою школу, на которую уже были собраны и деньги около 3,000 дол., тогда и наши просвѣтители испугавшись начали съ того, что Архіерей отслужилъ молебень съ водо-освященіемъ, окропилъ пустую комнату и забрызгалъ всѣхъ

предстоящихъ православныхъ христіанъ. Потомъ уже начали ставить столы и за тѣмъ открыли это удивительное умственное заведеніе, подъ управленіемъ дьяковъ, вывезенныхъ изъ Нушагака и Михайловскаго редута. Неужели въ этомъ видѣ хотѣли учредить это заведеніе; при приглашеніи къ подпискѣ желающихъ? Нѣтъ, отвѣчаемъ мы. Въ программѣ устройства этой школы, были назначены въ должности учителей: протоіерей Кедроливанскій, попъ Ковригинъ, семинаристъ Несвѣтовъ, и другіе, назначенные тутъ по мѣрѣ ихъ знаній. Но дѣло приняло другой оборотъ. Протоіерей отказался быть преподавателемъ, въ такой маленькой школѣ, потому что онъ былъ учителемъ въ бывшемъ колоніальномъ училищѣ; стало быть ему показалось противнымъ быть законоучителемъ въ такой ничтожной школѣ. Другой попъ Ковригинъ, которому слѣдовало бы занять должность учителя; онъ еще въ Маѣ отправился въ Калифорнію, просвѣщать свѣтомъ истины православныхъ Славянъ и Грековъ, и спасать ихъ отъ еретиковъ. Послѣ онъ возвратился опять въ Ситку; и 24 Іюня, вовсе отправился въ Калифорнію, забравъ все свое имущество и попадыю, которая въ его отсутствіи довольно избаловалась отъ верховой ѣзды. Семинаристъ Несвѣтовъ, пріѣхавшій недавно изъ Камчатской семинаріи, былъ тоже уѣхавши на цѣлое лѣто съ Архіереемъ, по отдаламъ колоній, чтобы собрать кое-какую контрибуцію съ Алеутовъ; и потомъ по пріѣздѣ въ Ситку — жениться на Кошеваровой. Дячки и пономари, также бѣсновались цѣлое лѣто, по случаю отъѣзда Архіерея. По нашему мнѣнію, не можетъ быть ничего хуже этаго; мы это предвидѣли раньше. Можетъ ли познать какую нибудь пользу въ просвѣщеніи какой нибудь бѣднѣиши. Да какъ ему просвѣщать Ситкинскихъ мальчишекъ, тогда какъ гораздо легче взять деньги даромъ, и ничего не сдѣлавъ, отправиться въ Калифорнію, спасать Грековъ и Славянъ отъ ужасныхъ еретиковъ. Предполагаемая школа могла бы имѣть успѣхъ, потому что Россійско-Американская компанія отъ себя пожертвовала прекрасный домъ, который послѣ отданъ былъ въ наймъ Американцамъ,—снабдила всѣми книгами и библіотекой, а также дала всю мебель для классовъ. Кажется при этихъ средствахъ можно бы было что нибудь и сдѣлать; но нѣтъ,—гдѣ же намъ православному лѣнницамъ заниматься дѣломъ.

Руссо-Американцы вѣрили намъ протестъ за подписью сто десяти Русскихъ и Креоловъ, служившихъ Р. А. К., для заявленія Государю Императору Россійскому,—“о ихъ безвыходно-бѣдственномъ положеніи въ Аласкѣ, чрезъ грабительскіе расчеты князя Максимова.”—Мы общаемся хлопотать, чтобы этотъ протестъ достигъ благой цѣли.

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Въ Санъ Франциско пріѣхала знаменитая наша Русская цѣвица Варвара Константиновна Филатова. Мы Русскіе на Пацификѣ обязаны высказывать сколько можемъ благородныя чувства предъ этимъ великимъ талантомъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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ALASKA



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VOL. II.

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No. 36.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

ARE WE RIGHT, OR WRONG?

A paragraph in a Memorial to the President of the United States, published in our last number, reads as follows:

"We respectfully recommend and pray, with respect to the fur seal trade of Alaska, that laws be passed, and in the mean time, Treasury regulations be promulgated, prohibiting the killing of seals upon the Islands of St. George and St. Paul by any but natives of Alaska, and except from September to November of each year, and that only a certain number per annum on each island be killed, that it shall be unlawful to kill female seals, or pups under one year of age. That every seal skin, before its sale, be exhibited to a United States' Inspector, to be appointed on each of said Islands for such purpose, who, if the same appear to have been killed in violation of law, shall confiscate the same for the public benefit, and fine or punish, in such manner as may be prescribed, the person exhibiting the same; that said skins be sold to traders in the presence of such Inspectors, and that at the time of sale by the natives, the purchaser thereof be required to pay to such Inspectors such government tax as may be imposed for each skin, and, after such payment the said skins shall be stamped or branded by such officers.

In this city there exists a party who pretend to call themselves Americans. They desired to alter the paragraph above quoted; stating that it gives to the natives of seal Islands a monopoly. We assert and believe that natives of Alaska are natives of Russian America and have more right to have privileges granted to them, than emigrants from Europe. The natives of the Aleutian Islands are not farmers: they study the physiology of fur seals from infancy, and they live by their fur, and if we admit every greedy adventurer to kill fur seals in seal Islands the poor Alcuts will be reduced to starvation. We respectfully recommend to the United States government to grant to the natives of seal Islands certain regulations in reference to seal fishing, and the United States Treasury will have a yearly revenue of \$300,000 from these Islands by doing so.

PENINSULA OF ALASKA.

Northwest of Kadiak lies the main part of the Peninsula of Alaska; and from this point, all along the coast for a distance of five hundred miles, is excellent ground for hunting the beaver, which is extensively engaged in by the natives of the Islands during the summer months. The mode of killing the beaver is such as to insure success, being without noise of any kind; since the natural timidity of these animals is so great, that at the least alarm they disappear at once, and are not seen for days. They are shot down with bows, the arrows being attached to strings or cords—a species of harpoon which does its work noiselessly. They are then seized, and, if not dead, are dispatched with blows from a club. The gun is never used by the natives, or by any experienced hunter who has studied the habits of this peculiar animal.

COOK'S INLET.

Northeast of the Peninsula is Cook's Inlet, at the entrance of which bituminous coal is found. Farther inland, on a small river which empties into the inlet near St. Nicholas, gold has been found in sufficient quantities to supply the natives with ornaments. Copper has also been discovered on the main land and on the Peninsula. But none of these mines or veins have been developed by the native population; nor in this district has the soil been cultivated, though doubtless the more hardy varieties of vegetables and grain could be raised in certain localities.

UKAMOK ISLAND.

South of Kadiak, about one hundred miles from harbor of Three Hierarchs, and on the direct route to the Sandwich Islands, is Ukamok Island, on which there are about fifty families of Aleuts, whose sole occupation is catching muskrats, the skins of which are highly prized by the natives, the richest of whom wear them and consider them as an article of luxury in clothing. In consequence of this fancy, Aleuts from the other islands proceed hither to exchange furs of all kinds for the muskrat skin, at the rate of two sables for one skin. These sables and other skins are resold to the traders at good prices, bringing great profit. As this is the only island where the muskrat is found, the fortunate inhabitants have a monopoly of the trade, and, as a consequence, they are all comparatively rich. When the burrow of the muskrat is found, smoke is introduced at one end, and when the animal emerges from the other end he is seized by dogs trained for the purpose. The only production of the island being muskrat skins, the natives are dependant upon trade for everything they consume. Ukamok has become a sort of a post for the accumulation of every species of furs, received in exchange for the coveted muskrat skin, and it would be much resorted to by American traders but for the fact that, as there is no port or harbor, and nothing but open roadsteads, it is difficult to communicate with except by native boats.

RELIGIOUS FAITH AND EDUCATION.

The natives, both Creoles and Aleuts, are a peaceable, honest and hospitable people, very industrious and energetic. They are all strict Orthodox Greek Christians, and have the utmost respect for their religion. They also exhibit a high civilization in the deference shown to the aged; for a junior will invariably raise his hat to his senior in years. The Creoles write, as well as speak and read, the Russian language, in which they were educated by their fathers and in the schools of the country. The Aleuts speak and read the Russian language and their own dialect also. The Aleutian language or dialect has been furnished with an alphabet of Russo-Slavic characters, arranged by a Russian teacher, Ivan Benjaminoff, who, with commendable zeal, applied himself to the labor of reducing their language to the written form. Every house is supplied with a species of calendar, in which the days are marked by the insertion of a peg in a hole marked by the day of the month, Sunday being indicated by a cross. Saturday is observed as their Sabbath, in consequence of an error which crept in by the loss of a day in the journey of the Bishops who

first traveled from St. Petersburg to this coast.

At that time the loss of a day in the journey half round the earth was not known, and consequently Saturday was declared the Sabbath.

The people of the country have a great respect for large families. They are passionately fond of children, and to their own are remarkably attentive. Mothers use large quantities of rose water and cologne for lavatory purposes, and otherwise exhibit the utmost solicitude for the comfort, health and development of their children, and the Russian Government has heretofore favored these purposes by a wise and judicious extension of facilities for trade in such commodities to the health or well being of the people.

With reference to their religious status, it has already been remarked that they are all Greek Christians; and it may be here added that any missionary effort made at converting them from their faith will result in no good, and must be attended by great opposition, as they are firmly grounded in their particular belief, and which, under the peculiar circumstances by which they are surrounded, cannot be successfully substituted by any other. The re-establishment of their schools and the opening up of the avenues of an unrestricted trade are the measures most earnestly desired.

A notice of the fur seal trade in the *Commercial Herald* contains the following:

"Our London correspondent stated last week that fur seals are very much worn. A raw salted fur seal is worth \$12 in that market. He also informs us that there is great fear of a scarcity of these furs in the European markets this year. Our Alaskan correspondent says that the natives of St. Paul and St. George Islands must kill seals for their livelihood, and from these two islands we may expect at least 200,000 fur seals. The schooners *Levin Perry* and *Alaska*, near Unalaska, have associated for the purpose of seal fishing near the neighboring islands. The inhabitants state that fur seals have for many years been seen around those places. The brig *Olya* has gone to Copper and Behring Islands, the old home of fur seals, and will no doubt return with many thousands of fur seals. From this exhibit we think that fur seals will not be scarce in the European markets this year."

FORT YUKON.—The fort Yukon had quite a civilized look. There were freshly-plastered walls, glazed windows, and open fire-places, magazines, stores, fur-room, and ice-well. Camped around the fort were quite five hundred Indians, who had come there to trade. Some wore their native costumes of skins; others were tricked out in coats and shirts of civilized peoples. One old chief, known as "Red-Leggings," was gorgeous in a scarlet coat, with brass buttons and epaulets. The Indians were of many tribes. There were, for example, "Foolish Folks," "Wood Folks," "Birch-bark Folks," "Rat Folks," and "Hill Folks."

The fur-room of the fort was a rare sight. From the beams hung marten skins by the thousand, while the cheaper kinds of furs were lying upon the floor in huge heaps. There was a fair supply of the skins of the silver-gray and black fox. The latter is by far the most valuable. There is a story that one unlucky employe of the Company bought a skin of a white fox which had been cunningly dyed black, paying for it more pounds than he should have paid shillings; the overplus was deducted from his salary. "Skins" are the currency of Fort Yukon. The unit is a beaver-skin, estimated at about half a dollar. Two martens count as one beaver, and so on.—*An Artist in Alaska.*

On the 19th of June, Dr. F. Zeile sent us an invitation to attend an exhibition of his new Russian Steam, Turkish and Roman Bath House, at No. 528 Pacific Street. Being Russian by birth and from its dominions, and having resided in Turkey for several years, we must state that his new Bath House is neither one nor the other. It would make a good tannery.

In our last number we stated that W. S. Dodge was a nobody. But we now call him Abdul Pasha of Sitka.

A gentleman from Kadiak states that he has seen an immense quantity of mammoth Ivory in the Peninsula of Alaska. The natives make furniture for their houses from it.

Господину Агашию Гончаренко, Издателю Журнала *Alaska Herald*, въ Сан-Франциско, Калифорнія.

Г. Издатель!

Постоянно помѣщаемыя вами статьи въ вашемъ журналѣ, на англійскомъ и русскомъ языкахъ, по преимуществу направленны въ защиту Русскихъ, живущихъ въ Аласкѣ, оставленныхъ въ слѣдствіе дурнаго расчета сдѣланнаго бывшимъ главнымъ правителемъ колоній княземъ Максutowымъ, даютъ намъ право всемъ жителямъ острова Ситки, доверительно обратиться къ вамъ съ просьбою, о заявленіи нашего протеста гласно, черезъ напечатаніе его въ вашемъ журналѣ, на русскомъ и англійскомъ языкахъ. Дабы чрезъ гласность удобнѣе узнало объ нашемъ несчастномъ положеніи Русское правительство и Всероссийскій Государь Императоръ.

Представимый протестъ, подписанъ стодесятью людьми, имена которыхъ прилагаются здѣсь въ особомъ спискѣ. Самой же протестъ состоитъ изъ десяти статей, составленный изъ фактовъ, касающихся по преимуществу до всехъ насъ, бывшихъ служащихъ Русско-Американской Компаніи.

Стодесять человекъ Острова Ситки.
27 Мая, 1869 года. Ситка, территория Аласка.

ДОКЛАДЪ

для донесенія Россійскому правительству и Всероссийскому Государю Императору.

Всѣ мы нижеподписавшіеся, Русскіе и Креолы, будучи служащими и служителями въ бывшей Р. А. Ко., нынѣ обращаемся къ вамъ, Издатель журнала Аласка Геральдъ, какъ единственному защитнику Русскихъ на Пацификѣ, и имѣемъ честь просить васъ довести до свѣденія Россійскаго правительства и Государя Императора, о всѣхъ притѣсненіяхъ и не правильныхъ расчетахъ, сдѣланныхъ намъ, бывшимъ главнымъ правителемъ колоній княземъ Максutowымъ, съ содѣйствіемъ другихъ лицъ ему подчиненныхъ. При семъ представляемъ и списокъ полученныхъ нами суммъ, съ означеніемъ противъ каждаго лица, а также, и о тѣхъ суммахъ, расчета, которая слѣдуетъ намъ получить по контрактамъ, на основаніи Росс. Св. Зак. т. X. ст. 1536 и 1537. Кроме того, желая доказать истину словъ сей просьбы, мы здѣсь представляемъ и самыя факты о всѣхъ насиліяхъ и несправедливостяхъ сдѣланныхъ намъ во время расчетовъ княземъ Максutowымъ. Факты слѣдующіе.

1. Князь заставлялъ подписываться каждаго изъ насъ имѣющаго контрактъ, но не доконченнаго по сроку въ бумагѣ написанной адвокатомъ Вудомъ, на англійскомъ языкѣ, содержанія, которой мы понять не могли. Подписывать эту бумагу, онъ заставлялъ насъ съ угрозой не дать слѣдующаго расчета, или просто лишить всего, если мы не подпи-

шемъ предложенной бумаги.

2. Князь не удовлетворилъ насъ въ претензіяхъ, которыя мы имѣли на компанію, и которыя намъ слѣдуетъ получить по уставу. Таковыя суть: морскія порціи, положеніе провизіи, слѣдующей каждому изъ насъ, т. е. женатому и холостому, независимо отъ общаго котла, на основаніи приказа по порту, отъ 30 Марта, 1860 г. за No. 51, по 23 руб. 50 коп. ассиг. въ годъ. Педалъ также и по тѣмъ претензіямъ, которые люди требовали за свои должности согласно колоніальному штату.

3. Приказомъ по порту, отданномъ въ концѣ 1868 г. князь Максutowъ дѣлалъ вызовъ желающимъ отправиться на Амуръ будущею весною т. е. въ 1869 г. на бригъ Шеликовъ, и для того требовалъ письменныхъ заявленій, нашлись желающіе, но до сихъ поръ ни кто не отправленъ, и даже не выдано имъ дорожнаго содержанія до Амура.

4. Люди, которые были уволены отъ службы ко., безъ всякаго расчета, Русскіе и Креолы не получили даже не одного гнилаго дома въ которомъ бы могли жить; правда князь помѣстилъ ихъ въ бывшую парусную мастерскую подъ No. 56 (противъ клуба), увѣривъ ихъ, что этотъ домъ предоставляется въ полное ихъ распоряженіе, но въ тоже время продалъ его Американцу Доджу, который варварски выгналъ всѣхъ людей черезъ нѣсколько времени, называя себя владѣльцемъ этого дома.

5. Тѣ изъ служащихъ, которые пожелали остаться въ Ситкѣ до весны, чтобы потомъ отправиться на Амуръ или въ другое мѣсто, не могли получить ни какой квартиры отъ компаніи. Въ замѣнъ квартиры, князь навязывалъ брать гнилыя дома за дорогую цѣну, вычитая суммы стоимости ихъ изъ слѣдующаго намъ расчета; между тѣмъ въ выдаваемой купчей крѣпости онъ опредѣлялъ стоимость ихъ въ одинъ долларъ, а въ контору сообщалъ списывать всю эту сумму въ торговый расходъ.

6. Креоловъ, которые служили безъ условій, князь рассчитывалъ какъ полагало: выдавалъ онъ одному 20 дол., другому 10 дол., и проч., въ контору посылалъ расчетныя записки и писалъ вдвое или втрое противу выданнаго. Такъ какъ расчеты дѣлались самымъ княземъ, но не г. Ивановымъ (правит. конторы), то и дѣлались на обумъ, произвольно, безъ конторныхъ книгъ, которыя хотя и были, но они спокойно лежали въ конторѣ. Даже и тѣ расчеты, которые дѣлались конторою, были учинены неправильно. Самыя книги, которыя по закрытіи конторы слѣдовало бы послать въ Россію, но они оставлены въ Ситкѣ, въ нашемъ владѣніи. По всѣмъ правиламъ существующимъ вездѣ, рассчитывать служащихъ долженъ бы былъ правитель конторы, но онъ какъ сообщникъ князя, не хотѣлъ входить ни въ какія дѣла, и предоставилъ ему не только расчеты, но даже отдалъ ему всю кассу съ монетою. Въ

Кадьякъ и другихъ отдѣлахъ колоній, князь никого не считалъ, ни служащихъ, ни Алеутовъ; а у послѣднихъ даже отнялъ всѣ кредиты, которыхъ числилось къ 1-му Юля, 1867 г. на сумму 32,360 руб.

7. Многіе изъ служащихъ желали приобрести себѣ покупкою отъ компаніи нѣкоторыя товары съ уступкою въ цѣнѣ, а также были и такіе, которые желали взять за плату—лѣсопильные заводы, мастерскія и др. заведенія съ домами; но князь предпочелъ имъ Американцевъ, потому что онъ получалъ отъ нихъ подарки и другіе преміи.

8. Такъ какъ въ колоніяхъ находилось много служащихъ, которые успѣли окружить себя семействами, и по смерти своей оставили свои семейства на попеченіе компаніи, надѣясь что начальство оной не забудетъ заслугъ умершаго; и на этотъ разъ князь оказался неблагонамѣреннымъ начальникомъ. Множество вдовъ и сиротъ изъ числа служащихъ, остались безъ всякой помощи по милости князя. Большая часть изъ нихъ и прежде мало получали отъ компаніи, а теперь остались безъ куска хлѣба. Между тѣмъ какъ ихъ отцы, мужья и братья, служили компаніи по десяти и двадцати лѣтъ съ усердіемъ. Мы знаемъ, многія вдовы, въ послѣднее время обращались къ князю съ просьбами о пособіи, ради малолѣтнихъ дѣтей, но князь отказалъ имъ. Семейство умершаго Татаурова, состоящее почти изъ калекъ, осталось безъ всякаго пріюта. Отецъ этихъ бѣдныхъ калекъ служилъ около 40 лѣтъ компаніи. — Правда князь награждалъ многія вдовы семейства, какъ напримѣръ г-жу Больманъ, мужъ которой въ теченіи своей службы въ колоніяхъ оставилъ долгу около 20,000 дол., которая и была списана въ торговый расходъ. Г-жа Костромитинова, вдова—была награждена потому, что была повѣрительной бабкой въ семействѣ князя. Г-жа Недомовина, вдова—не имѣющая никакого семейства, но получившая большой пансіонъ отъ компаніи, потому что была фавориткой двухъ холостяковъ—главныхъ правителей колоній. Между тѣмъ какъ оставшіеся вдовы бѣдныхъ мужей, напримѣръ: Липквистъ, Милутина, Старцева, Туфанова, Гусева, Пельмская, Кнутилова, Ладыгина, Укеусова, Баркова, и друг. должны жить своими собственными средствами, добывая себѣ насущный хлѣбъ кровавымъ трудомъ. Мы не говоримъ уже о молодомъ женскомъ поколѣніи, которое уже испорчено недостаточными средствами своихъ родственниковъ. Наше православное духовенство, еще ни разу не обращало вниманія на безнравственную жизнь туземцевъ, и никогда не спрашивало: откуда бѣдныя вдовы рождаютъ дѣтей, ежегодно увеличивая свои семейства при такихъ скудныхъ средствахъ?

9. Князь постоянно дѣйствовалъ въ ущербъ компаніи, не принося ни какой пользы ей. Его цѣль,

была постоянно преслѣдовать людей, которые обыкновенно сносили, какъ подчиненныя всѣ обиды дѣлаемые имъ. Его Татарскій характеръ постоянно былъ направленъ къ любостыжанію, и онъ въ теченіи своего пяти-лѣтняго управленія колоніями, набилъ болѣе сорока сундуковъ пушными товарами, которые онъ отправилъ въ Россію. При передачѣ колоній Американцамъ, онъ первый сдѣлался компаніономъ Гутчинсонской компаніи. Въ послѣднее время своего пребыванія въ колоніяхъ, онъ не управлялъ ими, но грабилъ колоніи и служащихъ. Онъ считывалъ какъ слѣдуетъ только тѣхъ изъ служащихъ, которые помогали ему прямо или косвенно обирать безгласнаго человѣка. Были случаи, что онъ заводилъ судебныя процессы со служащими. Г. Головановъ, первый удостоился этаго несчастія, и ничего не получилъ, но еще долженъ былъ заплатить своимъ. Между тѣмъ какъ правитель конторы и бухгалтеръ оной подъ присягой показали, что слѣдуетъ выдать по контракту г. Голованову 1,060 дол., за нарушеніе его. Одновременники г. Голованова, принявшіе въ колоніи въ 1867 г. на корабль Царица, были рассчитаны княземъ безалаберно.

Г. Робертъ получилъ 800 дол., долгу прощено 300 дол., всего 1,100 дол.

Г. Гиндицъ получилъ 800 дол., долгу прощено ему 240 дол., всего 1,040 дол.

Г. Родіоновъ получилъ 750 дол., долгу прощено ему 280 дол., всего 1,030 дол.

Г. Сорокинъ получилъ 730 дол., долгу прощено ему 160 дол., всего 890 дол.

Эти два послѣдніе пріѣхали по 100 руб. сер. въ годъ.

Г. Поль пріѣхалъ на 100 руб. сер. въ годъ, получилъ 720 дол., долгу прощено ему 200 дол., въ Санъ Франциско выдано ему княземъ 300 дол. за то, что во время извѣстнаго суда князя Максудова съ Шмидбергомъ, онъ пошелъ въ Американскій судъ свидѣтельствовать о хорошемъ нравѣ князя,—всего 1,220 дол. Слѣдовательно г. Поль получилъ болѣе всѣхъ.

Г. Головановъ пріѣхалъ на 300 руб. сер. въ годъ, получилъ только—всего 800 долларовъ.

(Окончаніе—и подписи докладчиковъ въ слѣдующемъ листѣ.)

Здоровье, молодость и красота,—въ этомъ люди нуждаются. Доктора Волкера УКСУСНАЯ ГОРЕЧЬ доставляетъ человѣку это все. Никакой подобной въ мірѣ нѣтъ медицины, которая бы такъ рѣшительно врачевала больнаго. Это лѣкарство перерождаетъ человѣка, уничтожаетъ всѣ застарѣлыя болѣзни, всѣ расстройства въ нашемъ организмѣ оставленныя ядовитыми лѣкарствами.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD:

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE NATIVES OF ST. PAUL'S AND ST. GEORGE'S ISLANDS.

Through the corrupt interest of our government officials in the Alaska trade, Hutchinson & Co., did not succeed in obtaining monopoly in one way; but they have done so in another. At St. Paul's and St. George's Islands the military reservation was established for the benefit of Hutchinson & Co., and to prevent other traders from doing business at seal Islands. We have many facts to prove that Ex-Secretary McCulloch has a share in the firm of Hutchinson & Co. Last February the Ex-Secretary instructed Mr. McIntyre to take care of the natives of seal Islands, not to let them die of starvation, and to allow them to kill as many seals as they wanted for their livelihood. All traders were expelled from those Islands, excepting Hutchinson & Co., who were allowed to remain by the official permission of Ex-Secretary McCulloch. If the natives of seal Islands want a loaf of bread they are compelled to buy it from the agents of Hutchinson & Co., who say to them: "If you bring us ten fur seal skins you can have the bread." For every thing that is necessary for life the natives are obliged to pay three times its value to the agents of Hutchinson & Co. This firm will send half a million of fur seals skins to the European market, and then accuse the natives of killing seals without discrimination. The natives must eat, and Hutchinson & Co. can charge what they like because the government has established on those Islands a reservation for their benefit. Seven million dollars was taken from the United States Treasury for the benefit of Hutchinson & Co., and the United States officers connected with this firm.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The New York *Sun* of June 23d has the following in regard to a project of resuming the construction of the Russo-American Telegraph:

In 1855 Major Collins conceived the idea of uniting Europe and America with a telegraph by way of Asia, and in the following year went to St. Petersburg and thence to the mouth of the Amoor river for the furtherance of his scheme. Several years later he concluded contracts with the Russian Government and with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the construction of the line, which was begun, but abandoned on the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. Since then he has been patiently working for the renewal of the enterprise on a plan somewhat different from the old one, and is now in a fair way for success. He proposes to cross the Pacific by a series of submarine cables from our western coast to eastern Asia, following the line of the Aleutian and Kurile islands, and from Japan to China and Siberia. The Western Union extension is completed to within two hundred and sixty miles of Sitka, and can be carried to that point in a few weeks. On the Asiatic side the Russian line is finished to Posyet, Eastern Siberia, within 300 miles of Hakodadi, Japan, and 2,700 miles from Sitka. Thus, a telegraph line of less than 3,000 miles is needed to complete the electric circuit of the world. The longest cable on the route proposed is 600 miles, between Sitka and Kadiak; and the other cables will be from 50 to 400 miles long. From Hakodadi land lines will be extended through Japan, and cables to Posyet, and Shanghai—the former connecting with the Russian system, and the latter with the Chinese telegraph system, which the East India Telegraph Company are preparing to lay down. A large amount of capital is promised, and Major Perry McD. Collins, the projector of the Russo-American Telegraph Line, is now on his way to London and St. Petersburg to negotiate for cables and arrange for the preliminary work. Government ships have been promised to make the soundings along the ocean route, and assist in laying the cables. When the new line is completed, Puck will be nowhere in putting a girdle around the earth in forty minutes.

The American Bible Society has mortgaged its real estate on Market Street for \$25,000. Money is needed so that the romance of war, bloodshed and adultery contained in a book called "The Bible" may be printed in their own language and in large quantities and distributed amongst the Chinese barbarians. A returned missionary from China informs us that the copies of the Bible, which are so liberally subscribed for by elderly spinsters and old women of the masculine gender connected with the different religious societies in this and other countries, are eagerly sought for by the benighted Chinamen; and he further assures us that John derives real and substantial benefit from their possession. The sole of a Chinese shoe is about an inch in thickness. Paper is the desired material for this purpose. The celestials are forbidden to use any of their own printed books and therefore they are devoutly thankful to receive copies of the scriptures from abroad. One good-sized bible is just sufficient for a pair of soles. Bible Societies mortgage your property!—pass round the contribution box!—the soles of the heathen must be cared for.

IRISH CHINAMEN.—Long hair was worn in ancient times by the old nations. Napoleon the First introduced the fashion of short hair. At the present time in Germany all the old fashioned people still wear the cue. In Albania and Greece men are proud of long hair. The Chinese race preserve this ancient custom. On the 5th of July the Irish cavalry, who paraded the streets, tried their utmost to make themselves Chinamen by appending horse-hair tails to their military head gear.

The unlawful cargo of fur seals belonging to Hutchinson & Co., brought by the steamer *Alexander*, which was in the custody of the government for a few days was quietly released by order of the Treasury Department, and shipped to Europe. This fact shows that the Secretary of the Treasury belongs to the lobby of Hutchinson & Co. The noise made by the public press after all did not amount to anything.

General Thomas has sailed for Sitka to investigate the outrages perpetrated by the Americans and Russians. We certainly believe the General will not be impressed with a good opinion of the Russian nation; the interpreter who accompanies him not being by any means prejudiced in favor of the Russians.

DR. F. ZEILE'S BATH HOUSE.

On the 8th inst, precisely at noon, we were honored with a visit from Dr. Zeile who brought us the gratifying intelligence that it was his intention to institute a suit against us for comparing his so-called Russian bath house to a tannery. Doctor you make us feel proud. We are overjoyed, we have such an abiding faith in our utter inpecuniarity and the consequent inability of any one to collect a judgment of ten cents against us that we can submit to any number of suits having pecuniary damages for their object, with that serene indifference with which a rhinoceros would receive a shower of brick-bats. Meanwhile we advise such of our friends as may be proof against rheumatism and neuralgia to visit the tannery in question and see for themselves. In our opinion Dr. Zeile has not the remotest idea of the construction and arrangement of a Russian or Turkish bath house, and to compare the cave which he has excavated in the solid rock to the marble-floored steam heated genuine "article" makes us laugh despite the impending suit. We advise the worthy "Esculapius" to exhibit his "bath-house" as a section of the original catacombs, for a small admission fee, and we believe that from the perfect resemblance the Doctor will not be likely to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretences. This is our opinion—in our next we will describe a Russian—Turkish bath.

Until then, Doctor, dear Doctor—*au revoir*.

A WHISKEY MONOPOLY.—The fur trade monopoly carried on by the firm of Hutchinson & Co., at Sitka, has been destroyed. But now there is a whiskey monopoly. Mr. Kinkead, sutler at Sitka, has the privilege of importing whiskey exclusively for the military officers; but he imports enough to supply the whole of Sitka and all Indians at Baranoff Island, and makes all traders in that place pay an exorbitant price for the article. A few days ago a large quantity of whiskey was shipped from a house on Front Street, to Sitka, to the care of Mr. Kinkead. We know positively that it is for himself. He has done a smuggling trade for some time.

There are a number of citizens in this city who persecute the Mongolian race. The Cossack race is pure Mongolian. We are Cossack by birth, and we tender our thanks to all those who have no prejudice against our race and who protect them. The ignorant class should learn something about the history of the Mongols. The Mongolians who have carried on trade with Moscow for centuries are deemed traders of the highest moral character. We have in Russia, from the Mongolian race, able statesmen, brave generals, shrewd bankers, and honest merchants,—perhaps more so than the Christians who persecute those who differ from them in faith and nationality.

There is a great difference between statesmen in this world. The Hon. W. H. Seward effected the purchase, from the Russian government, of Russian America apparently for the mere pleasure of looking upon the beauty of the Stars and Stripes floating in such a far distant country, and for nothing else—positively nothing else! Muravieff, of the Amoor ceded a large portion of China and the Island of Sachalin to the Russian government, through his diplomacy. After the cession of the country he ordered his subordinates to treat the natives kindly for the honor and interest of the Russian nation in general. The Honorable Ex-Secretary W. H. Seward in a recent interview remarked to us, that if the Russians in Alaska are not satisfied with the American government, let them go home. We were not aware that the natives of Alaska claimed or had any other home, but the land of their birth. Give them time to become acquainted with their new form of government, let them be treated with kindness and justice by those placed in temporary authority over them, and they will prove themselves good citizens of the United States.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

NUSHAHAK GULF.

ITS RESOURCES, PRODUCTS, ETC., CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.

A correspondent of the ALASKA HERALD, who has surveyed all the country about the Gulf of Nushahak, and resided on the gulf for nearly eight years, furnishes the following regarding the resources of that region, the natives, etc., which we cheerfully publish for the benefit of our readers and more especially those whose heads have been turned by the seal fisheries of our northern territory.

No portion of Alaska is more fertile nor possessed of greater variety of resources than the country about Nushahak Gulf, near Bristol Bay. The only breeding place of the walrus is in these waters and consequently there are immense deposits of ivory, which may be brought from thence and landed in this market at a cost of one cent per pound. As the price obtained here, ranges as high as thirty-five cents per pound, the profits which this branch of trade holds out may be readily appreciated. Walrus oil may also be had in great quantities and of superior quality, at a trifling cost, leaving a very ample margin for profit selling for half a dollar per gallon,—the quotation in this market. Cranberries of excellent quality also abound; deer are found in countless herds and the deposits of mammoth tusks, a very superior ivory, almost equal in abundance those of the walrus. The sables found in this region are of a rich dark color and equal in delicacy of texture to the Siberian skins. Foxes, white and blue, are also plentiful, and the bears here attain an unusual size, some being as large as the largest oxen. Yellow and red ochre is found in vast quantities, also white chalk and near lake Illook there are deposits of rich amber. And last, but not least, the whole country is girdled with a thick forest of hard white pine, available for shipbuilding and for masting. So much for the resources. It will be seen that they are neither few nor insignificant. A word for the natives. The natives are of Indian tribes, all harmless and industrious. They are eager to have the resources of their country properly developed and afford encouragement to trade. The Russian language is spoken among them. In summer they occupy themselves fishing and in the winter season they trap and hunt the fur-bearing animals. The old women hunt muskrats and pick berries, which they store underground for winter use. These berries are of great variety, including, as before stated, cranberries, blackberries, fishberries and several other varieties. The natives live chiefly upon fish, deer meat, blood and berries. They never eat bread, nor drink liquors. They are indifferent to all religions alike, being too much engrossed in industrial pursuits to bestow much attention upon spiritual matters. On several occasions this religious indifference has been manifested when they were called upon or dictated to by the Russian Orthodox priests. Perhaps—and if so, who can blame them?—they believe religion a luxury suitable only for refined and civilized communities. The dawn of civilization in savage lands is either accompanied by drivelling superstition or mere indifference to religious teachings. It may be rank profanity, but it is true nevertheless, that in the latter case the natives rise more rapidly in the social scale. Without being religious, however, the natives are truthful to their employers. Their dwellings are made of timber, rudely but comfortably fashioned. They have more faith in cleanliness,—an anomaly in Alaska,—than in godliness and evince this by attaching bathing houses to their domiciles. Their boats, called *bylarka*, are well proportioned and constructed with considerable skill. Walrus hides are employed for this purpose. In conclusion our correspondent says the Gulf of Nushahak, situated on the north-eastern portion of the Peninsula of Alaska, is so fertile and rich that an enterprising merchant investing one thousand dollars can readily clear twenty thousand in one year.

This is inviting and we commend the facts particularly to those, who imagine that all the wealth of Alaska is centered in the seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George Islands.

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE "ALTA."

We recently forwarded to a correspondent in Liverpool a copy of the *Alta California*, containing a communication purporting to be written from England by one of the *Alta's* numerous special correspondents. In a letter just received from our Liverpool correspondent the *Alta* and its "Special" are thus commented upon:—

The letter signed J. H. B., which professes to be written by a special correspondent in England, filled me and all who have perused it with disgust. He tells the most barefaced untruths and his wonderful powers of exaggeration are taxed to their utmost in his desire to pander to the Anti-British tastes of the Fenians for whom literary (?) dainties of this class are specially prepared. He gives as "novel reasons for reticence" in Englishmen, that "their minds are inactive their tongues far from nimble, and they are silent because they have nothing to say." Surely your *Alta's* "Special" has never heard the names of Bright, Gladstone, Carlyle, Dickens, Tennyson and a thousand others whom we imagine to be as well known in the United States as the names of Irving, Longfellow, Lowell, and many more, are in this country. Perhaps he is led to the discovery of these "Novel Reasons" from the entire absence of that frothy talk and bunkum to which he has been so long accustomed, and assigns to a wrong cause the "reticence" which comes from the possession of common sense and a desire only to speak when occasion demands and something is to be gained thereby.

Speaking about newspapers, he says: "The *Times*, you know, changes its course suddenly when it so chooses, without giving any reason therefor, and dismisses writers on an old policy, and engages others for the new. The largest owner is Mr. Walters, formerly a Member of Parliament." Before your *Alta's* "Special" proceeded to deliver himself in this oracular manner he should have posted himself in the facts of the case. The *Times*, it is well known is as changeable as the *times*. Its policy is to reflect public opinion in all its varying phases; though generally it gives its support and influence to the party who may happen to be in power. Not only is J. H. B. ignorant in regard to the leading newspaper of the world, but he further betrays himself by stating that "Mr. Walters was formerly a Member of Parliament." I beg to inform him that Mr. Walters is at present a Member of Parliament.

I have not space to notice all the mis-statements contained in the letter; but when the "Special" compares the Queen to a Billingsgate Fish Fag "with a foot or two too much waist", I come to the conclusion that he is a "gentleman"—from the United States. I should hardly think the *Alta* is a fair representative San Francisco newspaper. At any rate I should hope not. Its leading articles are very feeble and it seems to have exhausted itself in the effort to make the smallest amount of brains cover the largest possible amount of paper.

The small yacht *Jades Hayes*, belonging to Hutchinson & Co., foundered in Cook's Inlet about one month ago. The crew were all saved. The cargo of sables and martins worth \$10,000 was lost. This was the only small boat that traded in the Aloutian archipelago, small boats being considered better for that purpose than large ships.

According to the reports from Salt Lake City, the President of the United States has removed all Mormons from office and Congress has legislated on the subject of polygamy. It is very strange that government is against polygamy in one place and permits it in another. Honorable W. S. Dodge, Mayor of Sitka, Russian Consul in Alaska, has almost as many wives as Brigham Young.

Mr. C. sent his clerk to August W. to ask him to take some letters to Alaska for him. His sovereign majesty decidedly refused to do so. Mr. C. P. G. asked his Majesty A. Wassermann to take two cases of merchandise to the same place, but the Emperor would not take the cases for any price. We hope to see the end of this Autocrat and his Empire very soon and to be able to say that Alaska is free to all citizens of the United States.

Окончаніе доклада Россійскому правительству и Всероссійскому Государю Императору.

Преслѣдованія и гоненія людей княземъ Максютовымъ были такъ велики, что мы поднимаемъ прошлое и выставляемъ здѣсь всѣ дѣйствія князя, которыя онъ учинялъ со служащими, каковы: Гринбергъ, Голецкій, Степановъ, Черновъ, Гнидина, Овчинниковъ, Кадинъ, Петерсонъ, Бурцевъ, Голубинъ и друг.

Г. Гринбергъ былъ помощникомъ правителя конторы у Линденберга, завѣдывалъ запаснымъ и розовымъ магазинами. Смѣнили Гринберга только тогда, когда вмѣсто Линденберга вступилъ Ивановъ фаворитъ и сообщникъ князя. Эти два человѣка побѣдили старыхъ слугъ, до того, что Линденберга разбилъ параличъ, а Гринбергъ умеръ на дорогѣ къ Иркутску.

Голецкаго свернулъ князь за то, что послѣдній будучи эконоомъ порта и женатый человѣкъ, не захотѣлъ ходить въ домашній театръ устроенный княземъ, а докторъ Марковскій въ это время былъ домашнимъ человѣкомъ у князя и лазутчикъ его, онъ то и настоялъ удалить Голецкаго отъ должности эконома, потому что докторъ остался обиженнымъ отъ его жены.

Степановъ тоже, то отъ доктора, то отъ самаго князя, за то что не послалъ сухой оленины, и соленыхъ гусей.

Чернова насильно увезли изъ Уналашки на рѣку Амуръ.

Гнидина выслали на корабль Царица въ Петербургъ, за то, что не уважалъ князя.

Овчинникова арестовали за продажу водки, по доносу Шатихина.

Кадинъ потерялъ весь свой кредитъ, потому что долгу служилъ на пароходѣ Американской телеграфной компаніи.

Петерсонъ, за то, что ранѣ другихъ отказался отъ службы компаніи.

Якутъ, П. Бурцевъ, 79 лѣтъ отъ роду, находясь на службѣ компаніи съ 1835 года, былъ посылаемъ въ экспедиціи, въ Кенай и Михайловскій редутъ, плавалъ по рѣкѣ Квичпакъ до озера Ментохъ, гдѣ скупалъ бобровыя и другаго рода шкуры, подвергаясь опасностямъ, и голодалъ по нѣсколькимъ дней питаясь юколою. Главные правители колоній, Куприяновъ и Воеводскій, не заплатили ему даже за провизію, которую онъ покупалъ на свой счетъ. Бурцевъ служилъ компаніи 33 года, и князь при окончательномъ расчетѣ не далъ ему ничего.

Голубинъ, тоже ничего не получилъ, потому что не хотѣлъ быть въ числѣ прислуги у князя въ домѣ.

Съ управляющихъ отдѣлами, князь бралъ взятки разными предметами, а Американцевъ дарилъ боб-

рами, предоставляя имъ выбирать лучшихъ изъ всей партіи въ магазинахъ компаніи. Нѣкоторыхъ Американцевъ дарилъ домами, мебелью и посудой. Адвокату Вуду, онъ платилъ по 200 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ, чтобы тотъ присутствовалъ въ его кабинетѣ во время расчетовъ со служащими, а также давалъ ему еще по 10 дол. за написаніе бумаги о нарушеніи контрактовъ и проч.

10. Князь написалъ въ Вашингтонъ, Русскому посланнику, что Русскихъ въ Ситкѣ никого нѣтъ, а на повѣрку выходитъ, что ихъ живетъ здѣсь болѣе 100 человѣкъ.

Здѣсь мы привели только тѣ факты, которые преимущественно касаются однихъ служащихъ бывшей Р. А. Компаніи, ни мало не касаясь до внутренней администраціи по дѣламъ бывшей Р. А. Компаніи.

Обиды причиняемыя княземъ каждому изъ служащихъ совершенно справедливы, и за всѣ выше приведенныя десять статей мы совершенно ручаемся и можемъ показать истинну ихъ подъ присягою, какъ Русскіе, ибо такіе дѣйствія не существуютъ по Русскимъ законамъ и уставамъ, которые даетъ само правительство всѣмъ компаніямъ, существующимъ въ Россійскомъ государствѣ.

Принимая въ уваженіе бѣдственное положеніе брошенныхъ на произволъ страданій и бѣдствій въ территоріи Аляскѣ, Русскихъ и Креоль, безъ куска хлѣба и не имѣющихъ въ виду работъ для снискиванія себѣ пропитанія, — покорнѣйше просимъ войти съ представленіемъ къ Россійскому правительству и Всероссійскому Государю Императору, о подааніи помощи намъ страждущимъ, — “опредѣливъ одно транспортное Русское судно изъ рѣки Амура, для вывоза страждущихъ въ Ситхъ, по желанію, или на рѣку Амуръ или въ Калифорнію.” Гдѣ работы дадутъ намъ средства къ существованію.

Подписали:—А. Болтановъ. А. Бартъ. Н. Голубовъ. Е. Голубинъ. И. Ефимовъ. А. Евлампіевъ. В. Злыгостевъ. А. Иконенъ. М. Ивановъ. И. Ивановъ. А. Ивановъ. Т. Ивановъ. И. Казнаковъ. Г. Корханнинъ. М. Колесниковъ. П. Кириловъ. В. Кошевъ. С. Карлинъ. А. Кемпе. М. Михайловскій. А. Михельсонъ. Т. Матсонъ. Е. Орловъ. Е. Осиповъ. Я. Петерсонъ. Ф. Павловъ. М. Поповъ. П. Поповъ. Т. Платовъ. Г. Петровъ. В. Семеновъ. С. Степановъ. Т. Савельевъ. Г. Терхо. І. Хельгрень. С. Ушинъ. Е. Яковлевъ. С. Степановъ. А. Андреяновъ. А. Бурдуковскій. Т. Большанинъ. А. Будиловъ. П. Вишневскій. П. Гусевъ. Ф. Донской. И. Жуковъ. А. Зыряновъ. Х. Зыряновъ. К. Зыряновъ. Ф. Ивановъ. М. Игнатьевъ. А. Калугинъ. М. Курицинъ. С. Кандаковъ. Д. Кобычевъ. К. Кнаге. В. Кичинъ. В. Кашеваровъ. Ф. Кашеваровъ. П. Ларіоновъ. П. Лаулинъ. А. Логиновъ. В. Малютинъ. В. Макуловъ.

Всѣхъ подписей сто десять.

Напечатанный въ нашемъ журналѣ этотъ докладъ мы выслали въ Ситку 200 экземпляровъ, въ Кадьякъ и на Алеутскіе острова 300 экземпляровъ. Всякій можетъ получить экземпляръ даромъ. Мы не послали ни одной копіи для продажи—всѣ для раздачи бесплатно.

Слѣдующее стихотвореніе мы получили отъ Александра Казаринова, не давно прибывшаго въ Санъ Франциско, мы его помѣщаемъ по желанію поэта. Мы принимаемъ для печати все—что согласуно съ свободой религіозной или политической.

МОЛИТВА

чтобъ мнѣ къ кресту дойти.

Христосъ учитель мой прекрасный,
Христосъ помазанникъ мой чудный,

Въ мою ты кровь любовь вложи,

Чтобъ мнѣ къ кресту, къ кресту дойти !

Ты Христосъ весь состраданье !

Крестъ свой въ руку мнѣ вручи,

Всю грудь любовью подними :

Чтобъ мнѣ къ кресту, къ кресту дойти !

Чашу полную вина,

Чтобъ испить, и всю до дна.

За однимъ столомъ завѣтъ

Раздѣлить съ тобою хлѣбъ.

Ты простой пастухъ овецъ,

Сосчитай своихъ овецъ,

Пахарь добрый и простой,

Слезы льютъ на нивѣ той.

Виноградарь помощи,

Лоза чудная вдали !

Виноградарь не призри,

Все же дѣти мы твои !

Но сердца моего мнѣ не достанетъ,

Такъ воля пусть твоя на мѣсто станеть,

Чтобы мнѣ хлѣбъ съ голоднымъ раздѣлить,

И воду съ тѣмъ, кому еще ты не далъ пить.

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1868 to March 1869, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

Messrs. H. Liebes & Co. (Pacific Fur Emporium), are amongst the most enterprising fur merchants in the Pacific Coast. They correspond and do extensive business with the fur markets of Persia, Constantinople, Russia, Leipsic, London etc., and they endeavor to deal honestly with all.

PIONEER AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.—This Company has every right to use the name Pioneer. They were not affected with the seal mania of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands only. With honesty, industry, and economy they have built five stations on Kwichpak river. This Company will have more success for their enterprising courage, than the seal seekers of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. They will find plenty of fur bearing animals and will open the resources of the country without any difficulty impending against the Company.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Let every one who wants a Watch, read this carefully.

Especially if in some remote out-of-the-way place.

Now that the railroad is open, we propose to give the residents of California the opportunity of getting single genuine Waltham Watches at the

LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

We sell more Waltham Watches than any other establishment in the country, either wholesale or retail; we send great numbers to every section of the country by Mail and Express, carefully packed, and in perfect running order. Our plan is this: You want a Watch, and see our advertisement; now, we want you first to write to us for our Descriptive and Illustrated Price List; we will send it, post-paid, by return mail. It explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each; you then make a selection of the kind you prefer, and send us your order. We will then send you the Watch by Express, with the bill to collect on delivery. We give instructions to the Express Company to allow you to open the package and examine the Watch; if it suits, you can pay, and take it; if not, you are under no obligation to receive it; and if it is taken, and afterwards does not prove satisfactory, we will exchange it, or

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As an indication of the prices, we will quote one Watch from our list. The P. S. BARTLETT, Lever Movement, with Extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Pinion, Patent Dust cap, and all the other late improvements, in a Solid Coin Silver Case,

\$28 in Greenbacks, or about \$20 in Coin.

All the other kinds, both gold and silver, in the same proportion. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for a price list, as it contains a great deal of information regarding these Watches that will enable you to make an intelligent selection. Don't forget, when you write, to state that you saw this advertisement in the ALASKA HERALD, and you need not put in stamps for return postage. Address in full,

HOWARD & CO.

Jewellers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, New York.

We refer by permission, to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., New York and San Francisco. I. W. Raymond, Esq., T. R. Butler, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., San Francisco.

W. S. Hobart, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada.

jy 15.

\$15 Buy the Best \$15

sent by express, cash on delivery.

THE GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES.

Improved and manufactured by us are all the best make, Hunting cases, finely chased and beautifully enamelled, Patent and Detached Levers, full jewelled, and every watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and guaranteed by the Company, to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, but retain an appearance equal to solid gold as long as worn.

These celebrated watches we are now sending out by mail and express, C. O. D. anywhere within the United States and Canadas at the regular wholesale price, payable on delivery.

No money is required in advance as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them.

A single watch to any address, \$15. A club of six, with an extra watch to the agent sending the club, \$90, making seven watches for \$90. Also, a superb lot of most elegant Oroide Chains, of the latest and most costly styles and patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices of \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 each; sent when ordered with watch at the regular wholesale prices.

Describe the watch required, whether Ladies or Gentlemen's size, and address your orders and letters to

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,

148 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

jy 15.

АЛАСКА



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 15, 1869.

No. 39.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.
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H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,
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WHEELAN & CO.,
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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.
☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

☞ A well educated gentleman, speaking English, Russian, French and German, wishes a situation in a mercantile house, doing business with Siberia, Japan or Alaska Territory. Best of references.
Address B. A. L., ALASKA HERALD Office.

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ОРУЖЕЙНЫЙ МАГАЗИНЪ.

Liddle & Kaeding,

Gun and rifle makers and importers of guns, rifles, and pistols.
Also, Agents for Henry's patent rifle.
Fishing tackle, and all the apparatus required by Sportmen, to be found here. Caps, Powder, Lead, Bullets, and every article necessary for use in Alaska and Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

JAMES OTIS. W. A. MACONDRAY. F. W. MACONDRAY.
MACONDRAY and CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

206 SANSOM STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE
Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

THE PRESENT TRADE OF ALASKA.

For a long time past, persistently and with good reason, we have assured our readers that the wealth of the territory of Alaska does not center in the twin islands of St. Paul's and St. George's, nor all its valuable resources consist alone in the fur of the seal. What do the results prove? Let us see whether our predictions were correct. Only a few days ago Mr. Louthan, of the well known firm of Kinhead and Louthan, of Sitka, brought into this market a parcel of furs valued at \$20,000. Captain John Waller has also introduced a cargo worth \$25,000. These cargoes do not consist of fur seals. What does this prove? Simply that if two traders alone can obtain cargoes worth in the aggregate \$45,000, without visiting St. Paul or St. George islands, the resources of Alaska must be larger than is conceded by those who cling to the worn out idea that nothing can come from Alaska possessed of value unless it is in the form of fur seals from those much talked of ports in the Kurile Archipelago. It is high time the public was disabused of this foolish fiction. Alaska is rich, it has more than fur seals; it yields ivory, bone, oil and hundreds of other equally valuable products. Alaska is not St. Paul and St. George Islands only. We hazard a prediction that every one of the expeditions recently equipped from this port will return well laden and that at least thirty per cent. of net profit will be cleared on each.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., Williams & Haven, and a few of the Treasury Department officials monopolize the fur seals. Let them grow fat while it is possible, for soon the privilege will be denied them. They have secured this monopoly by ruthlessly sweeping out all other traders, by extortion and trickery, and by duping and swindling the unsuspecting natives. Let them reap their early harvest; their sun will soon set and their monopolies will soon crumble and vanish like chaff before the hurricane. These huckstering tyrants who goad the poor natives to a starvation pitch that they may be compelled to slaughter the seals and barter to them the hides; who deny a man food because a beggarly fur is to be gained thereby;—let them go on, we say; but we are no prophets if they are not speedily blotted out like a foul stain from the land they have so long clutched and disgraced.

A FAIR AT KIAKTA.

[WRITTEN BY A SIBERIAN EXILE.]

Our readers who are at all acquainted with the history of Russia's vast and increasing possessions in North Asia, are aware that its conquest of Siberia was indirectly brought about by Strogonoff, a Russian merchant, whose descendants are to day one of the wealthiest families of Europe. At the favorable moment, general Ernak, then a fugitive from the army of the Czar, contrived to put himself at the head of a horde of Cossaks and extended his master's sway over a country till then unknown to Europe. One thing led to another, till even Russia was satisfied, and the whole patrimony of the Tartar Emperors of China was swallowed up, ("annexed" it is called when Emperors take possession,) and the Amoor river was called the "natural" boundary between Russia and China. In 1864, the writer had occasion to visit the last Russian post, exactly between the possessions of the Czar and the Tartar Emperor, thus catching a glimpse of the remarkable town of Kiakta.

The town is divided into two parts, the "Northern" and "Southern." The former is occupied by the Russians, and the latter by the Chinese and Tartars. No Russian is permitted to pass into the Tartar territory, nor are the Chinese or Tartars allowed to so much as put foot into the Russian settlement. In the midst of a large square of immense area, the Fair is held once a year. Goods are exchanged and balances made up, and paid in hard cash, credit being neither given nor asked. Gold leaf is used as currency as well as ingots of solid silver, reckoned by the Chinese ounce. No Russian money circulates here as at Petropaulovsk, Nicolaevsk etc.

When we arrived the fair was in full operation. The great empty square had been covered, as if by magic, only a few days before by bamboo sheds, in which were temporarily housed at least ten thousand Chinese merchants, and an innumerable throng of hangers on. Several thousand Siberians, convicts and Russian merchants did business on the other side, and a lively spectacle was presented. The Russians sold broad-cloths, hardware, copperware, velvet, soap, mirrors, malachite ornaments, soap stone, crystal, leather, opium utensils, musk and medicines innumerable, flint stones, paper of a peculiar kind so prepared as to take fire easily from a flint spark, (in place of matches, which are not used in China,) etc., at prices absolutely lower than the same could be purchased in Europe. We were astonished that the great manufactures of Moscow could furnish their very excellent cloths far below English prices, but we learned that the profits on tea in Russia are so enormous on the best kinds (and Russians will drink no other) as to allow of a great sacrifice.

In this way Russian manufactures have pushed England, France, and Germany, completely out of the prodigious trade of supplying the extreme North of China with the indispensable requirement of woolen cloth. For six weeks thousands of bales of merchandise change hands, much of the goods being sold by sample and to arrive. In this case "bargain money," sometimes of heavy amount, is paid into a bank officially vouched for by officers of both nationalities, and business is at an end for the season. A few give entertainments to friends and the town yesterday an overflowing city lapses into a dull military station enlivened only by the arrival of the post from Pekin or St. Petersburg. To the honor of Russian merchants be it said that their cloths are preferred by the Chinese on the score of their invariably being genuine. Moscow goods are rarely opened till needed for consumption, so great is the confidence of the Chinese, though passed from hand to hand, and transported to very distant places. Russia as a manufacturing country ranks much higher than is supposed. Her merchants have studied the Chinese question thoroughly and the time is not far distant when Russia will compete for the lion's share of import trade with her next door neighbor. The Russians now have mercantile houses at great inland cities which have as yet never been visited by any other Europeans but the Catholic missionaries, a concession of great favor to the Czar. At Hankow, the great inland post, there are several firms well known in Moscow. Much of their trade is operated with

great caution and secrecy; as of course they have no desire to enlighten their English rivals, or to point out too clearly their *modus operandi*. So much for Russia in China as it came under our observation but a few years ago on the spot.

LETTER FROM SITKA.

SITKA, July 19th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALASKA HERALD.

Having a little leisure I avail myself of the opportunity of sending to you a few news items from this place.

The steamer *Neobern*, arrived at this port on the 2d inst., with Col. G. K. Brady Company E. 23th. U. S. Inf., who has just assumed command of this port. Gen. Fris, who has been appointed paymaster of this department. Brig. Gen. C. H. Tompkins, who relieved department quartermaster Col. G. H. Weeks. (Col. Weeks, being too "heavy" for this place.) The *Neobern*, also brought merchandise for our merchants and quartermaster stores for the coast. Since then, the schooner *Nor' Wester*, which lately went from this place to the northward for the purpose of trade has come back laden with a full stock of furs.

The *Neobern* has lain here since her arrival; only going out once, upon a picnic excursion.

The Hita Chief, the Ukedad Chief and a party of his men, and *Cleek Chee Wichu*, the Chilcat Chief and his men, who were lately upon a visit to Sitka for the purpose of trading and securing some information in relation to their rights have spent all their money and furs and returned to their homes. The merchants around town have had quite a thriving trade this summer. David Shirsper has enlarged his store in a neat and commodious manner, and Levi is in full bloom again. The new saw mill is progressing finely near Baranoff Rock and the renowned Gumpus is around town and *appears* to be all right.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer *Fideliter* with Gen. Thomas and Ex Sec'y W. H. Seward, who has been going seaward in good earnest lately. If you should receive this letter before his arrival I will keep a few notes for you in relation to the renowned purchaser of the territory of Alaska.

The news in relation to other localities is meager. At Tongas and Wrangel, when the *Neobern* passed there, everything was progressing as finely as usual. The militia had plenty of fish, and the natives some furs.

At Kadiak we learn that Ben. Lovi is doing a heavy business. The weather had been pleasant and the quantities of seal caught above the average number. Nothing new in relation to the fisheries.

The article in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, referring to "the military misrule in Alaska," was sweeping in its assertions and broad in its ignorance. We have known the most heinous acts to have taken place, but they must be corroborated by evidence on the outside. The truth has not been half told and a total change in military affairs here, such as has been recommended is the wisest and most advisable course for General Thomas to pursue.

People in a new territory should have an honest and intelligent advocate of their rights and enterprises; or else their progress, like that of the crab, is backward. We know of no greater injury that can be inflicted upon a newly formed government than to be at the mercy of ignorant and selfish advocates. It remains to be seen in future, who are the true friends of this territory.

Yours most sincerely, A. E. W.

It is understood that Colonel Frank N. Wicker, the newly appointed Treasury Agent for Alaska will leave on the *Neobern* on Thursday for his headquarters in Sitka. Col. Wicker bears a high reputation and it is to be hoped he will hunt out all the "jobs" and "rings" and "plants" which have thrived so well in that district since the territory was ceded to the United States. We expect to hear soon from the Treasury Agent.

The young King of Greece is accused of the degrading vice of drunkenness.

SLAVONIANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Slavonian race is well represented in the large percentage of foreigners who inhabit this city. As a community, these people are clannish; they herd together, working solely for themselves, accumulating wealth and living it up; they have graduated social circles of their own and enjoy the pleasures of life in the fashion best adapted to the low level of their intellectual culture. They are an independent community. All its members are more or less civilized; that is to say they are not savages. The mercantile portion is principally engaged in the fruit trade; others devote their attention mainly to keeping bar-rooms, coffee-houses, etc. All are prosperous. The secret of their prosperity is in their clannish habits.

The Slavonians in San Francisco are classed into three distinct societies. Some are Austrians, others Turks, the remainder Russians. As before stated, their social culture is of a low grade and of necessity their moral instincts are proportionately low. They retain all their pristine instincts of jealousy, lust, vindictiveness and other animal passions. Recently, a Slavonian arrived here who was better educated than his brother-countrymen, but possessed of less money. One of the latter, yielding to his jealousy of the superior acquirements of the new arrival, employed every trick suggested by his low cunning, and even used his wealth to assist him in his vile purpose, until finally he drove his better educated countrymen to the wall. This is literally true and many other similar instances might be readily mentioned. We will state one more and with it finish the subject.

Some of our readers may perhaps remember the particulars of a case which was on trial in one of our courts last April regarding an affray between two Slavonians. The facts are briefly as follows: A Slavonian, whose name has nothing to do with the subject, arrived here four years ago and engaged in trade as keeper of a coffee-house. This man was frugal, industrious and better educated than most of his brethren here, and of course he became prosperous in his affairs. A dispute arose between him and another Slavonian, whose income far outstripped that of the former. Shortly after the quarrel, the two men met in the streets. The dispute was renewed and it ended in an encounter in which the coffee-house keeper was terribly beaten about the head with a heavy cane; his brutal antagonist holding in the other hand a pistol with which he threatened to shoot his victim in the event of his offering resistance. The unfortunate man was rendered blind in one eye by the blows he received and left insensible to bleed to death on the street. The matter was carried before a civil court and the rich man, probably wielding the greatest influence, managed by some hocus-pocus to get off scot free! We understand that the injured man will sue the other in a heavy sum for the damages he sustained in the affray.

These are not insulated instances. True, our Slavonians are clannish; but it must not be forgotten that they are as yet only half released from barbarism.

We annex the following interesting item from the British Columbia *Examiner* of a recent date: "It being a natural result of the Alaska purchase that the ladies of the United States should desire a knowledge of the prevailing fashions among their sister citizens, we rejoice in being able to afford the information. The body dress consists of equal proportions of furs and dirt, arranged to suit the taste of the wearers. The married ladies all wear silver rings in their noses and needles through their lower lips; while elderly ladies add to those irresistible charms by addition of a "stopper," whatever that is, in the upper lip. Their amusements are as yet restricted to gambling and drinking whisky. The law of divorce is rendered unnecessary in Alaska, from a habit they have of getting married for a limited number of months, consideration for which is payable in fish, bones, whale oil and old junk. As the doctrine of perfect equality is soon to prevail, a little information upon this point cannot be considered out of place."

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

THE SIBERIAN CONVICT CRIER.

On the 7th of August, the *News Letter* copied from our last issue an item about the harm done in this city by the Young Men's Christian Association, and exclaimed: "You think you can be a *Town Crier*, do you, *You!*" We answer, it is our office to speak the truth, and for so speaking we have suffered imprisonment at the hands of an imperial tyrant. Further, it is our intention to cry not only in civilized cities, but throughout the wilderness of Siberia, and the military misruled territory of Alaska, or any where else where we see cant and humbug crowding truth and justice out of sight.

A few fishermen who have returned from fishing expeditions complain of not being successful. For instance a vessel that measured only 80 tons returned with 43 tons of fish. All the fishing was done at Unga. We know that in Kariuk and the Three Hierarchy there is an immense quantity of codfish to be caught. The natives can be employed to catch fish for three cents a piece. Any enterprising merchant who will establish houses in any of these places will realize a profit of from 30 to 50 cents at least on each fish.

It is stated that Brougham has written "The Red Light" since his arrival in California; his principal object in so doing being to afford to Lawrence Barrett an opportunity of playing the idiot, which he does—at all times—well. When this trashy play is reproduced in other places the author will himself assume this character—for none but an idiot would have written such a play.

"My wife's sister" at the California theatre nightly makes a more indecent exposure in comedy of her flabby charms than Elise Holt ever did in burlesque, and the virtuous press of San Francisco is not indignant thereat.

Kommisaroff, who was made a nobleman for saving the life of the Emperor of Russia, in the year 1866, has recently committed suicide by hanging, at the age of 85. The act was caused by excessive drinking.

A correspondent of the *Bulletin* from Kadiak states that Hutchinson & Co., are very generous and benevolent. He says that they actually bury their dead.

A Russian in this city received a draft from Russia, and applied to the Russian Consul to identify him. He refused, because the person would not pay him a large sum for so doing.

A gentleman from Sitka complimented us about some articles that we published in the ALASKA HERALD about military abuses. He says that they were as true as the Holy Gospel.

The gay party in Sitka feel the loss of Madam Cedrolibansky's society. She had better return.

An immense quantity of furs is expected from Alaska Territory this year.

The potatoes raised in Kadiak are very sweet.

In Aleutian Islands the cows are very small. They are of Siberian breed.

The store of Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., in Kadiak was robbed. Also the store belonging to Mr. Shirpaer.

Lieutenant Eastmen was promoted for his bravery.

In Sitka there are sixty bar-rooms and two breweries for six hundred inhabitants.

The natives of Bristol Bay make sledges from Walrus Ivory in the winter. These sledges are drawn by large dogs kept for that purpose.

The publication of the present number of the ALASKA HERALD has been unavoidably delayed until the present date (30th August.)

ПРАВОСЛАВНОЕ ДУХОВЕНСТВО
ВЪ АЛАСКѢ.

(Корреспонденція изъ Ситки.)

Православное духовенство въ Аласкѣ, какъ касиры банкирскаго дома, не спрашивая, какъ приобрѣтено сокровище припимало на лоно христіанства каждаго поворожденнаго, и вносило въ свою кассо метрическую книгу кредитомъ такого-то младенца, окрещеннаго такимъ-то и воспринимаемаго тѣмъ-то. Правда, духовенство наше мало занималось своими обязанностями. Начальникъ Епархіи Епископъ Петръ, занимался болѣе торговыми дѣлами. Онъ часто вмѣшивался въ дѣла компаніи, и самъ выписывалъ разныя товары, изъ Япоіи, Китая, Калифорніи, и даже изъ Европы и Россіи. Всѣ эти товары збывалъ онъ, то въ компаніи, то посылалъ по отдѣламъ колоній своимъ подчиненнымъ пастырямъ. Это былъ ярмоночный торговецъ, какъ Кулакъ въ поэмѣ Никитина, который вездѣ являлся:

Во фракѣ, полушубкѣ,
Съ золотымъ шитьемъ, и въ юбкѣ,
Гдѣ и не думаешь, онъ тутъ,
Не мелочь, не громовой плуть...

Вотъ что дѣлало наше духовенство. Князь у этого человѣка постоянно цѣловалъ руки. По праздникамъ всегда первый являлся къ нему съ поздравленіемъ. Мы имѣемъ множество свидѣній о Епископѣ Петрѣ, о его грязныхъ дѣлахъ, недостойныхъ пастырскаго званія. Его страсть преслѣдовать своихъ подчиненныхъ, превышаетъ всякую мѣру закона. Это второй Иуда, со всѣми пороками алчности и продажности. Живя въ колоніяхъ пѣсколко лѣтъ, онъ не приобрѣлъ ни отъ кого добраго слова или воспоминанія достойнаго его сана. Петрушка, ему было имя, постоянно звучавшее въ устахъ колоніальнаго народонаселенія; эта личность не приобрѣла себѣ никакой популярности въ теченіи 20 лѣтъ. Получая журналы отъ своихъ миссіонеровъ, онъ всегда прибавлялъ отъ себя какую нибудь пасквиль и рапортовалъ о томъ высшему начальству.

20 Октября, 1866 года, подано было прошеніе бывшему губернатору въ Ситкѣ, князю Д. П. Максудову, отъ Мекленбургскаго подданнаго А. Ф. Барта, въ которомъ онъ просилъ разрѣшенія вступить въ законный бракъ съ одною вдовою изъ креолокъ А. Л. Архимандритовой. Г. Бартъ получилъ скоро это разрѣшеніе отъ губернатора. Послѣ того прошеніе это было препровождено черезъ Н. А. контору въ духовное правленіе для окончательнаго распорядженія, и что-же? Архіерею Петру показалось, что иностранецъ почему то не можетъ жениться на православной вдовѣ изъ креолокъ, по-

тому что дѣти, которыя могутъ родиться отъ этого брака, не премѣнно будутъ Французами, но никакъ не мекленбургскими подданными и не нѣмцами. Поэтому случаю, свадьба должна была разстроиться. Въ настоящее время, въ слѣдствіе перемѣны членовъ въ духовномъ правленіи, и при новомъ архіереѣ, г. Бартъ женился на означенной вдовѣ, и живеть благополучно съ ней.

Въ томъ же портѣ, и въ томъ же году случилось слѣдующее обстоятельство. Губернатору Ситки, сдѣланъ былъ доносъ о задушеніи полугодоваго младенца вдовою изъ Креолокъ, которая прижила его вскорѣ послѣ смерти своего мужа. Для этого была назначена коммисія, которая и заподозрила въ участіи—какъ въ рожденіи, такъ и въ убійствѣ, вновь родившагося младенца въ сообществѣ съ матерью—цѣлыхъ шесть человѣкъ. По окончаніи слѣдствія, коммисія не могла рѣшить окончательно дѣла, потому что по русскому закону оно подлежало болѣе закону духовному. Коммисія переслала это дѣло въ духовное правленіе, которое и рѣшило, признать виновнымъ, какъ въ рожденіи такъ и въ убійствѣ младенца, одного содержателя колоніальной лавки Павла Гнидина; такъ какъ онъ показалъ коммисіи, что былъ у этой вдовы—только одинъ разъ. Духовное правленіе и присудило наложить на П. Гнидина эпитимію на 7 лѣтъ, по 20 поклоновъ по воскресеніямъ. Прочихъ же 5 человѣкъ уволили потому, что они были Римско-Католическаго исповѣданія. Такъ вотъ какъ дѣлалось у насъ въ Ситкѣ въ былыя времена!

Такъ какъ въ этомъ листѣ, мы публиковали корреспонденцію о русскомъ духовенствѣ въ Аласкѣ, то сочли приличнымъ и всю русскую страницу этого листа, заполнить исключительно о русскомъ духовенствѣ.

Отецъ Евгений Поповъ, бывшій протоіерей въ Лондонѣ, при русской церкви, опредѣленъ Епископомъ русскихъ церквей въ Америкѣ, имѣя свою кафедру въ Санъ Франциско. Мы знаемъ лично Благороднаго Отца, во время нашей жизни въ Лондонѣ. И прежде его прибытія въ Америку, мы желаемъ познакомить русскихъ съ его благороднымъ характеромъ. Мы публикуемъ одно изъ его писемъ къ намъ въ Лондонѣ.

1861 г., 25 Февраля.

Честнѣйшій О. Агапіи!

Вы совершенно справедливо выражаетесь, что исповѣдникамъ Распятой Истинны, теперь жительство не въ Фиваидѣ, а въ Вавилонѣ.

Справедливо и то, какъ вы тоже говорите, что міръ сей страненъ. Онъ былъ, есть, и будетъ таковъ до скончанія дней нашихъ, и не только на-

шихъ, по и до скончанія міра. Это мы знаемъ и по непереложному слову Св. Писанія, и по слову тѣхъ, которые жили въ мірѣ—хотя не для міра.

Гдѣ же вы думаете и какъ думаете спастись, отъ этого хитро и лукаво сплетеннаго челоуѣкомъ міра. Впрочемъ сердце чистос, живеть и можеть жить, гдѣ есть, такъ или иначе, ошутительные для него предметы радованія, любви, вѣрованія и взаимнаго соучастія и сочувствія.

Я желаю бы и молилъ бы, чтобы вы въ здѣшнемъ Раймонѣ, не преставали говорить въ своемъ сердцѣ:—Благословенъ еси Боже Истины, Боже отецъ нашихъ.

Благій даръ вашъ, т. е. литургійники Василія великаго и Григорія двоеслова, принимаю съ любовью и благодарностью. Молясь по нимъ въ предстоящую чотырдесятницу, буду молиться и о васъ въ предостойныхъ моихъ молитвахъ.

Грѣшный вашъ молитвенникъ
протоіерей Евгеній Поповъ.

Это письмо показываетъ, что О. Евгеній—это солнце истиннаго православія, грядеть на Пацификъ, истребить тѣму нечестія и беззаконія, очистить срамъ на нашемъ отечествѣ, произведенный нечестивымъ русскимъ духовенствомъ на Пацификѣ. О. Евгеній понимаетъ наше чистое направленіе, и мы всегда готовы способствовать ему въ святомъ дѣлѣ.

Русскіе сѣзжаются въ Санъ Франциско со всѣхъ концевъ міра, чтобы вредить другъ другу въ устройствѣ жизни, подличать другъ противъ друга на срамъ Русскому имени. Удивительная нація!

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1898 to March 1899, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 811 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

Мы получили полную бібліотеку публикацій нашихъ братьевъ въ Лондонѣ. Эти книги мы имѣемъ для продажи, по цѣнамъ по какимъ эти книги продаются въ Лондонѣ,—ничего не считая за пересылку.

Messrs. H. Liebes & Co. (Pacific Fur Emporium), are amongst the most enterprising fur merchants in the Pacific Coast. They correspond and do extensive business with the fur markets of Persia, Constantinople, Russia, Leipzig, London etc., and they endeavor to deal honestly with all.

PIONEER AMERICAN FUR COMPANY.—This Company has every right to use the name Pioneer. They were not affected with the seal mania of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands only. With honesty, industry, and economy they have built five stations on Kwichpak river. This Company will have more success for their enterprising courage, than the seal seekers of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. They will find plenty of fur bearing animals and will open the resources of the country without any difficulty impending against the Company.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Let every one who wants a Watch, read this carefully. Especially if in some remote out-of-the-way place.

Now that the railroad is open, we propose to give the residents of California the opportunity of getting single genuine Waltham Watches at the

LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

We sell more Waltham Watches than any other establishment in the country, either wholesale or retail; we send great numbers to every section of the country by Mail and Express, carefully packed, and in perfect running order. Our plan is this: You want a Watch, and see our advertisement; now, we want you first to write to us for our Descriptive and Illustrated Price List; we will send it, post-paid, by return mail. It explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each; you then make a selection of the kind you prefer, and send us your order. We will then send you the Watch by Express, with the bill to collect on delivery. We give instructions to the Express Company to allow you to open the package and examine the Watch; if it suits, you can pay, and take it; if not, you are under no obligation to receive it; and if it is taken, and afterwards does not prove satisfactory, we will exchange it, or

REFUND THE MONEY.

As an indication of the prices, we will quote one Watch from our list. The P. S. BARTLETT, Lever Movement, with Extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Pinion, Patent Dust cap, and all the other late improvements, in a Solid Coin Silver Case,

\$28 in Greenbacks, or about \$20 in Coin.

All the other kinds, both gold and silver, in the same proportion. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for a price list, as it contains a great deal of information regarding these Watches that will enable you to make an intelligent selection. Don't forget, when you write, to state that you saw this advertisement in the ALASKA HERALD, and you need not put in stamps for return postage. Address in full,

HOWARD & CO.

Jewellers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, New York.

We refer by permission, to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., New York and San Francisco. J. W. Raymond, Esq., T. R. Butler, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., San Francisco.

W. S. Hobart, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada.

Jy 15.

\$15 Buy the Best \$15

sent by express, cash on delivery.

THE GENUINE OROIDE GOLD WATCHES.

Improved and manufactured by us are all the best make, Hunting cases, finely chased and beautifully enamelled, Patent and Detached Levers, full jewelled, and every watch perfectly regulated and adjusted, and guaranteed by the Company, to keep correct time, and wear and not tarnish, but retain an appearance equal to solid gold as long as worn.

These celebrated watches we are now sending out by mail and express, C. O. D. anywhere within the United States and Canadas at the regular wholesale price, payable on delivery.

No money is required in advance as we prefer that all should receive and see the goods before paying for them.

A single watch to any address, \$15. A club of six, with an extra watch to the agent sending the club, \$90, making seven watches for \$90. Also, a superb lot of most elegant Oroide Chains, of the latest and most costly styles and patterns, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, from 10 to 40 inches in length, at prices of \$2, \$4, \$6, and \$8 each; sent when ordered with watch at the regular wholesale prices.

Describe the watch required, whether Ladies or Gentlemen's size, and address your orders and letters to

THE OROIDE WATCH CO.,

148 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Jy 15.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

No. 40.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Beindoe, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

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H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,

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All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

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Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

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Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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491 CALIFORNIA STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

This Company will transact all kinds of legitimate banking business on the most favorable terms.

Interest allowed on Deposits and Trust Funds; Collections and Remittances promptly made; Exchange for sale on Eastern Cities, Europe, China, etc.

Sole Depository for Bonds, Stocks, Papers, Jewelry and other valuables, and Agent for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust business.

HENRY L. DAVIS, President.

D. W. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

JAMES OTIS. W. A. MACONDRAY. F. W. MACONDRAY.

MACONDRAY and CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

206 SANBOM STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia must become larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources. All supplies for these places must be drawn from this city. Those merchants who desire to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast, and the Asiatic Pacific Coast will do well to insert in our paper their business cards so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutians Islands and Alaska.

ALASKAN PRODUCTS IN THE MECHANICS' FAIR

We trust that the merchants in this city who are interested in the development of the resources of Alaska, will exert themselves to the utmost to make as large a display as possible in the forthcoming Industrial Fair. The entire produce of this Territory, consisting of furs, ivory, minerals, coal, wood, etc.—altogether forming a most valuable department of trade—ought to be in the hands of the merchants and manufacturers of this city, returning to them a rich per centage on their outlay of capital and affording profitable employment to thousands whose only source of income is their ability to labor. We are certain that a full and judicious exhibition will have the effect of calling the attention of the public to the importance and magnitude of the interests of this rich Territory; and will materially aid us in our efforts to break down the existing monopolies and wrest this portion of the United States from the mercenary grasp of unprincipled speculators.

Captain Petrovski, Inspector of Customs in Alaska has returned from Unalaska. He states that the priest of that place belonging to the Russian Church did not pray for the Emperor of Russia, but offered his prayers for the President, because Alaska belonged to the United States.

Walrus leather is very valuable and very good for polishing cutlery and different instruments. It is very scarce in the market and is worth \$3 per pound. We recommend some of our Alaskan traders to import a quantity of this article. It would be a very profitable speculation.

The Call, on Tuesday last, was indignant at the performance of George-Francis-Train-Scudder, on the previous Sunday evening, and remarked: "A harlequin in church and a pantaloon in a pulpit is our detestation."—Would the Call object to a pair of pantaloons in a pulpit?

John Waller brought 800 lbs of walrus teeth Ivory from Kushkovin river. He sold it at 25 cents a pound.

THE FUR TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It is a fact not generally known that in this city more furs are imported, manufactured, sold, and exported to other markets than in any other city of a corresponding size on the globe. The topographical situation of San Francisco renders it the most accessible as the liberality of its citizens renders it the best emporium for the reception of all the skins obtained along the immense range of the Pacific coast. The facilities for exportation from here are also unsurpassed, and hence San Francisco will always be the great fur emporium of the American continent.

The Territory of Alaska sends a vast quantity of skins into this market. They are obtained from the natives by barter for whisky, guns and ammunition, articles of food, trinkets, etc.; but, as the affairs of that Territory are now managed, the first item is most deserving of prominent mention. In British Columbia the Hudson Bay Company have regular trading posts, the principal one for selling goods and exporting skins being at Victoria. The skins which are not gobbled up by this huge monopoly find their way here. Oregon also supplies this market, but the quantity of skins received from that section is not very large, the company referred to having their own agents scattered throughout that state. Washington Territory is the stronghold of this company, their headquarters being established at Olympia.

Shortly after Mr. Seward invested \$7,200,000 of the national money in the purchase of Alaska, and the stars and stripes proclaimed that territory the property of the United States, a host of expeditions were fitted out here by small capitalists to purchase furs in Alaska and to open up a profitable trade with the newly acquired Territory. The immediate result of this avalanche of petty traders was the overstocking of this market and a consequent decline in the tariffs here and in the markets of the East and Europe. Meantime an indiscriminate slaughter was waged in the seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George islands, which finally elicited an order from the Treasury Department suspending all trade with those islands and making it a punishable offense to kill the seals. This order is still in force. It has effectually thrown cold water on the expeditionists before mentioned. At present the furs that come here are principally mink, martens (erroneously called sable), squirrels, beaver, foxes, otter and bear and wolf skins. We shall proceed to show in this article what furs are manufactured and retailed in this market.

The redoubtable firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. probably do the heaviest transactions in furs on this coast. By some locus pocus arrangement the natives of Alaska have been made to believe that, in becoming the successors of the Russo-American Company, this firm also inherited those rights of monopoly vested in the former company by the Government of Russia. This firm are also sutlers of the Military Department of Alaska, and hence enjoy privileges which are seldom vouchsafed to other traders. The business of this house is principally exporting; they do not manufacture the skins. The prominent dealers generally have agents in all the fur-trading countries of this coast, and purchase skins fully as cheap as they are bought by the Hudson Bay Company. The monopolies are all weakening. That of Hutchinson is looked upon as approaching its dissolution. Most of the trappers of the North and the other traders prefer to sell their skins to other firms than the monopolists.

Only the finest furs are made up for sale in this market. Sable collars are sold for \$35 and \$30 in gold which in New York command readily from \$50 to \$60. Muffs, cloaks and other articles of dress are sold proportionately low. This, with the native liberality of our citizens, makes for apparel unusually common in this city. Indeed, it is a matter of fact that servant-girls sport superior and costlier furs in this city than many wealthy persons in the East and Europe.

Buggy robes form an important item in the fur business of San Francisco. In almost every lot of skins there is a large number only available for patchwork or buggy robes. The dealers buy these at cheap rates, merely for the purpose of keeping their employees at work during a dull season. Hence they are sold as cheap almost as ordinary woolen blankets, and in some instances fully as cheap. These robes which are called luxuries in the East, and only indulged in by the wealthiest, may be found in any of our livery stables, and are worth in large lots, not more than \$15 or \$20. All the excursionists who have visited this city since the completion of the Pacific Railroad have returned home laden with furs purchased here, and more especially with buggy robes. When the White Pine excitement first broke out, a fur trader shipped a case of robes to that region, and a ready sale was found for all of them at \$50 each. The miners preferred them to blankets.

Divers, known in the trade as Grebes, promised a year ago to become a very important feature in our commerce. Their skins were appreciated in Europe, and especially in Paris, and, while commanding a high price, the supply was not adequate to the demand. They are used for the manufacture of collars, muffs and cuffs. In view of this demand a European house sent an order out here for 10,000 skins. The purchasers here immediately commenced buying up the skins at extraordi-

nary rates and shipping them to Europe. The result fell short of the expectations, and the trade in Divers has become more or less paralyzed in consequence. The price of the skins here is one dollar a piece; they may be obtained in large numbers in the bay and in the marshes on the Alameda side.

The Chicago excursion party expressed much astonishment at the magnitude of our fur trade. They took many samples of our furs home with them, promising to deal hereafter through this market, as the cost of manufacturing is as low here as it might be there, even with cheaper labor. There can be no question that a large trade in furs will grow up between Chicago and this market. Indeed, one house here has received an order for samples, and is already looking out for a heavy order.

Last year the fur dealers of this city exported over \$2,000,000 worth of skins to New York. Besides this, quite a quantity has been sent from here to friends in the East—appropriate presents and useful too.

The Russian fur trade dates back as far as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The first expedition to Siberia—to the Ob—was undertaken under Wasilievich I (died 1505), though his successor, Wasilievich II, first succeeded, by levying tribute of the Tartar chiefs, in securing the dominion over the rich fur-producing region, and in establishing the fur trade. These chiefs, for centuries, always paid their tribute in furs, and even to-day single Governments—as Tobolsk, Tomsk, Jenissaiak, Irkutsk, Jakutsk, Ochetok and Kanchathka—continue to do so. They pay especially sable, kolinsky and squirrel furs. The best of these are set apart for the Imperial household, and are prepared in the Imperial cabinet furriery. The remainder are placed on the market. Kiakta, a Russian town on the Siberian-Chinese border, opposite the Chinese city Matmatselin, is an important fur depot. Moscow merchants alone bring here yearly over a million dollars worth of furs, in exchange for tea.

It may be new to most readers to hear that neither St. Petersburg, nor New York, nor London, is the most important fur depot in the world, but that it is the great German book center of Leipzig. The sale of furs in the latter city, we are informed, amounts to not less than four and a half millions of dollars annually; a vast worth being sent every year to St. Petersburg itself, the Russians sending to Germany the raw material, and buying it again in the shape of manufactured furs.—*S. N. Chronicle.*

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific coast, the Eastern States, England and the continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

THE "CALL" ON ALASKAN AFFAIRS.

The following is from the *Call* of the 19th August. We leave it to the imagination of our readers to suppose how differently this article would have been written if the writer *could* "have taken any other course in the controversy."

The *Alaska Times* has a long article in defense of the Commanding-General of Alaska, against the charges which have appeared recently. The persecution of the Indians, drunkenness, and the invasion of a lady's dwelling by a "certain Colonel," are all taken up and emphatically denied. The statement that three officers had died from delirium tremens is also pronounced untrue. The writer—*who probably could not take any other course in the controversy*—defends General Davis with considerable vigor, from all these imputations; but censures him mildly, by way of spicing the draught of praise, for mistaken economy in his administration of the affairs of the Territory. One mistake is in employing soldiers in road making and felling trees, when this work could be much better performed by the natives, and the soldiers be allowed to "pursue their own legitimate duties." It is easy to imagine what the "legitimate duties" of soldiers are in a place like Sitka. We are rather disposed to praise General Davis for giving his men wholesome employment. Otherwise they would dry-rot in idleness. Of the condition of the Indians, under American rule, the writer says: "The Indians are more obedient and friendly than they ever were before, and the two chiefs, who it is said were treated with so much rigor, walk the streets of Sitka to-day fooling more respect for the American government than they ever did for that of Russia. They have ten times more privileges now than they ever enjoyed under the Russians. Under the rule of the Russian government they were not allowed to enter the city at any time, except provided with a pass, and their prices were regulated for them in the market. Now they have perfect liberty to roam all over from sunrise until sunset, and to dispose of all their goods in what manner it seemed best to them. They have justice done them, and possess more money than they ever did before, and are the happiest Indians living to-day."

FIRE AND MARINE.

All Losses Paid in United States Gold Coin.

THE

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, 318 CALIFORNIA STREET,

ЗАСТРАХОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ КОМПАНИЯ.

Three doors East from Sansome,

San Francisco.

Capital paid up, \$200,000. Assets, \$309,000.

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D. BEADLE.

**MOSS & BEADLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

336 DAVIS STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

**Кнголовы, имбющге торговыя дѣла въ
Охотскомъ Морѣ.**

They have the largest fisheries in Ochotsk Sea.

C. J. JANSON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

329 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Эта фирма имѣеть торговые магазины въ Кидьякъ,
Уналяшкъ, Петропавловскѣ и на Аляскѣ.

TREADWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, SHOVELS AND SPADES, AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILLS, Etc.,

CORNER MARKET, FRONT & FREMONT STREETS,

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МАГАЗИНЪ ЖЕЛѢЗНЫХЪ ТОВАРОВЪ.

JOHN C. HODGE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

Blank Books, School Books, Wrapping Papers, Playing Cards,
Cheap Publications, etc., etc.

330 & 331 SANSOME STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

БУМАЖНЫЙ МАГАЗИНЪ.

ПРОВИЗІОННЫЙ МАГАЗИНЪ,

Имбющій торговыя сношенія съ Алаской.

W. C. Lynde.

H. M. Hough.

LYNDE & HOUGH,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in Salt Fish and Provisions,

No. 416 and 418 DAVIS STREET,.....San Francisco.

МАГАЗИНЪ КОЖЕВЕННЫХЪ ТОВАРОВЪ.

COX & NICHOLS,

316 & 318 WASHINGTON STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Commission Merchants and Dealers
in Hides, Leather and Oil.

A short time ago a book was published in this city, in the Slavonian language entitled "Sloboda," and dedicated to Nicolas I, the Slavonian Prince of Montenegro. The author describes and applauds the nobility and education of the great Slavonian race in America. On the last page of the book a list of the names of "respectable" Slavonians is given. From this list is excluded that of I. F. In a note at the foot of this page appears the following:

"I. F. gadno ime Pizonovo
Nesujje kaljat mjewcoslov."

Which in English would read thus:—"We cannot spell in full the name of that bad man, because we do not want to pollute our pages." When we state that I. H. assaulted and beat I. F. in the most cowardly manner, causing him to lose the sight of one eye, that an action for damages is pending, and that I. H. is one of the prominent men concerned in the publication of the book in question, we think the motive for the exclusion of his name from the "respectable" list and the odium attempted to be cast upon it is evident.

The Young Men's Christian Association must look to its laurels. A few days ago we noticed in California Street, in front of a wholesale store, an excited individual with a very bad hat, very bad coat, very bad boots and very bad behavior, who was gesticulating violently, talking loudly, falling on his threadbare knees devoutly, and acting altogether so idiotically, that we imagined him to be a near relative of that red-bearded howler who blasphemes every Sunday morning in Sacramento street. Probably it was the same lunatic. If so, he must have been more than usually under the influence of the spirit, to make the double mistake of supposing Wednesday to be Sunday and a dry goods store the What Cheer House.

The schooner *Funny* sailed some time since for Alaska. She went on a big "fur" venture. Interested speculators calculated to clear at least \$100,000. She returned, a few days ago. Her cargo consisted of the captain and one beaver skin, the mate and a fox skin, and the steward and a half-starved dog. A dividend of 000,000 was immediately declared.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Very blue, but true. Who is in fault? Or is Alaska such a poor country? Some parties have amassed fortunes in that country, while other traders have been robbed and lost all, because Alaska is in the hand of pirates.

Messrs. Will and Finck, cutlers, 821 Kearny street, are always ready to purchase ivory in any quantity at the highest price.

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ALASKA HERALD OFFICE,.....611 Clay Street

LAND PIRACY IN ALASKA.

The accession of Alaska was the signal for opening up a new trade with this coast which, if properly regulated, could not fail to develop new channels of wealth for our community; and accordingly the merchants of our city were not behind in availing themselves of the opportunities offered. Early in the spring expeditions were fitted out and houses established at many points along the Aleutian Islands and in the distant island of St. George's.

Some of our most enterprising business men were attracted to this country. Among the rest were Mr. J. Parrott, Mr. E. Tibbey, and Messrs. Taylor and Bendel, all of whom established houses in St. George's island in the Behring Sea, in March, 1868.

By means of fair and honest commerce with the natives, and through the aid of competent interpreters, they gradually secured the confidence of the natives. An agreement was entered into by the merchants and the natives whereby the latter agreed to furnish them with furs and skins, while the merchants were to furnish pay and provisions. This agreement was to be binding on both parties for the space of three years.

Later in the season an adventurer by the name of Hutchinson arrived at St. George's, accompanied by Prince Maxutoff, who had formerly been governor or chief factor under the Russian government. This worthy, conscious of the abject servitude which is exacted of the people by the Russian government, and of the docility of the natives and their yielding nature, lent himself and his influence to the wily adventurer and for a consideration entered into the schemes of this Hutchinson. He instructed the natives that Hutchinson & Co. had succeeded to the Russian Government and that henceforth, their fealty was due to that firm as successors of the Russo-American Company.

Captain W. H. Ennis in the employ of Mr. J. Parrott informed the natives that they were free men and owed obedience or fealty to no one. But what could he do against the influence of their former Prince-Governor-Chief-Factor Maxutoff? He employed a Russian priest, always the adjunct of despotic sway over an ignorant and innocent people and instructed this creature to preach to the people that if they did not obey the mandates of Hutchinson & Co., they would all go to hell. In fact, this apt pupil in the school of arbitrary power and tyrannical government—Maxutoff, exhausted his genius in his abject slavery to the firm of Hutchinson & Co. for the beggarly consideration of the money they agreed to pay to him and out of which they eventually defrauded him.

Mr. L. Luniovski, the interpreter of Messrs. Taylor and Bendel explained to the natives in a sermon (using the same weapon as Maxutoff) their condition and rights under the new government, and also that the firm of Hutchinson & Co. were simply traders and not the exponents of christianity at all and in no way were to be regarded as authority upon christian doctrine or duties. He discovered the weakness of Maxutoff's priest, and, playing upon that weakness soon had him prostrated not with clerical argument or superior logic, but with the refined essence of a more potent *spiritual* power, traditionally denied to the rude natives. And in this state of happy unconsciousness, and doubtless dreaming that he was on his way to H & Co's heaven, he was placed in the bottom of a bydark and launched upon the placid bosom of the Behring and transported by one of the original inhabitants to Unalaska.

So the power of the church used for his holy purpose being withdrawn, and Lunievski's preaching threatening to convert the natives and create a schism, Hutchinson & Co. begged for peace, willing to share with the other firms the benefits of their contract with the natives. The firms accordingly admitted Hutchinson & Co. into the contract and a new agreement was made all round by which, the natives were to work and receive pay from each of the traders and firms represented.

Some time after this arrangement the bark *Peru* arrived, owned by Messrs. Williams and Haven and under the charge of Mr. E. Morgan. Mr. Morgan finding all the natives monopolised by the parties already

there proceeded to Kadiak where he secured workmen and then went to St. Paul's and established a house and by his efforts succeeded in exposing the rascalities of Hutchinson & Co., both in the public press and in Congress.

Hutchinson & Co., seeing that Williams and Haven were a formidable adversary and being threatened by outside parties, concluded to bury the hatchet and form an alliance. To do so it was necessary to take in Mr. McCulloch, ex-secretary of the United States Treasury, who could not resist the temptation offered by this bait. So the holy alliance was completed and forthwith action was commenced.

A telegram bearing date February 28, 1869, was dispatched from Washington of which the following is a copy:

To Collector of Customs:

Steamer *Alexander* may clear, in ballast, with sea stores direct for St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, to remove property of owners and part of their employees. Send with her two trustworthy inspectors to remain on said islands, and prevent landing of any persons or merchandise until relieved by the *Lincoln*.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

This telegram was intended to prevent any one from trading on the island, but on the 6th of March after the expiration of Mr. McCulloch's term the following telegram was forwarded by Mr. Hartley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

General John F. Miller, Collector of Customs:

St. Paul's and St. George's islands, Alaska, are by Act, March 3d, made Government reservations, unlawful for any person to land or remain unless authorized by this Department. Persons found there contrary to law to be removed by Secretary of War. Natives will not be disturbed as long as they observe regulations respecting killing seals. The six persons suffered to remain by prior instructions will be undisturbed under like conditions. Detain *Lincoln* until further directed.

J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

By this last telegram it appears the six original contractors were permitted to remain on equal terms and under equal conditions with the natives. Those six persons were the parties first named in this article.

Mr. McIntyre forthwith proceeded in the Revenue Cutter to St. George's and St. Paul's islands, and at once took possession of his one-third interest in the concern of Hutchinson & Co., as agent and representative of Mr. McCulloch of the Treasury Department, using his power as such special agent and proceeded to remove all parties under the employ of Mr. J. Parrott, Mr. E. Tibbey, Messrs. Taylor and Bendel, and all others who were not in the employ of the firm of Hutchinson & Co. Their property was confiscated and the goods appropriated by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., under the authority vested in Mr. McIntyre, as agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, assisted by the American Revenue Cutter under his control.

That Hutchinson & Co. should try to prevent other business men from trading in these distant regions does not surprise us, since they have given every indication of a determination so to do. But that the Treasury Department of the United States, should lend its power and become an accessory to a high-handed and flagrant robbery of American merchants in an American district not only surprises us, but illustrates to what a depth of moral degradation cupidity may sink even those who attain the highest stations. Justice calls loudly for retribution and the parties guilty of such conduct, should be brought forth from their fancied security and be made to suffer the consequences of their acts equally with other criminals.

Several months ago the schooner *Legal Tender* sailed from this port to St. George's island to bring last year's collection of fur seals, belonging to J. P. On her arrival the officers of the Treasury Department would not allowed the vessel to land. The expedition was lost, and the skins remained in St. George's island. The steamer *Alexander* sailed from Unalaska on the 3d of August to that island to take these skins. From this fact we see that Hutchinson & Co's vessels have permission to land, but not any other vessels.

ПРАВОСЛАВНОЕ ДУХОВЕНСТВО ВЪ АЛАСКѢ.

(Корреспонденція изъ Ситки.)

Православное духовенство въ Аласкѣ, какъ касиры банкирскаго дома, не спрашивая, какъ приобрѣтено сокровище принимало на лоно христіанства каждаго поворожденнаго, и вносило въ свою кассу метрическую книгу кредитомъ такого-то младенца, окрещеннаго такимъ-то и воспринимаемаго тѣмъ-то. Правда, духовенство наше мало занималось своими обязанностями. Начальникъ Епархіи Епископъ Петръ, занимался болѣе торговыми дѣлами. Онъ часто вмѣшивался въ дѣла компаній, и самъ выписывалъ разныя товары, изъ Японіи, Китая, Калифорніи, и даже изъ Европы и Россіи. Всѣ эти товары збывалъ онъ, то въ компаніи, то посылалъ по отдѣламъ колоній своимъ подчиненнымъ пастырямъ. Это былъ ярмоничный торговецъ, какъ Кулакъ въ поэмѣ Никитина, который вездѣ являлся:

Во фракѣ, полушубкѣ,
Съ золотымъ шитьемъ, и въ юбкѣ,
Гдѣ и не думашь, онъ тутъ,
Не мелочь, не громовой плуть...

Вотъ что дѣлало наше духовенство. Князь у этого человѣка постоянно цѣловалъ руки. По праздникамъ всегда первый являлся къ нему съ поздравленіемъ. Мы имѣемъ множество свидѣній о Епископѣ Петрѣ, о его грязныхъ дѣлахъ, недостойныхъ пастырскаго званія. Его страсть преслѣдовать своихъ подчиненныхъ, превышаетъ всякую мѣру закона. Это второй Иуда, со всеми пороками алчности и продажности. Живя въ колоніяхъ цѣсколько лѣтъ, онъ не приобрѣлъ ни отъ кого добраго слова или воспоминанія достойнаго его сана. Петрушка, ему было имя, постоянно звучавшее въ устахъ колоніальнаго народонаселенія; эта личность не приобрѣла себѣ никакой популярности въ теченіи 20 лѣтъ. Получая журналы отъ своихъ миссіонеровъ, онъ всегда прибавлялъ отъ себя какую нибудь пасквиль и рапортовалъ о томъ высшему начальству.

20 Октября, 1866 года, подано было прошеніе бывшему губернатору въ Ситкѣ, князю Д. П. Максудову, отъ Мекленбургскаго подданнаго А. Ф. Барта, въ которомъ онъ просилъ разрѣшенія вступить въ законный бракъ съ одною вдовою изъ креолокъ А. Л. Архимандритовой. Г. Бартъ получилъ скоро это разрѣшеніе отъ губернатора. Послѣ того прошеніе это было препровождено черезъ Н. А. контору въ духовное правленіе для окончательнаго распоряженія, и что-же? Архіерею Петру показалось, что иностранецъ почему то не можетъ жениться на православной вдовѣ изъ креолокъ, по-

тому что дѣти, которыя могутъ родиться отъ этого брака, не премѣнно будутъ французами, но никакъ не мекленбургскими подданными и не нѣмцами. Поэтому случаю, свадьба должна была разстроиться. Въ настоящее время, въ слѣдствіе перемены членовъ въ духовномъ правленіи, и при новомъ архіереѣ, г. Бартъ женился на означенной вдовѣ, и живетъ благополучно съ ней.

Въ томъ же портѣ, и въ томъ же году случилось слѣдующее обстоятельство. Губернатору Ситки, сдѣланъ былъ доносъ о задушеніи полугодоваго младенца вдовою изъ Креолокъ, которая прижила его вскорѣ послѣ смерти своего мужа. Для этого была назначена коммисія, которая и заподозрила въ участіи—какъ въ рожденіи, такъ и въ убійствѣ, вновь родившагося младенца въ сообществѣ съ матерью—цѣлыхъ шесть человѣкъ. По окончаніи слѣдствія, коммисія не могла рѣшить окончательно дѣла, потому что по русскому закону оно подлежало болѣе закону духовному. Коммисія переслала это дѣло въ духовное правленіе, которое и рѣшило, признать виновнымъ, какъ въ рожденіи такъ и въ убійствѣ младенца, одного содержателя колоніальной лавки Павла Гнидина; такъ какъ онъ показалъ коммисіи, что былъ у этой вдовы—только одинъ разъ. Духовное правленіе и присудило наложить на П. Гнидина эпитимію на 7 лѣтъ, по 20 поклоновъ по воскресеніямъ. Прочихъ же 5 человѣкъ уволили потому, что они были Римско-Католическаго исповѣданія. Такъ вотъ какъ дѣлалось у насъ въ Ситкѣ въ былыя времена!

Такъ какъ въ этомъ листѣ, мы публиковали корреспонденцію о русскомъ духовенствѣ въ Аласкѣ, то сочли приличнымъ и всю русскую страницу этого листа, заполнить исключительно о русскомъ духовенствѣ.

Отецъ Евгеній Поповъ, бывший протоіерей въ Лондонѣ, при русской церкви, опредѣленъ Епископомъ русскихъ церквей въ Америкѣ, имѣя свою кафедру въ Санъ Франциско. Мы знаемъ лично Благороднаго Отца, во время нашей жизни въ Лондонѣ. И прежде его прибытія въ Америку, мы желаемъ познакомить русскихъ съ его благороднымъ характеромъ. Мы публикуемъ одно изъ его писемъ къ намъ въ Лондонѣ.

1861 г., 25 Февраля.

Честнѣйшій О. Агапіи!

Вы совершенно справедливо выражаетесь, что исповѣдникамъ Распятой Истинны, теперь жительство не въ Оивидѣ, а въ Вавилонѣ.

Справедливо и то, какъ вы тоже говорите, что міръ сей страшенъ. Онъ былъ, есть, и будетъ таковъ до скончанія дней нашихъ, и не только на-

шихъ, но и до скончанія міра. Это мы знаемъ и по непреложному слову Св. Писанія, и по слову тѣхъ, которые жили въ мірѣ—хотя не для міра.

Гдѣ же вы думаете и какъ думаете спастись, отъ этого хитро и лукаво сплетеннаго челоѡкомъ міра. Впрочемъ сердце чистое, живетъ и можетъ жить, гдѣ есть, такъ или иначе, ощутительные для него предметы радованія, любви, вѣрованія и взаимнаго соучастія и сочувствія.

Я желалъ бы и молилъ бы, чтобы вы въ здѣшнемъ Вавилонѣ, не преставали говорить въ своемъ сердцѣ:—Благословенъ еси Боже Истины, Боже отецъ нашихъ.

Благій даръ вашъ, т. е. литургійники Василія великаго и Григорія двоеслова, принимаю съ любовью и благодарностью. Молясь по нимъ въ предстоящую четырехдесятницу, буду молиться и о васъ въ недостойныхъ моихъ молитвахъ.

Грѣшный вашъ молитвенникъ
протоіерей Евгеній Поповъ.

Это письмо показываетъ, что О. Евгеній—это солнце истиннаго православія, грядетъ на Пацификъ, истребить тьму печестія и беззаконія, очистить срамъ на нашемъ отечествѣ, произведенный нечестивымъ русскимъ духовенствомъ на Пацификѣ. О. Евгеній понимаетъ наше чистое направленіе, и мы всегда готовы способствовать ему въ святомъ дѣлѣ.

Русскіе съзжаются въ Санъ Франциско со всѣхъ кощевъ міра, чтобы вредить другъ другу въ устройствѣ жизни, подличать другъ противъ друга на срамъ Русскому имени. Удивительная нація!

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Русскій консулъ съ ума сходитъ,—а пощъ въ умъ входить. Мы желаемъ всѣмъ добра;—первому советуемъ прилагать ледъ къ голоѡвѣ,—а втораго нужно посѣчь какъ бурсака.

Что больше новаго? Наборъ буквъ стоитъ денегъ,—отъ русскихъ въ Санъ Франциско мы всего получили за прошедшій номеръ 10 центовъ; весь же русскій наборъ стоитъ 10 долларовъ за каждый листъ.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

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CALIFORNIAN CAVIAR!

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD:
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LETTER FROM SITKA.

SITKA, June 24th, 1869.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

There lives in this town a gentleman by the name of Faulkner, who has occupied the double situation of Deputy Collector and agent of Hutchinson & Co. Since the departure of Ketchum and the advent of Kapus he has had a pretty good time of it.

When I arrived here last spring I was just in time to see the cards played, vessels were made to discharge their cargoes &c., and all kinds of little dodges used to detain them, whilst the vessels of Hutchinson & Co., were allowed to pass to and fro without molestation. In one case there was no officer aboard of one of these vessels for two days. During the time an auction of confiscated goods laying in the custom house was got up, but care was taken not to sell the whole of them. There were sold privately to my knowledge 600lbs of bullets and about 18 gallons of powder without the necessary permit from Gen. Davis, or in fact from anybody else. These goods were taken out of the bonded warehouse in a private manner.

I write this to let the respectable class of people in Sitka know what kind of a man this Faulkner is. There are enough good people in Sitka to substantiate every word in this letter.

A. C. ROLAND.

The steamer Alexander took 400 gallons of rum to St. George's island to exchange with the natives for fur seals.

PETROVSKI'S REPORT ON ALASKA.

The following is the official report of Captain R. Korvin Petrovski on the present condition of Alaska. We have omitted one paragraph relating to "fur bearing animals and their protection," because we do not consider Capt. Petrovski's proposition in this respect to be a good one. We are utterly opposed to any scheme which will create now or perpetuate the existing monopolies in Alaska.

To Collector of Customs: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit a few remarks for your consideration on the resources and inhabitants of the Territory of Alaska, which I am enabled to make from personal observation, during my residence in that Territory as Inspector of Customs, and from information derived from the best informed inhabitants of the Territory.

I shall not dwell on the geography, topography and climate of the country, as these have been often and elaborately described by competent and more able persons than myself. I may here mention, incidentally, that the formation (evidently volcanic) of the islands in particular appears the result of the most recent perturbations of our globe; that the soil of the majority of them is hardly fit for the culture of cereals; that they are bare of timber, so far so that on the islands of St. George, St. Paul and Unalaska a bush of one inch thick cannot be found. The Russians planted a few trees on Unalaska, but the experiment proved a failure. The ports of Nushagak, in Bristol Bay, and Unalaska, on the island of the same name, are considered among the finest and the safest on the western shore of the American Continent. The port of the Island of Unalaska especially reminds me of the famous Bosphorus coming from the Black Sea to Constantinople, with this difference that the scenery of the latter is umbrageous and luxuriant, while the passage of Unalaska is marked on each side by a range of snow-clad mountains, having in the perspective (on a clear day) the always smoky peak of Makushinski, 5,800 feet high, and covered with perpetual snow.

The mineralogical riches of the country are imperfectly known, but I am convinced that they do exist, and to a great extent. That they will be shortly developed by our well-known national enterprise and energy I have not the slightest doubt, though I am of the opinion that the Government should expend a few thousand dollars in forwarding and hastening this desirable object. Gold, copper, and coal are known to exist on the mainland. Iron of the best quality, and in credible quantity, ochres of all colors, marbles of the finest quality, amber, garnets, cornelian, amethyst, and many other precious stones, are known to abound on the islands, and last, but not least, sandstone of the finest quality, easy of access for shipping purposes. All these await but the capital and labor of our people to supply the markets of the world. The magnificent forests on the mainland are already well known, and the valleys of Kuichpak, Kuskovim, and Steekin, can furnish shipbuilding materials in unlimited quantities.

The fisheries proper I consider are the greatest source of wealth of the Territory, and they may become the greatest and most productive in the world if properly developed. The codfish in Kadiak (where it is best), in Unalaska, in Utnak, in fact all along the whole belt of islands and in all depths of water along the coast, are very abundant. I was told by the old "bankers" that the quality and quantity is superior and greater than on the banks of Newfoundland. Halibut of 150 pounds weight are common; salmon and salmontrout are plentiful everywhere; a delicious herring (the best I have ever tasted), are abundant—indeed I have seen at Unalaska 8,000 herring landed at a single haul of the seine. Whales of the humpback species are very numerous; during my stay at Unalaska I have seen as many as thirteen of the monsters "spouting" at one time. In one month the barque *Montecillo*, but indifferently provided for whaling, killed five whales, averaging each from fifty to sixty barrels of oil; the natives killed in the meantime three or four, which makes the number nine in all in one month. I dare say that regular whalers might have secured ten times as many in the same period. Being on the subject of whaling, I beg leave to say, by way of parenthesis, that the carcasses of the whales taken at the islands are generally allowed to drift ashore, and under the decomposing process are anything but pleasant, and I should say decidedly unhealthy. There should be some law to compel the captors to deodorize or inter the remains of the whales, as

the effluvia arising from the decomposing carcasses are liable to breed an epidemic.

The population of the Aleutian Islands may be set down at 10,000 souls; the mainland has probably twice as many, and some estimate their number at 40,000; but the upper headwaters of the large rivers of the north are as yet a *terra incognita*, and their population can be scarcely guessed at. Kadiak possesses 4,000 inhabitants; St. Paul, 221; St. George, 125, and Unalaska from 700 to 800. The aborigines are evidently of Mongolian descent, but the Russian colonists have left unmistakable traces of their early affiliation with the natives. A Russian colony was established here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, under the leadership of Baranoff. They commenced the seal fur business immediately on their settlement in the colony, and have carried it on profitably ever since, until the sale of the Territory to the United States.

The language of the natives, so far as my observation goes, is composed of gutturals, and smacks strongly of the Turkish dialect, though to a person who understands the Russian it is quite easy to converse with them and to clearly understand their meaning. The former Greek Bishop of Sitka and present metropolitan of Moscow, compiled a grammar and a dictionary of the language, but they are not taught in any school, for the simple reason that such institutions are unknown in Alaska. A few of the native half-breeds can read and write the Russian language, but not a word of English; though some of them speak the latter sufficiently to be understood.

The character of the natives is mild, obliging, and, of course, very submissive, coming, as they do, from under Russian rule. Their breach of faith, even in the smallest matter, is almost unknown among them, and person and property everywhere secure. The Aleuts, as the natives are called, are laborious and industrious, but need the experience or knowledge to make labor profitable. They are fearless in a remarkable degree, and exhibit a contempt for danger very surprising. For instance, they make voyages to sea as far as five hundred miles in a frail, skin canoe, called "baydarks," for the purpose of hunting the sea-otter and beaver, and manage them with perfect dexterity, rarely meeting with any serious accident.

The female portion of the native population do all the domestic labor. They are skillful with the needle, and manufacture with very primitive implements some very pretty fancy articles from skins, membranes, and bones of animals, sea-shells, etc. They are anxious and apt pupils, and readily acquire instruction.

The religion of the natives is of the Greek Church persuasion of the Russian School, but most of those on the mainland are pagans. They appear to be very zealous and obedient to their pastors in all spiritual matters, but do not yet realize the fact that they are part of these United States; in their Church, which has always represented to them their Government and laws, they still pray for the Emperor of Russia, his family and dominions. On my representation to the Priest of Unalaska of the impropriety, not to say sacrilege, of not praying for the President of the United States as the present ruler of the country, that worthy functionary responded handsomely, but after praying for the Russian Emperor as usual.

The organization of labor seems to have been under a headman, or "Tajun," as he is called by the natives, a sort of chief under the Russian rule, who always commanded their services when required, and who is still looked up to in such matters; in fact, there does not appear to be any other authority on the island, so far as my observation goes. Whites and natives, officials and civilians, seem to feel that they are at liberty to conduct themselves as they choose. Of course this will be corrected in due course of events, but some magisterial power should be extended over the settlements on the islands as early a day as possible.

The natives have been so long accustomed to look up to the governing power under the Russian sway that it would be well if their "Tajun" now had some higher person to give him advice, and keep them in the straight path of duty and submissiveness; but their greatest want appears to be medical attention. The damp and unhealthy dwellings and filthy habits of the natives engender disease; scurvy, rheumatic and pulmonary diseases are common among them, and although the agents of Fur Companies do all in their power, still they cannot be expected to succeed in combating diseases which baffle the skill of the best physicians. If such a thing as a travelling doctor could be placed among the islands, who could at stated periods visit the sick on the several islands as the priest does, it would be a boon to the poor Aleuts, hardly second in importance to their spiritual welfare.

This letter, General, has extended far beyond the limits I intended; but if the few observations I have thus hastily thrown together will help you to form a correct opinion of our Alaska possessions, I will feel happy at the thought of contributing my mite to so worthy an end, for I certainly entertain a high opinion of the future of the Territory of Alaska. I have the honor to remain, General, your obedient servant,

R. KORVIN PETROVSKI,
Inspector of Customs.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th, 1869.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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1 Square, 6 Months.....	10 00

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869.

THE WOES OF ALASKA.

The terms of the treaty by which Alaska was ceded to the United States were published in Alaska—but how? Was it published in good faith, with a view to really inform the people of their status under the new condition of affairs? The monopolists and trade sharks were too smart for that, and Uncle Sam with his proverbial shrewdness was outwitted for once. The publication was made in English, when not an inhabitant understood a word of that language. They can all read and write and the treaty ought to have been published in their language, but this was defeated by the scheming designs of those who wished to perpetuate in their own hands the power which the Russian government exercised over its serfs.

Strange to say, the Government of the United States manifested from the first a desire to assist the monopolists in their attempts to perpetuate a serfdom of the natives of Alaska, and possibly share the profits of this crime against the institutions of freedom and of our great republic. General Davis supports the whiskey monopoly and the Secretary of the Treasury, wielding the strong arm of the Government, supports the monopoly of the fur trade.

Through the ALASKA HERALD only, have the natives of Alaska received any intimation that they are a free people. During the last eighteen months 20,000 copies have been distributed gratis among the natives, and to effect this object every device and stratagem has had to be resorted to, owing to the "irrepressible conflict" of interest between our paper and the monopolists and agents of the government. Even the military power has stooped to the degrading service of the monopolists in attempting the suppression of our paper, but to no avail: for even the military reservations of the St. Paul's and St. George's islands have been successfully invaded by us.

The schooner *Fanny* left several bundles of the ALASKA HERALD in St. George's; but the *Fanny* was not so successful in trading at that point. The natives asked her master to sell them goods for their money, stating that Hutchinson & Co., the favorites of our liberal and free government, charged extravagant prices for their wares and in return would give only 40 cents for a fur seal skin. Think of that, ye fashionable ladies who pay as many dollars for the same article when some flimsy silk and raw cotton are added to it! The natives were accommodated by the master of the *Fanny*, who sold them goods. The agent of the Treasury Department, ordered the natives to return the goods back to the vessel. The goods were accordingly returned at night and the greater part rolled into the river and lost.

The inhabitants, seeing the slavery to which they were reduced,

selected the most educated of their number, Mr. Peter Rezantsoff, and sent him to Unalaska for assistance; but, just as he was on the point of leaving, the Agent of the Treasury Department arrested him and cast him into prison, solely to prevent his departure.

Some time after, on the 10th of June, at night, Peter Rezantsoff found an opportunity to go down to the harbor where he met a countryman and explained his position to him and at the same time gave him a letter to be transported to another countryman of his who was on board the schooner *Fanny*, for the purpose of transmitting the same to the Editor of the ALASKA HERALD. This letter is now in our possession, and the person to whom it was delivered and who successfully transmitted it to its address, has sworn to the truth of the statements therein contained.

These facts sufficiently show the tyranny by which the people of Alaska are ground down by a government which elsewhere is a model of liberal freedom and independence. How long will the people of America suffer such a state of affairs in territory belonging to the United States! How long will the Government wink at the atrocious acts of its agents who prostitute their official position and delegated power to the most base and flagrant outrages of the rights of American citizens. The people of Alaska are native born citizens of the United States, and yet the servants of that government, because distant from the reach of the law, dare to do acts which could only be done with impunity by the base minions of a tyrant.

THE ALEUTS HUNGERING.

"Captain Henriques will remain in these waters with the *Lincoln* some time, at least until the *Reliance* returns. He will start tomorrow for a short cruise to the Stakes and Fort Tongas, to return in a week. He made an interesting trip to the seal islands, and says that a few seals only are killed there this summer; sufficient only for the actual support of the natives. The United States authorities on the islands estimated the cost of supporting the natives at twelve cents per diem, a person, for the entire year, and fixing the price of goods, and the price of seal-skins at forty cents each, permitted them to kill enough to guarantee to themselves that amount (twelve cents) a day, allowing them to sell the skins to the two traders on the islands, at the above rate. It is reported that General Thomas has rations with him, on the *Fideleter*, for these natives; if so, a different arrangement will be made on his arrival at the islands. Captain Henriques saw him at Kadiak, and reports him and his party all well. He will not be back here much before the middle of September."

BARANOFF in the *Alta*.

If it were possible to reach the ear of the government of this great and professedly free country there is one question we should like to ask. The answer, if it can be obtained, will not benefit us personally one cent, but it may be the means of preventing four hundred native-born Americans from dying of starvation. We simply want to know if the Territory of Alaska is a portion of the United States. If it is, are not those citizens of this republic who reside on the seal islands entitled to their "life and liberty"? If they are, how is it that a price is arbitrarily fixed at which they shall sell the product of their labor, and why should they be deprived of their right to sell their wares to the highest bidder? Again, twelve cents a day is the sum which they are officially allowed to expend for their support. They must live on this amount. The fact that the necessaries of life cannot be procured for this sum has nothing to do with it. These islands do not produce a single article of food. Everything has to be sent there from this city. For one day's supply of bread alone these United States citizens have to pay ten cents; leaving "cash in hand"—two cents!

The Ice Company pays these natives at the rate of forty cents a day and rations.

The seal skin for which the Aleut receives 40 cents, when removed to this market is worth \$7.00, when dressed and manufactured its value is not less than \$25.00. Wide margins of profit here, amply sufficient to pay freight on a distance of 1000 miles! Thus the rich monopolists, aided by the dishonesty of government employees, are allowed to make almost fabulous profits, whilst the poor native born citizen, to whom seal catching is the only means of obtaining a livelihood is not allowed by law to charge more than 40 cents a skin, and he is further commanded to exist on twelve cents a day—possible or impossible.

And this outrage is perpetrated beneath the stars and stripes, and by the officers of a great and free republic.

What a horrible satire!

LIQUORS IN ALASKA.

We do not believe that temperance is the sum of all earthy perfection, and yet we feel it a duty to discuss the subject of intemperance and traffic in liquors in Alaska. On this matter we have certain views which we deem in harmony with the opinions of the people at large. For instance, if the trade in liquors in this city were monopolized by a few favored persons under the protection of the strong arm of the Government, and those few were becoming wealthy at the expense of the morals, health and even the lives of the victims of this baneful traffic, we would raise our voice against this greater crime before which the simple act of taking a drink with a friend would dwindle into insignificance. If such a state of affairs existed here, and liquor could be procured only of the few whom monopolists should distinguish by their favor, it is our opinion that drunkenness would be the rule and temperance the exception. But here any one who can purchase a stock of liquors may open a saloon and the consequence is a general social patronage of such places exists and drunkenness is comparatively rare.

But how is it in Alaska? The importation of liquors is strictly prohibited by Government, and yet we find in Sitka sixty saloons for only six hundred inhabitants. It is a well known fact, as may be gleaned from the statistics of any populous city, that so small a population cannot support these saloons. Either the people of Sitka are intolerable drunkards or the traffic must be supported by those outside of the population. Now who are those outside of the recognized population? Only Indians, the very people that Congress endeavored to protect when it passed the act to exclude the importation of liquors into Alaska.

But how do these saloons procure their liquors in the very face of a prohibitory law? The secret is very plain. Mr. Kinkoad is the sutler of the United States army at that point, and as such has a permit from General Davis to import. He supplies all these saloons, and they supply the Indians while the ten inhabitants allowed to each enjoys the distinguished honor of supporting a groggery. Mr. Kinkoad furnishes the liquor at a price which is rapidly increasing his wealth and doubtless when he has amassed a pile sufficient to satisfy his ambition, or when the natives have all been poisoned through his agency, so that enough do not remain to make the trade profitable, he will come to this city and range himself alongside of his wealthy peers, endow some church with his patronage and preach morality to us poor sinners who "labor and wait," while he rolls by in his carriage every spoke of whose shining wheels will glisten like the tears of those who mourn the slaughter of their kindred, and whose rumblings will be the sad echo of those sighs which in a distant land have followed the track of his ill gotten wealth.

And government looks on and supports this by making the trade exclusive. Either Government should itself supply the necessary article,—for it is a necessary article in such a boreal region,—or it should permit any and all to carry on the trade that competition might improve the quality of the trash which is now maddening and crazing the natives of Alaska. If a victim dies in this city from the effects of liquor the saloon keeper can conscientiously feel that his skirts are not tarnished by the calamity, but in Alaska every victim to the traffic can point to the United States sutler,—the officer of the United States Government, the agent of the United States authority, the representative of the enlightenment of the United States Government, as the author and finisher of his destruction.

But civilization must advance, must penetrate to the wilds of Alaska, and this agent of its power must pioneer the way and the arm of the government must be used to introduce its Christianizing influences among the poor benighted natives of this region.

Our last number contained a paragraph in defence of a Slavonian, who has suffered much persecution at the hands of his fellow countrymen in this city. This paragraph has greatly incensed the little Russian God Almighty in this city, who professes to be Russian Consul. He demands to know what right a heretic has to defend a man whom the Greek Church claims as its own. Our right is simply that conferred upon us by the justice of our course and we shall not turn aside at the bidding even of so terrible a fellow as the Russian Consul. The next time he gets similarly excited let him apply a piece of ice to the outside of his head.

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РУССКІЕ НА ПАЦИФИКЪ.

Централизация Русскимъ на Пацификъ предстоить въ Санъ Франциско. Русскіе собираются сюда, кто изъ Аласки, кто изъ другихъ концевъ міра, чувствуя благодатное вліяніе изъ Сибири.

Но союзъ нашъ здѣсь не вѣдется, какъ союзъ другихъ націй, — такъ напримѣръ Италианцевъ. Есть нѣкоторыя препятствія къ нашему союзу и братству.

Здѣсь есть Чухна, Обдирай Ивановичъ, онъ желаетъ чтобы всякій Русскій по пріѣздѣ въ Санъ Франциско являлся къ нему, и далъ ему случай содрать съ него взятку, какъ онъ обдираетъ Русскую эскадру Попова. Другой разъ наживаться, подобнымъ образомъ, Обдираю Ивановичу не удастся. Этотъ Обдирай Ивановичъ, чувствуя что здѣсь есть на дѣлѣ защитникъ Русскихъ на Пацификъ, который дѣлаетъ всѣ услуги новоприбывшимъ сюда братьямъ Русскимъ безмездно, для устройства благополучной жизни, Обдираю Ивановичу этотъ человекъ не вносимъ, и поэтому онъ позоритъ его, съ полнымъ Чухонскимъ невѣжествомъ. Такъ напримѣръ одному новоприбывшему Русскому, Обдирай Ивановичъ говоритъ, не сообщайся съ Гончаренко, онъ эретики. Положемъ это такъ, но все же этотъ эретики дѣлаетъ добро братьямъ Русскимъ. Другой Русскій получивши чрезъ насъ занятіе на желѣзной дорогѣ, спросилъ консула дать ему 75 центовъ на отправку, но онъ отказалъ ему въ этомъ, потому что тотъ знакомъ съ Гончаренко. Одинъ изъ нашихъ братьевъ устроилъ папирозную фабрику, чтобы снискать трудомъ благополучіе, но консулъ сочувствуетъ его конкурентамъ, чтобы разстроить благополучіе труженика. Наконецъ на дняхъ прибылъ въ Санъ Франциско нѣкто Огородниковъ, консулъ свѣжему человеку начинаетъ грязнить Гончаренко, какъ самага ужаснаго преступника. Огородниковъ все-же сдѣлалъ намъ посѣщеніе вопреки сзумасшедшему консулу, и разсказалъ его дразги противъ насъ.

Изъ этого видно, что консулу противно соединеніе и благополучіе Русскихъ на Пацификъ. Консулъ воображаетъ омытъ христіаниномъ, но на самомъ дѣлѣ нечестивѣ всякаго демона, врага благоденствія людскаго.

Другое препятствіе къ единенію Русскихъ въ Санъ Франциско — попъ. Эта деревенская баба сплетница, не занимаясь никакимъ положительнымъ дѣломъ, ходитъ по улицамъ и слѣдитъ кто изъ Русскихъ ходитъ въ частные дома, и кто въ публичные.

Впрочемъ эти препятствія ничтожны, если мы обратимъ вниманіе на самихъ себя. У кого изъ Русскихъ завелось нѣсколько денегъ, тотъ съ презрѣніемъ смотритъ на немущаго. Немущіе-же сами виновны своей нищеты. Въ Америкѣ всякій рабочій человекъ можетъ жить честнымъ трудомъ въ доволь-

ствѣ и съ избыткомъ. Недавно одинъ изъ нашихъ братьевъ прибылъ съ похода, имѣя 100 долларовъ, и всѣ деньги спустилъ въ одну педѣлю.

Въ прошедшую весну мы выхлопотали мѣста около 50 Русскимъ братьямъ, на жалованьѣ такомъ же, какое получаютъ Американскіе рабочіе; всѣ они возвратятся съ походомъ имѣя деньги.

Предостерегайте братья другъ друга отъ пьянства, и деньги заработанные сложите въ одно общее дѣло, три человека вмѣстѣ, начните собственное дѣло сами собой. Одни откройте торговое заведеніе въ Санъ Франциско, а другіе купите судно и начните торговлю въ Аласкѣ. Все это послужитъ къ союзу и благоденствію нашему на Пацификъ, и къ славу Русскаго имени. Вы будете съ презрѣніемъ смотрѣть на Обдираю Ивановича, и на всякаго, кто изъ зависти или изъ пошлости будетъ вредить вамъ. Вашъ умъ, ваше сознаніе, что всякій здѣсь свободенъ, будутъ самостоятельно руководить васъ во всѣхъ дѣлахъ вашихъ.

Кто жесточе жидовъ грабитъ Русскихъ въ Аласкѣ? Русскіе служащіе Гутчинсонской компаніи.

Мы совѣтуемъ Русскимъ въ Санъ Франциско осторожно ходить въ общественные дома. Попъ Никола слѣдитъ за грѣшниками. Ужасный богомолецъ!

Этотъ листъ былъ уже готовъ къ печати, какъ одинъ Г-нъ взглянувши на пробы нашего листа, просилъ насъ оставить въ покоѣ Обдираю Ивановича и бабу-сплетницу. Да, мы оставимъ ихъ въ покоѣ, когда они оставятъ вредить намъ. Они сами начинаютъ лаять на людей, за это мы бичуемъ ихъ.

Выпьемъ что-ли, Ваня,
Съ холода да съ горя;
Говорятъ, что пьянымъ
По колѣно море.
У Антона дочь-то
Дѣвка молодая:
Очи голубья,
Славная такая.
Да богатъ онъ, Ваня:
На отрѣзъ откажетъ;
Вѣдь сгорилъ съ стыда, братъ,
Какъ на дверь укажетъ.
Что я ей за пара?
Скверная избушка...
А оброкъ-то, Ваня,
А кормитъ старушку!
Выпьемъ что-ли съ горя?
Эхъ, братъ! да едва-ли
Бѣдному за чаркой
Позабыть печали!

Н. Огаревъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

No. 42.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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Children, half price.

Tickets can be obtained at the Mechanic's Institute, and at the Pavilion.

GEN. THOMAS.—Major-General George H. Thomas Commanding the Military Division of the Pacific went East overland yesterday afternoon, accompanied by three Aids. He goes to Louisville, Ky., for his family which is now at that city. One of the Aids will proceed to Washington to carry the General's full report of his observations and inspection in Alaska. It is understood that the General has viewed with considerable disfavor the gradual multiplication of military posts and military forces in Alaska, and his report recommends the consolidation of these posts into one, and the withdrawal of what he considers the superfluity of troops, leaving but two hundred or so in the Territory.

In the case of Franetti vs. Hertz, it has been decided that the money value of an eye is \$14,000. Gad! we'd sell ours for half the money if the purchaser would agree not to remove them from the premises, but expend a few hundreds in improvements, so as to increase the value of the adjoining nose—which we expect soon to have bitten off by Michael Fennell, or some other dissatisfied admirer.—*News Letter.*

It is a fashion amongst the Caucasians to dye their hair and beard red. From this we see the relation existing between the real Caucasians and those red headed Irishmen who call themselves members of the Caucasian Association.

Whiskey is worth \$9 a bottle on Yokun river. The parties who have established a distillery in that region are very fortunate. They will get rich quickly.

ALASKAN RESOURCES AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

FROM MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH AT SITKA.

Such is the inland and coast portion of Eastern Alaska. Kia-kautch, the Chilcat, who is known and feared by the Indians throughout the whole Territory, and who is a very intelligent chief, informs me that beyond the mountain range which intervenes between the Chilcat and the Youkon rivers, you descend into a plain, unbroken by hills or mountains, very fertile, in a genial climate, and as far as he could learn, of boundless extent. We have similar information from those who have traversed the interior from the shore of the Portland canal to the upper branches of the Yukon. We have reason, therefore, to believe that beyond the coast range of mountains in Alaska, we shall find an extension of the rich and habitable valley lands of Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

After what I have already said I may excuse myself from expatiating on the animal productions of the forest. The elk and the deer are so plenty as to be undervalued for food or skins by natives as well as strangers. The bear of many families, black, grizzly and cinnamon, the mountain sheep, inestimable for his fleece, the wolf, the fox, the beaver, the otter, the mink, the raccoon, the marten, the ermine, the squirrel, grey, black, brown and flying, are among the land fur bearing animals. The furs thus found here have been the chief element for more than a hundred years of the profitable commerce of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose mere possessory privileges seem even at this late day too costly to find a ready purchaser. This fur trade, together with the seal fur trade within the Territory, were the sole basis alike of Russian commerce and empire on this continent. This commerce was so large and important as to induce the governments of Russia and China to build and maintain a town for carrying on its exchanges in Tartary on the border of the two empires. It is well understood that the supply of furs in Alaska has not diminished, while the demand for them in China and elsewhere has immensely increased.

I fear we must confess to a failure of ice as an element of territorial wealth, at least as far as this immediate region is concerned. I find that the Russian American Company, whose monopoly was abolished by the Treaty of Acquisition, depended for its ice exclusively upon the small lake or natural pond which furnishes the power for your saw-mill in this town, and this dependence has now failed by reason of the increasing mildness of the winter. The California Ice Company are now trying the small lakes of Kadiak, and certainly I wish them success. I think it is not yet ascertained whether glacier ice is pure and practical for commerce. If it is, the world may be supplied from the glaciers which, suspended from the regions of the clouds, stand forth, in the majesty of ever-wasting and ever-renewing translucent mountains upon the banks of the Stickeen and Chilcat rivers, and the shores of Cross Sound.

Alaska has been as yet but imperfectly explored. But enough is known to assure us that it possesses treasures of what are called the baser ores, equal to those of any other region of the continent. We have Copper Island and Copper river, so named as the places where the natives, before the period of the Russian discovery, had procured the metal from which they fabricated instruments of war and legendary shields. In regard to iron, the question seems to be not where it can be found, but whether there is any place it does not exist. Dr. Davidson, of the Coast Survey, invited me to go up to him at the station he had taken up the Chilcat river, to make his observations of eclipses, by writing me that he had discovered an iron mountain there. When I came there, I found that, very properly, he had been studying the heavens so busily that he had but cursorily examined the earth under his feet: that it was not a single iron mountain that he had discovered, but a range of hills, the very dust of which adheres to the magnet, while the range itself, 2,000 feet high, extends along the east

bank of the river thirty miles. Limestone and marble crop out on the banks of the same river, and in many other places. Coal beds, accessible to navigation, are found on Kootznoo. It is said, however, that the concentrated resin which the mineral contains, renders it too inflammable to be used by steamers. In any case it would seem calculated to supply fuel requisite for the manufacture of iron. What seems to be excellent channel coal is also found in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. There are also mines at Cook's Inlet. Placer and gold quartz mining is pursued under many social disadvantages upon the Stickeen and elsewhere, with a degree of success which, while it does not warrant us in assigning a superiority in that respect to the Territory, does nevertheless warrant us in regarding gold mining as an established and reliable resource.

It remains only to speak of man and of society in Alaska. Until the present moment the country has been exclusively inhabited and occupied by some thirty or more Indian tribes. I incline to doubt the popular classification of these upon the assumption that they have descended from diverse races. Climate and other circumstances have indeed produced some differences of manners and customs between the Aleuts, the Koloschians and the interior continental tribes. But all of them are manifestly of Mongol origin. Although they have preserved no common traditions, all alike indulge in tastes, wear a physiognomy and are imbued with sentiments peculiarly noticed in Japan and China. Savage communities, no less than civilized nations, require space for subsistence, whether they depend for it upon the land or upon the sea. In savage communities especially, an increase of population disproportioned to the supplies of the country occupied, necessitates subdivision and remote colonization. Oppression and cruelty occur even more frequently among barbarians than among civilized men. Nor are ambition and faction less inherent in the one condition than in the other. From these causes it has happened that the 25,000 Indians in Alaska are found permanently divided into so many insignificant nations. These nations, jealous, ambitious and violent, could in no case exist long in the same region without mutually affording what, in every case, to each party seems just cause of war. War between savages becomes the private cause of the several families which are afflicted with the loss of their members. Such a war can never be composed until each family which has suffered receives an indemnity in blankets, adjusted according to an imaginary tariff, or in the failure of such compensation, secures the death of one or more enemies as an atonement for the injury it has sustained. The enemy captured—whether by superior force or strategy—either receives no quarter or submits for himself and his progeny to perpetual slavery. It has thus happened that the Indian tribes of Alaska have never either confederated or formed permanent alliances; and that even at this late day, in the presence of superior power exercised by the United States Government, they live in regard to each other in a state of enforcement and doubtful truce. It is manifest that under these circumstances they must steadily decline in numbers, and unhappily this decline is accelerated by their borrowing ruinous vices from the white man. Such as the natives of Alaska are, they are nevertheless, in a practical sense, the only laborers at present in the Territory. The white man comes among them from London, from St. Petersburg, from Boston, from New York, from San Francisco, and from Victoria, not to fish (if we except alone the whale fishery), or to hunt, but simply to buy what fish and what peltries, ice, wood, lumber and coal the Indians have secured under the superintendence of temporary agents or factors. When we consider how greatly most of the tribes are reduced in numbers, and how precarious their vocations are, we shall cease to regard them as indolent or incapable; and, on the contrary, we shall more deeply regret than ever before, that a people so gifted by nature, so vigorous and energetic, and withal so docile and gentle in their intercourse with the white man, can neither be preserved as a distinct social community nor incorporated into our society. The Indian tribes will do here as they seem to have done in Washington Territory and British Columbia. They will merely serve the turn until civilized white men come.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$2 50
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

THE SITUATION IN ALASKA.

A correspondent of the *Alta* who writes from Sitka, Baranoff island over the signature of BARANOFF, sends the following to this journal :

"General Thomas has made a very thorough investigation of military affairs throughout Alaska, but the result will not be made public until he lays his report before the War Department. Enough, however, is known here to assure us that no changes will be made in this Department this winter, but several of importance are anticipated for next spring. The complaints made public in the different journals have been taken up and investigated, but as far as citizens can discover, none of the flagrant charges have been found to have any sure foundation. We here venture the humble wish, that in future chronic grumblers will be kind enough to give strangers a chance to "come and see," before they assert so positively that no good can "come out of Nazareth."

BARANOFF wants us to "come and see." It is possible, we think, that we might use our eyes to better advantage than this obtuse scribbler has done. We know that the paragraph which we have clipped from his letter is a broad unvarnished falsehood. We know too that Sitka is at present a hell of demoralization, despotism and military pollution. These things are even more susceptible of proof than the mild statement of the *Alta's* correspondent. Mr. Bart, one of the parties mentioned by the *Chronicle* in its recent articles upon Alaska affairs, is now in this city. He can and is ready to certify to the truth of those charges. He is a witness of the infamy of Colonel Dennison who forced his way into the lady's bed chamber while its occupant was engaged in making her ablutions. Mr. Bart denies that one half of the barbarous scenes enacted in Sitka have been made public. They have been suppressed. Lieutenant Eastman, the Lothario mentioned by the *Chronicle*, and Lulu, his unfortunate victim, are both in this city at present. There may be more persons, concerned in the Alaska imbroglio, in this city. With so much evidence at hand, we cannot appreciate BARANOFF's invitation to see the play enacted there when all the principal actors are here or elsewhere.

To monopolize the fur seal markets of the world this year, some blundering agent of Hutchinson & Co., notified the public that they would be the only firm this year that would have fur seal for sale. Our correspondent from the Asiatic coast states that the natives of Copper Island feel so grateful to the Ice Company of this city, that they will not sell their skins to any other agents excepting to those engaged by the Ice Company. Also at the Behring Island the agents of the Ice Company purchased more skins than any other party.

THE ALEUTS.

The following paragraph, we annex from the *Times'* Unalaska correspondence, will be found to indorse fully all the statements that we have previously made in regard to the Aleut population of Alaska Territory :

"I here state I do bet high on the Aleut. He is amiable, patient, easily governed, pious, and strictly honest. All who know him say that money and property is as secure in an Aleut village without lock as with. The most of them are communicants of the Greek Church. Many can read and write in Russian, and they are better entitled to become citizens than many of our voters at city and State elections. I am not rabid on this question, but give facts, and think candidly that the Aleuts have many fine qualities of head and heart."

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER ON ALASKA.

Whatever Mr. Seward's political principles may be, as an old, distinguished and faithful public servant, he is entitled to our respect, and whether his labors have produced advantages to his country or not, his efforts, we have no doubt, have been as purely patriotic as those of the most honest of his bitterest enemies. As regards his purchase of Alaska, to which place our attention is drawn by Mr. Seward's late visit to that territory and the publication of his impressions after an inspection of it, we feel no hesitation in saying that if he expected to find the place itself, or anything in it, worth the money paid for it, he must feel bitterly disappointed. But we are inclined to regard his glowing, almost poetic description of Alaska, as a diplomatic ruse to make the best of what appears to be a bad bargain to those who look for immediate and direct benefits, but which for ulterior purposes may prove to be a most judicious purchase. It is true that thus far Alaska has been a bill of expense for a garrison to protect a few traders against the Indians, and that Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. have been the principal, almost the sole, beneficiaries. No doubt the country abounds in timber, and probably in coal; but of what value are they in such an inhospitable region, with scarcely a good harbor, while both can be obtained, *ad libitum*, for ages to come, in our more congenial possessions, with harbors unsurpassed for security and convenience? As to the gold it contains, the very place referred to by Mr. Seward—Sticken River District—notwithstanding the difficulty of navigating the river, and the almost inaccessibility of the mountains, has been extensively prospected during several years past by old Californians, and other miners from Victoria, with very indifferent success. The summers are very short, and the winters are correspondingly long and tedious; when it is not raining or snowing the country is enveloped in a dense fog, and the climate is damp, dismal and dreary. In short, the region is only adapted for the habitation of those animals whose furs are the only attraction for man. An officer stationed at Sitka, informed us that potatoes, big as marbles, may be produced near that town. No doubt an oasis may be met with here and there, but that it is a vast desert no one can deny. Mr. Seward could not do less than visit the domain purchased under his auspices; he saw it at the most favorable season of the year; yet we do not think he could have been favorably impressed with the country, still less with the society, which is said to consist chiefly of drunken soldiers and Indians and naughty squaws. We do believe, however, that Mr. Seward, like a prudent statesman, expressed certain sentiments for the purpose of concealing his real ones, which it might not be politic to promulgate, and that he advocated the purchase of Alaska for the purpose of more completely fencing in the British possessions on the Pacific with American ones, and that it may conduce to the more prompt and undisputed possession by his Government of the whole Pacific coast from California to the Sea of Ochotsk, and thus get rid of all future bones of boundary contentions in these regions.—*News Letter*.

A seal was captured at Saucelito a few days since. He was placed in a pond near the house, and manifests no disposition to leave his new quarters. On the contrary, he rather likes it, and has got so that he comes to the surface and begs for his food like a grown person.

A BRUTAL AND COWARDLY ATTACK.

Somebody has said, "those who love the right must suffer for it." This appears a sophism. It is a fact. Every man who has yet attempted any measure looking to the improvement and advancement of his fellows, has realized the practicality of this seeming sophism. Unfortunately for himself, the publisher of this paper is a just man; unfortunately for him, he does not lack patriotism. Either of these traits might reasonably be expected to ruin any average man in the nineteenth century. Both combined evidently mean loud damnation. We will illustrate: The publisher of the ALASKA HERALD knew that Russians in this city suffered much injustice at the hands of their consular representative and his agents. He knew that Alaska territory, its natives, its trade and prosperity were seriously damaged by the monopoly of Hutchinson & Co. He uttered his protest against both, and like the good man of old, he "reaped his reward." That reward was a damaged head and a doctor's bill. It happened thus: On Monday, the 20th day of September, the publisher of this paper walked up Front Street with a friend, it being early in the afternoon at the time. Both had been followed about and dogged by a third party who slunk around corners immediately his shadow was discovered. This shadowless man had murder in his mind's eye. He stole on us unobserved at the corner of Jackson and Front Streets; approached us, assassin like, without a murmur, and when near enough dealt the publisher of this paper a blow in the face with a brass instrument, that sent him reeling to the ground, bleeding and unconscious. The would-be murderer used a single phrase, of which we only detected the last few words: "you are a Chinaman, Tartar."

Of course, the perpetrator of this infamous outrage is the agent of some enemies who dared not themselves resort to any of the appeals known to honorable men. The tool, the assassin has escaped but we shall always feel the ends of justice defeated so long as the cowardly employees of that wretch are sheltered in obscurity. They will be shrewd indeed, if they elude us. We have before mentioned the name of the Russian Consul and the agents of monopoly. We do not assert that either of these was concerned in the brutal assault made upon the publisher of this paper. We know of nobody else interested in our persecution. Perhaps we shall soon discover and then the wretches, whoever they be, will receive summary punishment.

☞ The man who struck down the publisher of this paper the other day, uttered the words, "Chinaman, Tartar," as a taunt. What did the fellow mean, if he had any meaning? Was he echoing somebody else?

☞ The Democratic party boats of one Chinaman; formerly elected by them as Justice of the Peace.

The best historians say that the Slavonians are not the same race as the Russians, but that the former assumed the name of their conquerors; the origin of both is so obscured by the mists of time, that the learned alone can decide upon the validity of their claims. According to Herbelot, who quotes the Tartar historian, Aboulgasi Baiadour, the Russians trace their descent through a long line of ancestors to Rous, a son of Japhet, whilst the Slavonians claim to be derived from Seklab, or Saklab, another son of the same remote progenitor.

The Samoedes, or Samoyedes, are a race of people inhabiting a wild marshy country in the extreme north of Siberia, its shores being washed by the Frozen Ocean. The word Samoide, Samoiede, or Samoiade, means a cannibal according to most authors, but it does not appear that they merit such an appellation: they pay a tribute of skins yearly to the Czar, but, like most of the nomads of Siberia, they govern themselves.

Civilization is advancing. A distillery has been established in Alaska on the Yukon river.

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МИРЪ-ЛИ СЪ ВРАГАМИ?

Вы не вѣрите въ силы Русскаго народа, потому что вы ихъ не видите; я въ нихъ вѣрю, потому что вижу ихъ. Вы только видите въ Русскомъ народѣ массу рабовъ, до того притупленныхъ рабствомъ, до того усталыхъ, что они не въ силахъ проявить своей жизни, заявить своихъ требованій. Народъ не въ омертвѣнн, если онъ позволяетъ себя грабить; онъ скоро заговорить.....

Я слѣдилъ часто за вашими дѣйствіями, и съ ужасомъ глубокой любви видѣлъ картины, при видѣ которыхъ не разъ холодная дрожь проникала до костей, и кровь стыла въ жилахъ.

Замѣтите, вы такъ близко наклонились къ муравейнику, что васъ поражаетъ только одинъ душливый запахъ, и вы вовсе не видите дѣятельной работы, которая въ немъ производится. Станьте въ надлежащее отдаленіе, и вы увидите, что человечество все живо и что—хочешь не хочешь,—а оно необходимо должно устроить свой человѣчникъ. При этомъ простомъ наблюденіи, вы невольно перейдете къ очень положительному вопросу: Что-же дѣлать изъ даннаго матеріала? На что онъ годенъ и на что именно способенъ въ данную минуту? Задавъ себѣ этотъ вопросъ, вы отъ душливой стороны навоза, нечувствительно перейдете къ органическимъ веществамъ, которыя въ немъ содержатся и къ ихъ способности жить и расти, и свернете невольно съ пути смерти, на путь жизни, на путь упованія.

Я не отрицаю существованія дурнаго, а вы, думаю, не отрицаете существованія народнаго принципа. И если такъ, то не слѣдуетъ спорить—и просто перейдемъ къ вопросу: что намъ дѣлать? Нельзя же намъ съ отчаянія о дурномъ сложить руки, или съ вѣрой въ будущее неподвижно ждать его прихода. Отдѣльное лице въ общественной машинѣ представляетъ силу; одна маленькая шестерня передаетъ движеніе огромнымъ колесамъ. И такъ—что намъ теперь дѣлать? Работать на пользу и прогрессъ нашего Русскаго народа на Пацификѣ.

РАЗГОВОРЪ ДВУХЪ РУССКИХЪ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ Ваня, я тебя угощу.

Ваня. Слыхалъ-ли ты Федоръ, въ Санъ Франциско наши братцы недавно устроили кабакъ—словно Русскій питейный домъ—съ биллиардомъ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ братецъ, разумеется своему слѣдуетъ дать заработать, не Нѣмцамъ-же все брать съ насъ.

Ваня. Кабачекъ-то на улицѣ Пацификъ, три двери отъ Дюпонъ, съ южной стороны; а веселье кругомъ кабака, словно рай на землѣ. А. Соколенко и І. Крушевскій содержатели кабака славные ребята.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Я думаю вы знаете, что Соединенные Штаты населены народомъ приходящимъ изъ Европы; но вы урожденные обитатели Америки, и вы имѣете болѣе правъ на самоуправленіе чѣмъ кто либо другой пришедшій изъ Европы, подумайте объ этомъ.

Назадъ тому два года, благородные Русскіе изъ Ситки, захвативши въ Санъ Франциско, забрались въ дешевые дома: мы благородные Русскіе въ благородномъ домѣ! Давай шампань! и имъ давали кислый квасъ по 5 долларовъ бутылку.

Русскіе благородные недавно пріѣхали въ Санъ Франциско изъ Аласки, кутятъ на пропалую. И одинъ благородный мазурикъ Фонъ обогравши одного новоприбывшаго брата въ 100 долларовъ—радъ: я счастливъ въ этотъ день, заработалъ 100 долларовъ. Лучше сказать ограбилъ брата.

Глупицкая штука Обдирай Ивановичъ, былъ на выставкѣ. Ахъ ты пошлицкая штука, и ты былъ на выставкѣ. Вѣдь ты отворотился отъ выставки Русскихъ папиросъ. Чухонскій характеръ!

Когда А. С. прибылъ въ Санъ Франциско, назадъ тому два года, въ день праздника Рождества Христова, онъ просилъ Клинкенстрома 25 сентовъ. А. С. не имѣлъ за что купить обѣда, на чужбинѣ онъ былъ безъ знакомыхъ и безъ денегъ. Клинкенстромъ отказалъ ему. А. С. имѣетъ теперь тысячи долларовъ въ банкѣ, онъ какъ-то говорилъ намъ, я бы возвратилъ Клинкенстрому теперь 25 долларовъ, за 25 сентовъ. Клинкенстромъ плохой математикъ, мы не подражаемъ ему.

Американцы признаютъ Алеутовъ на право гражданства выше чѣмъ Ирландцевъ. Значитъ Алеуты высказали своимъ умомъ и дѣломъ это право. А Русскіе обладатели называли ихъ дыкарями.

Свободы гордой вдохновенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ,
Оно молчитъ свое мщенье
И на царя не возстаетъ.
Предъ адскимъ игомъ самовластья
Покорны вѣчному яру
Сердца не чувствуютъ несчастья
И умъ не вѣруетъ ему.
Я видѣлъ рабскую Россію
Предъ святыней алтаря,
Гремя цѣпми, склонивши вью,
Она молилась за царя.

Лыковъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

No. 43.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swaa, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

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H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,
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Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имется Ржаная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,

421 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

This Company will transact all kinds of legitimate banking business on the most favorable terms.

Interest allowed on Deposits and Trust Funds; Collections and Remittances promptly made; Exchange for sale on Eastern Cities, Europe, China, etc.

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HENRY L. DAVIS, President.

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

JAMES OTIS. W. A. MACONDRAY. F. W. MACONDRAY.

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AT THE

PAVILION ON UNION SQUARE.

ADMISSION:

Season Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady.....	\$5 00
Season Ticket, admitting single person.....	.8 00
Single Ticket.....	50
Children, half price.	

Tickets can be obtained at the Mechanic's Institute, and at the Pavilion.

Some Alaskan merchants find it difficult to smuggle liquors into Alaska. Some of them have buried barrels of liquors in the ground in Unalaska. The United States Treasury Department increases the revenue cutters and officers to prosecute the importators of liquors in Alaska. We recommend to our enterprising merchants that they purchase a small worm and a couple barrels of molasses and establish a distillery. We guarantee that they will realize many thousand dollars. Potatoes and berries are abundant in that country and they make very good brandy.

Up to the present all the hunting is done in Alaska by the natives. We think that if the country was settled by the Anglo-Saxon race they would be remunerated for their labor.

Our correspondent from Russia states that Sea Otter skins are very scarce in Russia. The United States government has prohibited the exportation of that skin this year. Alaskan merchants should smuggle that skin from Alaska to Honolulu, or to the Amoor river, where they would find a good market for it.

Again we call attention to Walrus hide. Cutlers in this city will pay \$3.00 per pound. Why throw it into the stream?

The publication of the present number of the ALASKA HERALD has been unavoidably delayed until the present date (23d October.)

A RUSSIAN PLAY.

The Russian stage is very destitute of good pieces, but I saw one which, being truly national, may serve to give an idea of their plays. It was the best I ever witnessed on the Russian stage, and it gives too true a picture of the unjust extortion and bribery which are also truly national, for they pervade all ranks in an equal degree. I was in perfect astonishment that the piece was allowed to be played at all; one would think that pride alone would have prevented such an exposure of their prevailing vice to the foreigners with whom the capital is crowded.

It was called the "Revisour," that being the title of an officer sent from time to time into the provinces to examine into the state of the government, and to report concerning the manner in which it is carried on.

The play opened by a domestic scene, in which the police-master, his wife and daughter, are all eagerly conversing on the shortly-expected visit of the *Revisour*, and we are let into the secret of various amiable weaknesses and domestic plans to keep up an appearance of propriety; in the midst of which the elder lady suddenly sees a carriage pass, which she is sure can be no other than that of the great man himself. An extraordinary bustle ensues: the police-master, in all haste, gives various absurd orders to the employes under him, one of which is that "the soldiers should not, on any account, be seen without their coats, as it would be then discovered that they had no shirts on,"—the money furnished by the crown for providing them has of course been pocketed by himself and the colonel. After taking all the precautions he can think of, he hastens to inform the other principal men of the arrival of the *Revisour*.

The next scene introduces us to the servant of the supposed functionary, who is no *Revisour* at all, but a poor gentleman who is running away from St. Petersburg, on account of certain bills which he has not the means of paying. The miserable lodging, and the hungry lamentations of the unlucky servant, give us to understand the state of his master's finances, that he has actually expended the very last of his cherished rubles, nor does there appear to be any probability of his purse being replenished: how they will be enabled to continue the journey is a *casse-tete*. Thereupon the master himself enters, and, being quite as furnished as his man, orders him to go and get something for dinner, for it appears he has been to the eating-house, and they refused to give him credit. The servant refuses to go without the money. At last, with the help of a great deal of blustering, he is persuaded to "try his luck:" he soon returns; he has been successful in some measure, for he is accompanied by the boy from the cook-shop, who has brought two dishes and—the bill. The savoury smell of the soup and beef drives the hungry pair almost mad, but the purse, unlike that of Fortunatus, is as empty as their stomachs, and, unless the boy gets the money, he is ordered by no means to leave the dinner. Now, here was a dreadful dilemma; but, in the midst of it, the police-master arrives: the distressed traveller is in fearful trouble, for he is convicted that the dreaded officer is come to arrest him; "he has, doubtless, heard of his flight from St. Petersburg, and has received orders to take him prisoner." The police-master, on his side, is equally sure that he is in the presence of the real *Revisour*, but that he travels thus in disguise that he may take them unawares, and so detect their numerous acts of dishonesty and corruption: consequently, a most laughable dialogue ensues—the official trembles as he addresses the supposed great man, and is ready to cringe in the dust at his feet. At last the latter begins to see "which way the wind blows," and, perceiving to what profit he may turn the mistake, informs the other, as a very great secret, that he is really the *Revisour*, and compliments him on his extreme penetration, which alone could have discovered him under such a disguise. No sooner has he done so than the police-master slips an excessively heavy purse into his hand, the contents of which have been furnished by himself and the other chief government officers, to blind his eyes, and to act as golden spectacles. Here the boy from the cook-shop re-enters to be paid for the dinner; the traveller takes out his newly-acquired riches, and is on the point of paying for it, when the police-master politely interferes, and orders the boy to put it down "to his account;" the latter casts a terrified look at the two, and, seeing what a powerful friend his customer has acquired, rushes off in extreme dismay. The official, then turning to the traveller, expresses the hope that they shall have the honor of his company at his house, and respectfully begs permission to write a few words to his wife to inform her of the intended visit; on its being graciously accorded, he sits down and indites a note, in which he bids her strain every nerve for the reception of the distinguished guest, for that she was quite right, it was really the *Revisour* that she had seen.—E. W.

In our last issue we published an article headed, "A Brutal and Cowardly Attack." The would be assassin has not yet been captured. We know that we were assaulted for speaking the truth and advocating justice, and we remember very well who threatened us. As we stated in our number of July, the 1-st, 1868, a copy of which will be appropriate to the present occasion.

IMPERIALISM IN OUR MIDST.

It is to be regretted, that even in this land of freedom there exists a species of despotism which while it hides itself under a cloak of assumed policy, still occasionally loses its habitual caution and appears above the surface of its pretended conformity to the usages and doctrines of our republican society. Such instances have been brought to our notice. The Russian Consul who by virtue of his office represents the true genius of his imperial master, has seen fit to signify his august dissent to the position which we took in refusing to favor his views in relation to the late case of Maxutoff vs. Schmiedberg, before our courts, and indulged in threats to us, intimating that we would be assaulted on the public streets. Our last number contained an article reflecting on the tendency of monopolies in the control of business in Alaska, and their baneful influence on the progress of that new acquisition to our territory, and instantly we were taken to task by one who seems to have some interest in these monopolies, and the same threats were repeated, if we did not desist from our perverse course.

Now independent of the real danger that may be incurred from stirring up the ire of unscrupulous people who know no authority but their own passions, no law but their own will, there is something remarkably funny in the idle threats of those who, living in a free republic, must inevitably glean sufficient intelligence by their attrition with American society to know that those threats can accomplish nothing, and can only subject them to well merited ridicule. It is our intention to labor for the interests of the native citizen of Alaska, as well as the citizen of California, and the general public; the high nuncios of an arbitrary Empire, or the agents of a wealthy and despotic monopoly to the contrary notwithstanding.

The special correspondent of the *Alta* took historically the origin of the Irish race from the Uralian Kirgis.

"*En passant*. Since my arrival in Kinketao I have made the acquaintance of the celebrated Russian traveller and ethnologist, Cumminskoff, who clearly traces the origin of the Irish to Uralian Kirgis, who made a monastic descent westward in the third century of our era, planting colonies in the Tyrolese Mountains, and those of Asturia, in Spain; from thence, by accident or design, reaching Wales, Ireland and Scotland. He affirms that present relation between the features of the Kirgis Tyrolese Asturians, Welsh and Irish cannot be mistaken and that the language of the Kirgis Tyrolese, Welsh and Irish has the same root—his Kirgis servant being able to make himself understood among them while speaking his own language. This being the fact, they certainly cannot object to the neighbors of their ancestors of the same race, who were advanced in the arts and sciences while their own lineage were nomadic savages of the worst type.

From Tesling-fu to Keang-tu, a distance of eleven hundred and seventy-five miles, there are one hundred and two large cities and towns which the wall, in its zig-zag course, and by duplications, furnishes protection sufficient to have them reckoned walled places. If all these offsets were stretched in a direct line they would reach nearly five thousand miles—ample to form a land barrier throughout the frontier extent of the empire.

At Keang-tu, where we arrived on the 8th December, I met Mr. Holly, of Dorset, Vermont, and, as he informed me, he had made arrangements to sail from Kinketao in the Corea for the Philippine Islands, I concluded to join him. Passing through Pekin we reached this place on the 18th, and were fortunate in meeting Professor Cumminskoff, who will accompany us in our future explorations."

AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS. — A Russian, Alexis Ivanoff, who has served as a seaman over 20 years on the Arctic Ocean, and about one year and a half in an American vessel, in the same seas, has just arrived for the first time in this port. He confirms the general statement that American shipmasters are less cruel to their men than are those of many other countries. He says that during the whole of his period of service on vessels belonging to his own race, he was constantly subjected to harsh and cruel treatment, but that since he entered the American marine he has not been struck a blow by a ship's officer.—S. F. Bulletin.

The supporters of Hutchinson & Co's. firm in Alaska are a few Russians in their employ; if they should leave, the firm would lose all its strength.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months.....	10 00

OCTOBER 23, 1860.

GEN. THOMAS'S REPORT ON ALASKA.

CHICAGO, October 15. — A Washington special says, Gen. Thomas, having made a thorough inspection at Alaska and studied its condition and resources during the past summer, has just forwarded a report to the War Department. He takes a very different view of the subject from the one presented by Mr. Seward. He thinks the principal, if not the only present value of the new Territory, will be in the effect its transfer to the United States will have upon the losing hold by England upon British Columbia. He thinks the sending of revenue and other civil officers there a useless expense, as the only benefit is to those who draw the salaries. He thinks the military posts should be reduced, and that the expenses of supplying and keeping up a civil service very far exceed the revenue collected. The Territory was a constant burden to Russia. She held it at a great expense, simply for the benefit of the Fur Company. There is no probability of any emigration in that direction, as there is not the slightest inducement for any. No mines of valuable mineral have been discovered which would pay to work. There is plenty of timber and coal, but plenty, of as good quality and easier access, can be had 1,000 miles south of the Territory.

There has been no change in trade on the part of our merchants. The few houses engaged before the purchase, still continue, but the fur trade in the interior must continue to be carried on by the natives. As an agricultural region, it has no value whatever. Grains cannot be raised, and the few vegetables that can be produced, rot, if not used within a few weeks. Stock raising cannot be carried on, and the superabundance of rain and the great lack of sun preclude the idea of any profitable cultivation of soil. The report is lengthy and exhaustive, but the above are the main points.

As to the reported irregularities of the troops, there, and the alleged neglect of General Joff. C. Davis, General Thomas finds that the accounts that have been circulated are gross exaggerations. There have been some troubles with the troops which seemed to call for more stringent discipline from the hands of General Davis, so that while there was some foundation for the stories afloat, there was nothing to justify the coloring they received.

Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. have been awarded the contract of carrying the mails between this city and Alaska. As Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. own Alaska, we congratulate them upon having secured postal communication with their remote dependencies, at a considerable profit to themselves.—*News Letter.*

TRADE WITH ALASKA.

There is a popular fallacy, for fallacy it undoubtedly must be, that commerce develops in a new country all that social elevation which accompanies, as it is a distinctive of, old communities. The past of these old, long-settled countries, with its histories of transitions from barbarism to civilization, to culture, to refinement and moral progress, rises up as an indignant protest against our proposition. This record seems to demonstrate that social advancement follows in the wake of the daring footsteps of the commercial trader; that they are linked together. Perhaps the protest of history is just. But does not the condition of our newly acquired territory protest too against what we have termed a popular fallacy? Is not Alaska in a worse and more degraded condition, if possible, at the present day, than it was when only a stray sail, a wandering whaler or trader, brought faint tidings to the benighted natives of a vast country beyond, with its wonderful civilization and progressive inhabitants? These natives of Alaska once—and not so long ago either—looked upon us as gods, as beings of a superior order; they thought our country, California even, not a thousand miles removed from their coast, the great fairy land which some almighty spirit had bestowed upon a favored race. How has their experience borne out their preconceived ideas? They have found us, as represented by the traders and expeditionists who have fitted out from our waters to traffic with them, a race of sordid hucksters or grinding monopolists; they have discovered that we cared not a straw for aught but their peltry; that their comfort was to us an item of the merest importance; that we despised them; sought not to ameliorate their condition, to improve their ideas nor to elevate them; that we cheated them whenever opportunity offered, and finally that we availed our superior intelligence only to grind and oppress them, to forge chains for their everlasting bondage. Learning all this they have learned to hate us. The natives of Alaska are not fools. We cannot grumble; the fault is our own.

We have done much wrong but there is no bane without an antidote. Let us apply the antidote while there is opportunity. Our own interests suggest a new course, a fresh departure from the old track. If we cannot rise above the groveling, sordid instincts of the huckster and trader, let us at least bring common sense, in its application, to the rescue of our real interests. If we would develop the resources of Alaska and bring it all into its legitimate outlet, San Francisco, we must develop also relations of friendliness with its inhabitants. To do this, it is necessary that our merchants establish regular posts in that territory; that the white man winter among his less civilized brethren; that he promote their comfort and when this is done, on a broad, comprehensive scale, and not until then will the interests of Alaska be thoroughly incorporated into our own.

The natives of St. Paul's and St. George's Islands have suffered starvation from the tyranny of Hutchinson & Co. The natives, in Copper Islands on the other hand, feel grateful to an American House; they will not sell their fur seals to any, but that house, because they treat the natives well and fairly. The Russian Imperial General to make the natives sell their fur seals to other traders doing business there threatened to send the military upon the natives several times. The latter will not obey the order of the General; they are satisfied to deal with traders that are honest.

Many expeditions have succeeded entirely in the Alaska trade because they understand how to trade with the natives and what kind of goods are required for that place. Some traders have lost all because they do not understand how to do business there.

Mr. Malowanski is doing a good business in Behring Island, because he has plenty of liquors to treat the natives with. But that kind of trade cannot last long, and the Russian government will form a very bad opinion of American merchants, who would thus do business in that country.

The Treasury Department in Washington prohibited the killing of Sea Otters this year. But the natives of Alaska do not understand that such a law was established by order of the Secretary of the Treasury; it was not published in the Russian language. We have been informed that some Alaskan traders encouraged the killing of Sea Otters this year and an immense number have been killed and have been purchased by some of our merchants. Who is guilty of the violation of the law?

RELIGION—THE STUPIDITY OF MAN.

The nineteenth century draws to its close and it leaves us slaves. True, not slaves in person, that were honorable compared to, utter, undeniable mental slavery. We in the nineteenth century take great honor to ourselves because, forsooth, we have discovered the uses of electricity, have applied steam as a means of propulsion, have learned to build ourselves comfortable dwellings. How utterly insignificant all these grand discoveries, how fruitless our labors! We have never studied introspection. We do not know what we are! Day after day we bend the knee and prostrate ourselves as dirt before, what? An idea, an abstract theory, a problem, because the laggard has possessed us and we are not yet bright enough or strong enough to discover its solution. This is the vaunted civilization of our race! We bedeck ourselves in the wondrous and elastic garment of faith and with all earnestness commend our souls to the keeping of the speculative crew that is exponent of that most sublime of impertinences, *faith*. Christians we call ourselves, out on the foul lie! The fools, the bigots, those to whom nature has denied brains, the indolent, the timid, these are the followers, the blind henchmen of that most stupendous myth, Jesus Christ, of that most wonderful of absurdities, *faith*! Let them follow. We have said it, Christ is a myth; that is our belief. Then Christians are fools. The very name is odious—"Christians," "of Christ;" we flaunt our slavery in the term, and yet in this nineteenth century, this era of electricity, of steamboats, of comfortable dwellings, we are as remote from the fountains of truth as when Charlemagne flourished and Richard the Lion hearted thundered into Palestine in the war of the crescent and the cross. This too is our religion. Whether in Catholicism we adore Christ, through the Church, or in other faiths we pay our homage through those white kerchiefed, glib-tongued, sleek-coated individuals. "His chosen expounders," the facts are the same. We worship a myth and worship-men like ourselves, no, better for these are knaves while we are simply fools. Here is our creed. God, whoever he may be, decreed that a son should be born unto him whose special task, as recorded in the Bible, that most Godly and Christian authority, should be to ramble about in the original character of "Great Incoherent," to be stoned by the Jews, to be laughed at and hooted, to cure the leprous, to multiply fishes, and to astonish his persecutors with rare specimens of his wonderful ability, in that he contrived to manufacture several hundred loaves from two miserable morsels of dough! That was the mission of Christ, the man who was ushered into the world, leaving his mother as pure as before,—a "freak of nature," that would not pass muster before any modern legal tribunal. This is the little fiction that we are desired to credit. These things which conflict with all the teachings of our reason, which belie all our experiences, are part and parcel of the creed of Christ and Christianity. Was ever greater folly thrust upon the human race than this creed of a superhuman person, rejoicing in the name of Jesus Christ! It seems a horrible affair that millions of men and women in this grand era of electricity, steamboats and comfortable dwellings, should meekly bow down and accept these arrant lies as sober, unimpeachable facts.

Bah! the creed is horrible and we are gradually tearing away from it. A great lever is required,—nineteen more centuries of civilization perhaps, before this atrocious stumbling block is removed; before our reason, freed from its monstrous thrall, may expand and develop itself and make the world a more attractive abiding place, make us realize with mathematical precision the causes and effects of everything in nature,—till then we shall perhaps cling abjectly to that powerful and deep seated principle (?) called Religion and we shall still worship that orthodox personage, God Almighty, and his Admirable Crichton son, the "Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

Leeches are good for a man when he is sick. The natives of Alaska are very strong people and seldom require leeches, but we understand that some our merchants have done considerable leeching in Alaska.

The United States revenue cutter *Lincoln*, was chartered last summer by the Russo-Greek priest of Unalaska for missionary work in the Aleutian Archipelago. We cannot say if she was engaged for a certain sum, or for a percentage of the proceeds of the priest's business.

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All Losses Paid in United States Gold Coin.

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МИРЪ-ЛИ СЪ ВРАГАМИ?

Вы не вѣрите въ силу Русскаго народа, потому что вы ихъ не видите; я въ нихъ вѣрю, потому что вижу ихъ. Вы только видите въ Русскомъ народѣ массу рабовъ, до того притупленныхъ рабствомъ, до того усталыхъ, что они не въ силахъ проявить своей жизни, заявить своихъ требованій. Народъ не въ омертвѣнн, если онъ позволяетъ себя грабить; онъ скоро заговоритъ.....

Я слѣдилъ часто за вашими дѣйствіями, и съ ужасомъ глубокой любви видѣлъ картины, при видѣ которыхъ не разъ холодная дрожь проникала до костей, и кровь стыла въ жилахъ.

Замѣтите, вы такъ близко наклонились къ муравейнику, что васъ поражаетъ только одинъ удушливый запахъ, и вы вовсе не видите дѣятельной работы, которая въ немъ производится. Станьте въ надлѣжащее отдаленіе, и вы увидите, что человечество все живо и что—хочешь не хочешь,—а оно необходимо должно устроить свой человѣйникъ. При этомъ прѣстомъ наблюденіи, вы невольно перейдете къ очень положительному вопросу: Что-же дѣлать изъ даннаго матеріала? На что онъ годенъ и на что именно способенъ въ данную минуту? Задавъ себѣ этотъ вопросъ, вы отъ удушливой стороны навоза, нечувствительно перейдете къ органическимъ веществамъ, которыя въ немъ содержатся и къ ихъ способности жить и расти, и свернете невольно съ пути смерти, на путь жизни, на путь упованія.

Я не отрицаю существованія дурнаго, а вы, думаю, не отрицаете существованія народнаго принципа. И если такъ, то не слѣдуетъ спорить—и просто перейдемъ къ вопросу: что намъ дѣлать? Нельзя же намъ съ отчаянія о дурномъ сложить руки, или съ вѣрой въ будущее неподвижно ждать его прихода. Отдѣльное лице въ общественной машинѣ представляетъ силу; одна маленькая шестерня передаетъ движеніе огромнымъ колесамъ. И такъ—что намъ теперь дѣлать? Работать на пользу и прогрессъ нашего Русскаго народа на Пацификѣ.

РАЗГОВОРЪ ДВУХЪ РУССКИХЪ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ Ваня, я тебя угошу.

Ваня. Слыхалъ-ли ты Федоръ, въ Санъ Франциско наши братья недавно устроили кабакъ—словно Русскій питейный домъ—съ биллиардомъ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ братецъ, разумѣется своему слѣдуетъ дать заработать, не Нѣмцамъ-же все брать съ насъ.

Ваня. Кабачекъ-то на улицѣ Пацификъ, три двери отъ Дюпонтъ, съ южной стороны; а веселье кругомъ кабачка, словно рай на землѣ. А. Соколенко и І. Крушевскій содержатели кабака славные ребята.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Я думаю вы знаете, что Соединенные Штаты населены народомъ приходящимъ изъ Европы; но вы урожденные обитатели Америки, и вы имѣете болѣе правъ на самоуправленіе чѣмъ кто либо другой пришедшій изъ Европы, подумайте объ этомъ.

Назадъ тому два года, благородные Русскіе изъ Ситки, захвативши въ Санъ Франциско, забрались въ дешевые дома: мы благородные Русскіе въ благородномъ домѣ! Давай шампанье! и имъ давали кислый квасъ по 5 долларовъ бутылку.

Русскіе благородные недавно пріѣхали въ Санъ Франциско изъ Аласки, кутятъ на пропалую. И одинъ благородный мазурикъ Фонъ обогравши одного новоприбывшаго брата въ 100 долларовъ—радъ: я счастливъ въ этотъ день, заработалъ 100 долларовъ. Лучше сказать ограбилъ брата.

Глупицкая штука Обдирай Ивановичъ, былъ на выставкѣ. Ахъ ты пошляцкая штука, и ты былъ на выставкѣ. Вѣдь ты отворотился отъ выставки Русскихъ паширошь. Чухонскій характеръ!

Когда А. С. прибылъ въ Санъ Франциско, назадъ тому два года, въ день праздника Рождества Христова, онъ просилъ Клинкестрома 25 сентовъ. А. С. не имѣлъ за что купить обѣда, на чужбинѣ онъ былъ безъ знакомыхъ и безъ денегъ. Клинкестромъ отказалъ ему. А. С. имѣетъ теперь тысячи долларовъ въ банкѣ, онъ какъ-то говорилъ намъ, я бы возвратилъ Клинкестрому теперь 25 долларовъ, за 25 сентовъ. Клинкестромъ плохой математикъ, мы не подражаемъ ему.

Американцы признаютъ Алеутовъ на право гражданства выше чѣмъ Ирландцевъ. Значитъ Алеуты высказали своимъ умомъ и дѣломъ это право. А Русскіе обладатели называли ихъ дыкарями.

Свободы гордой вдохновеенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ.
Оно молчитъ свое мщенье
И на царя не возстаетъ.
Предъ адскимъ игомъ самовластья
Покорны вѣчному ярму
Сердца не чувствуютъ несчастья
И умъ не вѣруетъ ему.
Я видѣлъ рабскую Россію
Предъ святыней алтаря,
Гремя цѣпями, склонивши вью,
Она молилась за царя.

Лыжковъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

No. 45.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

☞ Bye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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Importers and manufacturers of Cutlery, all kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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206 SANSOME STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

RUSSIAN PROVERBS.

The Scotch and the Spaniards have hitherto divided the credit of possessing the largest store of proverbial wisdom; but were the literature of Russia more widely known she might prove a formidable rival either to the land of oatmeal or that of oranges. We give a few specimens, which, on account of their pointed terseness, their quaint, homely vigor, and dry Sancho-Panza satire, scarcely need the aid of rhyme to recommend them. They are, indeed, more fully than words can express, the faithful mirror of the shrewd, simple, dogged, humorous Russian mind, ever veiling its natural keenness under a mask of habitual and impenetrable stolidity:

Every fox praises his own tail.

Go after two wolves and you will not even catch one.

A good beginning is half the work.

Trust in God, but do not stumble yourself.

With God, even across the sea; without Him, not even to the threshold.

Without cheating, no trading.

The deeper you hide anything the sooner you find it.

If God don't forsake us, the pigs will not take us.

Roguary is the last of traders.

Never take the crooked path while you can see a straight one.

Fear not the threats of the great, but rather the tears of the poor.

Ask a pig to dinner, and he will put his feet on the table.

Disease comes in by hundred-weights, and goes out by ounces.

Every little frog is great in his own bog.

An old friend is worth two new ones.

Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues.

When fish are rare, even a crab is a fish.

He who honors his parents shall endure forever.

A traveller from Alaska states that at Kenay, the firm of Hutchinson & Co., keep an extensive saloon, well stocked with all sorts of liquors. Other traders are not allowed this privilege. Keeping a saloon in Alaska is undoubtedly a profitable business.

Captain Redfield left in Plöver Bay some 500 gallons of whiskey, and 175 gallons of pure alcohol. This will be sufficient to insure to him, next season, a rich harvest of furs, oil, whalebone, ivory etc

The Captain of the schooner *General Harney*, which arrived in port a few days ago, assures us that at Nushahak gulf, he saw many beautiful gardens and ate very good potatoes grown there.

THE WIFE MARKET IN RUSSIA.

A French writer, whose name I forget, has truly said that "the Russians are a nation of polite savages," a remark that is not very apt, but helps toward a proper understanding of the social condition of the people. The rich are very rich, the poor are very poor. The nobles are courtly, polite, and as refined in manners as those of the same class in Germany; but the serfs, or those who belonged to the nobles with the soil, before the emancipation, are rude, and not half civilized.

Almost as soon as a girl is born, in the better ranks of society, her parents begin to prepare the dowry she must have when she goes to her husband. For this is indispensable in the eyes of any Russian young gentleman who proposes to be married. She must furnish everything for an outfit in life, even to a dozen new shirts for her coming husband.

I have heard of a lady of rank and wealth who had prepared a costly dowry, of silks, linen, jewels, plate, etc., for her beloved daughter, who died as soon as she came to be twenty years old. The mother resolved to endow six girls with those riches, and actually advertised for them. A host of applicants came, and she selected six. None of them had lovers; but now that they had a respectable dowry secured, each girl was speedily engaged, and, with the husband, took the dowry, and paid the rich lady by promising to pray for the repose of her daughter's soul.

In no country is this arrangement of terms carried on with more caution and completeness than in Russia. The young man goes to the house of his proposed bride, and counts over the dresses and examines the furniture, and sees to the whole with his own eyes before he commits himself to the irrevocable bargain. In high life, such things are conducted with more apparent delicacy, the business being in the hands of a broker or notary. The trousseau is exposed in public before the wedding day.

At Whitsuntide there is a curious custom, which is gradually giving way with the advance of civilization. The young people of a neighborhood come together, and the girls all stand in a row, like so many statues, draped, indeed, and not only draped, but dressed in their best, and painted, too, for the young ladies, and the older ones, also, in this country use cosmetics freely, and a box of lady's paint is a very common present for a young man to make to the girl he likes. Behind the row of girls are their mothers; the young men having made known their choice, the terms are settled between the parents of the parties.

The ladies of Russia are very anxious to marry, because they have no liberty before marriage. They are kept constantly under the maternal eye until they are given up to their husband, and then they take their own course, which is a round of gaiety and dissipation, only regulated by their means of indulgence. The Greek Church, like the Roman, permits of no divorce, but the Emperor, like the Pope, can grant a special dispensation. The Greek priest must marry once, and if the wife dies he cannot marry again. No one in Russia can be married more than three times.

THE OVERLAND RUSSIAN TEA TRADE.

In the supplement to the Consular Trade Report, says the London *Globe*, for the port of Tientsin is contained an interesting account of the tea trade carried on between Russia and China via Kiachta in Eastern Siberia. For many years prior to 1861, a corporation of Russian merchants at that town, monopolized the entire barrier trade with China, and conducted their business with a similar body of Chinese merchants, who were established at Mat-mai-chen, a town just within the Chinese frontier. As the trade, which had originally been chiefly confined to the barter of Russian furs for Chinese silk and cotton, began gradually to assume increased dimensions, and to change its character, the Russian Government in 1854, found it necessary to legalize the export of specie, which, up to that time, had been strictly prohibited, in order to force the Chinese to buy Russian furs and manufactures. In 1861, the monopoly in the tea trade, which had been enjoyed by the Russian guild at Kiachta, was abolished, and in the

spring of the following year, in spite of the urgent protest of its members, the embargo laid on the importation of tea by sea into European Russia was removed. This was a blow to the Kiachta trade from which it has never recovered; for it was found that the tea brought by sea via London, Konigsberg or Hamburg, could be laid down in the Russian markets at a considerably lower cost than could the brick tea imported overland from Kiachta. Since that time, the Kiachta trade has been confined to supplying the demand in Siberia and the more northern provinces of Russia, and has entirely ceased to compete with the sea-borne tea in other markets of the Empire.

The tea imported via Kiachta is carried overland in the shape of bricks, which vary in size according to their quality from 13 inches long, 6½ inches broad, and 1¼ inches in thickness, to 8¼ inches long, 5½ broad, and ¾ of an inch thick. The Consul assumes that the many stories existing of the filthy manner in which these bricks are prepared, such as that the leaves are dipped in sheep's blood, etc., are without foundation; and tells us that they are formed of the old leaves, which, having more vicious matter in them than the young ones, are better suited for the purpose, and that in their natural state they are moistened by the application of steam, and compressed in wooden moulds into the shape of bricks. The bricks are then piled up in such a way as to allow a free current of air to circulate in and around them. "In this manner they are dried in a place protected from the rays of the sun." The bricks when quite dry are wrapped up separately in paper and packed in lots of 36 in matted packages or baskets. The tests by which a Mongol tries the soundness of the tea is curious. He places the brick on his head, and pulls the extremities down with both hands; if the brick neither breaks nor gives, it is sound; if it breaks or bounces it is comparatively worthless. So universal is the use of this tea in Mongolia that it has become the currency of the land, and is as necessary to travelers passing through the country as any coin or notes among ourselves.

We have often referred to Mr. A. Bahrdt, in connection with the Alaska scandals and now publish the subjoined affidavit from that gentleman as an additional and sworn evidence of the truth of the statements already made public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss.: Anton Bahrdt, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: I kept a bar and billiard saloon in Sitka, Alaska Territory, in the year 1869. I was formerly in the employ of the Russian-American Fur Company, for whom I worked fourteen (14) years in the capacity of engineer on their steamers. About ten months ago, at half-past eleven o'clock one night, Colonel Denniston and Captain Dimful, of the United States Army, came into my saloon aforesaid. About ten persons were present in the saloon at the time. Captain Dimful asked me for a lantern, to which I replied that I had none. During the time that this conversation was being held, Colonel Denniston walked to the back part of the saloon, where my bedroom was situated, and before any opposition could be offered to him he burst open the door and rushed into the room. My wife had just come out of a bath-tub, and was entirely undressed at the time. Colonel Denniston attempted to seize her, when she jumped back and screamed for me. I ran into the room and ordered Denniston out of it, telling him it was not right for him to be there. He replied, "God d—n you, I will put you in the guard-house." I told him that was all right, and he left. The other people in the saloon said that I ought to have shot him. Ten minutes later a file of soldiers entered my place and arrested me. I requested them to wait until my partner returned before taking me to the guard-house. In a short time my partner, Lazare Kaplan, returned, when he and all the customers referred to were ordered out of the house. The lights were then extinguished and the guard locked me up in my store. At half-past nine o'clock next morning the store was opened and I was released from arrest. The next day Captain Dimful came to me and asked me to make out a bill for my injuries. This I refused to do, telling him that money would not satisfy me for the outrages I had suffered.

ANTON BAHRDT.

Witness: JOHN LEEDE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of November, A. D. 1869.

HENRY S. TIBBEY, Notary Public.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	.....	\$2 50
1 Square, 3 Months	.....	8 00
1 Square, 6 Months	.....	10 00

VOL. II: NOVEMBER 20, 1869. No. 45.

THE WAY WE ARE SECURING THE TRADE OF THE SIBERIAN COAST.

We have long and persistently championed the abused natives in Alaska and on the Siberian Coast. We have pointed out the value of the trade in that region, have told our merchants and traders how to direct it to this market, how to secure it even from the traveling traders from Russia. Throughout the vastnesses of Siberia and Alaska we have caused thousands of copies of the ALASKA HERALD to be gratuitously circulated among the native population, the papers being mostly printed in their own language that they might understand their purport. We have assured these people, through our columns, in behalf of our local merchants and traders, that on this side of the water we looked upon them with all friendliness and good will; that we esteemed their trade and would build up our commercial relations with them on a basis of mutual good faith. Let us see how our side of the compact has been carried out. We will cite one or two circumstances of recent occurrence, that will serve as illustrations.

Very early last spring Messrs. A. Wassermann & Co., of this city, dispatched a vessel to the Asiatic coast, to seek the winter abode of the fur seals. This vessel, the *Menahikoff*, was not successful in the primary object of its voyage, referred to, and, having received instructions to that effect, her commander established several trading posts on the Asiatic coast. At one of these, Plover Bay, a party of men was detached from the vessel to remain during the winter, and to trade with the natives, for which purpose they were furnished with an ample stock of merchandise, the principal article being liquors, as a matter of course. Shortly after the establishment of this post the brig *Victoria*, owned also by parties in this city, entered the harbor of Plover Bay to traffic with the natives. Now, these people had been in a starving condition until the arrival of the *Menahikoff* and, as a consequence, they had welcomed the opportunity to barter their stock for those other commodities which they had so much required. It might even be advanced that the *Menahikoff's* men, being first on the ground and having the necessary supplies, had the best right to trade with the natives. But this view of the matter did not occur to the intelligent American captain of the *Victoria*. On the contrary, deeming himself, no doubt, one "the superior race," he held it to be his bounden duty to be as offensive as possible to his more successful competitors. He stormed at the natives, for having disposed of their wares to the best advantage, and forthwith commenced a savage persecution of the

handful of men established at the post. Incredible as it may appear, this gallant seaman, aptly named Redfield, "drove the *Menahikoff* employees from the bay, destroyed the property they had acquired by purchase and threw all their materials of trade, including the liquors, into the waters of the bay!" Was not this a splendid lesson for the natives? It is to be hoped they will profit by it and will themselves wreak similar treatment, with equal impunity, upon those arrogant traders who thus outrage their defenceless ports. The people from the surrounding country were pouring in to the port at this time and the commander of the American vessel prepared to avail the discomfiture of his quondam competitors to exercise a little monopolizing for his own benefit. As fast as they came in, he enticed these natives on board of his vessel, plied them with liquor and getting them intoxicated, it is needless to say he managed the trade to suit his own fancy without any regard for honorable dealing or fair play. The natives, however, had learned to look with suspicion, not unmixed with dread, upon this high handed martinet, while their sympathies, at the same time, were entirely with the oppressed men left by the *Menahikoff*. One of these natives, while under the influence of liquor, we are informed, went so far as to hazard a word in defense of one of the abused traders. Upon this, the mate of the *Victoria*, a man named White, but a blackhearted miscreant withal, sprang upon the native and seizing his pistol would have shot him but another native stepped between them to prevent an affray, and he, poor fellow, received in his own breast the fatal bullet. Thus the messenger of peace paid with his life for the kindly feeling that prompted him to prevent the shedding of his brother's blood.

One other illustrative incident and we have done. A New England vessel, sailing along Behring Island, one of the Russian possessions on the Siberian coast, some time last June, happened upon a spot which proved to be a breeding place of the fur seals. The Captain made immediate preparations for a slaughter. The natives prayed him to desist; they appealed to his humanity, telling him that it was the breeding season of the seals and that it would be wrong and cruel to slay them. The "civilized" white man thought otherwise. The slaughter commenced. Old seals and young seals, large and small, male and female were indiscriminately butchered by these white skinned fiends. An eye witness relates that the waters were crimsoned with blood and, in his opinion, not a single seal escaped the horrible massacre!

This is the manner in which our portion of the compact is carried out. So long as we are represented among the natives, by such monsters as Mr. White and the Captain of this New England vessel, we may reasonably expect that the growing distrust of the Russians and natives will culminate in our utter extinction as commercial traders in their ports. They will travel far to sell to the traders from Russia and our enterprising and humane expeditionists (!) will be literally left out in the cold. Or perhaps some day we shall learn that these same natives have murdered some dozen or so of white men at some distant post, and then we shall turn up our eyes and blaspheme Heaven with our invocations against the "d— barbarians." In such an event, no doubt we would ignore entirely the long series of outrages with which these same white men have goaded the inoffensive and peaceful natives to a frenzy of passion; we would cover up entirely, or attempt to conceal, the disgraceful scenes that have marked our brief occupancy of the new territory and our relations with our Siberian neighbors. For our part, we have commended the foregoing facts to our friends in the Russian Empire, that the press of Russia may awaken her citizens to a sense of the wrongs which their countrymen suffer at the hands of some of the enlightened, progressive and humane sons of America.

LATEST NEWS FROM SITKA. — Affairs in the Territory were satisfactorily progressing. The Indians are peaceable and many of them quite as frugal and industrious as their white neighbors. The health of the garrison was good at last advices. The fisheries were prosperous, and considerable soil had been under cultivation during the present season. The weather was mild and had continued so during the greater portion of the season.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH ALASKA?

[From the New York Sun, October 20th.]

While the treaty for the purchase of Alaska was under consideration by the Senate, the *Sun* did its best to prevent the throwing away of \$7,200,000 in gold by the nation for an absolutely worthless territory. We showed, over and over again, that the bargain would give us only a mighty stretch of barren land, fit in a few isolated spots for fur trading and fishing stations, and nothing else, and that the cost of maintaining the simplest form of government over it would exceed the revenue that could possibly be drawn from it. However, the treaty was confirmed and the money paid, not without the suspicion that a good share of it, instead of going to Russia, went to lobby agents in Washington, and then the Government set to work to find out what kind of a property we had got.

The officer selected to make this examination was General George H. Thomas, and he has just reported substantially in accordance with the views we have so often expressed. He thinks the principal, if not the only present value of the new Territory, is in the effect its transfer to the United States will have upon losing the hold of England upon British Columbia. Sending the revenue and other civil officers there will be a useless expense, as the only benefit will be to those who draw salaries. The military posts should be reduced. The expenses of supplying them are enormous, and the expense of keeping up the civil service will very far exceed the revenue collected. The Territory was a constant burthen to Russia, and she held it at great cost, simply for the benefit of a fur company. There is no probability of any emigration in that direction, as there is not the slightest inducement for any. No mines of valuable minerals have been discovered which it would pay to work. There is plenty of timber and coal, but plenty of as good quality and easier of access can be had a thousand miles south of the Territory. As an agricultural region, the Territory has no value whatever. Grain cannot be raised, and the few vegetables that can be produced rot if not used within a few weeks. Stock raising cannot be carried on. The superabundance of rain and great lack of sun preclude the idea of any profitable cultivation of the soil. In a word, we have been fooled into paying \$7,200,000 in gold for a perfect wilderness, which Russia would have been glad to give us for nothing.

The question now is, What shall we do with our elephant? Politicians, with an eye to appointments and profits, would doubtless be glad to have us spend a few hundred thousands of dollars a year in maintaining a lot of useless civil and military officials to watch it, with fat salaries and liberal rations, but we imagine the people will hardly approve of this plan. They would rather not throw good money after bad. We have paid our \$7,200,000 gold, and we cannot get it back. Let us take General Thomas' advice, have no civil government at all, but only keep a small military force at one or two posts, and there stop.

No community is without its croakers and though the traditional Yankee is represented as a personage of a very sanguine temperament, the genuine Yankee community is not exempt from that characteristic which is exactly the reverse of hopeful. These gloomy croakers have found the above a very happy question of late. "What shall we do with Alaska?" asks the *New York Sun* in a resigned sort of way, as though Alaska had proved itself an onerous acquisition to the nation. To settle this question, we must first learn the resources of the territory; we must be represented among its native population by honest and capable men,—not destroyers but builders; we must protect the native people in order that they may guard our interests there; we must know something about what we talk of and above all things we must refrain from idle and insensate croakings. By a strict adherence to the above we shall soon know what to do with Alaska.

☞ *New York Sun* will please copy.

We clip the following item of Alaska news from the *New York Evening Post*: One of the deacons of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church in Washington, who is in the service of the Government, writes from Sitka that he has established a Sunday School of 33 children—15 Russian and 18 American—and that they have no books but Bibles. He earnestly asks for a supply of books and tracts, and believes that "great good would be derived from them." The Board of Publication desire to send the works. Dr. W. E. Schenck, Philadelphia, is the Secretary.

Again we call attention to Walrus hide. Cutlers in this city will pay \$3.00 per pound. Why throw it into the stream?

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МИРЪ-ЛИ СЪ ВРАГАМИ?

Вы не вѣрите въ силы Русскаго народа, потому что вы ихъ не видите; я въ нихъ вѣрю, потому что вижу ихъ. Вы только видите въ Русскомъ народѣ массу рабовъ, до того притупленныхъ рабствомъ, до того усталыхъ, что они не въ силахъ проявить своей жизни, заявить своихъ требованій. Народъ не въ омертвѣннѣ, если онъ позволяетъ себя грабить; онъ скоро заговоритъ.....

Я слѣдилъ часто за вашими дѣйствіями, и съ ужасомъ глубокой любви видѣлъ картины, при видѣ которыхъ не разъ холодная дрожь проникала до костей, и кровь стыла въ жилахъ.

Замѣьте, вы такъ близко наклонились къ муравейнику, что васъ поражаетъ только одинъ душливый запахъ, и вы вовсе не видите дѣятельной работы, которая въ немъ производится. Станьте въ надлежащее отдаленіе, и вы увидите, что человечество все живо и что—хочешь не хочешь, — а оно необходимо должно устроить свой человѣкъ. При этомъ простомъ наблюденіи, вы невольно перейдете къ очень положительному вопросу: Что-же дѣлать изъ данного матеріала? На что онъ годенъ и на что именно способенъ въ данную минуту? Задавъ себѣ этотъ вопросъ, вы отъ душливой стороны навоза, нечувствительно перейдете къ органическимъ веществамъ, которыя въ немъ содержатся и къ ихъ способности жить и расти, и свернете невольно съ пути смерти, на путь жизни, на путь упованія.

Я не отрицаю существованія дурнаго, а вы, думаю, не отрицаете существованія народнаго принципа. И если такъ, то не слѣдуетъ спорить—и просто перейдемъ къ вопросу: что намъ дѣлать? Нельзя же намъ съ отчаянія о дурномъ сложить руки, или съ вѣрой въ будущее неподвижно ждать его прихода. Отдѣльное лице въ общественной машинѣ представляетъ силу; одна маленькая шестерня передаетъ движеніе огромнымъ колесамъ. И такъ—что намъ теперь дѣлать? Работать на пользу и прогрессъ нашего Русскаго народа на Пацификѣ.

РАЗГОВОРЪ ДВУХЪ РУССКИХЪ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ Ваня, я тебя угощу.

Ваня. Слыхалъ-ли ты Федоръ, въ Санъ Франциско наши братья недавно устроили кабакъ—словно Русскій-питейный домъ—съ билліардомъ.

Федоръ. Пойдемъ братецъ, разумѣется своему слѣдуетъ дать заработать, не Нѣмцамъ-же все брать съ насъ.

Ваня. Кабачекъ-то на улицѣ Пацификъ, три двери отъ Дюпонтъ, съ южной стороны; а веселье кругомъ кабачка, словно рай на землѣ. А. Соколенко и І. Крушевскій содержатели кабака славные ребята.

РУССКІЙ КВАРТЕТЪ НА ПАЦИФИКЪ.

Не для забавы братцы я пишу, и не для платы. Одобренья и презрѣнья не прошу; а правду матушку вывожу на свѣтъ. Вы себѣ какъ хотите, братитесь или сердитесь, а СВОБОДА для того основана, чтобы свободно въ печати правду говорить.

Старикашка Архіерей, кажется весь мертвъ, но какъ пылкій юноша испытываетъ молоденькихъ женщинъ. Что это такое чадо мое? Я въ моей жизни такихъ ужасей не ощущалъ..... и не испытывалъ..... А матушки-то попады, ихъ солдатики трѣпаютъ по щекамъ въ знакъ любви, какъ б...д...й, а они усаждаютъ солдатиковъ. Награждай Савельичъ, умный малый. мы ошибались что онъ глупецъ. Наградилъ-же! нагилями терли, въ двадцати-долларный величинной, медаль не на шею, а въ глотку. Ахъ вы жулики-мазурики! И Бога чтете, въ церквяхъ молитесь. Сивучъ-же въ Санъ Франциско разгуливается по улицамъ—огромный быкъ. Онъ желалъ-бы быть секачемъ, но удобнаго ложбища не находить. Американцы-вырвары если узнаютъ ложбище котовъ, всѣхъ перебьютъ и матокъ и секача. На Атхъ, и на Св. Михайлѣ, наши русскіе наторговали для иностранцевъ. Хотя эти иностранцы жида, а мы русскіе христіане, и вполне знаемъ что они распяли Христа, и должны за это христіанамъ, это правда. Но каждый христіанинъ имѣетъ право, по христіанскому закону, обманывать жида только въ 30 серебрянниковъ, за какую цѣну Христосъ былъ проданъ, а мы русскіе обманываемъ жида въ тысячи долларовъ, вѣдь это не по христіански. Пророчицы-то наши поютъ и поютъ, а Американцы въ Пloverъ бей русскихъ на смерть стрѣляютъ. Поимъ господеву славно-бо прославился, сивучъ-же гу-гу-гу-бу-бу-бу!!! Всѣ православные дѣти въ Ситкѣ, пошли въ протестанскіе школы, пишутъ протестанскіе религиозные газеты; кто же виной? Миссіонеры наши право-не-славные. Когда деньги есть у русскихъ, тогда они великіе господа, знать никого не хотятъ кромѣ Нѣмцевъ, золотомъ бросаютъ вездѣ, а когда все промазурничали, тогда мое почтеніе, братецъ-соколики Соколенко? дай-ка душу огорчить.

Кромѣ шутокъ, есть и жалкіе предметы. Между русскими братства нѣтъ. Нѣкоторые изъ насъ умираютъ отъ нищеты, въ болѣзни и нищетѣ никто не хочетъ брату пособить. Когда же кто прибылъ изъ Аласки, въ богатствѣ и съ семьей, кругомъ его какъ рой кругомъ улья, а за хорошенькой женой безъ числа волокитъ. Грѣшники и широмышники, припомните десятую заповѣдь: не пожелай жены искренняго твоего.



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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

No. 47.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

In our last issue was published an editorial article in which objection was made to the establishment of a civil government in Alaska, and our reasons therefor were duly set forth. On the 13th inst., the following self-explanatory telegram, indorsing our position, was received from Washington:

"There are indications that the House Committee on Territories will report against the establishment of a Territorial Government in Alaska, and will allow that country to remain longer under military control.

A bill regulating the seal fisheries will be brought in after the holidays."

SEAL AND COD FISHING. — A local cotemporary that knows least about the subject, announced gravely the other day that no difference existed between the seal and cod fisheries, inasmuch as both were caught after the same fashions. We recommend to our cotemporary that it immediately emigrate to the seal fisheries, amply assured with hook and line, and devote its attention to the novel experiment of catching seals with a baited hook. The seal hunters find it more convenient to drive the seals ashore and then to knock them over with clubs. Seals are completely helpless on land, but in the water they are not as easily caught as our imaginative cotemporary suggests.

MR. E. TIBBEY, of the Bank of California, has caused the establishment of three houses in Siberia, one at Ghijega, on the Ochotak Sea, famous for its sables; another at Jamak, no less known for its squirrels, and a third at Tauisk. We trust that these houses will prosper and that the Stars and Stripes will secure many friends in Siberia.

MR. A. BUTENOP, a Muscovitian by birth, is the agent in Siberia of an enterprising house in this city. Mr. B. is an intelligent and honorable gentleman and will do much, by his integrity in trade, to foster friendly relations between that and this country.

SECRET political societies have been discovered at Moscow and in the interior Provinces of European Russia. They were plotting an insurrection, to take place on the 17th of February, the anniversary of the emancipation of the serfs.

FUR SEALS.

[Concluded from our last.]

The "season," as understood by sealers, is the time the animals collect in herds, or rookeries, on shore: the females, to bring forth their young; and the old males, to guard them, till all again return to the sea, and migrate to some unknown quarter. A few days before the main body arrive, a number of old "wigs" come up as if to see that all is right. Frequently the innumerable herd have been seen as far as the eye could distinguish at sea, leaping and plunging like a shoal of porpoises till nearing the shore; then, passing through the surf, they collect upon the beaches, and divide into families, or rookeries, as far as practicable. These families, or divisions, are guarded by the oldest "wigs," who can only maintain their authority and position at the expense of frequent pitched battles with others of their kind who may attempt to displace them. They also keep a watchful eye over the numerous "clapmathes" under their charge; and should one attempt to take to the water, she is immediately driven back, and frequently suffers from the savage bites of her master for attempting to escape.

It is no unusual occurrence in the "height" of the season to see two fullgrown "wigs" fight by the hour, exhibiting much tact in their assaults upon each other, both endeavoring to gain advantage by some adroit movement—sometimes making a dead-lock with their mouths, or seizing each other by the fore flippers, or gashing necks and bodies with their sharp, tusk-like teeth. Sometimes we have seen several old "wigs" together on a separate beach, who were cut in every direction, and apparently had retired from the main herd, being unable to continue the fight in consequence of wounds received.

Frequently, many thousands of seals congregate on the same island. They prefer remote, isolated situations, often upon barren rocks or islands, the shores of which are surrounded by a high surf, in which at times they delight to play. They sometimes ascend high, precipitous rocks, where it is next to impossible for man to follow them. Their food consists of fish and a variety of other marine productions, and small stones or pebbles are found in their maws. When a great number are collected on shore, their barkings and howlings are almost deafening; and when passing to leeward of a seal island, the odor arising from it is any thing but pleasant.

We have before spoken of the wide geographical distribution of the Fur Seals, and of their inordinate gregarious propensity. We may add, likewise, from our own observation as well as the expressed opinion of several experienced sealing masters, that their natural migrations extend over a great expanse of the ocean; and if they are unusually disturbed in their favorite haunts for several successive seasons, they are quite sure to seek some distant or unknown place, where they can congregate unmolested by man.

The females have great affection for their young, which may be more manifested on a coast where, by almost constant hunting from year to year, they have become wild and shy.

On one of the San Benito Islands, on the coast of Lower California, we once watched with interest a "clapmatch" and her pup, which was but a few weeks old. She approached the shore cautiously, with her little one nestling about her; and while "hauling" upon the beach, she was constantly on the lookout, but at the same time caressing, and endeavoring to quiet the object of her care, with a fondness almost human. All being still about the shore save the "wash" along the beach, she soon lulled it into quietness, and both lay huddled on a shelving rock, enjoying the warmth of a midday sun. Now and then a heavier swell than usual would roll in, varying the otherwise monotonous sound, when instantly the mother would raise her head and gaze with glaring eyes to make sure that there was no cause for alarm; then again she would resume her former posture, with her pup hugg'd to her breast by one of her pectorals, as if to sleep.

Some small sticks being at hand, we broke one, to see what effect so slight a noise might have upon them. The instant it snapped, the young one uttered cries of alarm, and the mother yelped defiantly; they soon, however, became quiet again, and we were on the point of leveling the rifle, when accidentally we caught sight of an old "wig" lying on a high rock not far distant: taking sure aim we fired, then turned to observe the movements of the "clapmatch" and her little one. With a bound or two she reached the water, but returned again to urge her young one off as best she could; soon both were in their chosen element, and disappeared around a rocky point—and that was the last seen of them.

Our observations having been confined almost exclusively to the Pacific coast, and chiefly between Chile and Alaska, what may follow, in addition to personal knowledge, has been obtained from the most reliable sources within our reach.

In former times, when Fur Seals abounded, they were captured in large numbers with the ordinary seal-club in the hands of the sealer, who would slay the animals "right and left" by one or two blows upon the head. A large party would cautiously land to leeward of the rookery, if possible; then, when in readiness, at a given signal all

hands would approach them, shouting, and using their clubs to the best advantage in the conflict. Many hundreds were frequently taken in one of these "knock-downs," as they were called. As soon as the killing was over, the flaying commenced. Some sealers became great experts in skinning the animals; and the number of skins one would take off in the course of an hour, would be a decidedly fishy story to tell. However, to flay fifty seals in a day would be regarded as good work. It will be readily seen that a sealing ship's crew, numbering twenty or more, would make great havoc among a seal rookery, in very short time; and, it is no matter of surprise that these valuable fur-bearing animals soon became comparatively scarce. As early as 1835, about Cape Horn, Patagonia, and other points in the Antarctic regions, men were left to "watch out" and shoot the animals as one or more came on shore.

Both officers and men have been frequently landed from sealing vessels on barren islands, rocks, or points, which would appear quite inaccessible to any but sealers or sea-elephant hunters, by reason of the heavy surf and surge about them; and where men occasionally have perished of starvation or thirst, from not receiving the needful supplies from the ship, which might have been wrecked before the time for her return. One can hardly imagine more desolate habitations than the Diego Ramirez, off Cape Horn, or the Crozets and Prince Edward's Islands, in the Indian Ocean; but these places are no more forbidding in point of gloomy climate, isolation, and barrenness, than scores of others that might be mentioned, where men were left for months with or without a boat, as occasion required.

On the coast of California, many beaches were found fronting gulches, where seals in large numbers formerly gathered; and as they there had plenty of ground to retreat upon, the sealers sometimes drove them far enough back to make sure of the whole herd, or that portion of them whose skins were desirable.

On the north-west coast, south of the Aleutian Islands, but few Fur Seals are taken, and those are chiefly caught by the Indians with spears of native manufacture—the fishing being almost entirely confined to the mouth of the Juan de Fuca Strait, and the contiguous coast of the Pacific.

The Indian seal-fishers are among the tribes inhabiting the coast from Gray's Harbor to the southern part of Vancouver's Island. The seals appear on the coast some years as early as the first of March, and more or less remain till July or August; but they are most plentiful in April and May. During these two months, the Indians devote nearly all of their time to sealing, when the weather will permit.

It is but a few years since the Indians have turned their attention to taking seals solely to procure their skins for barter; and what may seem surprising, it is but a few years since the animals have been known to resort to the vicinity of the strait in such large numbers. We have it from the most reliable source that there were but a few dozens of Fur Seal skins taken annually by the Indians, from 1843 to 1864; after which period, the number of skins sold by them at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Nee-ah Bay, and points on Puget Sound, has steadily increased till the present year, 1869, when the number in the aggregate will amount to fully five thousand skins.

When going in pursuit of seals, three or four natives embark in a canoe at an early hour in the morning, and usually return the following evening. The fishing-gear consists of two spears, which are fitted to a pronged pole fifteen feet in length; to the spears a line is attached, which is fastened to the spearpole close to, or is held in the hand of the spearman when he darts the weapon. A seal-club is also provided, as well as two seal-skin buoys—the latter being taken in the canoe to be used in rough weather, if necessary; or if a seal, after being speared, can not be managed with the line in hand, a buoy is "ben: on," and the animal is allowed to take its course for a time. Its efforts to escape, by diving repeatedly, and plunging about near the surface of the water, soon exhaust the animal somewhat; and when a favorable time presents, the spearman seizes the buoy, hauls in the line until within reach of the seal, when it is captured by clubbing. But, generally, the line is held in the hand when the spear is thrust into the seal; then the pole is instantly withdrawn, and the canoe is hauled at once to the floundering creature, which is dispatched as before described. Indians from the Vancouver shore frequently start in the night, so as to be on the best sealing-ground in the morning. This locality is said to be south-west of Cape Classet, five to fifteen miles distant.

Frequently, during the early part of the day, in the spring months, fresh winds come from the eastward, causing a rough, short sea about the mouth of the strait in the whirling currents. At such times these seal-fishers, or hunters, squatting in their canoes—that have a skin buoy lashed on each side the bow—present not only a comical, but perilous appearance, they being continually drenched with salt water by the toppling seas, and the canoes make as great a diversity of bounds and plunges as do the seals themselves.

In Behring's Sea, the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now the main resorting places of the Fur Seal, although in former years Copper Island swarmed with these periodical visitors; considerable numbers were also inhabitants of Behring's Island, as well as several of the

most isolated points in the Aleutian chain.

They make their appearance soon after the ice leaves—the last of May or the beginning of June—and more or less remain till October, varying a little as to time, according to the rigor of the season.

The Aleutians, under the direction of officers of the Russian American Company, were employed in taking the seals. The *modus operandi* was to intercept the animals between the beach and water; then to drive them far enough inland to prevent the possible escape of any which might be selected from among the males to be killed—the “chapmatees” always being reserved as breeders; then all those selected were dispatched with the club, unless now and then, an old “wig” could be more easily taken by shooting a ball through his brain.

Under the judicious management of the Russians, the animals did not decrease in numbers, and, to a certain extent, they became tamed, for they returned periodically to the islands and brought forth and nurtured their young; and all were habituated to being driven inland every year for the purpose of slaying thousands of their numbers. The loud moanings of the animals when the work of slaughtering is going on, beggars description—in fact, they manifest vividly to any observing eye a tenderness of feeling not to be mistaken; even the simple-hearted Aleutians say that “the seals shed tears.”

Our observations about the mouth of the Strait of Juan de Fuca lead us to believe that the unusually large number seen in the vicinity during the present year are a portion, at least, of the great herd that resort to St. Paul and St. George. One reason for this conclusion is, that no adult males are found with them. This would naturally follow the careful course adopted by the Russians of sparing the females, in order to propagate the stock; moreover, this female herd—for, almost invariably, those of the herd which have been taken by the Indians were females—are found to have fetuses in them that must necessarily be brought forth in the course of a month or two, which would probably be about the time they would arrive in that far northern region. The Indians unanimously affirm that they come from the south and go to the north. It is quite certain that they do not resort to any islands in or near the strait, or the adjacent coast. As far as could be ascertained, the main body pass by the mouth of the strait during the months of March and April and a part of May, after which comparatively few are seen; scattering ones, however, remain till the close of summer, as before mentioned. But where these countless herds of fur-bearing animals resort to in winter seems a mystery. All we know is, that at the proper season of the year they come on shore plump and fat, the females have their young, and all remain about the land till the little ones are sufficiently matured to migrate. By this time the old ones become very poor, but after a winter's absence they return in good condition again.

In relation to the extent and value of the Fur Seal fishery upon our coasts we append the following:

From eighty to one hundred thousand skins are said to have been taken annually by the Russian American Company, from St. Paul and St. George, for several successive years previous to the transfer of Russian America to the United States. Since that time, up to the spring of the present year, (1869) according to the number reported to have been obtained by all the vessels trading on the coast, the aggregate is 274,052, which, if valued at \$5 each, would amount to \$1,370,260.

This large export during so short a time probably embraces nearly all the skins taken for two years. At the present time the Government has restricted the number of seals to be killed at St. Paul and St. George, in order to protect them from total destruction. It is thought, however, by experienced men who have been engaged in the business, that if the fishery is judiciously managed, the products of those islands will fully equal, if not exceed, what they were before the transfer.

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DR. P.

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THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

THE SEAL ISLANDS TROUBLE.

In his recent report to the War Department, Major General Thomas suggested that the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, known as the seal islands, be leased to the highest bidder. So far these islands have been only a source of trouble to the Government, and we imagine, that the accomplishment of General Thomas suggestion will be the most effective and sagacious way to disembarass the Government of a host of knavish officials now supported in connection with those islands, to say nothing of the material increase of revenue to the Government if they are thus disposed of.

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. II. DECEMBER 20, 1869. No. 47.

THE PROFIT OF WALRUS HUNTING.

In enumerating the resources acquired by the United States through the purchase of Alaska, one item of importance has thus far received but little attention. We refer to Walrus Hides. No attempt, we believe, has been made to secure these skins in any quantity. American whalers seem to think them of no consequence, being only anxious to secure the tusks, abandoning the carcass. Not so with Russian whalers, who understand the value of the Walrus to commerce. From Capt. ALEXIS KUROPTEFF, formerly of the Russian brig *Shelikoff*, we learn some facts of interest. This gentleman has had some experience in Walrus catching in the White Sea, whence England obtains the most of her supplies of this description. Walrus Hides, as is well known, are very generally used for polishing purposes, by cutlers, gunmakers and others. Our supplies are chiefly obtained from England. The cost to the consumer is about \$3 7/8 lb. When green, they weight about 200 lbs, and dry, 120 lbs. The Walrus abounds in the Behring Sea; and we are surprised that efforts have not been made to secure their Hides. It is calculated that a crew of nine men can kill on an average thirty Walrus per day. Allowing that the dry Hides are worth only \$2 7/8 lb., or even \$1 7/8 lb., the business can hardly fail to be attended with profit. For example, a suitable vessel could be chartered for the five months for \$3,000; food for a crew of nine, together with incidentals, could be covered by an additional \$3,000. Say that only 25 days are consumed in active work on the grounds. At the average already named, this would give 750 Hides, which, if they did not weight but 100 lbs each, and realized only \$1 7/8 lb., would aggregate \$75,000, as the result of the

In addition, each Walrus contains 10 gallons Oil, worth 37c. The tusks are also worth \$1 7/8 pair. Thus each Walrus at seemingly the lowest calculation; for instead of \$1 loading cutlery firms offer \$3 7/8 lb. Walrus Hide at demand at the East. It will also be largely used not only for cutlery, but also for the rings and for soling heavy boots. Our

Company have sold their interest on
Parrott and Messrs. Hutchinson,
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property at St. Michael

A CHARMING RESULT.—Thanks to the vigilance and integrity of Mr. Kapus, Collector of Customs at Sitka, the following was the result of the recent seizure of liquors belonging to Mr. Kinkad, in Sitka. He (Kinkad) was mulcted in the sum of \$500; his liquors were sent back to this city and all his goods were confiscated and will be sold at Sitka by auction. Heaven guard thee, Kapus, for verily thou art, the only honest officer in Alaska!

BURNS & MALOVANSKY.—This is the name of a firm on the Asiatic Coast. Mr. Burns, it will be remembered, recently obtained a number of affidavits in this city, calculated to convict his neighbor traders of unlawfully selling whiskey in that region. The firm claims to be immaculate and above suspicion of unlawful trading themselves. We have learned, however, that they have introduced quantities of liquor among the natives of Copper and Behring Islands, and so demoralized the poor wretches that they secured to themselves all the advantages in trade.

THE SHIP *Centreich* was recently seized by the authorities at Sitka, because she had some 100 gallons of liquor on board. This vessel's measurement is over one thousand tons. The Captain of a small schooner, of only 25 tons, engaged in the same trade, complains loudly of the injustice done to him because he is not allowed to carry from here more than twenty gallons of liquor!

THE business of peddling peanuts is often more lucrative than most people imagine. We know of one man, in this city, a peanut merchant who had gathered up some \$200, which he invested in the Alaska trade and has made as much money as some merchants who had sunk \$200,000. This is an exemplification of the adage that "large oaks from little acorns grow."

SEVERAL vessels have already gone to Alaska to trade in those waters this season.

IF some of our enterprising merchants would send a ship load of apples to the Aleutian Islands, for Russian Christmas, which is thirteen days after the new style of Christmas, they would realize a large benefit.

CAPT. M. LEVI, the master of the schooner *General Harney*, was assaulted in Lukin's saloon, on Montgomery street, on the 14th inst., under the following circumstances: He had published a card a short time since exposing the frauds in the liquor traffic carried on by Alaska Government officials, which created no small commotion among those gentlemen. While standing in the bar-room mentioned, L. A. La Grange, Special Deputy Collector of Alaska, stationed at Unalaska, entered the place, and approaching him, insisted on his signing a certain document. On his refusal, he alleges that La Grange struck him in the face, being assisted in the assault by some of his friends, who were with him. The Court ordered La Grange to pay a fine of \$40.

WHAT THE ACQUISITION OF ALASKA ACCOMPLISHED.—A prominent official long connected with diplomatic affairs, in a conversation respecting the acquisition of territory, says: "There is only one thing stronger than the papers—the people; and the people are with us in this and any other movement toward extended rule. Neither the papers nor the people can do the nice work of diplomacy. Here they have been howling about the purchase of Alaska, forgetful of the fact that if Alaska were as worthless as they say, the acquisition of it has rid this continent of Russia—a jealous and aggressive power—and reduced the rivals of the United States upon the Western hemisphere from three to two. Mr. Seward will obtain the respect and gratitude of generations to come for his forethought in this same purchase."

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.—There is no such thing as a chamber-maid in Russia. Women, generally, are rare and shy, much of the Asiatic feeling as to the propriety of their seclusion prevailing in the national mind. Women may be found in the fields driving oxen, sowing seed, and gleaning corn. They may be found sheep-shearing, wool-washing, or even following the plow—harsh-voiced, coarse, flat-faced things, with small lusterless eyes, wide nostrils, and large mouths. Women also may be found at court and ball-rooms, blazing in jewels and daintily arrayed. But in the home life of the middle classes they seem to disappear altogether. Now and then, by accident, a withered old hag with bare legs will be observed carrying firewood for the stoves, or doing some rough menial work; but a smart little maid, all smiles and blushes, or a comely dame with a bonny welcome in her face, is never seen by a visitor in the house of a Russian under the rank of a prince; and then only because the higher rank of travelled people have copied foreign manners; for even princes, when they live in out-of-the-way places, shut up their wives and daughters as jealously as Turks. A bed is also a very scarce thing in Russia. Many Muscovite celebrities never think of going to bed. They do not know how to go to bed, most of them. An ex-governor-general of St. Petersburg and a minister of state were both discovered between sheets at one of the late emperor's palaces, in full uniform, with their jackets and spurs on. A Russian peasant scarcely knows what the use of a bed means. He rolls himself up in his sheepskin anywhere and everywhere, and sleeps till he is hungry. He has no fixed hours of rest, and is as likely to be asleep at noonday as awake at midnight.

A Mr. Dodge, who we believe once rejoiced in the undeserved appendage of "Honorable" to his name, and is who at present publisher of a little six-by-nine paper at Sitka, is the perpetrator of the above piece of gratuitous lying about Russian women. The person in question has probably never seen a Russian woman; indeed it is more than probable that he is entirely ignorant of Russian social life or Russian customs. We are informed, however, by one who professes to know all about him, that at Sitka he kept a number of mistresses, of Mongrel breed, whom he never furnished with a bed, deeming it, no doubt, a Russian custom to sleep on the floor. What an ass Mr. Dodge must be?

A Russian merchant named Sidoroff, who has been making an exploration of the Kara sea, has succeeded in reaching the mouths of the river Obi, in Siberia, and is about to make a thorough examination of the district in the belief that the navigation of that river can be made of commercial importance.

SUDDEN CHANGES of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. They possess real merit, and have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

THE steamer *Neuborn*, refused to carry certain passengers to Sitka, because they did not uphold the military bashaws of that post.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, and whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ**СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.**

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

Удаленіе отъ должностей служащихъ въ С. Ш.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Президентъ, Вице-президентъ, и другіе гражданскіе офицеры въ С. Ш., должны быть удалены отъ службы, въ слѣдствіе обвиненія ихъ и осужденія, — въ измѣнѣ, взяточничествѣ, и другихъ важныхъ преступленіяхъ.

Статья III.

О Судопроизводствѣ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Судебная власть въ С. Ш. должна принадлежать Верховному Суду; но Конгрессъ можетъ давать иногда такую власть и низшимъ судебнымъ инстанціямъ. Судьи, обѣихъ, высшихъ и низшихъ судовъ, исполняютъ службу опредѣленную срокомъ, пока поведеніе ихъ безукорызненно, и также получаютъ жалованье, которое не можетъ быть уменьшено во время ихъ службы.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Судебная власть простирается на всѣ случаи, въ законахъ и мировыхъ учрежденіяхъ, возникающихъ подъ этой Конституціей; на законы С. Ш., въ договорахъ заключенныхъ или которые имѣютъ быть заключены, подъ ихъ руководствомъ; во всѣхъ случаяхъ относящихся къ посланникамъ и другимъ публичнымъ министрамъ и консуламъ; во всѣхъ случаяхъ адмиралтейскаго и морскаго законодательства; во всѣхъ несогласіяхъ, въ которыхъ могутъ участвовать С. Ш.; въ случаяхъ несогласія между двумя или нѣсколькими Штатами; между однимъ Штатомъ и гражданиномъ другаго Штата; между гражданами разныхъ Штатовъ; между гражданами одного Штата, претендующими на земли уступленные разными Штатами, и между однимъ Штатомъ и его гражданами и иностранцами Штатами, — гражданами или подданными.

Образъ Верховнаго Суда.

Во всѣхъ случаяхъ относящихся посланниковъ, и другихъ публичныхъ министровъ и консуловъ, и тѣхъ случаевъ, въ которыхъ будетъ принимать участіе Штаты, Верховный Судъ имѣетъ оригинальное судопроизводство. Во всѣхъ же другихъ, исключая вышеупомянутыхъ случаевъ, Верховный Судъ имѣетъ видъ апелляціоннаго судопроизводства, какъ относительно закона, такъ и фактовъ, за исключеніемъ случаевъ, по правиламъ назначеннымъ Конгрессомъ.

Судъ Преступленій.

Судъ всѣхъ преступленій, исключая случаевъ обвиненій, долженъ быть съ присяжными; и судъ этотъ будетъ вестись въ томъ Штатѣ, гдѣ преступленіе было совершено. Но если преступленіе совершено

въ Штатахъ, судъ будетъ произведенъ въ мѣстѣ, которое закономъ назначитъ Конгрессъ.

Объ Измѣнѣ.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Измѣна противъ С. Ш., состоитъ въ подстрекательствѣ противъ единенія Штатовъ, въ сочувствіи ихъ неприятелямъ — давая имъ помощь и удобство.

Никто не можетъ быть обвиненъ въ измѣнѣ противъ С. Ш., если это обвиненіе не будетъ подтверждено двумя свидѣтелями, или собственнымъ признаніемъ въ публичномъ судѣ.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право опредѣлять наказаніе за измѣну, но это наказаніе не простирается на потомство; конфискація только дозволяется при жизни обвиненнаго.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ теченіи двухъ прошедшихъ лѣтъ, вы всѣ уже узнали, что болѣе не подданные Россіи, а граждане Великой Республики Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вы всѣ рождены и воспитаны подъ опекой царской. Царь, какъ отецъ, имѣлъ попеченіе о васъ отъ рожденія до могилы, царь заботился о воспитаніи вашихъ дѣтей, о больныхъ, о старыхъ, о церквяхъ и проч.; а теперь сдѣлавшись гражданами Республики лишились всего этого. Но въ замѣну всякій изъ васъ имѣетъ великое право на самоуправленіе. Имѣя это право, вы не высказываете его на дѣлѣ. Не давая больше податей Россійскому государству, а всѣ промысла имѣя въ своемъ распоряженіи, вы вмѣсто того, чтобы устроить добрые порядки у себя, какъ дѣлаютъ другіе, ваши братья, граждане Республики, ничего не дѣлаете. Вырученные деньги за промысла, большая часть изъ васъ, употребляете на пьянство, отъ чего Американцы имѣютъ объ васъ худое мнѣніе. Нѣкоторые изъ васъ также поступаютъ по обычаямъ старымъ Русскимъ. Служащіе въ Русской Компаніи, воровали Компанійское имущество, и вы думаете такъ поступать съ Американскими купцами. Американцы имѣютъ на службѣ только честныхъ и трезвыхъ людей.

Нѣкоторые Американскіе купцы, въ Аласкѣ, пособляютъ, большимъ лѣкарствами, и бѣднымъ провизіей. Мы за это благодаримъ этихъ добрыхъ купцовъ, — что они имѣютъ сочувствіе къ Русскимъ и Алеутамъ. Съ вашей же стороны, братья, вы не должны забывать вашихъ благодѣтелей, оказавшихъ вамъ благодѣяніе, въ болѣзненномъ положеніи.

АЛАСКА



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 1, 1870.

No. 48.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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All kinds of ladies' furs on hand. Furs shipped by every steamer.

ENTERPRISE IN ALASKA.

Alexander Veretennikoff, a Russian, employed by a firm in this city, in Alaska, sends the following account to a friend here: "I have established a school for the children in my place. I teach them English and Russian and look after the sick. The firm that employs me are indeed very charitable; they furnish me with books for my pupils and also drugs for the sick."

An employee of another firm in a different point of Alaska, writes that he "has done exceedingly well in intoxicating the natives. On the small portion of drugged liquor that the firm furnished, he has realized plenty of money."

The public can judge from these facts the true character of some of our enterprising merchants in Alaska.

CAPTAIN McDONALD, of the schooner *H. M. Hutchinson*, recently published in the *Bulletin* a lengthy article designed to convey an erroneous impression concerning the exports from Alaska. He coolly sets forth that the exports since the cession of the territory foot up to \$6,000,000. The facts in the case are that \$4,500,000 of that sum was the property of the Russo-American Company which had been many years accumulating. Of course the gallant tar has an eye to the establishment of a territorial government and possibly expects the governorship. Such is the size of the cat in that meal tub.

COLONEL F. N. WICKER special agent of the Treasury Department in Alaska, in his recent report to Washington, stated that he was convinced that 100,000 fur seals had been killed last year before September. Colonel Wicker, we think is influenced by malicious traders. From reliable information which we have in our possession, we know that about half that number were killed before the month of November.

THOMAS G. MURPHY, recently from Sitka, asked Gen. Thomas' permission to take some liquors to Alaska, because he thought there was a difference between him and the natives. The only difference we see is that the Indians of Alaska are his superior.

THE public expected us to say something on the fur seal question. We think that we have already said all that is necessary. The government belief is in the false reports after all.

A. DOHRMANN,

PETER WHEELAN,

W. BROWNING.

Formerly Proprietor Alta Mills.

WHEELAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,

Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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Importers and manufacturers of Cutlery. All kinds of Cutlery

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CODFISH TRADE.

During the months of March and April nineteen vessels of different sizes and descriptions sailed from this port for the Ochotak and the Choumagin Islands on a cruise for codfish. The first vessel to return was the *J. H. Roscoe*, bringing with her 45,000 fish, arriving here on the 21st of July. The remaining eighteen returned in the following order: *Porpoise*, July 29th, 36,000; *Daisy*, August 1st, 13,000; *Potter*, August 5th, 21,500; *Sarah Louise*, August 13th, 29,000; *Mary Zephyr*, August 24th, 23,000; *S. H. Merrill*, August 27th, 45,000; *Arizona*, September 3d, 45,000; *Scotland*, September 21st, 40,000; *Amanda Ager*, September 21st, 64,000; *Flying Dart*, October 3d, 52,000; *Mary A. Reud*, October 6th, 82,000; *Florence*, October 6th, 70,000; *Wild Pigeon*, October 7th, 80,000; *Bernice*, October 7th, 115,000; *Manuela*, October 11th, 73,000; *Domingo*, October 20th, 75,000; *Legal Tender*, October 30th, 100,000; *Wild Gusselle*, November 6th, 47,000. According to these figures, there were 1,055,500 codfish received at this port during the past few months. One thousand fish being allowed to the ton, there were 1,055½ tons, or 2,111,000 pounds received. The wholesale price per pound has been for several weeks 12 cents, and allowing that amount, the gross proceeds for the catch of this season would amount to \$253,820. The retail price in the grocery stores is 15 cents per pound; as there are no charges, such as freight, breakage, etc., the sum realized by the retail grocers upon this one article of consumption reaches the amount of \$63,830.

The largest quantity of codfish is caught in the Ochotsk sea, on the northeastern coast of Asia. They are caught with a common hook and line. When hauled on deck they are ripped open and the entrails and backbone taken out. They are then packed in "Bay Salt," is the hold of the vessel and brought in bulk to this port. The cargoes of this fleet have been discharged at Saucelito and prepared for the market at that place. The drying yards at this place are owned by Haskett & Story, who have carried on this branch of industry for several years past. The fish are taken from the vessels into small flat-boats and washed in the salt water. The washing causes the inner skin, which becomes black by the action of the salt, to peel off, leaving the fish perfectly white. They are then carried on shore and stacked in circular piles in such a manner as to allow the water to drip off the tail of each fish. They are then pressed for several hours, and on the following day are laid out on "flakes," or long tables, to dry and harden in the sun. Three days are generally required to complete this process; but if the weather is very warm and pleasant it can be finished in two. There is, however, a large amount of work to be done every day while the fish are on the "flakes," which requires a large force of men to perform. When our reporter visited the drying yard there were nearly fifty thousand fish on the "flakes," and each one has to be turned over in the middle of the day, and picked up at night to avoid the influence of the fogs and dew. On the following morning they are laid out again, and this process is continued until the fish are dried. They are then carried into the packing building, where they are tied up in bundles of fifty pounds each, and are then sent to the city for sale.

At Saucelito there are nineteen vessels belonging to the codfish fleet, two of which were then unloading their cargoes. Besides the regular seamen employed on the fishing vessels there are nearly seventy who assist in landing the fish, washing, laying out, packing, etc. The scene on the beach presented a very enlivening and bustling appearance. The boats constantly passing to and fro with their loads of fish, the men pitching them into the receiver's house with implements resembling pitchforks, others washing them near the vessels, and on the side of the hill the long lines of dazzling white fish spread out to catch the first rays of the morning sun, made Saucelito look a very flourishing and bustling town.—*S. P. Chronicle*.

IF A COMPETENT literary man was attached to some trading expedition to Alaska, a great deal of reliable knowledge might be obtained regarding the resources of that territory, the customs of the natives etc. The proper diffusion of such information would, we are certain, induce immigration to Alaska while it would set at rest forever the wilful and malicious representations of interested traders.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

We cut the following from the London *Oerland Mail* of November 26th: It is said that the son of the Emir of Bokhara, lately received by the Emperor of Russia, laid the following presents at the feet of the Czar: Three magnificent suits of sable, three valuable cachemires, lined with astrakan of the rarest quality, and four handsome sets of saddle harness studded with precious stones. To the Empress was presented a diamond ring of great price, a cachemire handkerchief of delicate workmanship, and a diadem set with precious stones. At the audience which took place at the Winter Palace, Prince Seid Abdoul Fattah Khan and an envoy addressed the Czar. Prince Seid said:

I, Prince of Bokhara, the very humble servant of your Majesty, have the honor to inform you, most august Emperor, that it has pleased the Emir, my father, to order me to assure you of his sentiments of sincere devotedness. I esteem myself most happy to have been admitted to your presence, and shall all my life be proud of this interview.

The Envoy humiliated himself at a greater length, and addressed the Czar in the following manner:

Very powerful Emperor, may your power increase and your reign be prolonged. I, Abdoul Kassim Bey, have the happiness to submit very humbly to the exalted attention of your Majesty, Sovereign of many countries, great Monarch whose reign is glorious, that, as your Majesty is no doubt aware, ties of friendship have long existed between Russia and Bokhara; that the Sovereigns of the two countries constantly strengthened and tightened these bonds; and that their subjects, especially those of the trading classes, lived mutually on good terms. But, in consequence of some external causes, those friendly feelings suddenly gave place to hostility. Although, thank Heaven, that state of things is now somewhat modified, and former amity and commercial relations have been restored, yet our Emir is penetrated with feelings of infinite regret and repentance for the late events. For that reason he has sent me his son, Seid Abdoul Fattah, and has charged us to submit to your Majesty the expression of his sentiments, to present to you this letter, and to pray you, august Emperor, to forget the past, to confide in his sincerity, and to deign to consider the presence of his son at your Majesty's Court as a proof of his sincere devotedness, in order that the good relations between Russia and Bokhara may daily become consolidated more and more, for the welfare of the nations which Divine Providence has confided to your Majesty and the Emir. May the grace of the Almighty preserve you for the happiness of your subjects!

The Emperor Alexander was pleased to accept the apology of the small prince who hangs on the skirt of his dominions, and expressed the wish that commerce and the friendly feelings of former times should be renewed between the two countries. A few days afterwards, however, a grand review was given at St. Petersburg in honor of the Emir of Bokhara and renewed relations, in which forty thousand men took part. The Czar, who appeared for the first time since his return from the Crimea, had a special escort of Georgians and Circasians in coats of mail and wearing steel helmets, and also Circasians clad in their national costume. The members of the Bokhara mission are said to have been much astonished at the display of riches, "which surpassed those of Mahomet's paradise." The escort chosen by His Majesty was of ominous signification, and will, no doubt, have its effect on Abdoul Fattah and Abdoul Kassim. As we are especially interested in the march of Russia towards the East, we must notice the following paragraph printed in a paper published in Vienna:

The new path opened to Russian commerce in Central Asia—a route which abandons the Steppes of Orenburg to follow the Volga, the Caspian Sea, and the Amon Daria (Oxus)—may be considered as assured. This at least is what the Under-Secretary of War, General Court de Heyden, announces officially. In a letter he has just addressed, by orders from the Minister, to the society founded for the promotion of the native commerce and manufactures, and which communication was read at one of the late general meetings of that body, he declares that his superior has already taken all the measures necessary for the success of this work, and the Russian merchants can now direct their

operations and their capital towards the Eastern coast of the Caspian. From this announcement the conclusion may be drawn that the military establishment in the Bay of Krasnovodsk, reported as probable by the *Intekide Ruue* (the organ of the War Office), is already a partly accomplished fact, and that the expedition against the Turkomans and the Khanat of Khiva is decided upon.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF ALASKA.—Whenever the timber resources of Alaska have been brought to view as an element of future wealth, some one of the many volunteers who are depreciating that country, is ready to inform the world that there is a plenty of timber this side of Alaska. We have before us some data furnished by a resident of Sitka, which shows among other things, that there is an extent of country bordering on the coast of Alaska, equal to 20 miles in width and 700 miles in length, in which the white and yellow cedar predominates. How much more extensive the "Cedar Country" may be our informant did not know. The cedar timber is then, inexhaustible. Our redwood timber covers a limited area, and at the present rate of destruction will not last 50 years. The time will come when the cedar forests of Alaska will be more famous and a greater source of wealth than are now the redwood forests of California. Probably no tree is now growing upon the Pacific coast of so much real value as the red cedar of Alaska.—*Bulletin*.

An immense bed of petrified fossil shells has been found near Saratow in Southeastern Russia. The interior of these shells contains beautiful crystals of sulphate of copper, from which it is proposed to extract the metal. In a scientific point of view this discovery is valuable, as many of the specimens are in such a good state of preservation that the shape of the shell-fish, their former occupants, can be easily traced.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "THE TROCHES" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

Some of the Alaskan traders are now preparing for expeditions. Ammunition and guns will be the principal articles exported to trade with the natives.

The firm of Moss and Beadle, sent last year the largest fleet to the Ochotsk Sea for codfishery. They employ a large number of Russians who like to work for that enterprising house.

Good liquor is very scarce at present in Sitka, and poisonous drugs are now used to increase intoxication by the proprietors of the drinking houses.

PIONEER RUSSIAN LIBRARY.
Русская Библиотека для Чтенія.

ALASKA HERALD OFFICE, 611 Clay Street.

Мы получили полную библиотеку публикацій наших братьевъ въ Лондонѣ. Эти книги мы имѣемъ для продажи, по цѣнамъ по какимъ эти книги продаются въ Лондонѣ,—ничего не считая за пересылку.

CALIFORNIAN CAVIARE!

КАЛИФОРНСКАЯ ИКРА!—Черная, Свеже-просоленная, осетровая, лучшаго качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ, въ ящикѣ—40 центовъ.

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Commercial Steam Printing House,
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WM. H. STEARNS, & CO.
COMMISSION WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Lard, Hams, Tongues, Cranberries, etc.
50 and 51 Washington Market,
Washington Street.....San Francisco.
Sole Agent for Baldwin's Dairy Butter, and for other selected Dairies.
Butter packed at the dairies to order.

E. J. PFEIFFER'S DRUG STORE,
210 POST STREET,
Near Dupont Street.....San Francisco.
Московский Аптекарь Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.
Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIC
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
РУССКОЕ и ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ
Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.
Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.
Во Имя Декабристовъ.
AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.
Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

Messrs. Will and Finck, cutlers, 821 Kearny street, are always ready to purchase ivory in any quantity at the highest price.

Messrs. H. Liebes & Co. (Pacific Fur Emporium), are amongst the most enterprising fur merchants in the Pacific Coast. They correspond and do extensive business with the fur markets of Persia, Constantinople, Russia, Leipsic, London etc., and they endeavor to deal honestly with all.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PAIN KILLER,
after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the 19th century.

Русскіе на Пацификѣ привыкли получать нашъ журналъ бесплатно. Мы рекомендуемъ нашимъ Русскимъ братьямъ учиться Американской цивилизации. Американцы всегда вознаграждаютъ за трудъ.—Агапій Гончаренко.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	.....\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months	..... 6 00
1 Square, 6 Months	.....10 00

VOL. II. JANUARY 1, 1870. No. 48.

LIST OF VESSELS FROM ALASKA AND SIBERIA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The following is a list of vessels which have arrived from Alaska and Siberia from the 1st of January, 1869, to 1st of January, 1870. By comparing this list with the one we published last year, our enterprising merchants will be able to note a large increase of trade during the past year.

- January 13.—Brig Olga, Keiller, 25 days from Kadiak; in ballast, to J. Mora Moss.
- February 7.—U. S. Revenue steamer Wayanda, White, 14 days from Sitka, via Victoria 6 days.
- February 12.—Bark Menshikoff, Pavloff, 81 days from Sitka; mdse to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- February 15.—Schooner Gen. Harney, Levi, 23 days from Sitka; merchandise to F. G. E. Tittle.
- March 21.—Schooner Amanda Ager, Haynes, 17 days from Choumagin Islands; codfish, to Lynde & Hough.
- March 23.—Schooner Ann Eliza, Morrison, 27 days from Kadiak; skins and furs, to C. J. Janson.
- March 25.—Steamer John L. Stephens, Dall, 10 days from Sitka, via Esquimaux 4 days; passengers and merchandise, to Holladay & Brenham.
- March 28.—Brig Shelikoff, Kuropteff, 28 days from Sitka; mdse to Master.
- April 13.—U. S. Steamer Saginaw, Meade, from Alaska, via Victoria 3 days 18 hours.
- April 19.—Ship Cesarevich, Sandman, 19 days from Sitka; mdse to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- May 7.—Bark Cyane, Small, 12 days from Unalaska; furs and skins to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- May 7.—Bark Francis Palmer, Sutton, 23 days from Kadiak, via Sitka; mdse to C. J. Janson.
- May 12.—Schooner Legal Tender, Keith, 17 days from Unalaska; in ballast to R. H. Waterman.
- May 26.—U. S. Revenue cutter Reliance, Selden, 10 days from Sitka; with U. S. Mails.
- June 1.—Steamer Alexander, 13 days from Unalaska, furs to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- June 11.—Steamer Constantine, George, 26 days from Kadiak, via Sitka 14 days, and Victoria 4 days 8 hours; mdse to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- June 19.—Bark Pekin, Seymour, 18 days from Kadiak; 900 tons ice, to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- July 10.—Bark Washington, Robinson, from Kadiak; ice and codfish to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- July 21.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 17 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, 50 barrels fish salmon, etc., to Am. Russ. Com. Co.

- August 5.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, Freeman, 12 days from Sitka, via Victoria 3 days 16 hours; passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.
- August 5.—Schooner Potter, Ryan, 21 days from Choumagin Islands; codfish, to Lynde & Hough.
- August 11.—Bark Pekin, Seymour, 14 days from Kadiak; 900 tons ice, to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- August 11.—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, Hooper, 10 days from Victoria; 25 packages fur seal skins, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- August 14.—Schooner Alaska, Weldon, 15 days from Unalaska; 19 tons salt, 7,000 skins, etc., to Lynde & Hough.
- August 18.—Schooner Ada A. Frye, Alexander, 25 days from St. Lawrence Bay; old rigging, etc., to Goodall & Nelson.
- August 22.—Schooner Fanny, Sherburne, 16 days from Unalaska; in ballast, to T. Lemmen Meyer.
- September 4.—Brig Percy Edward, Josselyn, 45 days from Nicolaevsk 3 cs. furs, to Freeman, Smith & Co.
- September 5.—Steamer Active, Dall, 22 days 8 hours from Sitka, via way ports; 4 pkgs furs.
- September 13.—Schooner Page, Holcomb, 19 days from Sitka; 76 pkgs furs, 10 tons salt, 20 pkgs mdse; to Taylor & Bendel.
- September 16.—Steamer Fideliter, White, 33 days from St. Paul's Island, via Victoria 6 days.
- September 18.—Steamer Alexander, Erskine, 13 days 21 hours from Unalaska, via Belkovski 11 days; passengers and furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- September 19.—Haw. bark Kaina, Provost, 23 days from Ochotok Sea; 500 barrels salmon, to Moss & Beadle.
- September 21.—U. S. steamer Mohican, Franklin, 44 days from Plover Bay, via Esquimaux 8 days.
- September 22.—Bark Atalanta, Snow, Kadiak; ice to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- September 22.—Schooner Alice, Burns, 28 days from Arctic Ocean; 5,050 fur seal skins, 168 sables, and furs, to Burns & Malovanski.
- September 21.—Schooner Scotland, Saddler, 10 days from Choumagin Islands; codfish, to C. L. Taylor & Co.
- September 21.—Schooner Amanda Ager, Haynes, 12 days from Choumagin Islands, codfish, to Lynde & Hough.
- October 4.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 16 days from Kadiak; in ballast, to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- October 5.—Bark Menshikoff, Herendeen, 25 days from Plover Bay, via Behring Land 20 days; whalebone and furs, to Hutchinson & Co.
- October 6.—Schooner Mary A. Read, Bills, 25 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to Moss and Beadle.
- October 6.—Brig Hallie Jackson, Keith, 22 days from Kamchatka; 40 barrels salmon, to C. J. Janson.
- October 6.—Schooner F. L. Steele, Smith, 13 days from Unalaska; furs, whalebone, etc., to Pioneer American Fur Company.
- October 7.—Haw. bark Bernice, Johnston, 35 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to Moss & Beadle.
- October 15.—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, McDonald, 27 days from Fort Kenay, via St. Paul's 20 days; passengers and mdse, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- October 20.—Schooner Lewis Perry, from Arctic Ocean and Behring Sea, via Sitka 22 days, passengers and merchandise to E. Tibbey.
- November 1.—Brig Ida D. Rogers, Morehouse, from Nicolaevsk 33 days; in ballast, to H. M. Norton.
- November 1.—Brig Victoria, Redfield, 29 days from Plover Bay; oil, whalebone, walrus teeth, etc., to Wright & Howne.
- November 1.—Schooner Eustace, Fortriede, 34 days from Behring Island; furs, to Am. Russ. Com. Co.
- November 4.—Schooner Idaho, Hending, 33 days from Unalaska; in ballast, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- November 6.—Brig Commodore, 40 days from St. Michael's, via Unalaska 27 days; furs, to R. H. Waterman.
- November 10.—Schooner Gen. Harney, 26 days from Unalaska; furs, to F. G. E. Tittel.
- November 16.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, 21 days from Sitka, via way ports, and Victoria 4 days; passengers, to U. S. Qmstr.
- December 7.—Haw. bark Catalina, Worth, 27 days from Petropavlovsk; furs, to order.
- December 20.—U. S. Revenue cutter Lincoln, 3 days from Victoria, and from Sitka days.
- December 28.—Schooner Ann Eliza, Arthur, 44 days from Kadiak; mdse to C. J. Janson.

SECRETARY SEWARD on his late visit to Alaska, promised to make Honorable W. Sumner Dodge Governor of that territory. "L'homme propose et Dieu dispose." If this instance is true, only that General Davis disposed of the matter (not Dieu), by cleaning Mr. Dodge out, and causing him to move southward to San Diego, where he now proposes to practise (?) law, await coming events. If Seward should become president of Mexico, Dodge will be Prime Minister.

EPILOGUE ON 1869.

The year 1869 has past, and before the present number of the ALASKA HERALD reaches its readers, 1869 will be placed among the things that were. But the past year has not been without its struggles, its hard-fought battles, its hopes and fears and, we are glad to say, its triumphs. The ALASKA HERALD has fought desperately, has battled sternly against mighty odds till at last the aegis of victory has settled on its arms. Arrayed against it were Senators and Congressmen, capitalists and hucksterers, all alike greedy of gain and all alike bent on the spoliation of the territory which our government had just acquired. Alaska has been the Mecca of rascality, the "promised land" of the opulent plunderer who sought to build up monopolies and the insignificant trader who bartered away honor and merchandise in the same breath. These have been our opponents; let us glance at our victories.

Our first battle last year was against a bill introduced by Senator Cole, of California, in the United States Senate to monopolize Alaska and to grind down its inhabitants into the dust, that an unholy alliance might be consummated between the capital of the few and the spoliation of the thousands. That was the programme. We knew what it meant, we understood its purport and, with faith in the cause of justice and humanity, we prepared for war. We caused a memorial to be dispatched to Congress, praying that body to discontinue the proposed infamy. Only a short time after, we were able to announce that success had been on our side. The bill was defeated and Alaska was not ceded to the monopolists.

More than this; rumors came to us day by day of outrages perpetrated by a coarse and brutal military upon the simple, defenceless inhabitants of Alaska. Reports came to us that were too hellish for publication. A military despotism had been set up in the new territory, and the tyrants walked with impunity in the land and held their heads aloft. Here was a cause that cried aloud for help. We accepted the call. The immediate result of our attacks was that the eyes of the Government were opened and investigation followed close upon our charges. The most obnoxious of the wrong-doers were removed while the stern example caused a wholesome reaction among the others.

We found frauds in the administration of the revenue of the territory and we ventilated them, thus saving to the Government its legitimate dues. Now the watchword of the ALASKA HERALD is, "trade, legitimate trade with the far north." We have shown and shall continue to show the advantages of fair dealing with the natives of Alaska; shall show the immense resources of that territory and it is to be hoped that the year 1870 shall witness greater triumphs in the righteous cause than even those of 1869.

OUR public schools are now well managed, most all the male teachers have the title of *professor*. One of these professors is an able linguist (?) he talks to the young ladies under his charge about their crinolines and his slippers. This splendid specimen of professor (who, by the way, teaches in one of our principal schools), should be sent to Alaska for a while, it would do him good and refrigerate his Andalusian Temperament. Willy, will you go?

THE GREED for monopoly is spreading. A few merchants of this city doing business in Alaska and Siberia are terribly alarmed lest the resources of those countries should become better known to the public.

ON THE 21st of last month Capt. Bryant and Mr. McIntyre, ex-agent of the Treasury, submitted their reports about Alaska to the United States Senate.

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КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производствя, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписатьъ способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производствя, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія.

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всѣми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжить отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнителей власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстными законами, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лицъ, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какого бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

Территориальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не помѣшать какимъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какого нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть созвана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападеній и безпорядковъ.

СТАТЬЯ V.

Измѣненія дополненія.

Конгрессъ можетъ предложить измѣненія и дополненія этой Конституціи, когда двѣ трети обѣихъ палатъ признаютъ такую мѣру необходимою, или по просьбѣ правительствъ двухъ третей всѣхъ Штатовъ, можетъ созвать конвенцію (совѣтъ) для предложенія дополненій, которыя въ обѣихъ случаяхъ будутъ дѣйствительны во всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ, какъ часть этой Конституціи, послѣ того что управленія трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ утвердятъ эти дополненія, или если они будутъ утверждены собраніями трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ, смотря потому какой способъ утвержденія будетъ предложенъ и принятъ Конгрессомъ; съ тѣмъ чтобы никакая добавка сдѣланная прежде 1808 года, какимъ бы то образомъ, касалась первой и четвертой оговорки, въ 9-мъ отдѣлѣ, 1-й статьи главы; и что ни одинъ Штатъ безъ согласія не можетъ быть лишень своего права голоса въ Сенатѣ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Г-нъ Ньюбаумъ, агентъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи въ Аласкѣ, читая прошедшій листъ нашего журнала желалъ знать, какіе благодѣтельные купцы въ Аласкѣ пособляютъ больнымъ лѣкарствами. Желашему знать имя, мы отвѣтимъ—что это онъ самъ Г-нъ Ньюбаумъ. Изъ человеколюбія, къ страждущимъ Алеутамъ, Г-нъ Ньюбаумъ учится теперь въ С. Франциско у одного врача, какъ употреблять лѣкарства для больныхъ въ Аласкѣ.

Мы совѣтуемъ другимъ купцамъ подражать ему: а Алеутовъ просимъ предпочитать благодѣтелей, тѣмъ подлымъ торговцамъ, которые отравляютъ людей водкой настоянной на табакѣ.

Очень не многіе Американцы даютъ Руссо-Американцамъ и Алеутамъ право на самоуправленіе;—потому что очень не многіе высказываютъ сознание на это право.

Его Сіятельство Алеутскій Князь Іаріонъ Архимандритовъ, разгуливается теперь въ Санъ Франциско по улицамъ, приговаривая: "Ахъ! какія холосенькія—право чудо—плелестъ носки."

Русскіе торговцы въ С. Франциско, съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ пріѣзда Русскаго флота сюда, надѣясь торговать съ Русскими. Мы завѣряемъ ожидающихъ, что ихъ надежды напрасны. Пока живетъ въ С. Франциско старшій подрядчикъ Русскому флоту, онъ никому изъ Русскихъ не дастъ торговать съ Русскимъ флотомъ. Онъ извѣстенъ морскому министерству своимъ добродушіемъ во время стойки эскадры Попова въ С. Франциско!!!

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 20, 1870.

No. 49.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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WOMEN IN ALASKA.

Now that the question of women's rights is being so much agitated in all civilized and progressive communities the world over, and that women's social status is being more accurately defined, it will be of interest to our readers to learn the condition of women in our latest acquired territory.

Before Alaska was ceded to the government of the United States, the Russian inhabitants of that country were forbidden by a Russian law from intermarriage with the native women. Such a law was only characteristic of the despotic government of the great Empire of the North. Prostitution was the natural offspring of the barbarous enactment. The resident Russians of Alaska took native wives to themselves and lived with them, their relations unhonored with religious form or moral conventionality. When the lord and master tired of his mistress, he merely cast her from him and supplanted her with a fresh wife. Of course illegitimate children grew up in this atmosphere of crime, emulating their fathers and despising their mothers. We had expected when the Territory came under the American flag that this pernicious custom would end. We were doomed to disappointment. The custom had grown into a system and the introduction of a licentious soldiery into the Territory, did much to foster its continued existence. The iniquitous system still flourishes in all its hideousness; marriage is an undreamt-of ceremony in Alaska. We know of hundreds of men, among the most prominent, too, of the new Territory, that have practiced these infamous impositions upon the native women. They take them as wives, in all but name; tire of them in a short while and then turn them over to the soldiers among whom their wretched lives find an appropriate close. But will this relic of barbarism be allowed to flourish still? Surely proper legislation would reach and remedy the evil! It is revolting to contemplate the fact that our new Territory is but a brothel on a large scale; more painful still to know that our own representatives encourage and foster among that simple people one of the greatest evils that ever blind Russian intolerance implanted upon its soil. Give the woman of Alaska her rights,—the right to claim and preserve her honor.

THE KADIAK ice is superior to that of the Sierra.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT COL. F. N. WICKER.

The following report of Special Agent Wicker, in Alaska, has been presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. Schenck, who procured its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means:

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL AGENT TREAS. DEPT.,
SITKA, Alaska, November 4, 1889.

Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury.—SIR.—In compliance with your request that I would furnish such general information relative to the seal fisheries on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George as would assist the Government in determining some policy to be adopted that would best protect the fur-bearing animals resorting to said islands, and at the same time secure to the Government the largest revenue, I have the honor to submit the following facts in relation to the island and the outline of two bills, either one of which would, I think, if accepted, meet the end desired. The island of St. Paul, the largest and most important, contains eight seal rookeries, although the entire coast line of the island is covered to some extent with these valuable animals. These rookeries are located in such a manner that the island could be divided into three divisions, each about equal in extent and importance. The island contains about 200 inhabitants, Aleutians, who subsist entirely on seal meat, and such other articles of food and clothing as their requirements demand are procured from traders on the island, in exchange for the fur seal skins, for which they are allowed 40 cents each.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand male seals can be killed annually during the season, without detriment, the natives only being employed in the killing.

Although the present law which prohibits the killing (Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868), is ostensibly in force, it is notoriously silent in regard to the disposition of such skins as may have been taken from animals killed in violation of law. From a personal inspection of the island during the month of September, I am convinced that over 100,000 fur seals have been killed this season and the skins sold to traders; and as the killing season continues until about the 1st day of December, operations will undoubtedly be carried on until the close of the season. And the only benefit derived by the Government is the privilege of paying officials to remain on the island. St. George Island, lying about thirty miles to the south of St. Paul in the Behring sea, is much smaller and of less importance. Forty thousand animals could be killed on this island without injury to the Government. The facts in relation to St. Paul are equally and proportionately true of St. George.

I would recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ the natives residing on the islands in killing the fur seals and curing the skins, paying them therefor good liberal prices in goods, which shall be sent to the islands and disposed of at fixed rates; that all traders and others, not employed by the Government, be removed from the islands, and that for any buildings or other improvements put upon the islands, there shall be appraisers appointed to assess the value of such improvements, and the amount so assessed shall be paid by the Government to the parties having valid claim to the same; that all skins collected shall be stored on the islands in store-houses provided for that purpose, and there remain until the following season, when they shall be shipped to San Francisco, or some other central point, and there be disposed of at public sale to the highest bidder, and all the proceeds of such sales, after deducting all expenses incurred, shall be deposited to the credit of the United States; the inspectors to be appointed under the provisions of this bill to receive liberal salaries, and give bonds for the faithful performance of such duties as may be assigned them.

This, with careful and judicious management, would, in addition to the payment of all expenses, return the Government a revenue of over \$500,000 annually.

The habits and peculiarities of the fur seal are such that any deviation from the old established customs adopted by the Russians would have a tendency to drive them away from their "rookeries," consequently the necessity of surrounding this mine of wealth with the strong arm of the Government; but at the same time does away with private monopolies, which are always obnoxious to the people.

In case this proposition should fail to elicit the attention of Congress, I would most respectfully submit the following, viz:

That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to lease the islands for a period of not less than twenty years, to the highest bidder; provided that six months notice shall be given, in order that capitalists may have an opportunity of gaining such information relative to the value of the islands as will assist them in bidding for the same—all bids to be accompanied with a bond of sufficient amount to protect the Government in case the regulations and restrictions imposed under the said lease should not be complied with. Bonds for treble the amount should be exacted for the year in which the said lease expires.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand seals may be killed on the

island of St. Paul and forty thousand on the island of St. George, provided that no female seal, or pup under one year old, shall be killed, and that in no instance shall guns or firearms be used. In addition to the forfeiture of all skins, the bonds shall be liable for any infraction or deviation from such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The islands should be leased separately to the highest responsible bidder, and in addition to the annual rental fee, a tax should be levied and collected on each skin taken under such lease.

Aleutians from the adjacent islands or the main land, should not be employed in killing the fur seal, unless under special permit from the Treasury. Respectfully submitted,

FRANK N. WICKER,

Special Agent Treasury Department, in charge of Alaska.

PHILANTHROPY VERSUS MONOPOLY.

If another illustration were necessary to show the singular dearth of honesty in all our merchants concerned in Alaska, we have discovered it in the workings of a certain firm of this city. It is only a short time ago since we were visited by two members of this firm, who came to us with plausible protestations of philanthropy and of kindly solicitude for the welfare of the natives of the seal islands of Alaska. They proposed all manner of schemes to ameliorate the sufferings of these natives and, we regret to say, their cunningly disguised plans found a ready and honest advocate in the ALASKA HERALD. We have persistently protested against the abuses perpetrated upon those people and we eagerly greeted what we thought was designed for their welfare. Soon after, Capt. Morgan, of the bark *Peru* and Mr. Chappel, repaired to Washington and successfully laid before Congress the same schemes which had imposed upon us, obtaining from that body a royalty of the islands.

The subsequent results of this engineering disclosed as clever a piece of knavery as can be imagined. The firm to which the successful lobbyists belonged, tore away its mask and revealed the startling fact that it was in league with the monopolists, that it worked in common with the very persons whom it professed to oppose! At the present session of Congress another firm has set up a cry about its grief over the sufferings of the Alaska people and is striving hard to emulate the example of the firm of which we have spoken. But the public will now understand the temper of our merchant-traders and will see the ends aimed at by their plausible philanthropy.

CHARLES KORINSKY, a Pole, was appointed a few weeks ago to a Professorship in one of New York Colleges, where he is to teach the European languages. He speaks five of those languages fluently and is thoroughly educated; but for all that his life for the past few months has been a hard one. He was concerned in the last revolution in Poland and escaped to England and thence to America, where he landed without money and without acquaintance. He sought employment but found great difficulty in getting it; he stubbornly refused to beg and for several months has been doing little jobs of work around the city; and among other things shoveling coal at 30 cents a day. He slept at the police stations and bought his food at the cheapest restaurants, where he could get the most for his money. One night a gentleman fell into conversation with him, and on hearing his history took an interest in his case and procured him the Professorship above-referred to.

A RUSSIAN Princess has fallen in love with one of the Italian actors in St. Petersburg, and wants to marry him. But her family having positively declared that, in such an event they would disown her, the young lady has applied to the Emperor, and prayed for his interference. But the Emperor, instead of complying with this request, has notified the Director of Police to send the young Italian his passport, with the command to leave St. Petersburg within thirty-six hours.

AT A public fair in Moscow, the Emperor Alexander of Russia held out his hand to an old gipsy woman, and wanted to know what would happen to him. The old woman looked into his hands, shook her head, and said, "Beware of 1873. I see blood for you in that year!" The Emperor, who is very superstitious, grew pale, and left the fair without saying another word.

THE RUSSIAN tea merchants, fearful that the Suez Canal will ruin their trade, have petitioned their Government to build a railroad to China, through Siberia, to protect them from the anticipated foreign competition expected via Suez. At the nearest points the road would be about a thousand miles long, from the Ural Mountains, dividing European Russia from Siberia, to the Altai Mountains, the boundaries of Siberia and Northern China. Siberia offers no natural impediments to the building of a road, except its intense cold. It is a flat country, rising imperceptibly from its northern boundary to the mountain ranges dividing Siberia from the Celestial Empire. The arctic severity of the climate may, however, prove an insuperable obstacle to the success of such an enterprise.

A FEARFUL item of news from the Russian press is the burning of the town of Jeniseisk, Eastern Siberia, on the 8th of September. The fire originated in a turf moor, which had been smouldering for some years, and during a violent storm burst out into a sea of flames, which seized the nearest house about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, thence spreading quickly over the whole city. At eight o'clock in the evening, 1,800 houses (mostly wooden, but thirty-five of great size,) six churches, two cloisters, all the stores, and an immense amount of grain (about 2,000,000 pounds) were destroyed. The fearful rapidity with which the flames spread, prevented the people in nearly every case from preserving their goods. Over 100 corpses were found in the streets, and as many more are said to have been drowned in the water. Many of the inhabitants fled to the vessels lying in the harbor, but those, too, were caught up by the flames. The city is now desolate, and its former inhabitants are strewn around in the neighboring villages and the various cities of the government.

A FEW of the members of the Russian and Pan-Slavonic Benevolent Society have deserted over to their legitimate enemies, the Russian Imperial Church. To explain this obliquity it is necessary to add that the recreant expect thus to disincorporate the Russian and Pan-Slavonic Association and to handle its funds themselves.

THE RUSSIAN government has ordered a fleet to the North Pacific. A part of it will cruise on the coast of Eastern Siberia to protect the trade against smugglers; the other vessels will remain in this port.

FOR AMERICANS to trade in Eastern Siberia, they have only to pay \$75 for a licence to the Russian government; all importations are free of duty.

THE BEST articles to trade with in Eastern Siberia are sugar, tea and flour,—but whiskey pays the best and is free from duty.

PRINCE GOLITCIN, well known throughout Russia as the director of a splendid orchestra, was assassinated a few weeks ago in a hotel in the town of Kozlow, by three men who were dressed like monks.

RUSSIA will engage extensively in railway building this year.

A RUSSIAN expedition is endeavoring to discover a means of connecting the Caspian and Aral seas by the bed of the ancient river Amudja.

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Во Имя Декабристовъ.
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.
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THE ALASKA HERALD :

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Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. II. JANUARY 20, 1870. No. 49.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL SKIN BUSINESS.

The fur seal trade of our recently acquired Territory of Alaska, is of so much importance as to exact a controlling influence over the markets of the whole world; the supply of these furs regulating the world's prices and fashions.

Early in the spring of 1869, in consequence of Congress failing at its last session to pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury issued certain regulations or orders, for conducting the business of catching fur seals in the Islands of the Territory. It was known to the Secretary, that it was absolutely necessary to make provisions to prevent the extermination of these animals, for the benefit of the natives of the Islands, among whom the seal furnished the chief article of food, as well as to put a stop to the depredations, committed by expeditions fitted out for seal catching, regardless of the interests of the natives, or of the Federal government. According to the regulations issued by the Secretary, no white men were permitted to kill seal on the Islands, and the natives were only permitted to kill a sufficient number to supply them with food. To enforce the execution of these regulations, a number of civil officers were appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the General Commanding the Military forces on the Pacific, was instructed to take charge of the Islands as a military reservation, and troops were stationed at several points for that purpose, and to prevent the natives killing the seal except for food.

Several vessels engaged in the seal fishing business endeavored to evade these regulations, and attempted to land their crews on the Islands to catch these animals, but were driven off by the civil and military officers. The schooner *Lewis Perry*, was driven away from St. George's Island, by the civil powers, but returning, was expelled by the military.

These regulations though proper and necessary have inflicted some hardships on the natives. They having no stores from which to obtain supplies of any article, except what is produced on the Islands, or communicating with San Francisco, except the vessels which call at the Islands to trade. Prior to the Territory coming into the possession of the United States, the Russo-American Company supplied these islanders with everything they required at regular intervals. Soon after the acquisition of the Territory by the United States, eight stores were started by keen, selfish speculators, who encouraged the natives by the basest of means, to kill as many seals as possible, in order to obtain their skins, a policy which threatens to be disastrous

to the natives and to the fur merchants.

Colonel Wicker in his recent report concerning Alaska states that 100,000 fur seals had been killed on the Island of St. Paul before the month of September, 1869, and as the killing season continues probably till the first day of December, operations would doubtless be conducted until the close of the season, according to the Colonel's report fully 150,000 fur seal skins of the catch of 1869 would be added to the already excessive supply in the European markets, the effects of which would not only cause an enormous reduction in the price of the skins, but would also prove that the officers in charge of the fishing grounds have greatly exceeded their authority and should be held to the strictest accountability in permitting such wholesale slaughter of these animals, when by express orders from the Treasury Department only such limited numbers should be allowed to be killed as would answer the necessary wants of the native population.

We greatly doubt however the correctness of Col. Wicker's report in reference to the number of fur seals taken at St. Paul's, during the past season. From the most reliable information in our possession we consider it utterly impossible that with the reduced force of 52 laboring men on the island during the past season, any such number of seals could have been possibly secured, and in proof of our assertion we propose to lay before the readers of the ALASKA HERALD the following facts.

During the year of 1868, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. employed on both the Islands of St. Paul and St. George 110 men and a large number of women and children, the object, we have every reason to believe, was for the express purpose of getting as many fur seals as possible. The result shows a catch of about 140,000. Capt. Morgan of the bark *Peru* with a force of 38 men, and doubtless actuated by a similar desire secured 40,000 skins.

During the recent visit of General Thomas to St. Paul in August last, inquiry was made of the officers in reference to this subject and from actual observation and inquiry of the natives, the quantity on hand was supposed to be about 25,000. The General reported that the law as far as he was able to judge was strictly enforced, which would seem positive evidence that the sealing was conducted with the proper restrictions in compliance with orders from the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury.

How it is possible that the number could be increased during the following month, or even to the close of the season to correspond with the statement of Col. Wicker is utterly incomprehensible to any one familiar with the sealing business, and must either be regarded as entirely imaginary, or gotten up in the interest of some company, with a view of damaging the prospects of certain parties, looking for favorable legislation in their behalf.

We are inclined to the latter supposition from the unusual manner in which his recent report was brought up in Congress by Mr. Schenck of Ohio, and strongly suspect that his motives in furnishing an advance copy of his official report to members of Congress, were more for the purpose of protecting the interest of private parties, than for the purpose of furnishing reliable information to the government.

We hope that same system will be adopted during the present session of Congress by which the seal fisheries can be perpetuated and made a source of revenue to the government in the future. Objectionable in principle as a monopoly may seem to be, we have as yet failed to discover a plan by which it can be obviated. Some responsible company must manage the seal fisheries under certain rules and regulations, and prevent thereby the indiscriminate slaughter, and total destruction of the seal, for if left to open competition the latter contingency would inevitably be the result. The whole business has been overdone. There is no vitality in it at present.

Those merchants who trade in Alaska and do that country and its natives good at the same time, will be certain to prosper. Those who deal sordidly and demoralize the natives will certainly work out their own discomfiture.

IN KADIAK the military officers have established a Russo-American school. Hutchinson & Co. have one in St. Paul's Island.

PLOVER BAY.

On the Asiatic coast, bordering on Behring Sea, and hemmed in by tall mountains, is the harbor known as Plover Bay. A long spit or tongue of land, on one side, runs almost parallel with the steep mountain sides on the other and between the two is a deep, broad channel through which vessels may pass into the bay beyond. Above this bay, however, which is comparatively unprotected in stormy weather, by reason of the flat promontory of sand referred to, is the safest, snugest harbor in the world. It is shaped like a horse shoe, affords deep soundings and is completely land locked. A more beautiful harbor cannot be conceived. It is here that the Indians gather in summer to trade with the fleet which every year makes its rendezvous at this place, whales have often strayed up into this basin, for such it is, and here they have fallen easy victims to the spear of the natives or the harpoon of the whaler. In the summer time the natives, of whom there is a good sized colony on the neck of sand at the lower bay, push out to sea in their skin canoes and hunt the walrus, killing them by scores. The meat of this animal is used for food, its hide is dried and stretched into tents and its tusks afford an excellent article of ivory. The entire portion of the walrus plays an important part in the economy of the natives of Plover Bay. Seals abound in the waters of the bay and line the banks in countless numbers.

The natives are a branch of one of the great tribes of fishermen, whose skin tents dot the entire length of coast from Cook's Inlet to the Anadyr gulf. They are not unlike the Tchuktchi tribes of the interior of north eastern Siberia, differing only in their industrial pursuits. The latter occupy themselves solely with the herding of their immense flocks of reindeer. The Plover Bay Indian, however, is of a very inferior type, he is filthy to an extent that passes belief; is ill favored and avaricious and shows a passion for whisky, which is wonderful. In the winter time he makes boats and arranges his nets for the fishing season in the summer. Beyond this he does nothing but watch his harem, for each Indian takes to himself as many wives as he can conveniently support. The women, too, are uncouth creatures, filthy and frightfully diseased, and having no means of curing themselves, they almost invariably succumb to the dreadful diseases which they have contracted from the sailors who visit those waters.

The region about Plover Bay is arid in the extreme; in fact it is a succession of bare mountains, covered with stones and lichens in the summer and with snow in the winter. Nothing thrives there. The principal resources are the whale, the walrus and the seal, all affording oil in great quantities. Whalebone and ivory are, of course, included in the catalogue.

When the Emperor of Russia is displeased with any theatrical performance, he leaves the house in the middle of a scene. He did so the other day when Mile Murska was singing *Leonora*. The young lady became so indignant at this that she broke off her engagement and immediately left St. Petersburg.

Berezovsky, who attempted to assassinate the Czar, is no longer a convict in the penal colony of New Caledonia. The French officials say they do not know what has become of him.

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КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производства, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписатьъ способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производства, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія.

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всѣми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжить отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнительной власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстными законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лицъ, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какаго бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

Территориальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не помѣшать какимъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какаго нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть создана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападений и безпорядковъ.

СТАТЬЯ V.

Измѣненія дополненія.

Конгрессъ можетъ предложить измѣненія и дополненія этой Конституціи, когда двѣ трети обѣихъ палатъ признаютъ такую мѣру необходимою, или по просьбѣ правительствъ двухъ третей всѣхъ Штатовъ, можетъ созвать конвенцію (совѣтъ) для предложенія дополненій, которыя въ обѣихъ случаяхъ будутъ дѣйствительны во всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ, какъ часть этой Конституціи, послѣ того что управленія трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ утвердятъ эти дополненія, или если они будутъ утверждены собраніями трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ, смотря потому какой способъ утвержденія будетъ предложенъ и принятъ Конгрессомъ; съ тѣмъ чтобы никакая добавка сдѣланная прежде 1808 года, какимъ бы то образомъ, касалась первой и четвертой оговорки, въ 9-мъ отдѣлѣ, 1-й статьи главы; и что ни одинъ Штатъ безъ согласія не можетъ быть лишенъ своего права голоса въ Сенатѣ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Мы радовались что на славу Россіи, завелся русскій кабакъ въ С. Франциско, но ошиблись. Русскіе не только не хотятъ поддержать единоплеменника, но если замѣтятъ что у кого завелся честнымъ трудомъ денежки, то отъ чего-же не грабить его. Русскіе ребята пили водку въ кредитъ у Соколенка, и не платили ему; кромѣ того еще деньги воровали у него. Вотъ соколикъ Соколенко не выдержалъ такой торговли, и спустил достославный кабачекъ Нѣмцамъ. Вѣчная память!!!

Мы видѣли во снѣ, что русскій консулъ въ С. Франциско по случаю бракосочетанія своей дочери съ сыномъ Американскаго адмирала, дѣлалъ великолѣпный пиръ для Русскихъ въ С. Франциско. Но это во снѣ мы видѣли, — а не на яву.

Тяюнъ на Беринговомъ сильно любитъ кислые огурцы, на тощакъ. Справедлива русская пословица: "Все вздоръ противъ вѣчности, а вѣчность противъ соленыхъ огурцевъ ничто," на похмѣлье.

Староста церковный въ С. Франциско вступаетъ въ законный бракъ.

Въ Енисейскѣ, Восточной Сибири, былъ великій пожаръ. Сгорѣло 1,800 домовъ, 6 церквей, всѣ магазины, и болѣе 2,000,000 фунтовъ зерноваго хлѣба. Сто мертвыхъ труповъ, отъ огня, было найдено на улицахъ. Городъ остался въ совершенномъ запустѣніи, жители ушли въ сосѣднія деревни.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. II.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.

No. 50.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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OUR PAST DECENNARY.

It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the ALASKA HERALD to glance at the stirring events of the past ten years of the very eventful career of its publisher. On the 2d of February 1860, the publisher of this paper, then attached to the Russian Embassy at the Court of Greece, was summarily dismissed from the diplomatic service of his government and, with a host of others was thrown into a dungeon at Athens and loaded down with chains. He had spoken out in favor of the emancipation of Russia's millions of serfs and hence this summary imprisonment. Such was the barbarous hostility of the Russian government to the emancipation of its slaves! It is pleasing to know, however, that, after all, the Czar was forced to free his subjects from their horrible slavery. Through a combination of favorable circumstances, the prisoners escaped from the Russian prison and fled to England. Here they worked with renewed zeal in the cause of liberty. Among the refugees were: A. Iscander, N. Ogareff, B. Kelsieff, A. Honcharenko, Prince G. Golitsin, Prince P. Dolgoroukoff, Prince N. Trubetkoy, B. Dubrovin, S. Chernesky. All but two have since died. Of the two, one is the publisher of this paper who took refuge in America and now, in San Francisco, as ten years ago, in Greece, is still battling for the unfortunate and down trodden; warring for our countrymen, the people of Alaska and seeking by all the means in his power to promote their welfare and to foster among the people of this state in particular and the nation at large, a spirit of friendliness and love for their neighbors in the North.

THE HUDSON BAY Company never permitted any of these agents to sell liquors to the Indians. They were successful in trade and never had any difficulties with them.

THE FUR trade requires a great knowledge to carry it on. Some of our merchants who have invested small sums in the Alaska fur trade have lost all.

It is more easy to supply Alaska with liquors from Petropavisk than from San Francisco.

THE REVENUE collected in Alaska for the last six months was \$2,000.

CERTAIN politicians wants a territorial government in Alaska, but we think that it does not require it for ten years yet.

THE YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.

REPORT OF SURVEY BY CAPT. RAYMOND.—THE THIRD RIVER
IN THE WORLD.

Gen. Sherman has submitted to the Secretary of War a report from Capt. Charles W. Raymond, of the Engineer Corps, on the Yukon river, Alaska, made in accordance with special orders from General Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific. The letter of instructions to Gen. Raymond required him to determine the geographical position of Fort Yukon, and also obtain as much information as practicable concerning the resources of the Yukon and its tributaries, and with regard to the number and disposition of the native tribes on or in its vicinity, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the amount of trade carried on by the Hudson Bay Company within our territory, reporting more particularly upon the amount of goods brought by them from British Territory, and finally to report upon the number and condition of the public buildings at Michaelowsk.

With regard to the general description of the river, Capt. Raymond states, in size and length it is the third river in the world. The country on both sides is low and level, consisting of flats of sand or gravel; average width about three-fourths of a mile; current extremely rapid, and in many places its best channel is not more than three feet in depth. Vegetation on the banks and islands are principally willow and cotton wood. Considerable information is contained in the report concerning the tributaries of the Yukon, and the mountain and island scenery met with at many points of the journey is described as very beautiful.

The observations among the native tribes were limited, owing to the rapidity with which the party was obliged to travel; but large space in the report is devoted to Indians, which the author classifies as Indians of coast and Indians of interior.

The first of which (he writes with personal knowledge) are situated between Behring Straits and the upper mouth of Kwichpak or Yukon river. These Indians are often called after names of villages they inhabit. They intermingle with each other to great extent, which has produced great similarity in their language, customs, character and appearance. It is almost impossible to estimate their number, as they were rarely met with in large parties, though experienced persons think they number about 5,000. In winter they live in their villages, trapping for skins in the vicinity, and occasionally visiting St. Michael's for trading purposes. Their villages contain from two or three to a dozen families, and are composed of rude huts, covered with earth. The door, which is a small hole near the ground, must be entered on hands and knees. Rude as they are, they are, nevertheless tight and comfortable. The habits of the Indians are spoken of in a very unfavorable manner, both as regards men and women. They are, however, kind, peaceable, generous and hospitable. Capt. Raymond had many opportunities of judging them in this respect, and is indebted to them for cheerful assistance on many occasions.

The report devotes much space to the description of the Yukon river, and the details are of a very interesting character, treating as it does on the manners, customs and general character of the different tribes. Those who live on the banks of the southern tributaries of the Yukon are much superior to the Indians on the northern streams for intelligence and enterprise. At posts where the advantages of the Christian Church have been had, there is a marked influence visible among Indians who, for intelligence, far surpass other tribes on the river.

Attention is called to the prevalence of disease and the mortality among the Indians, which is so serious as to threaten the extinction of many of the tribes. Their reckless exposure to the severity of the climate is the principal cause. These facts are alarming; for without their assistance the profitable prosecution of the fur trade is impossible. In the collection of furs in northern Alaska the white man can never be substituted for the Indian.

With reference to the resources of Alaska, Capt. Raymond says agriculture is not among them. The timber of the Yukon is small and of poor quality, and cannot be compared with that of Oregon or Washington Territory. He was unable to find traces of valuable minerals on the river; although it is possible that deposits may be found on the tributaries. Enormous quantities of fish, especially salmon, are found in northern rivers. The salmon is far superior to anything he has seen elsewhere. The great resource of Northern Alaska, however, is its furs, which, up to the transfer of Alaska to the United States, was controlled by the Russo-American Company and the Hudson Bay Company.

As to the amount of trade, it is difficult at present to obtain accurate information, those of the Russians competent to judge have left the country, and our own traders have had so far too little experience for correct judgment.—*Bulletin*.

H. H. MCINTYRE'S REPORT ON ALASKA.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to that body the report of H. H. McIntyre, late special agent of the Treasury Department for Alaska. The report gives a detailed description of the general features of Alaska, including climate and resources of all kinds, as well as a description of its inhabitants. The following is an abstract:

The white population of the Territory does not exceed 300. In Eastern Alaska there are 12,000 or 15,000 Indians, and about half as many more in other portions of the country. Many of the tribes are undoubtedly of Asiatic descent, as is shown by their traits of character, habits and traditions, and a considerable number of them are Indians of a very high type. In regard to the cost and value of Alaska, he contends that the price paid—namely, \$7,200,000—is only a small item of its cost to the United States. Assuming that the public debt will not be paid within twenty-five years, the interest on that sum will be \$24,000,000 additional; to which must be added the expenses of the military and naval establishments, say \$500,000 per annum, or \$12,500,000 in twenty-five years; resulting in a grand total cost, on this basis, of \$43,000,000.

In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from the seal fisheries, if properly conducted, from \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually; and from Customs, \$5,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of deposits of valuable minerals sufficiently large to induce an influx of population. With regard to the question, "What shall be done with Alaska?" it might not be the worst policy as a financial measure, to abandon the territory at present; or until some possible change for the better shall take place; but for political reasons, this course would not be advisable.

In a supplemental report a full description is given of the habits of the fur seals and of the trade in their skins. He discredits the report that a greater number of fur seals have been killed during the last season than was authorized by law. He believes that only such number was taken as was actually necessary for the sustenance of the people in charge of the military authorities, and that the skins so taken are now stored on the island, where they remain in accordance with the instructions of the United States officers.

He recommends that one post be garrisoned by a small force, and that one armed steamer of the navy or revenue service be stationed on the coast. He thinks that the United States Courts of California, Oregon and Washington Territory should have original jurisdiction in all cases of law and equity arising in Alaska. The revenue officers should be relieved, and all attempts at collection of duties abandoned, except on the group of Seal Islands; nor need civil Government be authorized, except such as the citizens may institute under military supervision for their mutual protection.

In conclusion he suggests that for the proper protection and perpetuation of the seal for the support of the natives, and for the purpose of securing such an amount of revenue as should be derived from this source, the privilege of occupying the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of purchasing annually from the natives not to exceed 100,000 skins at reasonable rates be granted by proper authority to one or more incorporated companies, who shall give proper security to pay annually to the Government such tax as may be deemed proper on all skins purchased; and to provide comfortably for the support of the natives at all times, whether actually engaged in serving such companies or otherwise.

It is stated that several hundred families of Israelites will be sent to the United States in the spring by the Central Committee of the Israelite Alliance, at Konigsberg. The sub-Committee of the association, on the frontiers of Russia, are actively engaged in collecting immigrants. This movement has evidently been exceeded by the harsh treatment of the Israelites by Russia.

FOR THROAT DISEASES and affections of the chest, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

GENERAL Jeff. C. Davis has arrived in San Francisco.

FUR-SEAL FISHING.

[From the New London Star.]

The business of sealing was carried on from this State long years ago, when California was an unknown land, and the city of San Francisco a poor collection of adobe houses, on the side of a fine bay. There are enterprises from this city in distant waters, successfully carried on, which date back for years before San Francisco contained one thousand inhabitants, and although now grown to magnificence, it is not the whole country by any means. A few facts pertaining to this seal business may give information and light on this subject and lead eager speculators to consider.

For one hundred years the skin of the fur seal had been eagerly sought, and has brought in the markets of the world very remunerative prices. China used to be an excellent market, but is now valueless. Most of the supplies were drawn from the Southern Ocean. From 1765 to 1800 the Island of Kuruglen's Land, Indian Ocean, yielded to the Englishmen then one million skins, but open competition swept them all away. Afterwards Massafuero, near Juan Fernandez was visited, and 50,000 a year were obtained. Here every one was free to go, and the usual result followed, extermination of the species. The region near Cape Horn, Falkland, and Shetland Islands, came next in order; there 100,000 per annum could have been obtained with proper restriction and continued indefinitely, but the rapacity of traders killed old and young, male and female. The little pups were left to starve on the beaches, and the fishery was annihilated. In the years 1821 and 1822, it is estimated that 320,000 of these animals were killed at those islands. Later the sealmen pushed on to South Georgia Islands, and from this spot obtained in a few years about 1,200,000 skins, leaving those icy regions wholly depopulated of their heretofore teeming thousands. This almost completed the destruction of these valuable animals in the southern hemisphere, and now at all the places enumerated it is hardly possible to obtain 3,000 a year. A few still remain in inaccessible positions on the rocks where vessels cannot approach, but the vast numbers of the past are gone never to return. The only place where they are preserved, and that under strict Government regulations, is at the Lobos Islands, off River La Plata. This fishery carefully guarded and rented, yields about 5,000 skins per year.

The last spot discovered by the ubiquitous Yankee trader, where these seals could be taken, was Robben Island, Japan Sea. There on a little bunch of rocks some 50,000 resorted annually. The club and the knife made short work of them. Between 1854 and 1857 the whole herd was exterminated, and their jackets sent to market. One hundred a year cannot now found there.

In the meantime, under Russian rule and the strictest regulations, wisely planned and carried out, the fishery at St. Paul's and St. George's Islands, Alaska, have been fostered and permitted to grow and increase until they are now considered to be the best rookeries extant, much larger and better than any others known. The peculiar location of these islands fit them in an eminent degree for the home of the fur seal, where, with proper precaution and protection, they can be raised and perpetuated for years to come, more easily, indeed, than sheep upon the ranchos of California, for the seals require no feeding or personal care. These seals are migratory, and only visit the land for four or five months of summer, to copulate, bring forth their young and shed their coats.

They cannot be taken in the water, but when on land are comparatively defenceless. Properly guarded, this seal fishery will perpetuate itself, and prove for fifty or one hundred years a source of revenue to the Government. Left open to competition and indiscriminate killing, it will be totally destroyed in three years.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.
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after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that its sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient when taken internally, in case of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the 19th century.

Русскіе на Пациѣнкѣ привыкли получать нашъ журналъ бесплатно. Мы рекомендуемъ нашимъ Русскимъ братьямъ учиться Американской цивилизаціи. Американцы всегда вознаграждаютъ за трудъ.—Агапій Гончаренко.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$2 50
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VOL. 21. FEBRUARY 1, 1870. No. 50.

THE NATIVES OF ALASKA.

Very little is really known about the people of Alaska yet already they have been abused and misrepresented more than enough to damn them for all time. The natives who have come in contact with the American traders on that coast are not average representatives of the whole population of Alaska; but neither are these same traders and sailors average representatives of the highest intelligence and refinement of America. We, or rather others, have judged the people of Alaska upon a basis that is neither just nor logical. We have passed opinion upon and condemned all the inhabitants of a vast territory upon the evidence furnished in a handful of its least important type. This is obviously a gross injustice. Of course the opinions of those who have enunciated these sweeping condemnations of a comparatively unknown people, are not entitled to any respect or consideration *per se*. But nevertheless these opinions find their way abroad and are accepted as facts by those who being further removed from Alaska, know less of its people and still less of the self constituted judges of the character of its population. On this ground only do we attach any weight to the opinion of the ignorant traders who have visited Alaska and returned among us as its historians. True, we argue, the traders themselves are not of the classes whom we honor or respect, but then having been to Alaska and having "seen" the natives they *must* know. This is the style of reasoning adopted in the premises. A more mischievous fallacy could not be entertained. Yet, all things considered, why be so prompt to condemn? What have the natives of Alaska been guilty of that such bitter prejudice should be entertained against them? These are questions that are not readily satisfied. They suggest that with all our vaunted independence and freedom of thought we are nevertheless as prone to be harsh and despotic as those who make less parade of their independence.

Now, let us take a glance at the other side of the question. The natives of Alaska are a simple, untaught race, primitive in their habits, contracted in their ambitions and narrow in their ideas. How many of the benefits of civilization do they know of, how many of its comforts enjoy? A retrospective glance will show that all our civilization, all our refinement, all our progression have had birth in comparatively similar circumstances. We have been successful in emancipating ourselves from the night of comparative barbarism. With equal advantages our neighbors would have kept pace with us. This is a very reasonable proposition. Let us look at the question in all of its bearings.

The American continent is preeminently the home of the Indian. Whether he be good or bad, an advantage or a drawback, we have to accept the Indian. We cannot drive him out of the territory upon which we found him. We must either care for him or war upon him. The question resolves itself into two simple alternatives, peace or war. Hostility to the Indian would be hostility to our own interests. We cannot afford endless war, hence must we cement endless peace. Apart from considerations of policy, however, there are considerations of humanity and of justice that must be equally consulted. He is not a citizen but he is not a brute. It is with these views that our Government has enacted laws looking specially to the interests of the Indian; has apportioned large parcels of the national domain into reservations for his special comfort; has established commissions to watch his welfare, to investigate his wrongs and redress them, to encourage habits of thrift and to discourage his nomadic propensities by giving him an interest in the soil and affording him a comfortable home. Such has been the policy of the Government heretofore. Why not extend a similar policy to the inhabitants of our new territory? According to Russian statistics the Indian population of Alaska is over sixty thousand. Yet these sixty thousand men and women, though embraced within the folds of our government, have been left entirely in the cold. Our legislators have not spared them a thought. It is high time this wrong was corrected. By comparison, the Indians of Alaska are no worse than other Indians; taken on their individual merits they are infinitely superior. If the Government would win the affections of this simple people, let it enact laws for their protection; let it establish schools for them; let it protect them in their industries and, above all; let it restrict the rapacity of the wretches who have carried nothing but misery and evil habits to the natives of Alaska.

THE VALUE OF ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES.—THE SEAL FISHERIES.

It is barely two years ago since the territory of Alaska became annexed to the United States and a brief review of the value of the acquisition will not be inappropriate at this time. When it was announced to the nation that ex-Secretary Seward had purchased that distant and then comparatively unknown territory, not a few were disposed to look upon the whole transaction as wild, speculative and untimely. Indeed a large majority set their faces resolutely against the acquisition, characterizing it as an evidence of the decay of the venerable ex-Secretary's faculties,—as the freak of a mind in its dotage and a foolish inroad into the nation's depleted treasury. But it has since been proven that the ex-Secretary's purchase contemplated more than the mere acquisition of a barren territory and a wilderness of icebergs. Apart from political considerations, the purchase of Alaska was a shrewd measure and intended as much to swell the national coffers as to extend the area of the national domain. The seal fisheries alone were expected to yield an enormous revenue and the territory should have been self-supporting, at least until such time as its resources might be fully developed by American industry. The resources of Alaska are not confined to these fisheries but nevertheless a glance at them will be sufficient for our purpose. Under Russian rule and with proper care and discrimination the fisheries at St. Paul and St. George Islands have been fostered and permitted to grow and increase until they are now considered the best rookeries extant. From this source the Russian government derived annually an immense revenue. How much has the United States Government obtained from the same source? Not enough to pay for the military establishment which has been quartered upon the territory; not one twentieth part of the money actually expended upon the Territory since it became a possession of the United States! But why is this? Why has Alaska so far proved an onerous burden to this nation while it afforded so much profit to Russia? Simply because the political tricksters and log-rollers have overrun the territory with their myriads, men destitute of all principle whose sole aim has been to fleece the natives and to plunder the government. This is the cause of all the trouble.

These officials have scrupulously studied their own interests and totally neglected those of the government. The result is at once apparent to any one who has watched the record of knavery developed in Alaska during the past two years. The seal fisheries in particular have given rise to more complexities and a greater variety of rascality than might be conveniently crowded into any other known commercial pursuit. The only feasible remedy that suggests to correct all these troubles, at least in so far as they apply to the seal fisheries, the backbone of the territory, is that the islands be finally disposed of,—leased for an indefinite period to parties of integrity whose interests may be made to run in the same channels with those of the government. This measure seems to have been already contemplated as we learn that a Boston firm has submitted proposals to pay to the government the sum of \$200,000 annually for a lease of the fisheries for a term of several years. Of course a proposition on this basis should not be accepted, desirable though it may appear. The proposition contemplates nothing less than the total extermination of the seals within a few years. On the other hand a lease for an indefinite period, as we have stated, with a certain per capita tax upon the number of seals killed, would be entirely different in its operation. Thus it would be in the interest of the lessee to perpetuate the seal fishery as it would be in the interest of the government to have the value of the fisheries increased every year. Upon such terms alone can the government ever look for an adequate return of revenue from Alaska. There can be no doubt that responsible parties might be found in this city who would willingly lease the islands upon reasonable conditions. This is the only safe expedient to make the territory the profitable speculation which was contemplated at its purchase.

ALAS, ALASKA.

Though in constant communication with persons returned from Alaska, we have hesitated to accept, much less to make public, their statements regarding the resources of the territory. Some have decried while others have exaggerated these resources for the purpose of exciting capitalists to form expeditions in order that they (the exaggerators) might obtain profitable employment. If our readers want evidences of the evil results of these exaggerated statements, let them consult the Customs Records of this city and they will discover that in the past year over thirty five expeditions have left here for Alaska, and not one of them made money enough to pay expenses. This is the inevitable result of reckless enterprise stimulated by wily exaggerations.

THE pioneer vessel *Ida D. Rogers* doing trade between San Francisco and Siberia, was wrecked and is a total loss to the owners. We hope that they will not be discouraged at their loss and still continue the enterprise between the two countries.

SOME merchants of this city last year established several trading posts in Siberia. They have not been successful in their business in those places on account of not securing the proper persons to do business for them.

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КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производства, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписать способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производства, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія.

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всеми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжитъ отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнительной власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстнымъ законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лицъ, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какаго бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

Территориальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не помѣшать какимъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какаго нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть создана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападеній и безпорядковъ.

СТАТЬЯ V.

Измѣненія дополненія.

Конгрессъ можетъ предложить измѣненія и дополненія этой Конституціи, когда двѣ трети обѣихъ палатъ признаютъ такую мѣру необходимою, или по просьбѣ правительствъ двухъ третей всѣхъ Штатовъ, можетъ созвать конвенцію (совѣтъ) для предложенія дополненій, которыя въ обѣихъ случаяхъ будутъ дѣйствительны во всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ, какъ часть этой Конституціи, послѣ того что управленія трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ утвердятъ эти дополненія, или если они будутъ утверждены собраніями трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ, смотря потому какой способъ утвержденія будетъ предложенъ и принятъ Конгрессомъ; съ тѣмъ чтобы никакая добавка сдѣланная прежде 1808 года, какимъ бы то образомъ, касалась первой и четвертой оговорки, въ 9-мъ отдѣлѣ, 1-й статьи главы; и что ни одинъ Штатъ безъ согласія не можетъ быть лишень своего права голоса въ Сенатѣ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Мы радовались что на славу Россіи, завелся русскій кабакъ въ С. Франциско, но ошиблись. Русскіе не только не хотятъ поддержать единоплеменника, но если замѣтятъ что у кого завелся честнымъ трудомъ денежки, то отъ чего-же не грабить его. Русскіе ребята пили водку въ кредитъ у Соколенка, и не платили ему; кромѣ того еще деньги воровали у него. Вотъ соколикъ Соколенко не выдержалъ такой торговли, и спустилъ достоуважаемый кабацкъ Нѣмцамъ. Вѣчная память!!!

Мы видѣли во снѣ, что русскій консулъ въ С. Франциско по случаю бракосочетанія своей дочери съ сыномъ Американскаго адмирала, дѣлалъ великолѣпный пиръ для Русскихъ въ С. Франциско. Но это во снѣ мы видѣли, — а не на яву.

Таюцъ на Беринговомъ сильно любитъ кислые огурцы, на тощакъ. Справедлива русская пословица: "Все вздоръ противъ вѣчности, а вѣчность противъ соленыхъ огурцевъ ничто," на похмѣлье.

Староста церковный въ С. Франциско вступаетъ въ законный бракъ.

Въ Енисейскѣ, Восточной Сибири, былъ великій пожаръ. Сгорѣло 1,800 домовъ, 6 церквей, всѣ магазины, и болѣе 2,000,000 фунтовъ зерноваго хлѣба. Сто мертвыхъ труповъ, отъ огня, было найдено на улицахъ. Городъ остался въ совершенномъ запустѣніи, жители ушли въ сосѣднія деревни.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. 11.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

No. 51.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS NONCHARENKO, Publisher,
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Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

ECONOMY EXTRAORDINARY.

Since the Government has suddenly discovered strong symptoms of economy we would suggest that it investigate the following and commence immediately the work of retrenchment. The shipping of supplies from this city to the military establishments in Alaska now costs the Government about \$15,000 per month. If the system of sending supplies by the U. S. Transport *Neuborn*, now so employed, was discarded and the transportation thrown open to public competition, the Government would economize over \$10,000 a month. Indeed there are parties in this city who would readily contract to perform the work for \$3,000 a month. This, it strikes us, is a more legitimate avenue for economy than the discharging of thousands of poor men from our navy yards.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER.—The crowded condition of our columns has prevented us from making an earlier notice of the fact that the *San Francisco Chronicle* has entered upon its eleventh volume. The *Chronicle* has sturdily fought its way against all obstacles and the commencement of its new volume finds it one of the most popular and substantial journals on this coast. It has devoted a large share of its space to the ventilation of abuses existing in Alaska and its wide circulation and influence have done very much to bring about a prompt correction of those evils. In a word, the *San Francisco Chronicle* is a good newspaper.

THE KADIAK ICE is superior to that of the Sierra.

ZURICH, February 15th.—Russia has made a peremptory demand of the Swiss Government for the surrender of certain persons who took refuge in this country some time ago. As there is no treaty between Russia and Switzerland for extradition, the Government will deliberate upon the matter.

In 1865 we arrived in America, and in that same year our friend, the chief editor of the *Kulobok*, Mr. Isander, left London and settled in Zurich, Switzerland. Since that period other Russian liberal refugees have claimed the protection of the Swiss government. The Czar in his delirium commands the Swiss government to deliver up the refugees who settled there. What to execute them? But we hope our friends will escape in safety to America.

A PRIMA DONNA IN DISTRESS.

[From the New York "Commercial Advertiser."]

A romance in real life, affording abundant material for a first-class novel in three volumes, was developed this morning at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley. The facts as they appear are as follows.

During the year 1863, Domesti Agricoff Slavinsky, director of the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg, was traveling in the Province of Odessa, Russia. While sojourning in a small town he attended a concert given for the benefit of the poor of the place. Among the artists who "assisted" at the affair was a beautiful and interesting young lady named Nadezda Slavinsky. The strength and richness of the girl's voice at once attracted the admiration of the *impresario*. He made proposals to her on the spot to accompany him to St. Petersburg. She accepted his offer and went with him to the capital. Here, during the next winter, she was all the "rage," attracting general admiration. After a long season, Slavinsky prevailed upon her to sing in the United States, in conjunction with other members of a troupe which he had formed. They arrived in New York in August of 1869. The first appearance of the lady was at Steinway Hall. Her *debut* was a signal success. When here her many charms of voice and person impressed the susceptible heart of a Russian nobleman, Rogozin by name, who made to her an offer of his hand. She accepted, and the couple secretly left for Philadelphia, where they were united in the bonds of matrimony by the Mayor of that city. Her conduct, of course, resulted in the annulment of her contract with the manager, causing him to wind up his season of opera at the New York Theatre somewhat unexpectedly.

The manager at once instituted legal proceedings against the lady and her husband. This morning he appeared in court, the parties having been arrested on a warrant issued in September last, and stated that the lady in her flight had carried off \$1,300 intrusted to her care. Officer Brennan had been in pursuit of the fair defaulter, but was unable to apprehend her until this morning, she having just returned from an extended bridal tour. On being arraigned, the prima donna was held in \$2,000 bail to answer the charge, a leading Wall street banker becoming her security.

The fair accused denied the charge in the most bewitching broken English. She stated that the whole amount involved was \$200, which sum she placed in the room of the complainant before leaving. While in court, Slavinsky attracted great attention by the elegance of his dress. He wore a magnificent diamond in his shirt bosom, evidently worth a small fortune. The lady was attired in the height of fashion. Her husband was much affected by the trying situation in which she was placed. The court-room was filled with friends of both parties.

ALAS, ALASKA!

[From the New York "Herald."]

Mr. Vincent Colyer, who recently returned from Alaska, reports that the soldiers and the post traders have been roughly using the native Indians, who generally are honest, quiet and well disposed towards the whites. The Indian village at Wrangell was bombarded by the troops there recently, when it would have been feasible enough for the post commandant to have arrested all the Indians in it with a squad of men. The houses, which were substantial shanties, were damaged by the bombardment, and the Indians will probably be afraid to live in them again. When we purchased Alaska the native Indians had no voice or vote in the movement, and never had a chance to signify their acceptance or rejection of the radical change of dynasty forced upon them. If they had had such a chance they no doubt would gladly have exchanged the absolute government of the Czar for the mild and beneficent rule of a republic like ours, where, after the usual probation, they might have risen to the dignity of citizens, like John Chinamen, and even been allowed the privilege of a vote, as immigrated foreigners, and thus be politically superior to our native Indians "not taxed." But now, if Mr. Colyer's report is authentic, the poor Alaskans sigh doubtless for the more genial and generous government of the "Russian Bear."

REVOLUTION PREDICTED IN RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Posen Gazette* tells a curious story, which, he says, is now current in the Russian Court, *apropos* of the newly discovered Socialist conspiracy. Last autumn, during the stay of the Imperial family at Livadia, an aid de camp of the Emperor's suite one day found in his coat pocket an anonymous pamphlet, in which a striking parallel is drawn between the present state of Russia and that of France before the Revolution. The Government of Nicholas is compared with that of Louis XIV., and the rule of Alexander III. with that of Louis XV., the fate of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette being forfeited for the present Czarowich and the Princess Dagmar, who is accused of frivolity, arrogance and love of dress. The anonymous letter concludes as follows: The Russian Revolution will be far more bloody and terrible than that of France in 1789, for the despotism of the Czars is harder than that of the French Kings, and Russian society far exceeds that of France in immorality, brutality and ignorance. This pamphlet was given by the aid de camp to a lady of the Court, who showed it to the Emperor and Empress. The latter, on reading it, was thrown into a paroxysm of fear; she went immediately to the Princess Dagmar, and after reproaching her for her love of finery and want of devotion, implored her to alter her mode of life; as otherwise she was sure the words of the pamphlet would come true, and both the Princess and her husband would perish on the scaffold. On hearing these reproaches, the Princess Dagmar burst into tears, and complained to the Czarowich. The consequence was that both of them left Livadia a few hours after. Since this family scene, adds the correspondent, the Empress has often had long fits of depression, and passes most of her time in the society of the wellknown *detete*, Countess Bludoff.

A GALLANT GREEK.

The bravery of the Greeks has never been disputed. Only the other day an evidence of this courage occurred near this city. Everyone who has visited Saucelito has doubtless observed there a Greek whose residence on that spot dates back full twenty years. This man is a native of Sule, the birth-place of Marco Botzaris. A hunter the other day invaded the grounds of our Greek and, legitimate game being scarce, practised his sportmanship with fatal effect upon a brace of ducks, the property of the aforesaid countryman of the immortal martyr of Sule. Mr. Constantine, our Greek, protested angrily against this slaughter of his domestic fowls and demanded redress in language that was unmistakeable. The hunter (of barnyard game) pleaded ignorance in vain; he had thought the ducks were wild; he would surrender their inanimate bodies; he would still more, he would apologize! The Greek remained firm,—thirty dollars for him or a thrashing for the invader. The hunter leaned for a moment on the barrel of his gun, calculated whether it was cheaper to pay thirty dollars for a brace of quacks or to stop forever the quacking of an irate Greek. The latter thought prevailed and he levelled his gun at the Greek with the cheerful design of "cooking his goose." The Greek glared at him without relaxing a muscle of his stern countenance and the hunter, abashed by the contemptuous glance of the other, dropped his fowling-piece and took to his heels. He was pursued by the fleet-footed Suleotis and rapidly overtaken. Thus baffled and brought to bay the slayer of the domestic ducks was forced to a compromise. He pulled out his buckskin at last and with a golden eagle settled the ruffled feathers of the countryman of Marco Botzaris and now over at Saucelito hunters fight shy of barnyards and a brace of dead ducks are held out as warning by a gallant Greek.

IN GREECE there are forty-one daily and weekly newspapers and six weekly literary and scientific journals published at Athens, and nine newspapers are also issued in Patras. The newspapers and literary journals published in the whole kingdom amount to ninety. Of these fifty-nine are printed in continental Greece, twenty-two in the Peloponnesus, including one in the city of Sparta, seven in the Ionian Islands and six in the commercial town of Syra, for the islands of the Archipelago.

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

THE EMPEROR of Russia has promised the Empress that he will drink no more spirituous liquors.

AN old man in his dotage is trying hard to get the title of Greek Consul in this city. We know that he has not near ability enough to represent such a nation.

Messrs. Locke & Montague, an enterprising house of this city, are prepared to introduce *Samorars* or tea urns of their own manufacture. The *Samorar* is the only vessel that can perfectly preserve the fine aroma of the tea and is highly essential to the Russians who use only the finest quality of teas.

A RUSSIAN in Kadiak states that some traders there sell whiskey at \$10 per bottle and only for medical purposes. If they sold it for any less it would probably lose its virtue.

OUR correspondent in Kadiak states that the Russian government assisted the old widows in Alaska. But the United States officers assist only those who have pretty daughters.

ALL those merchants who intend to trade in Alaska should do something for the progress and advancement of the natives by establishing schools or other institutions beneficial for all. The United States government does not seem to pay any attention to that region or its inhabitants.

RUSSIAN POPULAR CATECHISM.—Q. What does God do up in heaven? A. He lies at ease on a bed of down, and rests him from his six days' labor.—Q. What will become of the world, if the old God dies? A. Saint Nicholas will take his place.

WE understand that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis and some other officers have formed an association for the purpose of attempting a lease of the seal islands. It is evident that our military have a very decided "hankering" after Alaska.

THE liquors belonging to Mr. Kinkead which were seized in Sitka have been returned to him that he may continue the demoralization of the people. We would like to know how much he paid to be permitted to sell liquors in Sitka.

A VESSEL belonging to the most innocent merchants, apparently, of this city was seized in Alaska recently with cargo of whiskey.

THE report of Capt. Bryant to the Treasury Department is the latest we have received from seal islands. The report positively confirms our advice published at the time in the ALASKA HERALD concerning the number of fur seals killed in 1869. The report given by Col. Wicker in reference to the immense number killed is not correct. The Col. must have been influenced by malicious traders to render such a report

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Во Имя Декабристовъ.

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THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. II. FEBRUARY 19, 1870. No. 51.

THE NEW MECCA.

It would not be a very great strain upon the facts to say that all the first class, able-bodied political knaves in America have fastened their eyes upon Alaska and with "lustful greed of gain," look out anxiously upon our new territory. To illustrate the accuracy of this proposition, we give below a dispatch from Washington, dated February 11th.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, on the seal trade of Alaska, says the proposition to lease the Islands for a term of years, to private parties, for annual rental, is objectionable because it would give the exclusive control of a branch of industry important to the people of the United States. If the preparation of skins for the use of the United States, should be transferred from London to this country, the policy of the Treasury Department will assume the entire control of the business of the Islands, and establish a rigid system of military and naval police, exclude everybody but its own servants and agents, and carry on the fur and seal business with natives, by means of Treasury agents; the skins to be sold by the Government, at auction, in San Francisco or New York. Other profits, if any, to be applied to the education of the natives. The expense of maintaining the military and naval force will not be much greater than at present."

It will be seen at a glance that the Treasury Department aims to assume control of the valuable seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George Islands. The Hon. Secretary says, "if the preparation of skins for the use of the United States, should be transferred from London to this country etc." The proposition itself is somewhat vague but we will endeavor to elucidate its purport. In London alone there are several factories for the preparation of skins which supply the whole world. These establishments tan and dress the skins and ship them thus prepared to all the other markets. There is not a single factory of this description on the American continent. If the rookeries of Alaska were brought under the exclusive control of the Treasury Department a large number of skins would undoubtedly be prepared in the United States, but the question arises, would not a considerable quantity also find their way into the London market? These London factories, controlling the supply of the world, with long experience and almost unlimited capital would be an opposition too formidable for even American enterprise. If the consumption in this country equalled the supply, then it would be reasonable to expect the establishment of such factories as those we have referred to. But it does not. It falls so far short of the supply that we are forced to export nine tenths of our skins to Europe. Beyond a limited quantity of mink and marten (or Alaska sable, as it is improperly termed,) there is no consumption of furs in the United States. In Europe, on the other hand, every

skin, whether it be the costly sable of Kamchatka or the unpretentious squirrel skin, finds a ready sale at good figures. As articles of luxury or of necessity furs are universally used in Europe. There, too, labor is employed at wages that would sound ridiculously low on this continent and in this another formidable obstacle to American enterprise would be discovered.

The Secretary farther proposes to establish a rigid system of military and naval police and to exclude everybody from the Islands except the servants of the Government. This, in other words, means to increase the national burden of taxation and to create more avenues for political plunder. The statement will not seem very uncharitable if a retrospective glance is taken at the record of all the politicians who have heretofore been officially connected with Alaska. So far we have had nothing but knavery and political log-rolling; nothing but a hot race for personal enrichment and personal aggrandisement, on the principle of "all for us and the devil take the people." We have yet to learn of the honest official in Alaska.

But more than this, the Secretary's scheme contemplates the imprisonment of the luckless natives of the seal Islands. None but the servants of the Government are to be allowed communication with them. Truly this is a grand scheme. To an impartial observer, however, it seems that this plan is terribly inconsistent with the tenets of our constitution. The people must be imprisoned in order to protect the revenue! It is an ingenious idea to shift the onus of fraud upon these people. This proposition is well worthy of its predecessors in the Hon. Secretary's scheme if not fully as utopian. Truly the nation may feel proud of the humane sentiments of one its ministers. But the Secretary having thus fashioned his bolus and detected the fact that some of the ingredients would prove nauseous to the public palate, comes to the rescue with a sugared coating that should forever stay the carplings of the most fastidious humanation. He says: "Other profits, [after the military and naval establishments have been paid for and the hordes of "Government servants" have each received dividends] if any, to be applied to the education of the natives." Now here is a proposition that should make that bolus a most palatable morsel. Certainly no one will grumble now. It is time, however, that this "education of the natives" bugbear were dropped. It has all along been the shield for the accomplishment of the most nefarious schemes. So far the Government has done nothing whatever for the natives. Private philanthropy has done more for them, and will doubtless continue to do, than was ever contemplated by the Government or any of its officials in Alaska.

COLONEL IHRIE in Washington is trying to press Congress to establish a territorial government in Alaska. The croaking politicians are very anxious to have a territorial government for their own interest, to have situations with rich salaries. Colonel Ihrie is also ready to lease seal Islands but has no money.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S SCHEME.

In to day's issue we publish a lengthy review of Secretary Boutwell's latest developed scheme concerning Alaska. The following, from the *Alta*, will be found to indorse our position in the premises.

"One of the most absurd suggestions from an official source which we have had lately is that of the Secretary of the Treasury that the fur-seal business of Alaska be taken in hand and carried on by the United States Government! It is bad enough that there should be any prospect that the Government should take hold of and run the telegraphs of the country, but when it comes to fur-sealing, the idea is simply comical. To think of United States agents appointed to kill seals, or buy them from the natives; of United States Government vessels engaged in freighting skins and supplies; to think of the Government in the fur market as a seller, or in the labor market as a customer; all of this would be very odd. But the worst feature of the whole scheme would be that a new army of appointees would spring up, and unto them would come a prolific source of plunder; so that the final result would be that poor Uncle Sam would get nothing at all in the long run, but would reserve the blessed privileges which Uncle Sam always had, of paying the salaries and little bills. The seals had better leave at once, if we have got to skin them officially."

BURIAL OF A POLISH EXILE.

On the 11th of February, Mr. A. Dombrowsky, a native of Poland, aged 66 years, was buried from his late residence in Oakland. Mr. Dombrowsky was a pioneer in this State, and is said to have been the oldest Polish resident. He came here in 1849, crossing the plains, and has since 1858 resided in Oakland. He was an active participant in the rebellion of 1830, and was on that occasion forced to come to the United States. The deceased by profession was a manufacturer of musical instruments, and by his genial nature and thorough integrity won a host of friends. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

EUROPEAN socialism has found an unexpected development in Russia. A number of students in Moscow, St. Petersburg and other towns appear to have formed a so-called national tribunal, whose modest programme was to "repeal matrimony, property, Government and the State generally," and to establish instead what is called the "free and unrestricted commune of the future, with a perfect equality of rank, property and privilege." As a preliminary, all possessors of wealth were to be divested of it, all Government officials knocked on the head and all literary men who should defend the existing order of things were to be summarily dealt with by having their tongues torn out. This humane school of reformers was betrayed by one of its members, and a hundred or so of its philosophic adherents have been sent to study society under a new aspect in the mines of Siberia.

THE CHIEF Magistrate of Charkow, the central point of the railway system of Southern Russia, received an anonymous letter from St. Petersburg, standing that gross abuses exist in the management of the State Prison. Determined to ascertain the truth, he paid an unexpected visit to the jail, and was shown over it by the warder. On attempting to enter one department he was met by all sorts of excuses. He insisted, however, on being admitted, and was surprised to find a room, on the floor of which several stone chests were ranged, each just large enough to hold a middle-sized man. Lamentable cries issued from these when the door of the apartment was opened, and the visitor was horrified to discover that each chest had a living tenant. The occupants of these specimens of Russian "little ease" were wasted to skeletons and loaded with heavy chains. To the inspectors inquiries the chief warder replied, with much *naïvete*, "It is an old custom to confine prisoners here; but no one, so far as I know, ever died of it." The release of the sufferers was immediately ordered, and the whole affair will probably be made the subject of a judicial investigation.

A NEW ROUTE TO SIBERIA.—The Russian papers announce an important discovery by Carlson, a learned Norwegian, which will give a great impetus to Siberia trade. He had cruised for scientific purpose in an expedition under taken last summer to the Karian Sea, which washes the southern part of the isle of Nova Zemlia, and the government of Tobolsk, and is covered with eternal ice. In this ice a passage was discovered which, for several months in the year, offers a convenient path for traffic between Siberia and the Norwegian harbor of Fransoe. This discovery was made at the same time by the Englishman Palliser.

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КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производства, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписатьъ способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производства, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія:

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всеми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжить отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнительной власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстнымъ законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лицъ, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какаго бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

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Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не похмшались какимыъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какаго нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть созвана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападеній и безпорядковъ.

СТАТЬЯ V.

Измѣненія дополненія.

Конгрессъ можетъ предложить измѣненія и дополненія этой Конституціи, когда двѣ трети обѣихъ палатъ признаютъ такую мѣру необходимою, или по просьбѣ правительствъ двухъ третей всѣхъ Штатовъ, можетъ созвать конвенцію (совѣтъ) для предложенія дополненій, которыя въ обѣихъ случаяхъ будутъ дѣйствительны во всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ, какъ часть этой Конституціи, послѣ того что управленія трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ утвердятъ эти дополненія, или если они будутъ утверждены собраніями трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ, смотря потому какой способъ утвержденія будетъ предложенъ и принятъ Конгрессомъ; съ тѣмъ чтобы никакая добавка сдѣланная прежде 1808 года, какимъ бы то образомъ, касалась первой и четвертой оговорки, въ 9-мъ отдѣлѣ, 1-й статьи главы; и что ни одинъ Штатъ безъ согласія не можетъ быть лишенъ своего права голоса въ Сенатѣ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Мы получили изъ Аласки для публикаціи статью подъ заглавіемъ: ГРОМЪ НАДЪ НАШИМЪ ДУХОВЕНСТВОМЪ.

— Геромонахъ О. Теофилъ, на рѣкѣ Нушагакъ, будучи отправленъ туда русскимъ правительствомъ для просвѣщенія дикихъ племенъ, взялъ дѣвицу, отъ Е. Орлова управляющаго Нушагацкой одиночкой, для наученія грамотѣ и Закону Божію, а между тѣмъ училъ противному, — т. е. прижилъ съ ней дѣтя, и былъ при родахъ повывальной бабкой. Послѣ этого обивичалъ ее съ дячкомъ своей церкви, и когда хочеть спать съ этой женщиной, напоитъ дячка пьянымъ, а его жену уведеть къ себѣ въ постель. Отецъ Теофилъ занимается также куреніемъ водки.

Другой корреспондентъ изъ Аласки намъ пишетъ:

— Въ былое Русскаго владычества, время, Креолы были свободны, имѣли свои привилегіи и льготы, а теперь свобода только на бумагѣ. Въ Аласкѣ теперь свободны только Американскіе офицеры, они что хотятъ то и творятъ. Старыхъ отцевъ и матерей, какъ пенсія прокармливаетъ, молодыя дочери; молодость и красота предъ Американцами первое достоинство, а бѣдность заглушаетъ совѣсть несчастнымъ. Насъ сажаютъ безъ вины въ полицію и заставляютъ работать безъ платы, — для насъ нѣтъ ни суда, ни расправы.

Мы благодаримъ Американцамъ, которые ходатайствуютъ вмѣстѣ съ вами на Конгрессѣ за нашу независимость и свободу.

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Alaska Herald.
AND
The Free Press
СВОБОДА.

vol. 3
1870 — 1871

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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1870.

No. 52.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
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OUR THIRD VOLUME.

Two years ago to day, the ALASKA HERALD was born. Let us see what it has accomplished. From the day of its birth it assumed a certain attitude, and it has unflinchingly maintained its position and consistency during these two years. It has struggled hard and bitterly because it was on the side of right and justice, and they who champion the oppressed seldom find their work either cheerful or remunerative. The ALASKA HERALD has been the acknowledged enemy of the monopolists and corruptionists who sought to control Alaska. It has persistently ventilated the wrong doings of all connected with that territory, whether they were officials in high place or mere insignificant tools of the bolden schemers, and it has as sturdily vindicated the native people of Alaska when it was sought to heap undeserved obloquy upon them. Such has been the work of the ALASKA HERALD. Of course it has encountered severe hostility at the hands of those whom it has exposed; of course it has made enemies for itself by the score. It is with satisfaction we can glance back and know that we have accomplished much good; that we have been instrumental in bringing about many reforms and in promoting the welfare and happiness of an oppressed people. With this comforting reflection we enter to-day upon our third volume, and while we discover that our enemies are still ranged in hostile attitude against us we have no great fears for our future success, believing as we do, that "thrice is he armed who hath his cause just."

MR. SPENCER, a politician of Sitka is displeased because we have published that Hutchinson & Co. have established a Pioneer American Russian school in St. Paul's island. Why do not some of our politicians follow their example?

THE Bulletin published a few days ago, a card in which Gen. Thrive offers the government the sum of \$250,000 per annum for the lease of seal islands; but Congress thinks that it is a hoax.

A correspondent of the S. F. Chronicle in Washington said: "The Sloss Company desire Congress to give them a fair deal and an honorable competition."

WHY THE PRESIDENT FORBIDS SPIRITS IN ALASKA.

The following will explain the President's order prohibiting the importation of spirits into Alaska, which comes from the *Commercial Advertiser's* Special at Washington:

WASHINGTON, February 7.—You are informed this afternoon by telegraph of the resolution of the President to forbid the importation of spirits in Alaska. This decision, apart from the general policy upon which it rests, has another, and a better, and a higher, and nobler aim. It enables the natural benevolence of the President's character to shine forth undimmed, and now we see it in an entirely new light. Last week a party of Alaskians called at the Executive Mansion, and were received by President Grant with all the urbanity and graciousness peculiar to him. They told him that the country would yet do the prescience of Mr. Seward full justice, and rehearsed the great benefits which our new colony was destined to confer. The President declared that he didn't doubt it, and after a pleasant talk of half an hour, politely bowed the late subjects of His Imperial Majesty of Russia out. On their way down Pennsylvania Avenue they met Dick Yates, Senator Chandler, Spencer of Alabama, and sundry other jovial spirits, who urged the distinguished strangers—six in number—to stop in at Willard's. Without further persuasion they stopped, and cock-tails for the whole party was ordered by Yates, who informed me that the temperance society of which he is a member had "let up" on him until after the Easter holidays. All this occurred about three o'clock P. M. At five I stopped in at Willard's to take a survey of the new comers, and was informed that the whole company had retired to room No. 98. I sought them there and found them; but the view I had was strictly a bird's-eye view. One of the ex-Russians, with the aid of Chandler and Spencer, could just stand up; another had been tied in a large arm-chair, and the four remaining ones were stretched like railroad sleepers across the bed. Yates darted a guilty glance at me, and I saw immediately how it was. "Unhappy Alaskians" I soliloquized: "You are beastly drunk. Drunk, too, in the capital of your new country, drunk in the name of the stars and stripes. Is it for this you left your frozen home; threw off your allegiance to your imperial master, and came to taste the sweets of Republican civilization? Alas! you tasted too deeply, and tasting deeply you have come to this. Pity that some kind voice had not been near to whisper: "Friends, you are not copper lined. You are not fit boon companions for such as these—you—" But the wretched Alaskian in the chair, at this juncture, fell to the floor, dragging the chair after him with a loud crash, and I turned, heart-sick and saddened, from the scene.

That very evening Grant heard of the debauch, and promptly wrote and signed the order which you got by telegraph. He thinks it will take years before our Muscovite brethren can be trusted alone with spirituous liquors.

PICKLES.

THE WIFE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AND HER LACKEY.—Mme de Catacazy attends the Roman Catholic church. She is always accompanied to the door of her pew by an elegantly gotten-up lackey bearing her prayer-book, and also her ermine cloak over his arm. Having seen her safely at her devotions, this lackey, a few Sundays ago, being then perhaps new to his duties, retired a short distance and knelt in the aisle, still retaining the ermine cloak. The sexton coming up presently, and seeing so stupendous a personage kneeling in the aisle, was horrified that such gross neglect should be permitted, and at once insisted on conducting this grandee into one of the best pews. In vain the lackey protested, the awe-struck sexton would have his way, and, in spite of himself, he was shown into one of the pews belonging to one of the foreign ministers, and placed by the side of the minister. Judge then of Mme de Catacazy's horror, on seeing her servant, who might not kneel in her own pew, occupying so exalted a position! Judge, too, of her dismay at the insult thus offered to another dignity! Instantly she sought to remedy the mischief; she hastened to explain matters to the diplomat, and peremptorily ordered the poor, bewildered lackey into the back-ground. Her apologies being accepted, she returned to her devotions, let us hope with less distraction in her mind than she had caused to those watching the little scene.

COUNT Otto Von Barloff, a *soi-disant* Russian Count and cousin of Count Bismarck, who succeeded in marrying a young woman, a daughter of a respectable citizen of Elizabethtown (N. J.), and in swindling the family out of some \$10,000, has been arrested in New York, and is now confined in jail to await examination.

A PALPABLE HIT.

The Chicago *Evening Post*, speaking of Alaska, says:

One General Ihrie is in Washington, with the object of having a Territorial Government for Alaska established. It is to be presumed that General Ihrie is there in force. It is to be hoped, moreover, that he will succeed. Alaska is in need of a Territorial Government. It is a large country; a big country, in fact. It is impossible for things to go on well in Alaska without a Governor (salary several thousand dollars and inalienable perquisites), Secretary of State, Legislature, Judiciary, and a great many other things which it would be tedious to mention in these columns. The last census of Alaska shows that there were civilized people in the country as follows:

Men.....	109
Women.....	26
Children.....	14
Total.....	149

As there were seventy-two of the men who could not read or write, some of the women would have to fill some of the State offices or be sent to the Legislature. By all means let us have a Territorial Government in Alaska, with all the accompanying blessings—schools, agricultural colleges, universities, botanical gardens, and women voting.

BETTER THAN A CHALLENGE.—A story is told which may be commended to Parisian gentlemen as containing a valuable hint. Two Americans were dining with two ladies at a hotel in Baden-Baden. A Russian prince, who wished to pick a quarrel with them, purchased two bouquets and sent them to the American ladies with his compliments. The Americans glanced pleasantly at the Russian, and sent by the waiter who brought the flowers, two Napoleons. The offender was, it is added, so chagrined that he left the room. It is thus shown that people who have abandoned dueling may be by no means sode-fenseless against personal affronts as might be supposed.

THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.—Everybody must remember the attempt of the Pole, Berezowsky, to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the occasion of his visit to Paris in the year of the Exhibition. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to capital punishment. At this point the Czar interfered, and begged for a mitigation of the sentence. Berezowsky was saved from the guillotine, and condemned to penal servitude for life. The *Daily News* now learns that he escaped the other day from the French penal settlement in New Caledonia. After three or four days he was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion. He had not tasted food for fifty-two hours, and under the pressure of his sufferings, although he has been kindly treated, his mind gave way, so that he is now almost idiotic.

WHO ARE THE "KOLOSHIANS?"—The New York *Tribune* always ready to crack a joke at the expense of poor Alaska, thus delivers itself:

The white inhabitants of Alaska number about three hundred, of whom perhaps a hundred and twenty-five are voters. The natives amount to indefinite thousands. Those of Eastern Alaska come under the general appellation of Koloshians, though not related, so far as we know, to the people whom Paul apostolically addressed. The missionary efforts of the Greek Church among them have not been eminently successful. A church was built for these unappreciative Koloshians at Sitka, and their head chief baptised, ordained, given a robe, and made a priest of so far as possible, but he never made any conversions in that character, and just before his death, which occurred since the transfer of the Territory, he designated a slave for sacrifice at his funeral ceremonies, a procedure not recognized by the Greek Church, and one which throws considerable doubt upon the character of his "evidences." He would seem to have fallen from grace, to say the least, and his people never having had any to fall from, were about to accommodate his humane-wishes, and would have done so but for the interference of the newly constituted authorities. We are unable, in the inspired strains of Bishop Heber, to say of Alaska, as of other pagan lands,

"And every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

Second Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

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THE King of Greece said the other day that he rather command a British war vessel than rule his little kingdom.

A NEW work on Alaska, by Dr. Styles, embracing the record of three years' travel and observation, will soon be published by Lee & Shepard.

NADJI Athanassi, an ancient Greek of 125 years, lately died at Vouris, in Smyrna. He retained all his faculties to the last. He lived upon fish and vegetables, and tasted meats only at Easter.

THE KADIAK ice is superior to that of the Sierra.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

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Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

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VOL. III.

MARCH 1, 1870.

No. 52.



ALEXANDER HERZEN.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

It is barely a month since one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century was buried under the French soil. The French gathered about the cemetery, and with emotions of awe and sympathy beheld the disappearance forever of all that remained of the great patriot; the banished and persecuted Russian gentleman, Alexander Herzen, better known as "Islander." No sympathy was felt for him in his native land, or if it was felt, it dared not find expression. The man who had warred, bravely and earnestly, for the liberation of his enslaved compatriots, ground down into the dirt by a despotism without parallel, was consigned to his grave in a foreign land, honored by foreigners, but uncared for in the land that gave him birth. A handful only of loyal compatriots,—enemies of oppression and friends of liberty,—followed the remains of the persecuted Herzen, and at his grave paid deserved tribute to his virtues. Such was the end of one of the grandest spirits of this age, the man equalled only by Mazzini and justly compared to the great Voltaire. But Herzen's history and the history of his great deeds will be handed down to posterity, a bright and eloquent example for all future generations. Already Messrs. Trubner & Co., the London publishers, have issued three large volumes filled with the achievements of Herzen; who by the liberal parties throughout Europe is spoken of as "the Saviour of Russia."

In the year 1857, on the first day of July, Islander established in London a journal that was to revolutionize Russia; to carry into the cheerless cabin of each oppressed serf rays of light and comfort that should warm him into vigorous life; that should reveal to him his abject condition; and should enkindle the spark that would in later day burst into a blaze of liberty. This journal was appropriately called

the *Bell* ("Kolokol"). It tolled the knell of slavery and pealed the joyous notes of freedom. We have shared his labors; we have shared many of his troubles and persecutions, and we know that never breathed man more earnestly devoted to the cause of liberty, than Herzen. The result of his work was the emancipation of twenty millions of slaves! This accomplished, the *Kolokol* was published no more.

It was in obedience to his instructions that we came to America to establish this journal; to carry out Herzen's programme, and to build a bridge of friendship and love between Siberia and America. We do not despair of our task. Herzen is dead, but the words of the great patriot still ring in our ears and encourages us to the consummation of our work.

FUNERAL OF HERZEN.

[From the "Courier de San Francisco."]

The death of the celebrated Democrat and Editor of the *Kolokol* ("Bell") A. Herzen is announced; his funeral took place, at Paris, on the 23d of January, and the following account is give of Nice the *Koppel*:

"The procession proceeded direct to the Vault (maison mortuaire) at the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, where the remains were deposited before their transportation to Nice; and where they are to be buried by the side of Mme. Herzen. Nearly 500 persons followed the hearse, and the number would have been still larger had not some of the newspapers announced the funeral to occur at 12 o'clock instead of 11. We observed in the procession the following citizen: Emmanuel and Etienne Arago, Malardier, Masse, Elisee Reclus, Chassin, Scheffer, Camille Bouquet and many compatriots of the deceased.

The family of Alexander Herzen having desired,—according to the opinion often expressed by himself,—that there should be no speech made on his grave, Mr. Wybouroff undertook to make known these wishes to the numerous auditors who surrounded the coffin. And we consider it our duty to reproduce here as faithfully as possible the words that fell from his lips, full of emotion, as they were of fitness and firmness:

Citizen:—The family of Herzen, in obedience to his often expressed wishes, do not desire to have any speech delivered on his grave. Notwithstanding this request, it is impossible to refrain from paying just tribute to a man who was one of the most remarkable persons of the European Democracy. But let us respect his wishes; it is highest honor to the dead to comply with their last uttered wishes. Consequently I will make no discourse and will endeavor to repress, if not to subdue these sentiments that overflow in my bosom, and which I would fain communicate to all here. I will only say that Russia, that suffering country so much persecuted by a despotism that has no limits, could suffer no greater loss than she has in the death of Herzen. To liberal Russia, to Democratic Russia, decimated by proscription, one single voice was left; the voice of the patriot Herzen, one that is great to protest against the barbarous administration that ruled it.... That voice is now extinguished and I have no need to tell you that none other can replace it. The death of this great citizen who did so much for his unhappy country will not cause Russia to don the garments of mourning; indeed only a few friends still faithful will cherish his memory in their hearts. But a day will come that his compatriots, understanding better their history, will remember his solitary grave. On his sepulchral stone they will come to erect a monument, and on that monument engrave these words:—TO THE GREAT CITIZEN; TO THE GREAT EXILE, **ALEXANDER HERZEN; A MEMENTO FROM GRATEFUL RUSSIA.**

Ah! in the midst of the social vicissitudes through which we are passing, and in the midst of the triumph of so many bad causes, it will be a noble and consoling sight to witness the union of all European Democrats. These manifestations, which for the present are yet isolated, but steadily becoming more and more frequent, are eloquent pledges for the future.

And if I myself cherish a hope which looks beyond the passionate turmoils of to day, it is with the earnest belief that the day will soon arrive when political and religious strife will be at an end and the present civilization will give place to one higher in its aims and nobler in its accomplished deeds. When that happy day shall arrive, another paragraph will be inscribed upon the monument of Herzen, it will be:—**HERZEN DESERVED WELL OF HUMANITY.**

At the conclusion of this allocution, citizen Malardier made a few feeling remarks, referring to the buried patriot as "The Voltaire of nineteenth century."

The large assemblage then dispersed quietly, many expressing with eloquent tears the regrets they had buried with all that remained of Alexander Herzen."

THE RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE.

In a previous article we have referred to the singular influence exercised, even at this distance, by the government of the Czar and its peculiar institutions. We have seen it exemplified in this city. We have seen how this blight fell upon an institution, purely benevolent in its character, formed by a handfull of exiled Russians for the promotion of their own comfort and happiness. The creatures of the distant Russian government worked against it; and the benevolent institution, organized by free men upon free soil, perished almost as soon as it had been conceived. This baneful influence is no chimera; it is a substantial, daunnable fact. Enough of retrospection. Let us see how it operates upon our commerce. In this city is a Russian, holding an office from his government and largely interested himself in the trade between Siberia and this coast. The agents of this firm are scattered over the length of the Siberian coast. Let us see how they deal by American merchants.

A few weeks ago a gentleman sailed from this city for Japan, for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of tea and other articles of traffic, with which to proceed to Siberia. This gentleman is the agent of a local firm of Americana. Will the speculation, similar in all particulars as it is, be as productive as that of their Russian competitors? It seems as though it ought to be. But no; the American firm will lose every dollar they have staked in the venture. The Russian agent (in this city) of the firm, we have already said holds an official position from his government. This will now stand him in good stead. In his official character, he has already notified his government of the above facts; and when the unsuspecting American lands with his goods in Siberia they will all be immediately seized, and he (the American) will be forever debarred from again setting foot upon that territory. Thus the Russian plays his double game,—grows rich upon his own peculations, and as cunningly overthrows the schemes of his American competitors. It is for the American merchants and traders to deal as hard with him as he has dealt with them.

Messrs. H. PAYOT & Co., 623 Washington Street, have for sale photographs of **ALEXANDER HERZEN**; price 25 cents.

AN honest (?) firm of this city, whose object it is to get the lease of seal islands has associated themselves with Fisk Jr. of New York.

MR. VINCENT COLYER, the quaker preacher, on his tour through Alaska tried to convert the Aleuts in his own faith,—but failed in the attempt.

COL. WICKER and Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, reported to Congress, that a large number of fur seals had been smuggled to Honolulu from Alaska. The American Consul at that place, to comply with the reports, seized from a sailor of a whaling vessel 28 fur seal skins.

AN American gentleman says, "that Russian subjects must love their Czar, they follow his example by getting beastly drunk."

THE Russian police has discovered another political conspiracy, the principal agents of which are in France, Austria and Switzerland.

THE student Ivanoff, who recently betrayed the great political conspiracy in Moscow, has been assassinated.

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ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, having hoosed a full supply of Ice in Alaska, and secured a large quantity in the mountains of California, will supply their Ice at the rate of three (3) cents per pound, delivered to consumers from date. Orders left at their office, Nos. 716 and 718 Battery street, will be promptly attended to as heretofore.

D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.

San Francisco, March 1, 1870.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производства, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписатьъ способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производства, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія.

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всѣми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжить отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнительной власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстными законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лицъ, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какаго бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

Территориальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распорядиться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не помѣшать какимъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какаго нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть созвана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападений и безнорядковъ.

СТАТЬЯ V.

Измѣненія дополненія.

Конгрессъ можетъ предложить измѣненія и дополненія этой Конституціи, когда двѣ трети обѣихъ палатъ признаютъ такую мѣру необходимою, или по просьбѣ правительствъ двухъ третей всѣхъ Штатовъ, можетъ созвать конвенцію (совѣтъ) для предложенія дополненій, которыя въ обѣихъ случаяхъ будутъ дѣйствительны во всѣхъ обстоятельствахъ, какъ часть этой Конституціи, послѣ того что управленія трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ утвердятъ эти дополненія, или если они будутъ утверждены собраніями трехъ четвертей всѣхъ Штатовъ, смотря потому какой способъ утвержденія будетъ предложенъ и принятъ Конгрессомъ; съ тѣмъ чтобы никакая добавка сдѣланная прежде 1808 года, какимъ бы то образомъ, касалась первой и четвертой оговорки, въ 9-мъ отдѣлѣ, 1-й статьи главы; и что ни одинъ Штатъ безъ согласія не можетъ быть лишенъ своего права голоса въ Сенатѣ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Мы получили изъ Аласки для публикаціи статью подъ заглавіемъ: ГРОМЪ НАДЪ НАШИМЪ ДУХОВЕНСТВОМЪ.

— Геромонахъ О. Теофілъ, на рѣкѣ Нушагакѣ, будучи отправленъ туда русскимъ правительствомъ для просвѣщенія дикихъ племенъ, взялъ дѣвицу, отъ Е. Орлова управляющаго Нушагацкой одиночкой, для наученія грамотѣ и Закону Божию, а между тѣмъ училъ противному,—т. е. прижилъ съ ней дитя, и былъ при родахъ повывальной бабкой. . Послѣ этого обвинчалъ ее съ дячкомъ своей церкви, и когда хочеть спать съ этой женщиной, напоитъ дячка пьянымъ, а его жену уведеть къ себѣ въ постель. Отецъ Теофілъ занимается также куреніемъ водки.

Другой корреспондентъ изъ Аласки намъ пишетъ:

— Въ бывшее Русскаго владѣнства, время, Креолы были свободны, имѣли свои привилегіи и льготы, а теперь свобода только на бумагѣ. Въ Аласкѣ теперь свободны только Американскіе офицеры, они что хотять то и творять. Старыхъ отцевъ и матерей, какъ пенсія прокармливаетъ, молодыя дочери; молодость и красота предъ Американцами—первое достоинство, а бѣдность заглушаетъ совѣсть несчастнымъ. Насъ сажаютъ безъ вины въ полицію и заставляютъ работать безъ платы,—для насъ нѣтъ ни суда, ни расправы.

Мы благодаримъ Американцамъ, которые ходатайствуютъ вмѣстѣ съ вами на Конгрессѣ за нашу независимость и свободу.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18, 1870.

No. 53.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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THE NEW MECCA.

The House Committee of Commerce, agreed on the 2d of March to lease Seal Islands, in Alaska, under certain regulations and bonds, with internal revenue of \$1.50 per each skin to be paid to the government. Since that day Congress has said no more on that question, because certain politicians want more revenue, being disturbed by Fisk Jr., and other speculators. If the government prefer to lease Seal Islands to parties in the East, by doing so, we know, that we will have an extermination of fur-bearing animals, for it is a well known fact that Yankee's have exterminated fur seals in the whole world. If Congress is not satisfied with \$1.50 per skin, we recommend another plan to collect revenue from fur seal skins. As the skin is very apt to fall and raise in its price, according to fashion, the fourth part of net proceeds after the sale in market, should be taken for the United States Treasury; this way we think would suit both parties.

ALASKIAN CODFISH.—Before the construction of the railroad across the continent, our Northern codfish was considered the best, and found a ready sale in our markets. The codfish of Cape Cod in passing the tropics becomes rused and bitter with salt and requires to be soaked 48 hours and then it is not palatable. The Eastern codfish is at present preferred because it looks white, at the same time it is not as good or as fat as the Northern fish, which is more tender and better for digestion than that of Cape Cod which is lean and hard. Our Northern fish from Shumaginsky Islands needs only a few hour to soak and then boil over a slow fire it is tender and oily and that is the reason it is yellow because it is more fat than that of Cape Cod. The Alaskan codfish are of different sizes, which is more economical for single families who can purchase a fish for 25 cents.

ON THE 5th of this month three vessels belonging to the Ice Company, of this city, sailed for the North Pacific. The ship *Cassiopeia* for Kodiak; the brig *Olya* for Sitka; and the schooner *Eustace* for Petropavlovsk. All of these vessels were supplied with merchandise from this city, for trade in the North Pacific. This fact shows the increase of trade in those regions.

SOME of our merchants are afraid to establish houses in Siberia or Alaska, because they cannot put any dependence on those persons, who act as agents for them at those posts.

ALASKIAN sables from the Kolmakow have brought \$15 a piece.

THE BOURGEOISIE IN RUSSIA.

There is a current and rather wide-spread fallacy, propagated by writers belonging to various nations, about the absence in the Russian social system of a bourgeoisie or *bourgeoisie*. This misrepresentation is based principally on the erroneous notion, that whoever is not a nobleman, is, *ipse-facto*, a serf or slave. The Czar is, in principle, an absolute unaccountable master, as well over the person of a nobleman, as over that of a burgher, a peasant. His power is far more absolute over the nobility, than that of the nobility over their peasantry. The bourgeoisie in Russia are also subject to this power in the same way as the nobility, who precede this class in the social scale. But the class of citizens is circumscribed by the nature of this descending gradation, and thus crowded into a closer and narrower arena, and is more heavily shackled, and to a greater degree oppressed and deprived of individuality and liberty, in body as well as in mind. In a social order, founded exclusively on the complication and combination of what is called privilege, the pressure becomes more and more galling as we descend to the lower grades.

Thus to a certain degree the position of the bourgeoisie in Russia, as will be shown hereafter, differs somewhat from that of the corresponding class in other countries. But still it is of the same kind, though in a more depressed state; sharing partly the common deficiencies, but endowed with other different characteristics of its own, which render it superior to the narrow and contracted spirit so deeply rooted in the European bourgeoisie generally.

In Russia, therefore, the bourgeoisie forms a middle class, just as it does elsewhere. It stands there between the nobility and the peasantry. In this central position, through its well defined, well circumscribed corporation, called legally the merchant class, the bourgeoisie touches slightly the heights of the reserved privileges, proper to the nobility; while on the other side it mingles and almost disappears in the genuine people. Thus, if by some restricted privileges it is a little raised above the latter's fortune; on the whole, it supports, in common with those beneath it, the social and moral pressure weighing down upon both from the crushing superposition of a higher caste, and from the all stifling power of despotism.

In the official language the whole class is called *citizen burghers*. They live in cities, towns, and boroughs, all under similar organizations; devoted exclusively to trade, manufactures, and other working professions. There they are governed by institutions of a communal nature as respects their fundamental organism and structure.

The legal or civil position of the bourgeoisie as a whole, as well as in the parts into which it is legally subdivided, is as follows, according to the definitions of the law by which the bourgeoisie is pieced out into many and various classifications and subdivisions:

According, then, to the law, *svod zakonov*, the citizen burghers of any city, town, or borough, are: 1. Those born in it, or those who have settled there, established in any business, as tradesmen, artisans, etc. 2. Persons possessing houses, lots, or any description of real estate in the locality. 3. Those registered in one of the three guilds, or any other local corporation. 4. All those who in the city where they live, have fulfilled duties of personal service, who are recorded in the general register, and have accordingly paid the communal taxes.

This body of citizen burghers is divided into various classifications, as follows, thus: 1. The class of the corporation legally called merchants, *kupcheskoe sostav*. All of them must be inscribed in one of the three guilds. 2. Respectable citizens. 3. Citizen burghers not inscribed in any of the guilds; artisans, mechanics, belonging to special handicraft corporations. 4. Freemen, such as discharged soldiers, emancipated serfs, and all others of free condition not belonging to any special corporation, but registered in the general one of the city inhabited by them. 5. Workmen, and all other inhabitants owning houses in cities, but not registered in the general, or in any of the special corporations, can, if they choose, be called citizen burghers, without, however, losing their privileges, if from the order of the nobility, or acquiring those of burghers, if still belonging to rural communes.

The three guilds into which the merchant class is divided, are formed according to the amount of capital employed and declared by those wishing to get an inscription, on which an interest of about six per cent. is to be paid yearly into the treasury. The sum necessary for an inscription in the first guild is about twenty thousand dollars, for the third or lowest, about six thousand.

Aside from this order of merchants, all other burghers from a general body, whatever their trade or occupations. A handicraft corporation is formed of masters, foremen, and apprentices. The members of such a corporation are either for life or temporary. To the first belong those born as citizen burghers; to the second foreign artisans, free peasants, as well as serfs who have learned the special handicraft or are received among the masters in the corporation, being thus inscribed for a certain time, without, however, belonging to the general class of citizen burghers. The body of workmen is composed of all registered in the records of the town, and not belonging to any of the above mentioned classes, of men unfit for the military service or those having finished it, of foreign immigrants, artisans, or apprentices, but excluding those of bad character, and all those expelled for bad behavior, or for the non-payment of communal taxes, or the evading to fulfil personal duties.

Any one enjoying the right to make a selection of a corporation, trade, or occupation for life, can enter the class of citizen burghers, abandoning thus his inferior position and passing over to the superior one. For this he must be legally and officially accepted by the community which he wishes to join. Exceptions exist for some artisans where the legal assent of the community to the act of admission is not necessary. Thus, for example, cloth-weavers, dyers and dressers, and machinists, can join a general city corporation or community, without obtaining the formality of its assent.

Free or crown peasants can join the corporation of burghers individually or with their families, and so can rural communes, if they are traders, mechanics, artisans, or manufacturers, but not as agriculturists. Individuals passing thus from one state to another, must obtain the assent of the commune which they abandon, as well as the acceptance of that which they enter. When this is to be done by a whole rural community, the permission of the government is necessary. Widows and daughters of free peasants can, under certain conditions, become incorporated among the citizen burghers.

Independent agriculturists (a kind of free yeomen), as well as emancipated serfs, can join a city corporation with its assent.

Jews, as well as seceders from the state or the orthodox Greco-Russian Church can only join corporations in transcaucasian cities. Asiatic nomades, of all races and kinds, Kirgises, etc., can, at their choice, enter any city corporation whatever, and no objection can be raised to this by the commune.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ROME AND RUSSIA.—According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Archbishop of Posen has laid before the Pope a project for a *modus vivendi* between the Holy See and Russia, which has already received the assent of Prussia, and which the Archbishop is charged to present by Count Bismarck. The name of Poland and all mention of the Polish Church are to be erased from all the acts of the Holy See, and Monsignor Ledochovski, as Primate, renounces, for himself and the clergy, the Polish nationality, in consideration of all Catholics being allowed the free exercise of their religion. The Emperor will appoint a Council, composed of Catholic ecclesiastics and laymen, to govern the Church in Russia, in concert with a nuncio from the Pope, resident at St. Petersburg. The Holy Father has not yet agreed to the project. On reading it over, he exclaimed: "This is a new dismemberment of Poland which the Archbishop of Posen wishes me to sign."

MORE vessels will sail this season to trade on the Asiatic coast than for the American. In a few days the bark *J. W. Seaver*, brig *Perce Edward*, and the schooner *Alice* will leave for the Asiatic coast. The schooner *Alice* will go to Behring Island to take the valuable collection of fur seal skins exchanged for liquors last year by the company.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	.....\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months	..... 6 00
1 Square, 6 Months	.....10 00

VOL. III.

MARCH 18, 1870.

No. 58.

NO MORE LIQUOR FOR ALASKA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., February 4th, 1870. }

Under and in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved on the 27th day of July, 1868, entitled "An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to Customs, Commerce and Navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," the importation of distilled spirits into and within the District of Alaska, is hereby prohibited, and the importation and use of fire-arms and ammunition into and within the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, in said District, are also prohibited, under the pains and penalties of law.

U. S. GRANT, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 8th, 1870.

In conformity with the foregoing order of the President and to insure its faithful execution. Collectors of Customs are hereby instructed to refuse clearance to all vessels having on board distilled spirits for ports or islands within the territory and Collection District of Alaska. Vessels clearing for any port or place intending to touch, trade, or pass within the waters of Alaska with distilled spirits, or fire-arms and ammunition on board, will be required to execute and deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance, a good and sufficient bond in double the value of the articles so laden; conditioned that said spirits, or any part thereof, shall not be landed upon, or disposed of within the Territory of Alaska; or that said arms and ammunition, or any part thereof, shall not be landed, disposed of, or used upon either of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in said district.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

It is well known that people inhabiting a northern climate actually require the stimulus of ardent spirits to protect them from the asperities of the climate, and nothing but the most gross imposition practiced upon the Executive of our nation could have induced the promulgation of an order such as we quote above. The people of Alaska are subjected to the greatest vicissitudes of climate, and in winter are called upon to endure a degree of cold such as we in lower latitudes have no conception of. Is it a wonder then that they should require an artificial stimulus to sustain them in their contest with the elements? They have always under the Russian government been supplied with this needed auxiliary and why should they be now deprived?

In a law prohibiting the importation of liquors into Alaska, we can see nothing but evil as a result. But can such a law even if predicated on the score of humanity be made to work? We cannot see it. The

whalers who frequent the northern seas make this traffic the principal source of their profit, and designing traders will always manage to smuggle liquor into the territory despite all the laws which Congress may make on the subject. The history of this traffic is too well known to admit of question on this subject. What then will be the result of an attempt to enforce such a law? Wealthy traders will be armed with the power to evade it in the thousand ways that they have ever practiced to evade the laws of the land, while the poorer class of traders will be precluded from competing with their more fortunate neighbors and will be subjected to inquisition and perhaps persecution, instigated by the very parties who will reap a benefit from the infraction of the very law which they will use for their infamous purposes of personal gain and private malice.

An open competition, it seems to us, would be more conducive to prosperity, morality, and justice, than such a restrictive policy as that shadowed forth in the above proclamation. The people of Alaska, actually need ardent spirits and they will have them however they are to be procured and any law which enables the capitalist to monopolize the trade and oppress the independent trader of more moderate means will be subversive of every idea of justice and fairness to the growing trade, which is being developed with this our northern territory.

THE RUSSIANS have a characteristic story about the word "Sloboda" or "Svoboda," which means "Liberty."

A Czar, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, is said to have caused her and her son to be enclosed in a cask, and thrown into the sea.

The boy, weary of the cramped position, begged to be allowed to stretch out his limbs. The mother replied that if he did so, he would burst the end of the cask, and both would drown. The boy insisted, saying, "I am so weary, mother; let me stretch out once, if only once, though we drown, for we shall taste freedom, even in dying."

ABOUT one month ago the Russian government demanded the Swiss government to give up certain Russian refugees, who claimed its protection. Now knowing that they cannot get them, the Russian government presented the following telegraph:

"The Russian government has withdrawn its demand upon Switzerland for the surrender of Russian criminals in that country."

Those persons escaped from Russia to enjoy freedom and to develop their liberal idea for the benefit of the Russian nation, the word criminals is unjustly applied to them.

A NEW commercial treaty between Russia and China has been signed, ratified and published. It provides that no duties shall be levied on imports by either country within seven miles of the boundary line, and, according to a German paper now before us, it stipulates that all the ports of each nation are open to the other. The American treaty with China gives us the privileges of the most favored nation, so that if this statement about the Russian treaty be true, all the Chinese ports are open to Americans too. The matter is one of much importance to the commerce of the Pacific and deserves attention. —*Alta California.*

OUR friends in Russia inform us that the trial of Maxutoff vs. Schmielberg, cost the Russian government \$80,000.

A WEALTHY merchant doing business in Alaska says that the natives of that country never can obtain the salary as laborers of other countries, because they are Indians.

THERE are only two Russians in this city, who sympathize with us in the death of Alexander Herzen.

AMERICANS in Washington wonder at seeing some Aleutians beastly drunk in that city. We do not doubt that they felt more happy in that state, than the Czar in the purple. Every animal has its own pleasure.

A NEWSPAPER published in St. Petersburg, called the *Globe*, in a article on the 21st of last January, called Mr. M. Bakunin, a gentleman "the bandit of Geneva," because he is a political refugee there. That title suits the Czar of Russia Alexander II, he is the bandit of St. Petersburg and a common drunkard.

IMPERIALISM IN OUR MIDST.

What can be the object of this active persecution? What does the government of Russia want? Is it sunk so low that its existence depends upon the assassination of a few humble individuals? We left the Russian Imperial Embassy service because we preferred liberty, and we came to the free land of America, and have lived here ever since for the period of five years, two of which have been on this coast, where we labored assiduously for the promotion of the interests of trade between San Francisco and Alaska, and the Siberian Coast.

But the Russian government has marked its refugees for its victims and has declared a war of extermination against all who have left its borders in search of freedom, and is now using the willing tools whom chance scatters everywhere, as the agents of its murderous designs, the pliant tools of its infamous projects. Men too, who have not the merit of sympathy with the Imperial Autocracy, but who are really subjects of other dependencies, whose borders reach to the Russian frontier, and who from this circumstance have sufficient knowledge of the Russian dialects to be able to offer their base services and bargain for their blood money.

On the 20th of September last, we were attacked and brutally assaulted on the public streets, in mid-day, by the menial and hired assassin of the Imperial power, and have frequently since been threatened with the like treatment. A few days ago, a druggist of this city offered to a gentleman who sometimes visits our office, a poison which if dropped on the floor would, by its evaporation, have succeeded in destroying our life in the course of ten days, by his nice calculation, and doubtless his mathematics was correct. But the gentleman declined the office of murderer so kindly tendered to him, and became instead, informer, and put us in possession of the amiable designs of our Imperial cousins.

It becomes quite an interesting question, in view of these facts, as to who are the active agents of the Russian government in this city, as the question of its purpose is too apparent to suggest a doubt. An old man of this city has accepted this office, to disgrace his old days, and crown a *scheming* life with infamy. He is well known to us and we pity and despise more than fear him. Four weeks ago he dropped into our box an anonymous letter which we intend to retain as a companion piece for other letters from his hand which will serve to identify the writing. This last elegant epistle from his pen is filled with base revilings and threats against our life, if we do not leave the city, because the Russian government wished it. But as we are an American citizen, and in an American country, we feel that no other danger than assassination is to be feared, and therefore we despise and pity him.

Every day we are reminded of the existence of the agents of Imperial Russia existing in our midst. For what purpose? What do they want of us? Our life! Shame on such a government when a few struggling refugees can make it so shaky that the knife, the poison, and the pistol must be placed in the hand of the assassin in saving it from ruin.

Messrs. H. PAYOT & Co., 622 Washington Street, have for sale photographs of **ALEXANDER HERZEN**; price 25 cents.

TRUBNER AND CO.,

AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND ENGLISH BOOKSELLERS,
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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. supply American and Foreign (Old and Modern) Books, Periodicals, Philosophical Apparatus, and everything connected with literature, science, and the arts. They have also established Agents in Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Leipzig, etc., and by dealing directly with these Agents, they are enabled to offer superior advantages both in buying and selling on the Continent and in America.

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714 SACRAMENTO STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Для Русскихъ охотниковъ хорошаго чая, мы имѣемъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый превосходный Цвѣточный Чай. Цѣна за 3 ѓ. въ ящикѣ, \$4.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, having housed a full supply of Ice in Alaska, and secured a large quantity in the mountains of California, will supply their Ice at the rate of three (3) cents per pound, delivered to consumers from date. Orders left at their office, Nos. 716 and 718 Battery street, will be promptly attended to as heretofore.

D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.
San Francisco, March 1, 1870.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолженіе.)

СТАТЬЯ IV.

Акты постановленія Штатовъ.

Отдѣлъ 1-й. Полной вѣрой и довѣріемъ должны пользоваться во всякомъ Штатѣ, публичные акты, документы, грамоты и законодательныя производства, всякаго другаго Штата. Конгрессъ можетъ общими законами предписатьъ способъ, которымъ такіе акты, грамоты и производства, должны быть доказаны, и ихъ дѣйствія.

Привилегіи Гражданъ.

Отдѣлъ 2-й. Граждане каждаго Штата пользуются всѣми привилегіями и преимуществами Гражданъ всѣхъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Лице обвиненное въ одномъ Штатѣ, въ измѣнѣ, преступленіи, или другомъ проступкѣ, если бѣжить отъ правосудія и будетъ найденъ въ другомъ Штатѣ, долженъ быть по требованію исполнительной власти Штата, выданъ, откуда онъ бѣжалъ, для переведенія въ Штатъ гдѣ должно судить его.

Выдача бѣглецовъ.

Лица обязанныя службой или работой въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстнымъ законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службы или работы, но должны быть выданы по требованію лица, которымъ они обязались служить или работать.

Новые Штаты.

Отдѣлъ 3-й. Новые Штаты могутъ быть приняты въ союзъ Конгрессомъ, но ни одинъ новый Штатъ не долженъ быть составленъ или учрежденъ въ кругу управленія судопроизводства какого бы то ни было другаго Штата. Отдѣльный Штатъ не можетъ быть составленъ изъ соединенія двухъ или многихъ Штатовъ, или частей Штатовъ, безъ согласія законодательствъ Штатовъ участвующихъ, а также Конгресса.

Территориальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территориальной или другой собственности Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Въ этой Конституціи все такъ будетъ составлено чтобы не помѣшать какимъ нибудь требованіямъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ или какого нибудь отдѣльнаго Штата.

Отдѣлъ 4-й. Соединенные Штаты гарантируютъ каждому Штату въ этомъ союзѣ Республиканскій образъ правленія, и должны защищать каждый изъ нихъ отъ нашествія интригановъ; и по просьбѣ законодательной или исполнительной власти (когда законодательная власть не можетъ быть созвана),

защищать отъ внутреннихъ нападѣній и безпорядковъ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

КЪ БРАТЬЯМЪ УБѢЖНИКАМЪ.

На родинѣ монархія попираетъ права человѣческаго достоинства, мы бросивъ наше имущество на произволъ грабежа, нашихъ родныхъ на преслѣдованіе тиранамъ, — бѣжали спасая наши свободныя идеи, кто-куда, вѣруя въ прогрессъ человѣчества, въ развитіе нашихъ свободныхъ мыслей.

Русскіе убѣжники разсыяны по всему лицу земли, мнѣ же пришлось удѣль остановиться въ Санъ Франциско. Здѣсь я встрѣчаю много Русскихъ по крови, но по мысли я не схожусь съ ними; я стремлюсь быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ, а они все-же остаются вѣрными царскимъ подданными. Между многими Русскими я нахожу себя здѣсь очень одинокимъ.

Санъ Франциско смотритъ на Азію, и Американской свободой привѣтствуетъ каторжныхъ въ Сибири. Отсюда-то единственный путь говорить свободно, съ Русскими понимающими слушать о свободѣ, и любящимъ свободу. Пути сообщенія между Санъ Франциско и Азіей постоянны.

При всемъ моемъ одиночествѣ, вотъ уже третій годъ печатаю и печатаю. Часто три раза печатаю тоже самое, не имѣя времени дѣлать новаго набора; а все-же печатаю. Напечатанное свободное слово, раздаю болѣе даромъ чѣмъ за деньги, рассылаю по всему земному шару тоже даромъ. На мой привѣтъ я получилъ много отголосковъ сочувствія отъ братьевъ убѣжниковъ: изъ Австраліи, Европы, Африки, Китая, Сибири, кто знаетъ откуда, куда только бурями и нещастіемъ занесло убѣгающихъ.

Сегодня опять мой привѣтъ вамъ друзья свободы. Да здравствуетъ свобода.

Если кому тяжело въ одиночествѣ, прѣзжайте въ Санъ Франциско, будемъ работать вмѣстѣ на дѣло человѣчества. Здѣсь великая будущность свободного русскаго станка. Въ Сибири нѣсколько милліоновъ каторжныхъ за свободу ожидаютъ развитія свободной печати въ Санъ Франциско.

Я самъ устаю, я одинъ одинокъ въ этомъ изданіи, наборщикъ, печатникъ, писатель, разнощикъ, всю работу дѣлаю самъ. — Вашъ Агапіи Гончаренко.

Великій труженикъ на волю и благо народа Русскаго, Убѣжникъ Александръ Герценъ (Искандеръ), умеръ въ Парижѣ отъ воспаления въ легкихъ, 23-го прошедшаго Генваря, на 54-мъ году жизни.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1, 1870.

No. 54.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля мѣховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ мѣха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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MERCHANTS,

206 SANSOME STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.

EXAMPLE OF MILITARY ORDERS IN ALASKA.

FORT KADIAK, ALASKA TERRITORY, February 14th, 1870. Orders, No. 11.

On and after the first proximo, no pigs will be allowed to stray within the Government Reservation.

Owners are cautioned against an infraction of this regulation as the guard will have orders to shoot all pigs found at large within these limits.

By order of Brevet Col. E. B. WILLISTON,
 EDWIN G. CURTIS,

Second Lieutenant, 2d Artillery, Post Adjutant.

[NOTE.—Two of the hogs killed in compliance with this order, were the property of the widowed mother of the "girl Matron," alluded to in my letter, and were at the door of the house where fed.—OUR CORRESPONDENT.

THE ICE TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—An Ice Company has been organized to supply the city with artificial ice. Another Company undertook to bring ice from the mountains. But none can compete with that of Kadiak which is taken from a lake of pure spring water. The ice from that place is better for the health than the artificial or that from the mountains.

ALASKA will suffer from the death of General Thomas, for he was the only one in the United States that understood its true position.

A LARGE quantity of flour was shipped this spring to Alaska from this city. The natives do not use it for bread, but make from it an intoxicating beverage.

A GENTLEMAN recently from Japan stated to us, that fur seals were found on all the Kurile Islands last year.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, prefers to give the lease of Seal Islands to a certain party for a less figure, who will benefit the natives and the country in the future.

THE French and Mexican inhabitants of San Francisco, like the pickled codfish from Alaska better than the dried.

THE owners of the bark J. W. Sasser, which sailed for Siberia, for certain monopoly purposes would not manifest their cargo to the public.

INTOXICATION and demoralization continue in Alaska.

THE BOURGEOISIE IN RUSSIA.

[CONTINUATION.]

The following are the rights and the composition of a municipal commune. Its members can hold legal meetings for the debating and settling of objects of general interest, necessity, and utility. So says the code of law, *srod zakonow*. These meetings are either general, formed collectively by all the various members of the general city corporation, or special, for each special corporation; as, for example, for merchants, burghers, or workmen. A general meeting is held every three years, being called together by the governor of the county, and presided over by the mayor, who is called *golova* or head. The legal age for the exercise of the right of voting is 25 years. At such triennial meetings, the community elects members for its internal administration—as the mayor, the common council, called *duma*, the magistracy or board of aldermen, a special board for affairs relating to artisans, a board to superintend the recruiting of soldiers, and a board of deputies to look over the administrative accounts.

The community of any city can erect a communal bank according to the prescriptions of special laws.

No citizen burgher can be deprived of his standing or special privileges otherwise than by the verdict of a criminal tribunal. In all civil as well as criminal matters, if both the parties are of the same class, the case comes first before the board of magistrates.

Merchants of the first guild, or their children, when the parents have belonged for twenty-five years uninterruptedly to the guild, have the right to enter the civil or military service under the same conditions as the children of personal nobles. Merchants of the second guild, or their children, cannot enter the civil service at all, and the military only as volunteers; that is, with the right to leave it again at any time. All other merchants, citizen burghers, or their children, are not admitted into the civil service on any condition whatever, and when they enter the military, do not enjoy any privilege whatever, but are treated like all the common recruits. A citizen burgher registered in one of the three guilds is free from the general recruiting to which all other burghers are subject. He also does not pay to the state the capitation tax, called *podushnoe* (from the soul), as he already pays an interest on the capital for which he is inscribed in the guild. All other commercial taxes are paid by the burghers in common with the rest of the inhabitants. Any citizen burgher can own houses or other real estate situated in cities or villages, or lots of naked land—that is, land without serfs. Citizen burghers not inscribed in any guild, but owning houses in cities valued above \$5,000, are obliged to register their names at least in the third guild, and pay the interest on their capital. Such houses can be owned by widows or unmarried daughters of the class of merchants, but on condition of registration in a guild. Merchants can belong to and be registered in rural communities according to certain prescriptions of the law.

If a merchant, or in general any citizen burgher, inherits landed estates with serfs on them, the serfs are to be sold immediately to the crown domains at the average price of from \$150 to \$200 the soul—the right of owning serfs being reserved exclusively to the nobility. The citizen burghers can be deprived of their property only by the judgment of a civil tribunal.

No citizen burgher registered in the general, or in any of the special corporations, can step out of it, and abandon the city where he is incorporated, by settling in another, without the assent of the community or the permission of the government. Any citizen burgher can pass into the close corporation of the merchants, on declaring the amount of capital required to be inscribed in one of the three guilds, and paying to the treasury the interest thereon.

Each community can exclude any member under criminal condemnation, or of notorious bad character. The city of Moscow has alone the privilege of giving up such individuals to the government, either as recruits, to be reckoned as furnished in any future levy, or for the colonization of Siberia. Children of such convicts, above fourteen years of age, have the option either to follow the father or to remain

in the community. Minors not having a mother, never follow the parent when sent to Siberia.

Above all the subdivisions of the bourgeoisie, and thus above the close corporation of the merchants—even those of the first guild—rises the legal privilege of the respectable citizen, *pochotnoi grandenia*. This is a privilege, either enjoyed for life or hereditary. Children of personal nobles become hereditary respectable citizens.

One who, in virtue of the social position of his father as a merchant of the first guild, or as a savant, a physician, etc., has acquired the right to complete a course of studies in one of the universities of the empire, can petition the government to be included in the class of respectable citizens, on producing testimonials of having finished the higher studies, and of good conduct during his stay at the university. The same is conceded to artists when they produce testimonials from the national academies of art; to children of merchants of the first and second guilds, who have passed with special distinction through the studies of the universities, to pupils of special commercial schools, to artists who are foreigners by birth, etc.

At first sight it would seem laudable, that laborious and well accomplished studies, as well as artistical distinction, should open the door to a higher grade in the social scale. But on more close consideration, this apparent liberality loses greatly in its character. It is deprived of the lofty spirit of universality which alone makes such distinction praiseworthy. It has the narrowness inherent in exceptions and superpositions. It is a privilege conceded to one already privileged. It excludes here as it does every where, the man of genius, who by accident is not born in a certain privileged cradle. It reduces to some few what ought to be accessible to all. It is thus restricted, narrow, and exclusive. Vainly is it represented as being a stimulus to the acquisition of social distinction by intellectual labor, by mental accomplishments. It is so but partially in a very limited way. It has the whole smell of caste instead of having the elevated character of being for the benefit of the whole people. It shuts out the poor, the unprotected by purse or patronage. It is stale and musty in its nature, rather than bright and serene as ought to be a genuine incitement of true civilization, securing well-deserved social superiority and consideration.

Members of the merchant class, on whom the government has conferred the honorary title of commercial or manufacturing councillors, if they have never suffered any criminal indictment, and never failed in business, can themselves, as can their widows, rise into the class of hereditary *respectable citizens*. So can merchants, who have belonged uninterruptedly for ten years to the first, and for twenty to the second guild. Any one who has obtained the diploma of doctor or of master from any of the Russian Universities, can petition the government to be included in the class of hereditary respectable citizens; artists and special pupils of the Academy of Arts, have also this right on presenting their diploma of membership. Foreigners living in Russia, if they are savants, artists, merchants, or owners of extensive manufacturing establishments, if they become Russian subjects and have already belonged for ten years to the class of personal respectable citizens, have the right to petition for admission into the hereditary class of the same title. The rights and privileges of respectable citizens consist in liberating them from the capitation tax, *podushnoe*, from the recruitment, from corporal punishment by either civil or military judgment, from having their head shaved during arrest and pending trial. All the rest of the bourgeoisie, in criminal as well as in police affairs, are subject to personal punishment, inflicted by rods, *palki*, or the cat-o'-nine-tails, *pletnia*.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS has passed a resolution to investigate the facts concerning the bombardment of an Indian village at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

THE EMPEROR of Russia has recently frequently violated the temperance pledge which, at the earnest request of his consort, the Empress, he took some time since.

MESSRS. H. PAYOT & Co., 623 Washington Street, have for sale photographs of **ALEXANDER HERZEN**; price 25 cents.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III.

APRIL 1, 1870.

No. 54.

WHAT ALASKA WANTS?

At the time of the acquisition of Alaska the people of that territory were found in a very low state of civilization, similar to the great bulk of the people of the Empire of Russia. The parent government had abandoned the province to the priests of the Greek Catholic faith, and how they have acquitted themselves of their charge is seen by their moral, intellectual, and social state at the time of the cession.

American enterprise was at once directed to these shores, but the character of that enterprise has prevented any advancement from the condition in which the government of Russia left the people. Every species of licentiousness had been tolerated by the Church, and though contact with Americans would serve in some degree to modify the evil; yet the class of traders in expeditions is not calculated to ameliorate the condition of the natives.

What Alaska wants, is trade steady and reliable, where the traders will be represented by permanent agents located with their families in some fixed abode. If it be asked where is the demand for such an arrangement of commercial enterprise, we respond that the habits and wants of our more civilized and enlightened inhabitants would furnish a standard of demand, and the comforts which our people, in dress, food, shelter, and otherwise so absolutely need, would soon become equally essential to the natives. This would create the demand and it is needless to add, that demand would be supplied. The resources of Alaska, though undeveloped, are immense, and there is not the slightest doubt, from data already collected, that those resources are sufficient to meet the expense of supply from abroad.

Education would naturally follow, and the licentiousness of the people would be gradually curbed by an advancing civilization, till the moral element would be as highly cultivated as the people of their race are capable of. Let their enterprise be shaped with an idea of permanent development of the resources of Alaska in the manner above intimated, and those who engage first, in good faith, will reap the legitimate reward in an increasing prosperity through the advancing civilization, and consequent increase in the demand for articles to supply the comforts of life to the natives.

SOME of our enterprising merchants engaged in the codfishery business in Alaska, prefer to employ the natives, because it is cheaper than to hire fishermen from San Francisco.

St. PAUL'S Island boasts of a literary club composed of Aleuts.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY.

The Russian correspondent of the *Nord Est* writes as follows of the socialistic conspiracy in Russia :

The affair of the revolutionary proclamation, which, it was at first believed, was the work of young enthusiasts has assumed alarming proportions. A serious conspiracy has been discovered, having men of all ages and classes as its members. The alarm is very great among the conspirators, who are called Nihilists, and the Government is equally disturbed. There are, it is said, only two members of the Government who oppose a reaction against the late reforms. These are Prince Gorchakoff and Count Pahlen.

The police, who have always shown great skill in discovering political intrigues, are at present less fortunate, or are under the influence of the fear which dominates every one. The Chief of Police of Elizabethgrad escaped being assassinated for the over-zeal he had shown in discovering the conspiracy. Already 7,000 persons have been arrested, among whom are high public officials, professional men, many students and political leaders. In a new revolutionary document which has appeared since the assassination of Ivanoff, his assassins are exculpated on the ground that he belonged to the phalanx of "popular justice," and the conspirators declare that they consider their lives of no account provided they can realize the happiness of the people. In assassinating Ivanoff they simply got rid of an agent who did not fulfil the required conditions, and they further declare that more will be put aside the same way the moment it is found that they are not faithful to the cause.

This document gives the organization which the Nihilists propose to establish if they succeed. There is, they say, to be no more family government nor religion; the State is to be supreme and will establish labor communities, to which every one must belong or be excluded from all legal rights. Every one will be bound to engage in manual labor; but permission may be obtained to pursue professions advantageous to the people. There are to be provincial syndicates formed of delegates from the communities, who will attend to the distribution of the products of labor, according to the needs of the different localities.

THE EMANCIPATION OF SERFS IN RUSSIA.

People outside of Russia know very little of that tyrannical country. The emancipation of serfs was proclaimed in 1861, with the right that every serf should freely go wherever he liked after the expiration of eight years. On the 3d of March, 1860, the time of their slavery expired and the Russian nobility fearing that all the serfs would emigrate to the south of Russia, a more genial climate, gave strict orders that they must stay with their lords for an indefinite time.

It was on this occasion that the Central Committee of Russian refugees in Geneva made the following resolution :

"What means have we for attaining our freedom? One only: to hang our lords and masters, like dogs, without pity or scruple. We must exterminate them root and branch, we must burn their cities, and purge the country with the sword. When we shall have reduced to ashes the walls which shelter them, they, in their turn will become the wretched prey of hunger!"

PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK.

The Russian government, several years since created a naval station at Vladivostok (Port May), and the Imperial squadron of the Pacific now winters there. It is proposed to remove thither the provincial government of Eastern Siberia, now at Nicolaevsk. The principal reason for this change is that the mouth of the Amoor river, on which Nicolaevsk is situated, is only open to navigation about six months of the year, while the entrance to the harbor of Vladivostok is never obstructed by ice. Vladivostok is between 42 and 43 Northern latitude, the climate is genial, and the surrounding country is in every way fitted for agricultural pursuits and cattle raising. The distance to Shanghai is but 700 miles and therefore convenient for shipments of produce. It is said that coal fields exist in the neighborhood of Vladivostok and it may at no distant day offer an advantageous coaling station for the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company. We would call the attention of the said Company in particular, and of capitalists in general, to this new field for American genius and enterprise.

PRESIDENT Grant proclaimed that no more liquors should be taken to Alaska. But there will be more liquors this year than last.

ALASKA was purchased for the benefit of smugglers.

THE Russian Consul of this city is learning to be a printer, and will shortly become a member of the Typographical Union.

IRON CUTTERS FOR UNITED STATES REVENUE SERVICE.

[From the Frank Leslie's.]

Quite a novelty in the line of steam-navigation, are the powerful little iron vessels recently constructed in New York City for the revenue service about Alaska. They are two in number, and in dimensions are thirty-seven feet in length, ten feet four inches in beam, and five feet in depth. They are furnished with engines of eighteen horse-power, which are capable of making two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, and weigh, without their armament, twenty tons each. On a trial trip they made an average speed of eleven knots per hour, which exceeded the expectations of the constructors.

This speed may readily be augmented, in cases of emergency, by the use of sails, the cutters being full schooner-rigged, with berths for six persons. The vessels have been constructed under the direct supervision of W. A. Howard, Senior Captain United States Revenue Marine Corps, and each is supplied with a heavy gun, and a quantity of navy-carbines. It is the intention of the officers to send the cutters by steamer to San Francisco, whence they will be shipped to their stations on the Alaska coast.

The importance of employing such vessels in the revenue service, has long been apparent, and we only wonder that their construction was so delayed. Where old sailing vessels are posted, sharp smugglers can dash in and out of sight before the officers can get the vessels in sailing order. Then, the direction of the wind, and the condition of the sea, may retard pursuit, in spite of the activity of the officers, and the smugglers must be a very indolent set of fellows, if they are apprehended.

In the use of these little iron vessels, combining first-class sailing qualities, with powerful steam-engines, which may be in full operation at short notice, the chances of escape are much against the runners. A sharp chase may be had, and the light draught of the cutters will enable them to continue their pursuit in shallow water, and up the narrow streams in which smugglers not unfrequently seek refuge.

The vessels were built at the Ingersoll works, No. 150 South street, New York, and more than answer the demands of the revenue officers.

EUGENE SCHUYLER formerly American Consul in Moscow, has been confirmed Secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

SOME of our croaking politicians want badly a civil government in Alaska, and have proposed to make Alaska a county of Washington Territory.

It is said that 7,000 persons have been arrested in Russia in consequence of the recent Nihilist conspiracy, which had extensive ramifications over the empire, and in which members of all classes participated.

EMPEROR Alexander the Second, of Russia, it is generally known, is incurably sick and will die in the course of a few months.

AT Warsaw, Poland, several ladies have been fined twenty-five roubles each for not rising from their seats during the recital of the prayer for the Russian Imperial family.

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ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY, having housed a full supply of Ice in Alaska, and secured a large quantity in the mountains of California, will supply their Ice at the rate of three (3) cents per pound, delivered to consumers from date. Orders left at their office, Nos. 716 and 718 Battery street, will be promptly attended to as heretofore.

D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.
San Francisco, March 1, 1870.

КЪ БРАТЬЯМЪ УБЪЖНИКАМЪ.

На родинѣ монархія попираетъ права человѣческаго достоинства, мы бросивъ наше имущество на произволъ грабежа, нашихъ родныхъ на преслѣдованіе тиранамъ,—бѣжали спасая наши свободныя идеи, кто-куда, вѣруя въ прогрессъ человѣчества, въ развитіе нашихъ свободныхъ мыслей.

Русскіе убѣжники разсыяны по всему лицу земли, мнѣ же пришлось удѣль остановиться въ Санъ Франциско. Здѣсь я встрѣчаю много Русскихъ по крови, но по мысли я не схожусь съ ними; я стремлюсь быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ, а они все-же остаются вѣрными царскими подданными. Между многими Русскими я нахожу себя здѣсь очень одинокимъ.

Санъ Франциско смотритъ на Азію, и Американской свободой привѣтствуетъ каторжныхъ въ Сибири. Отсюда-то единственный путь говорить свободно, съ Русскими понимающими слушать о свободѣ, и любящимъ свободу. Пути сообщенія между Санъ Франциско и Азіей постоянны.

При всемъ моемъ одиночествѣ, вотъ уже третій годъ печатаю и печатаю. Часто три раза печатаю тоже самое, не имѣя времени дѣлать новаго набора; а все-же печатаю. Напечатанное свободное слово, раздаю болѣе даромъ чѣмъ за деньги, рассылаю по всему земному шару тоже даромъ. На мой привѣтъ я получилъ много отголосковъ сочувствія отъ братьевъ убѣжниковъ: изъ Австраліи, Европы, Африки, Китая, Сибири. кто знаетъ откуда, куда только бурями и несчастіемъ занесло убѣгающихъ.

Сегодня опять мой привѣтъ вамъ друзья свободы. Да здравствуетъ свобода.

Если кому тяжело въ одиночествѣ, призжайте въ Санъ Франциско, будемъ работать вмѣстѣ на дѣло человѣчества. Здѣсь великая будущность свободного русскаго станка. Въ Сибири нѣсколько милліоновъ каторжныхъ за свободу ожидаютъ развитія свободной печа и въ Санъ Франциско.

Я самъ устаю, я одинъ одинокъ въ этомъ изданіи. наборщикъ, печатникъ, писатель, разнощикъ, всю работу дѣлаю самъ.—Вашъ Агапій Гончаренко.

Великій труженикъ на пользу и благо народа Русскаго, Убѣжникъ Александеръ Герценъ (Искандеръ), умеръ въ Парижѣ отъ воспаления въ легкихъ, 23-го прошедшаго Генваря, на 54-мъ году жизни.

Русскій консулъ въ Санъ Франциско, посѣщающихъ его русскихъ, увѣщаетъ не сообщаться съ нами, отъ того что мы не вѣруемъ во І. Христа. А консулъ то вѣруетъ? Отъ дѣлъ твоихъ, сужду ты.

Русскій императоръ отъ сильнаго пьянства подвергся неизлѣчимой болѣзни; и по совѣту врачей объявлено, что долженъ будетъ въ этихъ мѣсяцахъ помереть. Императоръ Нортонъ I, молился въ русской церкви въ Санъ Франциско, о выздоровленіи собрата; мы надѣемся что его молитвы русскимъ богомъ не будутъ услышаны.

Одинъ Американскій офицеръ изъ Ситки, очень наивно рассказывалъ намъ, какъ русскій попъ въ Ситкѣ, билъ палкой на улицѣ свою пьяную попадю. Срамъ для русскаго духовенства!

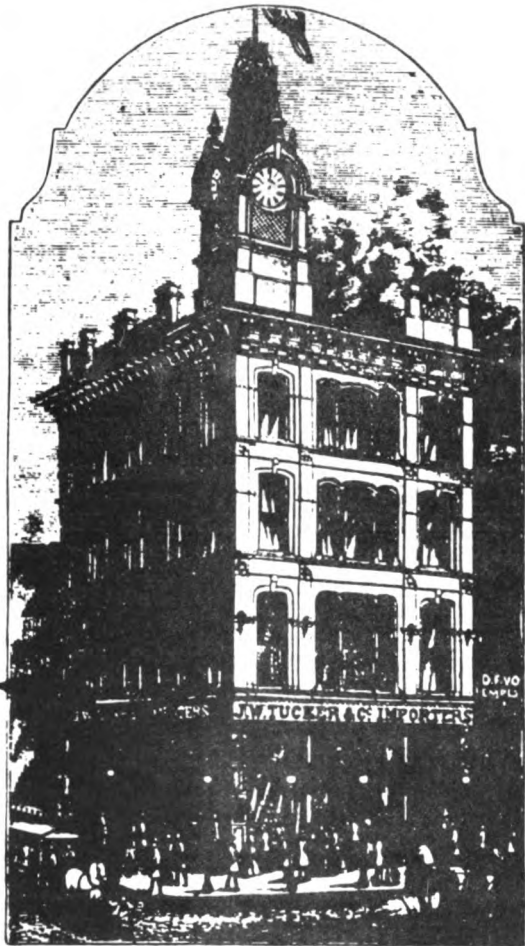
Американскіе купцы за честь считаютъ имѣть у себя на службѣ умныхъ и благородныхъ русскихъ. Такъ на дняхъ, одинъ компаніонъ изъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи, говорилъ: Господинъ А. Веретенниковъ, одинъ изъ нашихъ служащихъ на Св. Павлѣ, завелъ школу для дѣтей, и всѣми мѣрами стремится къ цивилизаціи Алеутовъ.

Свободы гордой вдохновенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ,
Оно молчитъ святое мненье
И на царя не возстаетъ.
Предъ адскимъ игомъ самовластья
Покорны вѣчному ярму
Сердца не чувствуютъ несчастья
И умъ не вѣруетъ ему.
Я видѣлъ рабскую Россію
Передъ святыней алтаря,
Гремя цѣпями, склонивши выю,
Она молилась за царя.

Капитанъ Алексѣй Куроптевъ, имѣя обширныя свѣденія о Сибирскомъ краѣ, сегодня отправляется на пароходѣ въ Японію, принять команду надъ большой коммерческой флотиліей въ водахъ Восточнаго Океана.

Русскій консулъ въ Санъ Франциско, исполняетъ тяжелыя обязанности консула, не получая жалованья отъ русскаго правительства. Не имѣя особенныхъ средствъ къ жизни, онъ начинаетъ учиться типографскому ремеслу,—имѣя это въ виду какъ единственное средство къ жизни.

Русскій попъ въ Санъ Франциско—свѣтлой мужъ, выбралъ князя Алеутскаго; но приступилъ къ св. тайнамъ, испросивъ прощеніе у князя.



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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15, 1870.

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THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE purchase of Alaska by the United States was wicked, and the payment of \$7,000,000 to the Russian Government therefor was more wicked, and the revenue of \$8,000 collected in Alaska in 1869 with outlay of \$400,000 to keep Government officers in Alaska during that year, was most wicked. The proclamation of the Executive that no more liquors should go to Alaska, was trebly wicked, and the fur seal regulations made by Congress, were the concentration of wickedness. "The New Mecca," would be a suitable name for Alaska.

THE *Alta* some time since said: "Petropaulovsk seems to be the orthodox spelling for the place formerly known as Petropolovski." We are under the impression that it was "formerly known" only by Messrs. Wright & Co. We would recommend the editors of the *Alta* to consult Webster's Dictionary, page 1649, where they may learn how to spell the names of Russian cities.

THE furriers tell one another as great news, that they knew the fur seals would leave St. Paul's and St. George's islands, and go to the Asiatic coast.

SOME political knaves who tried to get political positions in Alaska to make money, and did not succeed, are glad that fur seals have left the American coast for the Russian.

THE furs brought now from Alaska, such as martens and sea otter skins, are of a very bad quality because our merchants encourage the natives, to kill females, young and old, at all seasons. The Treasury Department should look after the affair.

ALL new countries have been civilized by missionaries animated by the Divine Spirit of Christ. But Alaska has been civilized by the Spirit of Alcohol.

THE Russian Consuls of America and Japan do an extensive trade on the Siberian coast. To secure a monopoly for themselves, they send false reports to Russia, against the American merchants, to prevent them doing more trade on the Siberian coast in future.

ALASKA does not want any selfish politicians, nor a civil government for ten years. It requires only an enterprising honest people to introduce a life of civilization.

MANY vessels take clearance from this port for Petropaulovsk to trade in the North Pacific. We know these vessels will leave their supply of smuggled whiskey in Alaska.

PRESIDENT GRANT, says: "No more liquors in Alaska." On Kwichpak river two distilleries have been established by some of our enterprising merchants.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

THE BOURGEOISIE IN RUSSIA.

[CONTINUATION.]

Below the bourgeoisie with all the above enumerated subdivisions and various special corporations, from that of the merchants, down to that of the workmen, there exists a still inferior class called that of the suburban inhabitants, not separately incorporated, but administered by the boards of the city to which they belong. It is composed, principally of agriculturists or day laborers, who thus form the last link between the bourgeoisie and the peasants. All other persons living in any city by special permission, and devoted to trade, or artisans, are called simply inhabitants or citizens, *zitel*, *obyvatel*, from *byvat*, to frequent.

This is a condensed outline of the legal and social position of the Russian bourgeoisie. In surveying the whole, some more minute and less interesting details have been omitted. Being a distinct body, the bourgeoisie form their own boards or committees of internal administration. But these committees are under the direction of the government, exercised by the governor of the county, by the chief of police, who is generally a resigned military officer, and in judicial affairs, by the government attorney and his assistants, *striupchee*. The recorder of the triennial meetings is elective. By the nature of the above enumerated divisions, into which the inhabitants of every municipal community are cut up, and as a result of the existing numerous classes and of the minute definitions of the position and of the rights of each—from all this arises the obligation to keep up a kind of precise heraldic record for each special corporation, nay, even for each family; and such a recorder, called *starosta* or elder, is elected by the community. The inhabitants of the larger cities elect for their internal administration of justice, a kind of arbiter, as well as judges in each ward; likewise a board for directing and distributing the quarters for garrisoned or transient soldiers. In such cities there are architectural boards, elected for directing the construction of new houses; guardians and superintendents of public municipal buildings, as well as of private ones. Further, there are members and directors of the establishments of public credit and of banks, where they exist. Thus, for example, in Petersburg, there being a special commercial bank, issuing bills, its operations are directed by a special board elected by the merchant class, but presided over by a nominee of the government. In large commercial cities, special commercial tribunals are likewise elected, as are the members of the boards of quarantine, brokers, notaries public, auctioneers, assayers, and, in Petersburg, a committee to direct and watch over the public exchange; there is, however, not much jobbing, as foreign stocks are prohibited from being quoted, and the domestic ones are not so numerous and fluctuating as to attract and stir up the gambling passion. The operations on the exchange are, for the most part, purely commercial.

In all these general as well as special elections, nobles owning houses in cities, which they generally do, but not inscribed in the guilds, can participate only by fulfilling the formality of entering one of the guilds, and then they can be elected to any office within the range of the bourgeoisie. But no public functionaries of the government, even if owners of houses, can be elected to any municipal office. In this sort of official contact with the nobles the bourgeoisie maintains its ground rather proudly and haughtily. As the class of citizens are not admitted to enjoy any right or privilege of the nobility, and cannot meet the nobility any where on equal footing, they do not feel at all honored, as do generally the bourgeoisie of other countries, by this participation of the nobles in the special rights reserved to the burghers. Accordingly, though a nobleman may have the right to be elected to a municipal office, he is pretty sure to fail in his attempt. Such things have been tried, and almost always unsuccessfully. Even in St. Petersburg, under the immediate pressure of the supreme government, nay, even under that of the personal interference of the Emperor, exerted to secure the election for the municipal board of a Naryshkine one for the grandees of Russia, and a distant relation of the Imperial family—as the mother of Peter the Great was a Naryshkine—the bourgeoisie resisted, all answering directly in the face of the sovereign, "That as the nobility did not admit them, they would not admit the nobility."

In all these internal elections for jurisdiction and administration, the exclusion from any participation in the general government, or any common action with a superior class, is strictly maintained. The bourgeoisie are surrounded with a fence which they cannot legally pass. In one case only the bourgeoisie partly participate beyond this circumscription, and in an official capacity thus meets the nobility. It is in the partial administration of civil and criminal justice. The first Judicial Courts are composed, as we have shown, of specially elected municipal magistrates. The second, or Courts of Appeals, are the tribunals in each county, formed from members elected by the nobility. To each of these tribunals, the citizen burghers of the city where the tribunal is situated, elect one member to the civil and another to the criminal jurisdiction.

This is the only case where the bourgeoisie reach beyond the borders of a close corporation, and participate in something legally superior. But not even in this case are they put on equal ground with the higher class. Each of the tribunals is composed of a president and of three members elected by the nobility—of a vice-president and a recorder, named by the government, both of whom are of course, noblemen. To them is added one burgher only, and one free peasant, both of whom have scarcely a voice in the council when the pending suit does not concern any member of their own class.

The above succinct sketch of the various shades and subdivisions into which the Russian bourgeoisie are divided, is sufficient to give an idea how complicated, circumscribed and cut up in parcels, how cramped and surrounded with iron bonds, is this numerous and eminent body in the Russian social order. Obstructed in any free movement, heavily chained by laws based on the spirit of caste, they can by no means move onwards, but are forced to labor for ever in the same arena as in a tread-mill, fettered perpetually to the same spot. If the citizen burgher wishes to change his legal domicile, to remove his establishment from one city or region to another; he is obliged to go through the narrow pass of various oppressive formalities. Impediments meet him at every footstep; permission, assent, admission—there is nothing like freedom. With the exception of a very small number among the whole, who reach the region of special privileges, the vast majority of this class, are by the law of caste, almost absolutely prevented from giving a substantial, mental and intellectual development to their children by a thorough education. The impediments thrown in their way extend almost equally to both sexes. Thus woman may be said to be subjected to a mental atrophy. The limitations, or rather exclusion by the law of the male from the pale of higher culture and attainments, so penetrate and pervade the customs and the practice in common domestic life, as to cast a heavy and lifeless cloud around the household hearth. In the primary or elementary common schools, established in large cities, districts, towns, and smaller boroughs, the teaching is limited to the first rudiments, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, and occasionally to burning incense at the altar of Czarism. In such schools the girls of the burghers can be taught. But there is no possibility of any further education, no opening whatever for an onward progress. With the exception of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and a few other cities, there exists no public boarding schools where young girls can be instructed. St. Petersburg, Moscow, and some other places have large establishments, where the daughters of the nobility are brought up and educated, or at least varnished. These establishments are under the superintendence of the Empress, and of the great ladies of the Court. For admission therein, the daughters of military and civil officers and their orphans have the precedence over others. The great number of the daughters of nobles receive their education at home, by the means of private governesses, who, by the law, are subject to the ministry of public instruction, and are to be licensed by it. Wealthy burghers resort sometimes to the same expedient for educating their children—but it is as a drop of water in the ocean. The great bulk have within their reach no resources for becoming educated. They can find around them no remedy for this evil. The government holds all in its grasp, and regards it as an axiom, "that the higher branches of education are not only unnecessary, but a nuisance to this class." Thus for the children of common burghers, neither high schools nor universities are accessible. They are doomed to eternal intellectual depression and ignorance. And even if by receiving elementary instruction, they are, so to say, put in the possession of the keys to the sanctuary, still no kernel, no pure seed, is planted in the youthful mind; no corner stone is laid by thorough mental discipline, and by really beneficial studies. Thus reading in after life is limited to indifferent if not bad works, and to a few national poets. The press, crushed as it is, cannot exercise any beneficial stimulus on the general spirit. There is no impulsion from within, as there is no attraction exercised from without. No craving for diversified knowledge, or even information, there being no arena in which to display the acquired powers, no congenial atmosphere to breathe, to live in. A dull, leaden pressure grinds and destroys every intellectual germ. No career opens freely, easily, before the burgher, even if well educated, even if his intellect be well stored with knowledge, science, acquirements. Thus the higher powers of mind, if even laboriously developed by him, cannot be freely exercised; and if accidentally they find a sphere, very soon they become productive only of disappointment, mortification, disgust with the existing state of things, and finally they open to him the road to Siberia alone. All these reasons account for the still apparent indifference of the great number of men and women, of fathers and mothers, of the class of the bourgeoisie, as to the mental improvements and accomplishments in their children. By the unavoidable influence of caste, and of the governmental legal impediments and restrictions, which are transfused, helplessly for the present, into the national manners and notions of every day life, the sober judgment becomes altered, perverted, and higher studies are looked on rather as a heavy burden, and a nuisance in the smooth current of existence by those from among the body of citizens who might be devoted to them.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	.....	\$2 50
1 Square, 3 Months	.....	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months	.....	10 00

VOL. III. APRIL 15, 1870. No. 55.

THE FUR SEAL BUSINESS.

It is now nearly two years since we published an article referring to the necessity of the Government making some regulations in reference to the fur seals on St. Paul's and St. George's. In our issue of July, 1868, we endeavored particularly to impress on the government the necessity for such action, explaining sufficient of the nature and characteristics of this animal to demonstrate the fact that on failure to provide suitable regulations, such as the Russian government had formerly done, the entire family of the fur seal would abandon these shores forever and return to their original home on the Asiatic coast. Our suggestions were unheeded, and Government turned a deaf ear to all our remonstrances against the monstrous cupidity of those who went thither for the purposes of traffic and who slaughtered indiscriminately, in season and out of season, till three hundred thousand in a single year were sacrificed to their thirst for gain, instead of the fifty thousand limited by the Russian government. If our suggestions and remonstrances were not totally unheeded by the Government at Washington, yet their hesitation and tardy action produced a result equivalent to entirely ignoring the subject. Every influence was of course brought by the traders, and wealth, the result of their successful raid upon the fur seal fisheries, was freely lavished and even an interest in the nefarious traffic in Alaska was given to those high in power, who as freely accepted the bribe, and Government was made to wink at the enormities and was led, to believe that our statement, if not the ravings of an enthusiast, were at least very highly colored.

But we have at least the personal satisfaction of knowing not only that we were correct in our conjectures, but that every prophecy we made has come to pass. The price of the fur seal skin has in first hands so materially deteriorated that it will realize to day but \$4.37, a skin in the London market. This is the result of the glut occasioning exorbitant supply, and as a further and somewhat natural result, the fur seals themselves have been so alarmed by the slaughter that they are steadily and surely migrating from the shores and coast islands of America, and are taking up their abode on the Asiatic coast. Of this we have certain and positive information, personally and by letter. This result was anticipated by the Russian Government at the time of the sale and treaty, and was freely asserted by them as a result which would ensue from an unrestrained devotion of those islands of St. Paul and St. George to the cupidity of our American traders.

After the destruction of whole rookeries on our coast the Treasury Department at Washington woke up to the importance of the subject, and suggested the leasing of those islands to some responsible company for a premium of \$50,000 per annum, the company to pay \$2 for each skin for internal revenue tax. But it is too late for such an arrangement, for who would be so foolish as to accept such a contract. If to the government must be paid \$2.50 per skin, add to this the interest on the capital employed, the expense of procuring the skins, involving the actual living expenses of the parties engaged in the traffic, and their employees among the natives, the cost of transportation to market, insurance, casual losses from the perils of the deep, what profit can be realized when in the London market a skin produces but eighteen shillings sterling, about \$4.37? And these figures are presented to the American capitalists in the face of the fact, that already there are more fur seals upon the Asiatic coast, while the Russian government offers to its merchants the privilege of the fisheries free from all taxation. Of course competition by our American merchants under such circumstances is out of the question. Henceforth the European markets will be supplied by the Russian trade and the valuable commerce, which might have been secured to America, has passed away, perhaps forever; and this from the dilatory course which has been adopted by the Treasury Department at Washington. It is true other developments of the resources of Alaska will in time foster a considerable commerce with that territory, but the fur seal fisheries presented an immediate resource, which, had it been properly attended to, would have realized for the government a handsome percentage on its investment, while the gradual development of the entire resources of the country, would have annually increased. As it is now the prostration of trade in the fur seal fisheries will check that development, and we can scarcely venture a suggestion, as to the extent to which it has affected the progress of that misgoverned territory.

Messrs. Locke & Montague of this city have manufactured a lot of *Selfboilers*, or Russian tea urns for the use of the people of Alaska. Mr. T. A. Stombs the foreman of the establishment has paid particular attention to the manufacture of this article, and they have succeeded in producing an article superior to the original made in Russia. Alaskians can now be supplied with the *Samovar* manufactured in this city.

INTOXICATION in Alaska is not a modern custom introduced by traffic and trade with that country. It dates back long prior to the introduction of distilled liquors. In primitive times the natives found the means of intoxication in various ways, some used poisonous mushrooms for this purpose and kept themselves for days in a hysterical state from the use of this fungus; while others boiled the roots of a poisonous lily and drank the extract for this same purpose; while some make an intoxicating beverage from certain berries. The latest plan is extracting the alcoholic principle from flour itself. President Grant imagines that a prohibitory order against the introduction of liquor will remedy this disease. Alas, for the vicious appetites and propensities of man, there is no remedy except cultivation of the moral and intellectual. Every effort at prohibition will signally fail, while even the indulgence in alcoholic drinks is an improvement on the previous and more pernicious system.

THE missionaries of the various Christian denominations seem to have great success, if we are to believe their reports, in the conversion of the heathen all over the world. They proclaim a like success in the conversion of the natives of Alaska, which we know to be false, and which falsehood can be attested by many witnesses, and yet under the plea of conversion of the heathen, backed up by their reports of success, they have collected, and are still collecting many thousands of dollars from complacent fervid Christians. This is a palpable swindle, and should be widely published. If their success elsewhere is to be measured by their success or even their actual efforts in Alaska, the entire missionary scheme is the most gigantic swindle and confidence game of the age.

EASY LIFE IN RUSSIA.—There is no place in the world where a man with a very small capital can more easily gain, if not an honest, at all events a competent livelihood than in Moscow. All he has to do is to spend a few roubles in the purchase of a grimy and obscure saint on canvas, with a gilt or tin glory round his head, and a new frame; to find out a doorway, or an arch near a thoroughfare, where he can place this masterpiece on a table and get room for himself on a chair; and there, with a wooden basin or an old cup for a money box, sit patiently until his customers come. They are not long in arriving. Behold, here is a mujik coming to market. The picture catches his eye, he likes it, he makes a few inquiries about it from the proprietor, who assures him that the saint has great interest in the very highest quarter, and has done an immense deal of good to all his clients. The mujik is satisfied. Off goes his cap and down bends his head, while his hands busily wander from chest to brow, in self-benediction; his wild locks fly over his face and bob back again, as with increasing fervor he utters his prayers to the obfuscated image before him. When he thinks he has made a favorable impression he puts a few coppers into the saint's treasury, and goes on his way rejoicing. "Surely," said a traveller to a Russian, "these poor people ought to be the best in the world; they say so many prayers." "Ah, the *gumina!*" replied he; "*au contraire*, they have need of all their prayers, they sin so much; and these saints listen so readily that they are encouraged to commit all kind of rogueries."—*S. F. News Letter.*

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED RABBI.—On the 16th of February the body of the Reverend Rabbi Baer Meisel, of Warsaw, in Poland, was buried in the presence of an immense concourse of people. According to the strict Jewish ceremonies no funeral parade, it is stated, is permitted on such an occasion, and yet the remains of this universally beloved man were followed by upwards of 70,000 people of every religious belief. He owed his great popularity not only to his excellent qualities as a preacher, but even more to his patriotism and zealous support of the Polish nationality against the cruel Russification of his country. The Russian authorities were so deeply offended by the sympathies of the people for a man who had so persistently opposed the Russian schemes against Poland, that they did not permit any mention of the funeral in the public prints. The facts, however, were communicated to the press at Berlin, and in spite of the vigilance of the Russian government, they were spread over the whole empire from abroad.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

We are informed that Capt. G. Niebaum, an agent in Alaska for a firm in this city, at the time of the transferring of the Russo-American Company's property in Alaska to American merchants, destroyed many barrels of rum at St. Paul island that remained, to prevent the natives from getting intoxicated. Some of the natives on seeing the river of liquor flowing into the sea, went down on their knees to drink it.

The anti Russian party have a large majority in the new Bavarian Chamber.

An expedition is fitting out in St. Petersburg for the ethnographical exploration of Manjuria and Mongolia.

It is said that the late Count Montalembert, in the year 1863, secretly gave the Polish leaders half of his fortune in order to aid them in their insurrection against Russia.

In the ukazes which the Russian official journals publish, the Emperor's name is followed by fifty-two titles.

The first Russian painter, Ivan Fedorovich, is to have a monument erected at Ostrug.

PRINCE Narishkin has presented his collection of pictures to the Czar. It is the most valuable collection ever possessed by a single person.

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Для Русскихъ охотниковъ хорошаго чая, мы имѣемъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый превосходный Цвѣточный Чай. Цѣна за 3 ѓ. въ ящикѣ, \$4.

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КЪ БРАТЬЯМЪ УБЪЖНИКАМЪ.

На родинѣ монархія попираетъ права человѣческаго достоинства, мы бросивъ наше имущество на произволъ грабежа, нашихъ родныхъ на преслѣдованіе тиранамъ,—бѣжали спасая наши свободныя идеи, кто-куда, вѣруя въ прогрессъ челоуѣчества, въ развитіе нашихъ свободныхъ мыслей.

Русскіе убѣжники разсыяны по всему лицу земли, мнѣ же пришлось удѣль остановиться въ Санъ Франциско. Здѣсь я встрѣчаю много Русскихъ по крови, но по мысли я не схожусь съ ними; я стремлюсь быть свободнымъ челоуѣкомъ, а они все-же остаются вѣрными царскими подданными. Между многими Русскими я нахожу себя здѣсь очень одинокимъ.

Санъ Франциско смотритъ на Азію, и Американской свободой привѣтствуетъ каторжныхъ въ Сибири. Отсюда-то единственный путь говорить свободно, съ Русскими понимающими слушать о свободѣ, и любящимъ свободу. Пути сообщенія между Санъ Франциско и Азіей постоянны.

При всемъ моемъ одиночествѣ, вотъ уже третій годъ печатаю и печатаю. Часто три раза печатаю тоже самое, не имѣя времени дѣлать новаго набора; а все-же печатаю. Напечатанное свободное слово, раздаю болѣе даромъ чѣмъ за деньги, рассылаю по всему земному шару тоже даромъ. На мой привѣтъ я получилъ много отголосковъ сочувствія отъ братьевъ убѣжниковъ: изъ Австраліи, Европы, Африки, Китая, Сибири, кто знаетъ откуда, куда только бурями и нещастіемъ занесло убѣгающихъ.

Сегодня опять мой привѣтъ вамъ друзья свободы. Да здравствуетъ свобода.

Если кому тяжело въ одиночествѣ, призжайте въ Санъ Франциско, будемъ работать вмѣстѣ на дѣло челоуѣчества. Здѣсь великая будущность свободного русскаго станка. Въ Сибири нѣсколько милліоновъ каторжныхъ за свободу ожидаютъ развитія свободной печати въ Санъ Франциско.

Я самъ устаю, я одинъ одинокъ въ этомъ изданіи, наборщикъ, печатникъ, писатель, разнощикъ, всю работу дѣлаю самъ.—Вашъ Агапіи Гончаренко.

Великій труженникъ на пользу и благо народа Русскаго, Убѣжникъ Александръ Герценъ (Искандеръ), умеръ въ Парижѣ отъ воспаленія въ легкихъ, 23-го прошедшаго Генваря, на 54-мъ году жизни.

Русскій консулъ въ Санъ Франциско, посѣщающихъ его русскихъ, увѣщаетъ не сообщаться съ нами, отъ того что мы не вѣруемъ во І. Христа. А консулъ то вѣруетъ? Отъ дѣлъ твоихъ, сужду ты.

Русскій императоръ отъ сильнаго пьянства подвергся неизлѣчимой болѣзни; и по совѣту врачей объявлено, что долженъ будетъ въ этихъ мѣсяцахъ помереть. Императоръ Нортонъ I, молился въ русской церкви въ Санъ Франциско, о выздоровленіи собрата; мы надѣемся что его молитвы русскимъ богомъ не будутъ услышаны.

Одинъ Американскій офицеръ изъ Ситки, очень наивно рассказывалъ намъ, какъ русскій попъ въ Ситкѣ, билъ палкой на улицѣ свою пьяную попадю. Срамъ для русскаго духовенства!

Американскіе купцы за честь считаютъ имѣть у себя на службѣ умныхъ и благородныхъ русскихъ. Такъ на дняхъ, одинъ компаніонъ изъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи, говорилъ: Господинъ А. Веретенниковъ, одинъ изъ нашихъ служащихъ на Св. Павлѣ, завелъ школу для дѣтей, и всѣми мѣрами стремится къ цивилизаціи Алеутовъ.

Свободы гордой вдохновенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ,
Оно молчитъ святое ищенье
И на царя не возстаетъ.
Предъ адскимъ игомъ самовластья
Покорны вѣчному яру
Сердца не чувствуютъ несчатья
И умъ не вѣруетъ ему.
Я видѣлъ рабскую Россію
Передъ святыней алтаря,
Гремя цѣпями, склонивши выю,
Она молилась за царя.

Капитанъ Алексѣй Куроптевъ, имѣя обширныя свѣденія о Сибирскомъ краѣ, сегодня отправляется на пароходѣ въ Японію, принять команду надъ большой коммерческой флотиліей въ водахъ Восточнаго Океана.

Русскій консулъ въ Санъ Франциско, исполняетъ тяжелыя обязанности консула, не получая жалованья отъ русскаго правительства. Не имѣя особенныхъ средствъ къ жизни, онъ начинаетъ учиться типографскому ремеслу,—имѣя это въ виду какъ единственное средство къ жизни.

Русскій попъ въ Санъ Франциско—святой мужъ, выбранилъ князя Алеутскаго; но приступилъ къ св. тайнамъ, испросивъ прощеніе у князя.



ALASKA

HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1, 1870.

No. 56.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE Russo-American Company was governed by certain regulations, among the rest was one restricting the killing of fur bearing animals to a number of each variety, sufficient to supply the demand in European markets. The consequence was, the supply never exceeded the demand and the fluctuations in price depended merely upon the variations and changes in the fashions. The failure of the Treasury Department to either perpetuate the regulations to which trade was accustomed, or to make new and suitable regulations therefor, has completely demoralized the entire trade in furs. The unrestricted license afforded to our petty merchants was too tempting a bait not to be snapped up. Every one who could purchase a schooner struck for Alaska, and the slaughter commenced. Some varieties were almost extirpated while the supply furnished was such as to depreciate their value in the European market to such an extent as to ruin the trade. The eagerness to make a rapid fortune, which a healthy restriction and proper regulation of the supply would control, has so overdone the trade, that it may be many years before it will really remunerate those who will engage in it.

☞ A FEW days ago a party not understanding the Alaska business, sent a petition to Congress requesting to benefit the trade and the natives. We recommend our petitioners to ask the natives of St. Paul island, who has been good to them since the cessation of the territory, and who has robbed and demoralized them.

LADY FRANKLIN has gone to Alaska to gain some information about Sir John Franklin.

It is reported the military will be withdrawn from Alaska. Their removal does not prove that the natives are able to govern themselves.

THE natives of Alaska charge the American merchants more for their furs than they sell for in Europe. And still they, continue to pay the same price and lose money. What stupidity!

THERE is a lively little fight just now at Washington over the question of Arctic explorations. Congress talks of appropriating \$100,000 to help somebody to reach the North Pole, and there is a sharp contest between Dr. Hayes and Capt. Hall to see who shall have the spending of it. Each of these gentlemen denounce the other as a charlatan, and it may be that both are right.—*Bulletin* correspondent.

The United States Government had better give their assistance for Arctic exploration to enterprising merchants of Alaska, and let the charlatans alone.

We have been notified officially by the *Kolokol* Bureau, that the radical Russian paper called the *Kolokol* ("Bell"), will be published again in Geneva. The office of the ALASKA HERALD is the only place, where it can be had in the United States.

We understand that the Alaskians will send a petition to President Grant, to repeal the liquor law that he made for Alaska.

"ALASKA FUR SEALING," will be rendered "Alaska Fur Stealing."

AN AGENT of the Treasury Department arrived recently from Alaska, and brought for sale a large parcel of martens. Not to compromise himself with the fur traders of this city, he sent to our office to know the current price of furs in New York. But we did not give any information, we would like to know his name to publish it.

THE BOURGEOISIE IN RUSSIA.

[CONTINUATION.]

Few, very few at present, can shake off these leaden weights thus heaped upon them; and very few are actuated strongly enough by an inward energy, to devote their time to mental acquisitions.

Thus the so-called self-made men are extraordinary apparitions in Russia, and very few names break through the gloom and shine in the records of the national literature. Such a name, for example, is now that of Polevoi, who, being by trade a bookseller in Moscow, devoted his time to studies, to national historical researches, whose result was not quite orthodox concerning Czarism, the privileges of the nobility, the oppression of the burghers, the establishment and the legality of serfdom. Aside from this, he edited one of the best periodicals in Russia, and shunned not to open its columns to more daring spirits, nor, as far as his means allowed, to stand by young, enterprising and spirited writers. As a literary man and historian, he was attacked by more orthodox writers, principally by those of St. Petersburg, influenced by their contact with the ruling power and with the aristocracy. Caution and even silence was advised by the people, and finally as a business man he was ruined, by standing nearly alone among his class. Not, however, that the citizen burghers turned against him. They only mistrusted his capacity for business, diverted as were his thoughts by higher and different pursuits.

From these facts we ought, however, not to conclude that the Russian bourgeoisie are wholly dulled as to the value of mental superiority. Bereaved of the possibility of finding from it any immediate benefit for themselves, they notwithstanding feel and recognize its worth in others. Thus, professors of universities—above all if Russians by birth and in genuine Russian cities, such as Moscow, Charkoff, Kazan and Kiew—are generally surrounded with respect, and enjoy great consideration among the citizens, wealthy or poor. There they exert an influence upon the bourgeoisie unequalled by that in any cities of other countries. These professors might easily make themselves the absolute masters of public opinion, as far at least as concerns the less privileged classes, the burghers, and the people. And this above all is the case in Moscow. The bourgeoisie in Moscow and in the other cities of the interior named above, are likewise imbued to a great extent with national panslavistic ideas. All this forms a consolatory indication for the future.

In any legal action, in the pursuits of business as well as in the intellectual pursuits, wherever a burgher turns his path or directs his views or aspirations, he is swaddled in restrictions which affect his mind, his body, his way of life. The thorny barrier of privilege bristles in his path, staring fiendishly at him. By every action, by every movement, by every pulse of time, he is rudely reminded of his humiliating subjection, not only to Czarism and its minions who manipulate the reins of government, but also to the nobility.

By nature active and industrious, and thrown by the social organization into an exclusive area, reduced, so to say, to a special pursuit in life—it would appear that the Russian burgher has before him inexhaustible means for increasing his wealth, and for bettering his condition. Undoubtedly, a very large amount of accumulated or moneyed capital is possessed by the middle classes. But in proportion to the vitality and the impulse which a free use of this capital could give to the internal movement and the development of the inexhaustible resources of the country: most of these invigorating sources once accumulated by individuals, remain barren to a great extent in their hands when compared with their large amount.

The same impediments, surrounding as they do, the every-day life of the burgher, prevent the free use of the means at his disposal. Whatever he undertakes, a concession, a license, a permission is necessary. Every commercial and manufacturing enterprise brings him continually in contact with the officials, and he has good reasons to avoid the like conjunctions. No real liberty exists for this class, even in the exercise of occupations to which it is exclusively reduced. In every respect the burgher is either tutored, lead by a string, or carefully watched over. When in a legal or commercial business he falls into the hands of functionaries, high or low, he is considered as a fair prize, as a pigeon to be plucked to the last feather. The law obliges him to petition to different authorities if he wishes to pass from an inferior to a superior corporation. But if such obligatory petition is not backed by a greater or less gratification to the referees, all will be useless to the applicant: even when he has right on his side. For every step in his business or his career, the burgher is obliged to secure patronage, paying a higher and higher price for it. This is not all. Wo to the enterprising and wealthy man,—whose activity and extension of business brings him, in various respects, into contact with these governmental birds of prey. It is useless for him to try to escape their clutches. The greater the wealth, the larger the enterprise, the more will he be fleeced. If he contracts for any

work connected with the government, as construction of public buildings, roads, farming of spiritual liquors, or the furnishing the army or navy: he is obliged to divide his profits with the gossamer jackals around him—happy if he escape with a whole skin—if he be not entirely ruined. Hence springs up a mistrust, crippling any large enterprise, the more so where the government assumes the direction or co-acts, as in railroads, steam-boats, etc.; the burgher, the capitalist shuns all these generally. In this manner, notwithstanding the moneyed wealth accumulated in the empire, which is far more than sufficient to construct railroads in various directions, foreign loans are necessary, as the home capitalist has no wish to share in an enterprise where the government is the exclusive manager. There is no country where the construction of railroads could be made cheaper than in Russia. For there are few, if any, considerable inequalities of the ground, the land is cheap, indeed may be had nearly for nothing, the wages too, are low, and the masses of the army are able to supply thousands and thousands of good laborers. And yet, after all, there is but one line finished as yet, and that, too, at an immense cost—as it was worked nearly twice over—the levellings and embankments having broken down the first time.

Foreigners, travellers, writers, seeing how little is done, and being unable to account for the cause, discern only the busy government intermeddling with every thing; they take the glitter for a reality, praise the despotism, accuse the nation of inactivity, and slander the people.

But notwithstanding all the numerous difficulties mentioned above, the Russian burgher has still acquired wealth. He has reached the most elevated summits granted to his class. Another still higher range of privilege rises before him, and impedes the free use of his wealth in nearly every direction. He cannot own and purchase landed estates with serfs. Without them the land is nearly worthless, as the population has not reached that degree to supply hands for all uncultivated lands. In Russia as in all old countries, landed estates are represented by villages together with the inhabitants, the peasants. Thus burghers cannot possess villages. Such absolute exclusion of the capitalist keeps down the value of estates, and hurts agriculture. Generally no fresh capital pours into its channel; no invigorating industry renovates the old, coarse routine. The exclusion, too, of burghers from possessing villages is not limited to Russia proper. The German or Baltic provinces are in the same condition, and here it is the work of the nobility without any interference on the part of the Russian government. Notwithstanding that for nearly half a century serfdom was abolished by Alexander in these provinces—the burgher cannot yet acquire landed estates, called manored (Germanic Rittergut). The nobility appeal to the Russian law to strengthen the ancient feudal privileges, and so exclude the burghers, even of common German descent. In Poland no such exclusion or limitation exists, burghers or peasants can own manors and villages.

Just in the same way as the Russian burgher is prevented from using his wealth for acquiring landed property, he cannot use it to bestow upon his children a thorough education—with a few privileged exceptions. These cases have been already enumerated. Deprived of this advantage at home, he even cannot seek it for them abroad. The law prohibits the burgher from travelling into foreign countries without a permission, which is seldom granted and only for commercial affairs, or on account of health. Besides, an education received abroad is generally a disqualification for a public career at home, and to a son of a burgher this would be more rigidly applied than to that of a nobleman.

But even in the city where he lives, the burgher cannot gratify all his tastes. A species of sumptuary law regulates his expenditure. Burghers or their families are not allowed to use carriages with two horses, but only to drive them with one. To be sure this is not strictly enforced, and at least the wives and daughters use a carriage and pair; but to be able to enjoy this luxury they must be on good terms with the police, and pay for it.

As a trader, or engaged in any business whatever, the Russian is active, shrewd and cunning—a match for any. The intellectual powers of the whole people are acute, and would be more so if they could enjoy fair play, and a field could be thrown open to them where they would enjoy liberty and education. But mind and intellect are depressed and confined as well as the social position. Any enterprise or invention must pass through the governmental sieve. Another warping influence is the impossibility of free intercourse and communication with the civilized world beyond the frontiers of Russia. For centuries the Russian people, through their geographical position, were secluded from contact with other nations. Their immediate neighbors were the Poles and Turks, enemies, and, to a certain extent, even inferiors in every stage of culture. Hence arose in the minds of the Russian people partly a contempt for innovations coming from abroad through hirelings, and partly an aversion towards foreigners. This feeling is now beginning to die out slowly, but still there prevails a morbid love of old routine, nourished somewhat by conceit, and somewhat by laziness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

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The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III. MAY 1, 1870. No. 56.

INSIDE VIEW INTO HISTORY.

"It is a well-known fact that the Emperor of Russia has repeatedly had terrible attacks of *delirium tremens*. During these attacks he is always tortured by the belief that he murdered his father, Nicholas, and poisoned his oldest son."—*San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, April 22d, 1870.

It is a source of gratification to one who has suffered from the tyranny of despotic rule, to live in an age and country where a leading paper, the exponent of popular thought and national principles, dare publish the fact which we copy at the head of this article.

History teems with instances of atrocity committed by the demons who rule by *divine right*, but nothing in the past can exceed in horror the instances which render the present infamous, and which will blacken the nineteenth century with a record as dark as that which clouds the most benighted cycles of antiquity. In this favored land, we little dream of the deep degradation of humanity as it exists under the baneful influence of institutions which are perpetuated by the one man power, and the terrible resort which is had to support, strengthen, and extend that power. A slight sketch of history, the current history of our own day and generation may serve to lift the veil which obscures the sight of so many and makes the appearance of royalty in the distance endurable to republican eyes.

The Emperor Paul of Russia was the first Emperor of the present dynasty. His origin is as follows: Catharine the second, Empress of Russia, having no children by her husband Peter the Third, killed her husband and afterwards had a child by one of her lovers, which was still born. She thereupon adopted the son of a Finn-cook whom she named Paul.

This Paul, upon her death succeeded to the throne of all the Russias under the title of Paul the First. He had four sons, Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas and Michael. Paul himself was a capricious character, and excited the hatred of Catherine's lovers, who were jealous of him and his influence over his mother. He was aware of their hatred and visited them with the most tyrannical oppression when he came into power. They accordingly formed a conspiracy in conjunction with his eldest son Alexander, whom they persuaded to join with them for the purpose of putting him to death by hanging. The plot succeeded, and he was accordingly hung in his bed chamber. Alexander the First then became Emperor. He was the one who successfully resisted the efforts of Napoleon the First. After the war he relapsed into a state of imbecility. His conscience began to sting him with remorse

for what he had done, and he realized all the horrors of mind, of a parricide, and sought for some means to soothe his troubled spirit. He accordingly made sacrifices to God on the altars of the faith of which he was the head and chief. He also intended to emancipate the serfs and promulgated the Ukaze to that effect, and meditated other liberal reforms in his empire, and doubtless would have atoned for a portion of the barbarism of his race, had not a little circumstance, trifling it is true to us, but serious enough to him individually, put off his chances for success in his benevolent schemes. His brother Nicholas was by nature a brute, such indeed as are rarely found in this land outside of the race of inferior animals. He was opposed to liberty and progress, and to check his brother Alexander, he poisoned him and Constantine, who stood in his way to power and the throne, as Constantine had conspired against him for the Imperial purple. On the death of his brothers and the accession of Nicholas to the throne, a system of persecution of everything liberal was inaugurated, and the people of Russia and the Polish nation in particular were visited by the most remorseless persecution. To divert his mind from the consciousness of being a fratricide, he inaugurated a war with Turkey under the hypocritical pretext of succoring the Christians of Eastern Europe. This eventuated in the Crimean war which elicited so much sympathy for Russia among the masses of this country, who were ignorant of the real character of the questions involved in the contest. After carrying on the war for two years and spending a vast amount of his country's wealth and being ignominiously defeated by the combined forces of France and England, his son, Alexander, to save his country from ruin, poisoned his father and succeeded to his throne.

This is the same Alexander who is mentioned in the extract at the head of this article and the delirium, which he suffers is not the imagination of a brain excited by excess, but the remorse which attends the consciousness of crime. His policy was somewhat different to that of his father Nicholas, and knowing that his son Nicholas who should succeed him, favored a policy antagonistic to his, he poisoned his son also. And this master, who combines the two characters of fratricide and filicide, becomes in his latter days remorseful, for his conduct, seeing that his days are numbered and that he too must in the course of nature soon sleep beside those he has slaughtered, and those of his ancestors whose trade was to slaughter, suddenly becomes repentant and confesses to the world his crimes.

Truly we need not pore into the mysterious records of the past to hunt for instances of human brutes, they exist in the living present. They wield the destinies of man, to them the supple knee is bent, the obsequious recognition of their *divine right* extends to foreign potentates and powers, and the wail of human misery, the clanking of the chains of human bondage, are the only fit requiem at their departure.

RUSSIA is becoming more and more every day one of the greatest newspaper reading countries in Europe. There is no subject now on which a Russian journalist, with the exercise of a little discretion, may not touch, and the writers of Alexander's reign are certainly doing their best to make up for the silence imposed upon the writers in the reign of Nicholas.—*S. F. News Letter*.

THE Russian political refugee society of Europe has joined with the Russian Republican Society of San Francisco.

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AMERICA AND SIBERIA.

The amenities of life in the way of proper courtesy is really a charming feature, based as it is on mutual respect and esteem and having its origin in the heart. With this view the salute, the shaking of hands, and the thousand other expressions of mutual good will, and friendship are characteristics of the highest refinement. So the interchange of national civilities tends to unite, strenghten and harmonize national intercourse. But since the foundation of all national amenities must be at last sincere respect and esteem, civilities, forms, and ceremonies not supported by these are empty show and meaningless hypocrisy. Such is the case between our Government and the tyranny, called a Government, which the Czar exercises at the point of the sword. The principles of the two Governments are not merely antagonistic, they are incompatible. The corner stone of one is liberty, and its superstructure is freedom's temple, the corner stone of the other is slavery, and its superstructure is oppression to all, and yet in the face of these facts which no intelligent man will question, except a paid minion of the Russian Government, the officials of the two nations exchange their empty compliments. The one is ready to receive the Grand Duke with a display of military, while the Czar sends his congratulations to President Grant expressing warm encomiums on the success of the great cause, in establishing the liberal constitution of the Great Republic, while he pens a Ukaze consigning another batch of half a million of his own subjects to the slavery of the mines of Siberia for daring to breathe the name of, and sigh for that freedom, which is the pride and glory of our country and which we are pledged as a nation to extend to all mankind, when seeking a refuge on our shores. As an evidence of the hypocrisy on the part of Russia, we have only to point to the fact that some years ago, that government extended to American commerce certain privileges of trade with Siberia, which were eagerly accepted, and American capital employed in establishing houses in Eastern Siberia. But the short sighted Russian Government soon found, that the American element would disseminate principles antagonistic to its pernicious principles, and suddenly it withdraws those privileges, and robs our merchants of their property, and like the Chinese and Japanese of old, shuts itself up in its own seclusion. Of course we concede to this nation the same privileges, which we do to other semi-barbarous races, and peoples, but if civilization requires the free and unrestricted opening up of trade with Eastern Siberia, the same course will be adopted as in their case. But Russia has no right to rob our people of their property, as it has done, and it becomes the duty of our Government to waive amenities for a season, and compel this gigantic pirate to disgorge, and to reimburse our merchants for their loss of property. There are in Siberia two hundred thousand Polish convicts, and over one million Russians, all of which were convicted of that crime which we call a virtue, the struggle for liberty. These are looking to America as the point from which succor must come, as the great day star of their hopes, the country whence must issue the great army of relief. Russia knows this, and in shutting the door to the entry of that army, it will even rob the enterprising pioneer in the onward march of our civilization. But the day of reckoning is approaching and if our government will, but do its duty, we have the same cause of war, that we had against Mexico, and the work would be short and effectual. The whole of Siberia stands with open arms ready to throw the Russian slave driver into the sea, and swell the army of Republican Liberty with two millions of recruits, that will make the tyranny of ages totter on its rotten thrones. The nations of Europe allied to us by constitutional liberty will welcome the blow, and exchange congratulations, which will not be idle ceremonies, while millions of enslaved people will bless the day. After the Corean pirates are attended to, let this prince of human pirates be next straightened out, and California, whose rude and rugged mountains have educated its people to a stern appreciation of the true merits of the cause of liberty and humanity, without the amenities which attach to a more luxurious community, let her lead in the van of progress. It is but a pleasant summer voyage from our shores to the Amoor, and when we should once land upon the coast there would soon be no more Russia to combat with. Shut out from every mode of egress to the sea, she must not be allowed to pollute our bright Pacific with her slave laden junks of war.

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Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Вы всё уже узнали, что Русскій Императоръ продалъ землю на которой вы живете, Американцамъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Царь продалъ эту землю, потому что она приносила только убытокъ Руссокому Правительству и Россійско-Американской Компаніи.

Русская Америка, или какъ теперь называютъ—Аласка, имѣетъ много разнородныхъ продуктовъ, требуется только трудолюбіе и познаніе какъ извлечь пользу и доходъ на этой землѣ. Трудолюбія нѣкоторые изъ васъ не имѣютъ, работаютъ только чтобы заработать на одинъ день, и все заработанное въ день, въ тоже время проживаютъ, не думая что на другой день можетъ быть работы не будетъ, или случится болѣзнь, или какое либо другое несчастіе. Трудиться слѣдуетъ постоянно, и совѣтоваться съ Американцами, какіе продукты они желаютъ имѣть отъ васъ кромѣ пушныхъ товаровъ. Въ вашей странѣ есть много богатствъ, за которыя Американцы вознаградятъ, какъ-то: рыбныя ловли, лѣсъ, и минеральныя богатства. Всѣ богатства странъ вашей открывайте Американцамъ, а они научатъ васъ какъ употреблять ихъ въ дѣло, они научатъ васъ какъ жить лучше, чѣмъ теперь живете какъ дикари, научатъ васъ какъ дома строить, какъ устраивать домашнюю жизнь, какъ воспитывать вашихъ дѣтей.

Будьте честны въ обращеніи съ тѣми Американцами, которые благодѣтельствуютъ вамъ, и пособляютъ лѣкарствами въ болѣзняхъ вашихъ.

Остерегайтесь тѣхъ пошлыхъ торговцевъ, которые секретно подвозятъ вамъ водку, и напоиваютъ васъ до пьяна, чтобы въ пьяномъ положеніи грабить у васъ все ваше имущество и честь. Я слыхалъ отъ Американцевъ, худое мнѣніе о васъ, какъ о народъ привыкшемъ пьянствовать и лѣнливомъ.

Если кто либо изъ васъ находится на службѣ у Американскихъ купцевъ, слѣдуетъ имъ честно служить, и всё промысла принадлежащія хозяевамъ отдавать въ ихъ магазины по принадлежности; а вы часто промысла принадлежащія кулцамъ, въ которыхъ находитесь на службѣ и отъ которыхъ жалованье получаете, продаете секретно другимъ купцамъ, которые подвѣзжаютъ къ вамъ съ водкой, отъ чего Американцы гнушаются вами какъ ворами. Американцы часто говорятъ, мы Русскихъ не хо-

чемъ имѣть на службѣ, отъ того что они воруютъ наше имущество, поэтому-то Царь и продалъ Аласку Американцамъ, что Русскіе служащіе Россійско-Американской Компаніи, воровали компанійское имущество, и Компанія не имѣла никакого дохода изъ Аласки.

Аласканцы! Вы рождены и воспитаны подъ опекой Царской и Россійско-Американской Компаніи, а теперь вы свободны, дѣлать какъ угодно и что угодно. Эту свободу обращайтесь въ добро себѣ, а не во зло. Кто заступаетъ для васъ мѣсто попечителей, отцевъ, наставниковъ, съ тѣми купцами торговлю имѣйте. А кто поступаетъ съ вами, какъ воръ и грабитель, остерегайтесь такихъ злодѣевъ.

Хорошо, вы сегодня продадите за водку ваши промысла контрабандисту, и водку выпьете, и промысловъ больше не имѣете, и что же тогда съ голоду нужно умирать. Тогда идете въ магазины къ осѣлымъ торговцамъ и просите въ кредитъ. Они вамъ даютъ въ кредитъ—провизию, одежду и проч. по челоуколюбію.

Теперь сознайте кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добродѣтель, съ тѣми и торговлю имѣйте.

Все драгоценно, что въ диковинку. Вы сами знаете, что въ бывшее время, Россійско-Американской Компаніи, вы убивали малое количество бобровъ, и брали за самый лучший бобръ только 20 долларовъ за кожу. Теперь вы убиваете бобровъ, и всякаго рода другихъ звѣрей, больше чѣмъ требуется для потребности публики употребляющей эти кожи, и требуете за нихъ большія деньги, чѣмъ тогда когда убивали меньшее количество. Въ это не возможно такъ поступать. Въ Аласкѣ вы за пушныя промысла, больше требуете денегъ, чѣмъ эти кожи могутъ быть проданы въ Европѣ, для публики, которая употребляетъ эти мѣха. Вы требуете отъ покупателя большую цѣну, и онъ вамъ даетъ требуемое вами, а послѣ онъ теряетъ—не грѣшно-ли доводить до убытка покупателя.

Нѣкоторые торговцы въ Аласкѣ, такъ напримѣръ А. Веретенниковъ на Св. Павлѣ, заводятъ у васъ школы, просвѣщаютъ васъ свѣтомъ наукъ,—вы же вида такое усердіе къ вамъ и вашимъ дѣтямъ, будьте благосклонны къ такимъ, и предпочитайте ихъ тѣмъ, которые тайкомъ подвозятъ вамъ водку, развращаютъ васъ, вашихъ женъ, и дочерей—гнушайтесь сихъ послѣднихъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15, 1870.

No. 57.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

It frequently occurs, that our enterprising traders in Alaska quarrel among themselves, and often end their troubles in a general fight, to the disgrace of themselves and the shame of our entire country. It appears that merchants who have established houses in the various villages, have clerks and other employees in their stores, and pay them from \$50 to \$200 per month. These stations are supplied by their vessels, which are prohibited by law from taking liquors, powder, and other articles. But the little expeditionist going north on a *fishing voyage* (?), or whaling voyage, or clearing for Siberian ports, who can ship all the liquors they can carry, stop at the Aleutian Islands, and secretly supply the employees and natives with contraband articles, and receive in return the choicest furs in their reach from the stock of their employees. This species of robbery may well induce *unpleasantness* between the various parties, and hence the disgraceful exhibits.

CAPTAIN WALKER for many years a resident of Woods' Island, Alaska, where he has been engaged as superintendent of the operations of the Alaskan Ice Company, arrived in this city on the 12th inst. on a visit to his friends and relations. Captain Walker has distinguished himself by a just and honorable course of conduct, and is universally esteemed by the natives for his gentlemanly and humane treatment. He made some attempts to introduce among them agriculture and the arts of civilization generally, and has materially aided in developing the resources of the country. After a short stay he will return to the scene of his labors, to continue the good work in which he is engaged.

SOME enemies of Alaska say that region is only icebergs and rocks; on some points we agree. But the elephant ivory found in such large quantities in the peninsula of Alaska shows, that it must have been a tropical region. Perhaps some catastrophe might occur, that would make it a tropical region again, with the tropical productions.

A Russian Imperial subject, residing in San Francisco, calls our enterprising merchants doing business in Siberia—smugglers. We have in our possession many facts to prove that Russian Imperialists make more harm with their smuggling for the United States government, than Americans make for Russia.

WE recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce into the markets of Alaska and Siberia rye flour. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

MANY Americans doing business on the Siberian coast will suffer from Russian tyranny this year; on account of the guilty parties who have carried on a smuggling trade. We will do all to make the innocent traders known.

THE delay of the Treasury Department in making regulations for the fur seal fisheries in Alaska, evidently shows a great neglect of that Department.

MANY vessels called this spring to the North Pacific. Some whaling, some for fishing, some to skin walrus,—and some to skin the natives.

THE BOURGEOISIE IN RUSSIA.

[CONTINUATION.]

The government dexterously avails itself of this predisposition, fostering it equally by laws and flattery, and encouraging mistrust, principally when it concerns Europe or the West. With Asia the Russian trader of every class entertains a direct and unlimited personal intercourse. The great exporting trade to Europe is principally in the hands of foreigners, above all Englishmen, Dutch and Germans; in the south, in Odessa, in those of Italians, Greeks, Armenians and Jews. It is not probable indeed that there exists a single autochthonous Russian house carrying on a trade directly with foreign countries, or having branches out of Russia. Raw produce, as for example hides, grain, tallow, hemp, linen, timber, etc., is bought in the interior by Russian traders from noblemen, peasants and nomads. Agents from Russian houses in seaports travel sometimes into the interior, but principally merchants of Moscow, Astrachan, Kazan, Nijnee-Novgorod, etc., buy, store, and bring the merchandise finally to the seaports, as St. Petersburg, Riga, Odessa, where it is sold to Russian wholesale dealers for cash, bills of exchange or credit being rather unusual in internal trade. The exporter, the foreigner, then steps in, and purchases, so to say, at the third or fourth hand. This explains the reason why the Russian merchant-shiping is nearly imperceptible.

The absence of credit in all mercantile operations is the result of an imperfect understanding, or rather false conception, of its real beneficial nature, as well as of the distorted state of society. Mistrust and suspicion prevail all over, and penetrate every social crevice. Unfortunately absolute mercantile honesty is not a prominent feature with the Russian merchant. But he may be excused, since he does not see it prevail any where around or above him. He acts on the defensive, and enjoys as heartily as that whole class throughout the world, to take in others, or, as says the Russian, *naduti*. But this bad faith has not found root in the national character, it is on the surface, generated by the corruption flowing from the classes above him. A general opinion prevails that it is difficult to trade with Russians. Peter the Great commemorated it on the following occasion. It must be mentioned first, however, that the Jews never were, and even now are not allowed to settle in Old Russia, or Russia Proper, that is the parts forming the empire previous to conquests and annexations made by Peter and his successors. They can individually, however, sojourn in cities or boroughs for some time, as workmen, artisans, or mechanics, but this only by a special permission, and when no objection is made by the Christian community or any of its members. But they are not permitted to carry on trade.

During the stay of Peter in Holland, the municipality of Amsterdam requested, as a special favor, that he would allow the Jews to settle in his domain. He refused, saying, "My beloved Russians are too smart, and would strip the Jews of every cent!"

As artisan, mechanic, or workman, the Russian discovers, when in good earnest, great skill, as well in finish as in delicacy of workmanship. At the recent exposition in London there was sufficient evidence of this. Still it is asserted that the powers of the Russian intellect are rather imitative than creative; that the Russians have no claims to originality; in one word, that they are apt only to copy and learn from others. Should this really be the case, then the reason ought to be looked for, not in any natural deficiency, but in the accursed tutorship of the government. Permission must be obtained before any one can become creator or inventor. And this can be no stimulant to excite the mental powers, and so inspire a healthful activity. Another reproach is more justifiable, the one accusing the Russian artisans of not bestowing generally any very minute accuracy on their work. This want of exactness is a fitting result from the darkness in which the people are kept, which has ultimately become, so to say, a chronic mental disease, a kind of fatalistic prejudice. *Kak nibud*, "in any way whatever; and *avos poidet*, "may be it will succeed;" are the two sacramental phrases with which the Russian undertakes any work. But we do not wish to say that the Russian mechanic or artisan, when pride, self-love, or interest are at stake, is unfit to finish any work he takes in hand, with matchless accuracy.

The carelessness referred to is alleged as an excuse by the government for introducing numerous foreigners, above all, for the construction of all kind of machines. But is the education of a Russian artisan or mechanic fostered in any way? Are his natural abilities aided or developed by any scientific method whatever? The fault lies exclusively in the social state, and in the government keeping all in its own grasp—cutting off every means for a real education of the people. Further: foreign contractors, if called into the country by a special arrangement with the government to construct extensive works, do not become so easy a prey to the myriads of lower officials, who ruin

the domestic contractor by obliging him to perform the job cheaply, and *kak nibud*, for the sake of increasing the profits to be divided by them in common, conniving thus to cheat the government which they serve. Let there be the pure atmosphere of freedom, and Russian industry becomes at once creative, Russian contractors honest, while the native workman and mechanic will perfect and improve his workmanship.

In proportion to the population of the empire the bourgeoisie, with all its subdivisions, is rather inconsiderable. Cities and towns are scattered rather sparingly through the extensive country, and with few exceptions they are neither large nor densely populated. In the principal cities, as Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and a few others more, there is a very large number of floating population, composed of peasants and serfs. The class of real incorporated burghers, at the utmost, amounts to but few millions in Great Russia, or Russia Proper. It contains, however, the kernel of national growth and development, and in the future this may become the focus, or at least a powerful engine, in the work of national disenthralment. At present this class is sufficiently oppressed to aspire for liberty, and in common with the peasants to find their actual state unbearable. Without being normally educated, it possesses an intuitive perception of the necessity of a change for the better. It is easy to comprehend how the burgher must be dissatisfied with his actual position. True it is, that oppression protracted for centuries is eventually transformed into a chronic disease, to which the organism ultimately gets accustomed. It is like an excrescence on the body, which, though borne for a long time with patience, finally becomes painful, and the organism and the individual consequently tries to extirpate or to get rid of it.

The wealth of the burghers increases continually, and at the same time their consciousness of oppression. The more actively they move in their special and contracted arena, the oftener they are hurt by running against the iron fence. Thus the elements of discontent accumulate, which must finally explode.

In their domestic mode of life, the bourgeoisie cherish all old national traditions, clinging to ancient customs and manners. Few changes or modifications penetrate to the domestic hearth. Even in the dress of both sexes, the woman with her *sarafan*, a kind of long gown, and the men with their *kufan*, a long, broad overcoat, are still to be seen amongst the wealthiest. The girls until marriage wear their hair in long tresses, cutting them off at the wedding-day; an ancient bridal ceremony prevailing through every class of the people, and accompanied by moving farewell songs addressed to the bride by her former companions.

The men wear a beard, an ancient and still maintained national fashion. The great luxury in which the burghers rejoice is the possession of rich brocade, jewelry, pearls, and precious stones for the use of the women, and to adorn the holy images suspended in their dwellings, in their counting-rooms and shops, as well as in the display of rich, heavy silver plate.

One of the characteristics of the bourgeoisie is the *esprit de corps* that animates it more intensely than in the nobility, and for obvious reasons. Excluded generally from the public service, the burgher has no favors to ask of the government, who, on account of the wealth possessed by this class, must, after all, be on good terms with it. Accustomed as the bourgeoisie is to extortions, still when sometimes the measure is overdone, and a member is too deeply wronged and ill-treated, the corporations of cities, as Moscow, Petersburg, etc., will rise on his behalf, and oblige the government, or the men in power, to come to terms. The nobility, as a body, can never make such a demonstration of independence.

The bourgeoisie, the population of cities, are very sensible to national glory; not only to that won on battle-fields, but to that purer and loftier one, acquired by the higher order of accomplishments of the mind. If the bourgeoisie, the people, are forcibly excluded from contributing to literary distinction, they render nevertheless a most hearty homage to individuals and names ranking high as such. It has already been mentioned with what deference the people treat the various professors. Pushkin, the great poet, was popular and beloved by the burghers equally as much, and perhaps more than any other man would have been who had become eminent through military renown. When he was killed in a duel by the hand of a French adventurer, in consequence of a shameless scandal perpetrated by the court and courtiers — his death, as a national calamity, was mourned by the whole city population, more perhaps than even by some of the higher classes. In Petersburg, where the bloody event took place, the popular exasperation was such that the hackdrivers refused to attend any individual in whose pronouncement they could detect a foreign accent. Without the interference of the police it would have been worse. To avoid a demonstration, the body of the poet was sent out at night, as quietly and secretly as possible, to the country, to his family burial-place. If this tragical event with its aggravating circumstances had occurred in Moscow, the signs of grief would have been more violent, more dangerous for the public tranquility, for the court, and even for the Czar.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$3 50
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VOL. III.

MAY 15, 1870.

No. 57.

TO CONGRESS, ABOUT ALASKA.

The Emperor of Russia, after a long misrule of Russian America, through officials appointed by that potentate, sold the territory to the United States, which became thereby incorporated into the territory of the Union. The Alaskians in the transition state, lost much which has not yet been compensated by a corresponding gain. They lost the patriarchal protection of the Russian government, such as it was, and without the slightest knowledge of the machinery of self-rule, they became suddenly citizens of this Republic. As a consequence, the old machinery ceased to act, and new machinery was substituted. First, the Treasury Department officers became their teachers,—and well have they succeeded in inculcating demoralization and robbery among the natives by their practical examples. This was followed by a military despotism more grinding and exacting than ever the Russian rule.

The schools which were organized under the Russian rule were closed, and no new schools opened under the American regime; and the youth were thus thrown upon the streets to be abandoned to every species of drunkenness and vice. Had the evil stopped here, there might be some hope, from the elasticity of human nature and the pressure of human progress from more favored portions of the world; but with the change came other consequences, which have insidiously undermined the condition of the people, till we find by the latest accounts, that the natives are actually dying from starvation.

There are two companies trading with Alaska, by whose management this calamity is partially averted; while the great number of smaller traders are robbing the people of their sustenance without an equivalent return. One Company in Wood's Island, steadily employs about 200 native men, women and children, giving them food, shelter, clothing, and medical attendance. Another Company doing an extensive business in the Aleutian Islands, and on the Continent proper, employs about 800, and gives to the poor and needy, while they minister to the sick and afflicted, and take care even of the needy who have no employment, and have also established a school and literary club in St. Paul Island.

This is accomplished by private enterprise,—the wealthy patrons of the Alaskians, being merchants, who realize that their own interests depend upon the health, prosperity and intelligence of the people, among whom they trade, while the government of the United States originally neglected the wants of the Territory, and the masses of

people therein who naturally look to them for the same fostering care and patriarchal protection which, in truth, the Russian government, bad as it is, secured to them.

If the Government sincerely wished to know the state of the people, and their requirements, why did they not inquire of the people themselves, and thus learn the means by which their prosperity might be ensured. But the Government has not a word of encouragement for the poor natives; performs not an act directed to the amelioration of the deplorable condition in which the change in nationality has placed them; but supinely awaits the development of their own exertions, while the officials are fattening upon an illicit trade, upon the very vitals of the helpless community, robbing them of their sustenance, and thereby reducing them to the dying condition in which, by last accounts from Sitka, we see they are plunged. And this is the result of the transition from the darkness of despotic Imperial rule, to the Divine light of Liberty and progress; from the slavery of subjection to the one man power, to the freedom of citizenship in the great Republic. Let the Government at once see to this and make such provision for the government of this Territory, as will avert the miseries consequent upon the mismanagement which has hitherto supervened.

SOMETHING NEW IN WOOD.—We have been shown a sample of very aromatic wood sent down from Alaska, which seems to be a species of yellow cedar, having a most pungent and singular odor, entirely different from anything we have ever encountered. The aromatic nature of the wood renders it extremely valuable for trunks to contain woollen clothing, furs, and such goods as are liable to destruction by moths, and admirably calculated for shelving, for cloth and clothing stores. It is an excellent material for boat-building also, inasmuch as the toredo or boring worm will not touch it, on the contrary turns up his sharp nose at it.

As the wood is cheap and can be shipped here and sold at a moderate price, it will no doubt come into use. The sawdust and shavings if spread over the ground is death and destruction to ants and vermin, and would be a luxury to any dog for a bed as would leave him to sleep undisturbed by his natural enemy, the little industrious flea, which in California every man and woman pursueth.

When in Alaska, Mr. Seward had several logs of it sent down, and thence East, to be used in his house. The wood is fine grain and admits of a high polish.

A few hundred feet of the board were left at the yard of the Kimball Manufacturing Co., corner of Fourth and Bryant streets, and a sample is on exhibition at the *Alta* office.—*Alta California*.

CAPTAIN LUNIEVSKI has united himself with one of the leading firms trading with Alaska, and is by this time at the scene of his labors. The Company are fortunate in procuring the services of Captain Lunievski, as he is probably the most energetic and efficient agent which they could procure on this coast. He is immensely popular with the natives, and can accomplish more for his employers than any other one person in the trade of Alaska. We wish him prosperity and success.

A St. Petersburg letter has the following: "The Emperor Alexander will shortly leave for Ems. The official motive of this journey is to perform a cure at the waters, but I am informed on good authority that the treatment is only a pretext for an interview with the king of Prussia. What induces me to believe this latter version is that the partisans of a close allegiance between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Berlin have for some time past been very active at Court, while their adversaries manifest a certain discouragement.

RUSSIAN commerce with interior Asia, by the eastern frontier of Siberia, is rapidly increasing. Since last May, 10,000 camels went out from Tuscukent with 160,000 pounds of merchandize, and 30,000 of those animals, chiefly laden with cotton, go directly from Bokhara to Kazan every year.

THE Emperor of Russia has just issued a Ukase, in which he "deigns to permit" the Russian language to be used in Roman Catholic and Protestant churches in Russian Poland.

THE Israelites in Russian Poland are compelled by their abject destitution to emigrate into Prussia. At Memel the Jewish community have opened a large asylum and hospital for their reception.

RUSSIANS in Alaska will sell all the valuables they have for a bottle of whiskey.

A statement is made by the *Moscow Gazette* to the effect that the Russian Minister of Finance is about to present to the Imperial Council a project for the sale of the Government mines and smelting works, with the exception of such as may be required for the use of the army and the fleet. The same statement adds, that it is intended in the first instance to alienate the gold mines at royalties to be hereafter fixed.

A Polish Count Potocki has just died in Connecticut. He was handsome, spoke five languages and formerly run insurrections, but of late he has been running a machine in a suspender factory.

THE employment of females in the Russian telegraph offices has turned out so well that the number of female hands has been largely augmented, and the business is to be left open to women hereafter.

BISMARCK says that the Poles are the chief obstacles to the independence of Poland. They not only want the management of Poland proper, but of all the Territories they ever wrested from neighboring nations.

AN HONEST American says, that Alaska is the land of temptation. A good man who receives a political office there becomes corrupted.

A Russian University is to be established in Siberia.

IN Russia it is proposed to reform popular amusements by building very large and elegant theatres, with low prices and good performances.

THE first Methodist church known in Russia was dedicated in February.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.—We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisements of that favorite home remedy, Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER. It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore, wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled all the great catalogue of Family Medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world and that its sale constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe, even in unskillful hands.



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Вы всё уже узнали, что Русскій Императоръ продалъ землю на которой вы живете, Американцамъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Царь продалъ эту землю, потому что она приносила только убытокъ Русскому Правительству и Россійско-Американской Компаніи.

Русская Америка, или какъ теперь называютъ—Аласка, имѣетъ много разнородныхъ продуктовъ, требуется только трудолюбіе и познаніе какъ извлечь пользу и доходъ на этой землѣ. Трудолюбія нѣкоторые изъ васъ не имѣютъ, работаютъ только чтобы заработать на одинъ день, и все заработанное въ день, въ тоже время проживаютъ, не думая что на другой день можетъ быть работы не будетъ, или случится болѣзнь, или какое либо другое несчастіе. Трудиться слѣдуетъ постоянно, и совѣтоваться съ Американцами, какіе продукты они желаютъ имѣть отъ васъ кромѣ пушныхъ товаровъ. Въ вашей странѣ есть много богатствъ, за которыя Американцы вознаграждать, какъ-то: рыбныя ловли, лѣсъ, и минеральныя богатства. Всѣ богатства страны вашей открывайте Американцамъ, а они научатъ васъ какъ употреблять ихъ въ дѣло, они научатъ васъ какъ жить лучше, чѣмъ теперь живете какъ дикари, научатъ васъ какъ дома строить, какъ устраивать домашнюю жизнь, какъ воспитывать вашихъ дѣтей.

Будьте честны въ обращеніи съ тѣми Американцами, которые благодѣтельствуютъ вамъ, и пособляютъ лѣкарствами въ болѣзняхъ вашихъ.

Остерегайтесь тѣхъ пошлыхъ торговцевъ, которые секретно подвозятъ вамъ водку, и напоиваютъ васъ до пьяна, чтобы въ пьяномъ положеніи грабить у васъ все ваше имущество и честь. Я слышалъ отъ Американцевъ, худое мнѣніе о васъ, какъ о народѣ привыкшемъ пьянствовать и лѣнливомъ.

Если кто либо изъ васъ находится на службѣ у Американскихъ купцевъ, слѣдуетъ имъ честно служить, и всё промысла принадлежащія хозяевамъ отдавать въ ихъ магазины по принадлежности; а вы часто промысла принадлежащія купцамъ, въ которыхъ находитесь на службѣ и отъ которыхъ жалованье получаете, продаете секретно другимъ купцамъ, которые подвѣзжаютъ къ вамъ съ водкой, отъ чего Американцы гнушаются вами какъ ворами. Американцы часто говорятъ, мы Русскихъ не хо-

чемъ имѣть на службѣ, отъ того что они воруютъ наше имущество, поэтому-то Царь и продалъ Аласку Американцамъ, что Русскіе служащіе Россійско-Американской Компаніи, воровали компанійское имущество, и Компанія не имѣла никакого дохода изъ Аласки.

Аласканцы! Вы рождены и воспитаны подъ опекой Царской и Россійско-Американской Компаніи, а теперь вы свободны, дѣлать какъ угодно и что угодно. Эту свободу обращайтесь въ добро себѣ, а не во зло. Кто заступаетъ для васъ мѣсто попечителей, отцевъ, наставниковъ, съ тѣми купцами торговлю имѣйте. А кто поступаетъ съ вами, какъ воръ и грабитель, остерегайтесь такихъ злодѣевъ.

Хорошо, вы сегодня продадите за водку ваши промысла контрабандисту, и водку выпьете, и промысловъ больше не имѣете, и что же тогда съ голоду нужно умирать. Тогда идете въ магазины къ осѣлымъ торговцамъ и просите въ кредитъ. Они вамъ даютъ въ кредитъ—провизию, одежду и проч. по челоуколюбію.

Теперь сознайте кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добродѣтель, съ тѣми и торговлю имѣйте.

Все драгоцѣнно, что въ диковинку. Вы сами знаете, что въ былое время, Россійско-Американской Компаніи, вы убивали малое количество бобровъ, и брали за самыя лучшія бобровыя только 20 долларовъ за кожу. Теперь вы убиваете бобровъ, и всякаго рода другихъ звѣрей, больше чѣмъ требуется для потребности публики употребляющей эти кожи, и требуете за нихъ большія деньги, чѣмъ тогда когда убивали меньшее количество. Въдѣ это не возможно такъ поступать. Въ Аласкѣ вы за пушныя промысла, больше требуете денегъ, чѣмъ эти кожи могутъ быть проданы въ Европѣ, для публики, которая употребляетъ эти мѣха. Вы требуете отъ покупателя большую цѣну, и онъ вамъ даетъ требуемое вами, а послѣ онъ теряетъ—не грѣшно-ли доводить до убытка покупателя.

Нѣкоторые торговцы въ Аласкѣ, такъ напримѣръ А. Веретенниковъ на Св. Павлѣ, заводятъ у васъ школы, просвѣщаютъ васъ свѣтомъ наукъ,—вы же вида такое усердіе къ вамъ и вашимъ дѣтямъ, будьте благосклонны къ такимъ, и предпочитайте ихъ тѣмъ, которые тайкомъ подвозятъ вамъ водку, развращаютъ васъ, вашихъ женъ, и дочерей—гнушайтесь сихъ послѣднихъ.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

It has been proven and generally advocated that Alaska should be a penal colony for the criminals of the entire Republic. We are ourselves disposed to favor such a project. The peculiar character of the country is such as to isolate it in a measure from the rest of the world. Perhaps the contrast which Alaska presents to all other portions of the country would produce a marked effect upon the minds, habits, customs, and even morals of those who should be sent there. The resources of fishing and hunting are by no means the only ones which would bear development. The timber trade and mineral productions offer opportunities which are by no means inferior to the former. In addition to these known sources of wealth, there are many as yet unknown and untried sources of profits, which American ingenuity and talent could open up. Discoveries will be made in the extreme North, and on the Northwest coast, which are not as yet dreamed of in our philosophy. Siberia, from being a penal colony, is in fact becoming a populous and important empire. Why should not Alaska produce the same history. It only requires population: and since it is not likely to attract voluntary immigrants, let its first development be by means of a compulsory emigration.

It has been announced in all the papers that the inhabitants of Sitka are in a starving condition, and the news has reached the Czar of Russia, who has forwarded to his servant, the Bishop of Sitka, 88,000 roubles to save him from starvation. Good for him, but what is to become of the lambs of his flock? He can live in clover, but the orthodox members of his congregation may starve.

THE importation of whiskey into Alaska has greatly diminished this year owing to the prohibition; but there has been an astonishing, and most unaccountable increase in the importation of sourkrot and coal oil.

MR. BOUTWELL himself would not willingly fast twelve hours; and he could not fast twelve days. Why then compel these helpless Aleuts to starve for twelve months?

THE Treasury Department have appointed two New Orleans men for the revenue service in Alaska. Of course they will be well posted in the habits and customs of Alaskians, and quite at home, as regards climate, when they arrive there.

THE Government of Russia is desirous of increasing the population of Eastern Siberia, and has determined to admit all kinds of merchandise into the District of Iakutak free of duty. This district borders on the Ochotak Sea, and two ports are already made free, Iakutak and Aian. There are many other ports upon the coast, but only these are as yet declared free.

OUR sagacious diplomats at Washington should not be surprised, if to avert starvation, the natives of Alaska should make an onslaught upon the fur bearing animals, and annihilate them in a couple of seasons. Necessity knows no law, and hunger must be appeased.

In a few days the steamer *Alexander* will arrive with fur seal skins from Alaska. What about the taxes on each skin? Will it be demanded? And how about the natives, are they to be abandoned to starvation? What will become of them in the future, and till next expedition sails? Questions for the humanitarian.

THE "Polar Observer" states, that for Alaska the thing most needed is *Polar Preserver*—whiskey.

ALEXANDER HERZEN.

Alexander Herzen, one of the ablest writers that Russia has produced, died suddenly, on the 23d of January, in the Hotel of the Pavillon de Rohan, Paris, and was followed to the Cemetery of Pere Lachaise by about three hundred Russians, Poles, and advanced French liberals, who rendered the last honors to the dead with frequent expressions of unavailing regret at his loss.

Few lives have been more full of incidents than Herzen's. While yet a student of Moscow University, upon which he has since shed so much lustre, and before he attained his nineteenth year, we find him arrested for expressing opinions hostile to the Government, and plotting to overturn the institutions of his country. His only defence was, that he wished to effect by moral persuasion the emancipation of the Russian serfs. Regarded by his judges as highly dangerous and revolutionary, he suffered a long term of imprisonment, and was eventually banished to the frontiers of Siberia—the grave of so many high-hearted hopes and unmerited misfortunes.

After the lapse of a few years, he was transferred from Perm to Viatka, and thence to Novgorod, where his position was greatly ameliorated. He was then allowed to enter the civil service, and occupied different administrative and judicial posts, until he was permitted to return to Moscow.

The next period of his life was exclusively devoted to literary and intellectual pursuits, during which he established his reputation as a profound thinker and accomplished scholar. Having obtained leave, after some difficulty, to travel through Europe, he scarcely cleared the frontiers of his native land, when he proved to the world that the generous impulses that fired his youth had not forsaken him—his appeal to the Czar and the Russian nobility in behalf of the oppressed serfs being one of the most dignified protests ever made against the violation of the rights of man. Having travelled through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and great Britain, his spirit of inquiry and research found ample fields of observation.

On comparing the free peasants and artisans of Western Europe with the millions of poor serfs in his own country, he espoused their cause with renewed ardor, and devoted the best years of his life to accomplish their emancipation. Travelling from city to city throughout the Continent, he printed, wherever he went, numbers of his celebrated journals—the *Polstar* and the *Bell*—which were easily smuggled across the Russian lines, and thus ultimately fell into the hands of the serfs whose rights they vindicated. The peasants were not slow in recognizing the voice of a friend. Gathered in groups, around one of their number able to read, in the woods, in the fields, around the log-fires of their cabins, with watchmen posted to give timely warning of the approach of those most likely to object against such gatherings, they gradually awoke to a proper sense of their humiliation, and determined to be free.

The Russian Government, alarmed at the propagation of principles they could not check, ordered Herzen to return to Russia and surrender himself a prisoner. He disobeyed the order, and took refuge in London, continued the publication of the *Bell*, and wrote from that capital the magnificent series of articles in favor of emancipation and freedom, the translation of which excited universal interest and sympathy.

In spite of every possible precaution, the *Bell* regularly found its way across the frontiers, fell into the hands of willing readers, formed a current of public opinion among the masses which previously possessed none, and ended by completely revolutionizing their feelings, hopes, and sympathies, the little heaven having nobly fulfilled its mission of leavening the whole lump.

The political writings of Mr. Herzen manifest an ardent mind, full of generosity and sincerity—those most appreciated being as follows: "The Development of Revolutionary Ideas in Russia," 1851, in which clear abstracts and happy sallies abound, and in which the character and the proper role of the Slavic race are duly appreciated with remarkable precision; "Baptized Property," 1853, that is to say, "The State of Serfdom;" and "Prison and Exile," in 1854, in which, with a moderation worthy of the loftiest praise, he narrated the principal incidents of his life during the time spent in the prisons of Russia, or in the countries bounding Siberia, assigned as the residence of various categories of persons judged and condemned.

The purely literary works of Herzen are: "Dilettantism in Science," 1849; "Letters upon the Study of Nature," 1845-1846, in which he developed the principles of Hegel and Feuerbach, concerning the complete fusion between science and philosophy; the novels "Whose Fault is it?" and "Dr. Kroupoff," which established Herzen's popularity throughout Europe; "Souvenirs of Travels;" "From the Other Side;" and "Letters from France and Italy;" besides a great number of fugitive pieces, published by Russian journals and reviews, and signed with his *nom de plume*, Iskander, by which he is popularly known throughout the whole empire.

The characteristics of his genius may be summed up as combining originality with fine fancy, power of conception allied to vigor of ex-

ecution, breadth and comprehensiveness of views blended with correctness of judgment, and a strong sense of justice unmingled with feelings of asperity.

On the accession of Alexander II., after the conclusion of the Crimean War, a vast change swept over the social system of the Russian empire. The Czar, imbued with the grand idea to which Herzen had devoted his entire life, proclaimed, to his undying honor, the emancipation of nearly forty millions of serfs, reorganized society upon a new basis, and thus effected the greatest revolution ever recorded in ancient or modern times.

Generously acknowledging the obligations he lay under to Herzen, the Czar adopted many of his recommendations, and invited him to return to his native land to aid by his wisdom and experience in the reconstruction of society.

Herzen, before he died, had thus the rare privilege and immense satisfaction of seeing the dreams of his youth and the hopes of his maturer years fully and completely realized.

At the sight of the stupendous undertaking of the emperor, Herzen held his peace, and every feeling of enmity died out of his heart.

The system against which he warred so long having fallen to the ground, he had nothing else to combat, his writings, since that eventful period, being full of hope, gratitude, and general humor.

Cut down in the prime of life, surrounded with honors, after an existence spent in defence of the noblest of causes, he has left behind a European reputation for strength of intellect, moral courage, and generosity, which inspires sentiments of universal regret; while, in his own land, his memory is cherished by millions of enfranchised men, who regard him as their defender and liberator.—*Appleton's Journal of Popular.*

ETERNALLY LEAF YEAR.—A gentleman who has passed some time among the Cossacks of the Ukraina tells of some strange customs still prevalent there, one of which may perhaps interest our fair readers. When a young woman in the Ukraina feels a tender passion for a young man, she goes at once to the house of his parents, and says "Poniagai-bog," which means, "be you blessed of God." The young woman then sits down and talks to the object of her choice as follows: "The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualities encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She then addresses the father and mother, and solicits their approval of, and consent to, the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, she refuses to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parents of the young man never put the young maidens away if they still persist in their stay, believing by doing so they would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads.—*S. F. News Letter.*

PRINCE DEMIDOFF.—The Paris papers announce the death of Prince Demidoff of St. Donato, from a cold, resulting in congestion of the lungs, which soon proved fatal to an enfeebled constitution, for, though but fifty-seven years of age, he appeared a much older man. The large fortunes of the family were laid out by the father of the late Prince in the wonderful Donato collection of art treasures, recently purchased by the French Government. The late Prince was born in Florence, and in 1841 married the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and cousin to the Emperor of the French. It is stated that, irritated at this marriage, the Emperor of Russia put in force the law forbidding a Russian subject to reside more than a year from his country, and confiscated the possessions of the Prince; but, foreseeing this, the latter had previously made over his estates to his brother Paul for an annual rental of 1,500,000 francs. The marriage was a most unhappy one. There was no issue, and before long a separation was agreed upon. Since that time the Prince has mostly resided in Paris, where his bent and haggard form has long been familiar. The Parisians have called him, for some time past, by the horrible title of "Prince Decomposition." He will be missed for a while among the scenes of pleasure at the French capital.

The Polish, Historical and Literary Society of Paris has held its annual sitting, when Prince Czartoryski delivered an address, in which he demonstrated the necessity—already admitted by the partisans of Polish independence and by several governments—of supporting the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The Reds are hard at work in Roumania, and the disturbances there are becoming serious. The twenty six deputies who lead it, are fiercely hostile to Prince Charles, and are accused of being moved by Russian influence.

MADAME KATACZY gave a musical party in honor of Carlotta Patti, who sang her birdiest to the guests.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPTUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III. JUNE 15, 1870. No. 59.

SERFDOM STILL IN RUSSIA.

In our issue of the 1st of May, we inserted an article on "The emancipation of the serfs in Russia," in which we endeavored to show that the freedom of the serfs was in reality a myth, and that they were not allowed to leave the country. In a late number of the *S. F. Bulletin*, we see an extract from the *St. Petersburg Golos*, published on the 19th February, the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation issued by the Emperor Alexander II, in the year 1861. It is an interesting editorial on the affairs of the Russian peasantry, from which the following details are extracted: Up to the 1st of January, 1870, in forty-seven government districts, 6,961,148 serfs have become free land-owners, with an area of 19,788,995 desiatines (equal to 2,702 English acres,) according to which 8 3-20 desiatines fall to each peasant, representing a value of 26 rubles and 83 copecs. For this each peasant pays a yearly sum of 4 rubles and 97 copecs to the government—and, altogether, 31,170,529 silver rubles. In 49 years each peasant will come into full and free possession of his land. 3,888,111 serfs remain in their previous position and duties.

From the above estimates may be easily seen the extent of the landed possession which has been so liberally appropriated by the Russian Government to the emancipated serfs. One desiatine is equal to about 29 inches, and 8 3-20 desiatines to the amount allowed to each peasant is a piece of land 29 inches by about 93 inches, for which immense area must be paid an annual rent of four dollars, and in 49 years he will come in full possession. Magnanimous Government! Generous Czar! What an inducement is here held out to the peasant to remain under the patriarchal government of Russia. It is true the United States offers 160 acres, and under a free Government; it is true other countries with more genial climate to the south offer inducements for immigration, but yet the population remains: and while Europe is pouring her flood of emigrants from every civilized port, none are seen from Russia but exiles and refugees. Is not this an argument as strong as words can express, that the entire policy of the Russian Government is dictated by barbarism and sustained by the one-man power. A population of 3,000,000 is forcibly retained, and the barbarian Czar holds out to the civilized world the enormous concession of less than five square miles of land as the tempting bait which is to retain them, and in 49 years proposes to invest them with the proprietorship of this immense tract. Forty-nine years! What will transpire in forty-nine years? By that time enlightenment will

have penetrated the heart of Russia. The conquering legions of Republican freedom will have borne down from the plains of Siberia, and will have emancipated all the serfs of Eastern Asia and Europe, and will have hurled the impudent dictator from the throne. Religion, humanity, and virtue, hand in hand with science and education, will have so revolutionized that portion of the world, that Czars, tyrants, and autocrats will be things of the past, their enormities consigned to the pages of history, while the people will dictate the future progress of the race.

WHILE Russia is doing all in her power to unify and Russify all the different races within her limits, and also trying to reduce all the Slavonian races outside her limits to the necessity or choice of adopting the Russian language as their own, she is, furthermore, endeavoring to persuade all the adherents of the Greek Church abroad that she is their great patron and protector. Thus, at present, she is enticing the Greeks who live in Asia Minor to leave their Turkish rulers and go and settle in Circassia and Mingrelia, in the districts lying between the Caspian Sea on the east and the Black Sea on the west. She has two objects in view—one, to people the vast uninhabited regions in that section of her jurisdiction, and also to pass for the effective protectress of all the Greek Christians, scattered throughout the territories of the Ottoman Empire. Some time since she held out strong inducements to the Germans around the Baltic to emigrate to the same neighborhood, by the offer of tracts of land as free gifts to the settlers, and freedom from taxation and military service for a certain number of years. Freedom to follow their own faith was also promised them. Very few, however, yielded to the temptation. They had read and knew too much about the domestic rule of Russia within her own limits.

MODERN GREECE—Beautiful as the city and the climate of Athens are, and attractive as Athenian life is to a scholar and a man of taste, there is very much here that it is painful to his sensibilities. The Acropolis, on which every edifice was a perfect work of art, and every stone was shaped by the hand of a master, is still a ruin unrepaired and irreparable; every building a ruin, almost every stone a fragment, and the whole a vast museum of dilapidated temples, fallen columns, and broken sculptures, torsos, bodies without heads and heads without bodies, as melancholy a spectacle as a captured fortress battered down by artillery, and covered all over with the mutilated bodies of its slain defenders. And it must be confessed that the antiquities and ruins of Athens are but too true an emblem of the condition in which the country and the people were left after long ages of subjection to the Turks, who persecuted and oppressed the inhabitants with the same iconoclastic and fanatical ferocity with which they destroyed their monuments and works of art. The language of Lord Byron is still too true: "Tis living Greece no more." Yet the country has advanced with great strides in politics, in morals, in agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts, as well as in education and religion, since the people emerged from their worse than Egyptian bondage under the Turks, as any one will see who will take the trouble to read the statistics of Mr. Rangave, late Minister of Greece to the United States. The people are becoming more intelligent, and more capable of self-government, and if the great powers will only give them a little chance, guided by their own political instincts and the tendencies of the age, instructed by the example of other nations, and led by the providence of God, they may yet succeed in their difficult experiment, and bear an important part in the civilization and enlightenment of mankind.—*Prof. W. S. Tyler.*

We quote from the *S. F. Bulletin* the following item:
"The Emperor of Russia drinks a gallon of Russian vodka (whiskey) every day."

The above item may doubtless be found in many journals in the world. We give the name of the paper to show to Russian Imperialists in San Francisco, that we are not opposed to their "Czar and God," from malice. If the above statement is not true, let the Russian Consul send some christian brute to fight with the *Bulletin* parties,—not with us.

THE Emperor of Russia drinks 200 roubles worth of wine a day, and that's what rubles his friends.—*N. Y. World.*

LIST OF VESSELS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALASKA AND SIBERIA.

Navigation from the port of San Francisco to Alaska and Siberia has increased wonderfully this year. The following is a list of all the vessels that have left this port for Alaska and Siberia since the first of January.

- January 8—Schooner General Harney, Lee, Sitka; F. E. G. Tittel.
- January 15—Bark Powhattan, Blackstone, Kadiak; Pope & Talbot.
- February 3—Haw. bark Catalina, Anderson, Yokohama; A. S. Arnold.
- February 18—Schooner John Bright, Fletcher, fishing voyage; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- February 25—Bark Robert Porter, Killman, Sitka.
- March 4—Bark Cyane, Archimandritoff, Kadiak; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- March 5—Ship Cesarevich, May, Kadiak; American Russian Commercial Company.
- March 5—Brig Olga, Sandman, Sitka; Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- March 5—Schooner Eustace, Fortride, Petropavlovsk; Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- March 15—Bark Buena Vista, Foster, Kadiak; Pope & Talbot.
- March 24—Bark J. W. Seaver, Reaney, Petropavlovsk; Williams, Blanchard & Co.
- March 24—Schooner Alice, Swain, Petropavlovsk; Malovanaky & Co.
- March 25—Schooner L. P. Foster, Mills, Sitka; G. L. DeBlois & Co.
- March 26—Schooner Harrah B. Bourne, Brown, Kadiak; J. M. Bean.
- March 30—Brig Hallie Jackson, Chapman, Petropavlovsk; C. J. Janson.
- April 2—Brig Victoria, Redfield, Petropavlovsk; Wright & Bowne.
- April 2—Schooner Ann Elisa, Webster, Petropavlovsk; C. J. Janson.
- April 9—Col. bark Dominga, Wing, Petropavlovsk and fishing voyage; Moss & Beadle.
- April 23—Brig Percy Edwards, Josselyn, Nicholaevsk; I. Neuman.
- April 23—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, Niebaum, Kadiak; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- April 23—Schooner Idaho, Henning, Unalaska; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- April 25—Bark Union, Provost, fishing voyage; A. Jacobs.
- April 25—Haw. bark Florence, Larsen, Ochotak sea; Wright & Bowne.
- April 25—Schooner Page, Holcomb, whaling voyage; Taylor & Bendel.
- April 26—Bark Menschikoff, Smith, whaling voyage; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- May 1—Schooner Amanda Ager, Haynes, fishing voyage; Lynde & Hough.
- May 3—Ship Cesarevich, May, Kadiak; Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- May 5—Schooner Legal Tender, Percival, St. Michael Redoubt; John Parrott.
- May 8—Schooner Flying Dart, Glidden, fishing voyage; Lynde & Hough.
- May 9—Schooner Letitia, Merrill, fishing voyage; C. L. Taylor & Co.
- June 2—Schooner Mary Taylor, Waller, Unalaska; Master.
- June 8—Steamer Alexander, Erskine, St. Paul Island; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

The sailing of so many vessels in the last five months from San Francisco to Siberia and Alaska, shows the increase of trade with these countries.

Russia has 20,000,000 horses, 80,000,000 cattle, 10,000,000 sheep, and from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 swine. About 200,000 tons of tallow are yearly made in Russia, the half of which is used in the country. The average price of meat in Russia is about five cents per pound.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

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THIRTY YEARS

Have elapsed since the introduction of the PAIN KILLER to the public, and yet at the present time it is more popular and commands a larger sale than ever before. Its popularity is not confined to this country alone; all over the world its beneficial effects in curing the "ills that flesh is heir to," are acknowledged and appreciated, and as a PAIN KILLER its fame is limited to no country, sect nor race. It needs only to be known to be prized.

THIRTY YEARS is certainly a long enough time to prove the efficacy of any medicine, and that the PAIN KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is sure and effective remedy. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Итакъ Папа пречистый мужъ,—что еще дальше будетъ въ XIX-мъ столѣтїи? Назадъ тому нѣсколько лѣтъ безтолковое меньшинство людей, признало женщину въ любодѣянїи рожденную, всю жизнь проведенную въ развратѣ, родившую открыто безъ мужа шарлатана,—пречистой и пренепорочно даже рожденной; а теперь признало Папу безгрѣшнымъ.

Послѣ этого христіане—рѣште Евреевъ, грабте, воруйте, убивайте другъ друга, дѣлайте гадости какихъ и другіе звѣри не дѣлаютъ; а послѣ проговорите каждое утро полсотни пустыхъ фразъ бабъ, которую червь съѣлъ назадъ тому XIX столѣтїи, и прямо въ рай!?

Одинъ протестанскій попъ, недавно проповѣдывалъ въ церкви, о святости патріарха Давида. И слушатели разинувши ротъ вѣруютъ пону. Разсмотрѣли бы лучше, эту книгу разврата, кровопролитїа, мерзостей, которую называютъ Библией, и увидѣли бы сами, что этотъ царь Давидъ, ничто другое какъ дикій звѣрь, прелюбодѣйца, разбойникъ, словомъ сказать такой подлецъ, что если бы онъ жилъ въ наше время въ С. Франциско, мы бы первый дали голосъ повѣсить этого царя Давида на ламповомъ столпу. А христіане подражаютъ святости Давида, и дѣлаютъ такіе же гадости.

Русскій человекъ, неспорченный ни панствомъ, ни лакействомъ, очень даже способенъ самобытно устроить жизнь на чужой землѣ, между чужими людьми.

Назадъ тому два дня, русскій унтеръ-офицеръ Савелїи Голубковъ, нашъ старый знакомый, постыгъ насъ въ конторѣ съ другимъ человекомъ, намъ незнакомымъ. По манеру брадобритїа, мы думали что этотъ господинъ Ирландецъ. На нашъ запросъ Голубкова по-русски, кто это за господинъ, незнакомецъ отвѣчаетъ намъ чистымъ русскимъ выговоромъ---я русскій.

Какъ давно вы живете въ Америкѣ?

Пять лѣтъ. Я былъ рабочимъ въ русской компанїи въ Ситкѣ, прїѣхалъ туда изъ Петербурга.

Какъ ваше имя?

Меня называютъ Андерсонъ.

Неужели вы по-русски такъ назывались?

Нѣтъ, по-русски я называюсь Иванъ Андреевъ. Американцы привыкли называть меня Андерсонъ, такъ и пошло въ обычай.

Чемъ вы занимаетесь?

Я работаю на пилальныхъ заводахъ въ лѣсахъ, отъ С. Франциско не дальше 90 миль. Теперь ожидаю паруснаго судна, чтобы отправиться опять на работу. Тамъ очень хорошо жить, Американцы хорошее жалованье даютъ, я собралъ нѣсколько сотъ долларовъ, а мой прїятель тоже русскій изъ Архан-

гельска, онъ пораньше меня началъ работать на этихъ заводахъ, и успѣлъ вложить въ Калифорнскій банкъ 1,500 долларовъ, и домъ выстроилъ въ деревнѣ недалеко отъ заводовъ---500 долларовъ стоитъ ему. Кто хочетъ въ Америкѣ въ довольствѣ жить, продолжаетъ нашъ новый знакомецъ, это нѣтрудно,---нужно только деньгу беречь, не пьянствовать, и быть трудолюбивымъ, а работы много въ Америкѣ, и Американцы хорошие люди.

Русскій царь въ 1864-мъ году, прислалъ флотъ въ Соединенные Штаты, пособлать республиканцамъ къ освобожденїю негровъ; а царскіе халуй въ С. Франциско, публично въ русской печати заявляютъ, что они враги свободы и гражданства негровъ,---также и враги Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. По царскому ли соизволенїю русскій консулъ въ С. Франциско допускаетъ такіа нечеловѣчности? Ослы держите уши вострыя!

Нѣсколько тысячъ русскаго племени теперь на Американскомъ Пацификѣ, и многіе ужасно бѣдствуютъ. Кто изъ русскихъ несчастливъ, тотъ навѣрно почитаетъ пьяницу царя и поганое православіе. Эти двѣ гадости препятствуютъ людямъ благоденствовать въ республикѣ.

Въ Ситкѣ русскіе умираютъ съ голода, пишутъ всѣ Американскіе журналы. Дайте имъ водки и они оживутъ. А батюшка Архіерей, вѣдь живъ и здоровъ, онъ много имѣетъ ѣсть и пить. За то онъ святой Архіерей.

Иностранные журналы пишутъ, что русскій царь пьетъ спиртныхъ напитковъ въ день на 200 рублей серебромъ. Это и есть нещастїе для Россїи.

Господинъ Антонъ Трусовъ, издаетъ въ Женевѣ русскій соціальный журналъ: "Народное Дѣло."

СМѢСЬ.---Русскіе привыкайте шутить и смѣяться.---На углу Монтгомери и Бродвай, у дверей сигарной лавки, сидитъ на выставкѣ чучало Мартышки съ вѣчно неизгораемой сигарой во рту. Хорошо бы у дверей фабрики русскихъ палпросъ, посадить Мартышку на выставку съ вѣчно неизгораемой сигарой во рту.---Императоръ Нортонъ послалъ письмо къ собрату своему Александру Николаевичу.---Лулочка за мужъ вышла.---Въ Стокгонѣ пароходъ строить на Амурѣ.---Князь возвратился послѣ благополучнаго плаванїа. Карлуша тоже.---Анна все еще на Дюпонтѣ.---Андрей Поповъ умный малый, онъ знаетъ какъ жить въ республикѣ.---Гефсиманскїа веси, въ С. Франциско, съ нетерпѣнїемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота. Веселися граде богородитинѣ.---Ф. Кашеваровъ уѣхалъ въ Аласку.

ALASKA



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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

A MOST excellent man is our Secretary of the Treasury. He secures the public gold with three great locks, and sits on the three great keys like a solemn hen on a nest of glass eggs, vainly hoping for a practical result. But the peer, dear Mr. Boutwell is not wise in all things; which his speculation in fur-seals will prove. Boutwell has neglected the study of natural history; he is ignorant of the habits of the fur-seal; he forgets or never knew that the animal is migratory, and that even a military reservation will not prevent it from swimming from under his official nose, and to some island where military reservations are not, and Boutwells are unknown. He attempts to "corner" the fur-seals and monopolize the trade in their pelts. Dear Mr. Boutwell will find that the supply of furs will not be diminished, but he will find that the material comes not from the "military reservation," but from other islands. Then he will rise from his three great keys and say: "Have I driven the trade away from American soil? Am I, indeed, an ass?" And the rocks of St. Paul's island will echo back—"An ass."

It is a well known fact that every nation and people has its own tastes and habits, and still in the face of this facts mistakes are constantly made by our merchants trying to force upon others the wares which to themselves are acceptable, thereby entailing loss upon their ventures and trade, which can only be made up by exorbitant prices in other more acceptable goods. The Alaskan lady prefers her toilet to that of the Parisian, and would rather drink whale oil than the best brand of champagne. The Alaskans prefer rye flour to wheat flour, and Kentucky tobacco at eighteen cents a pound, stands higher in their estimation than the best Havana cigars. Why is it that our merchants cannot learn this and forward such goods as are preferred by the natives, and not endure great losses by a persistent course to the contrary.

In view of the prospective trade with Siberia which is fast becoming a fixed fact we would suggest to the enterprising traders of this coast that rye flour, an article of constant demand in Siberia, could be landed from this coast at about half the cost for which it is furnished by the European market. The supply at present comes all the way from Russia, and, as a consequence, the distance renders it very difficult to keep up a regular and steady supply. The inhabitants therefore suffer considerably for want of the staple, and are sometimes three months at a time without bread.

At the mouth of the river Doqy, on the west coast of the island of Saghalin the Russian government has built a prison and forwarded to it four hundred convicts. It is intended to work the coal mines, which exist at this point by means of these convicts. J. Mora Moss, of this city, has established at this point a large provision and furnishing-store. We wish him success and prosperity in the business.

How are our Russian spies paid? If by the measure of their success,—we pity them. For follows, they risk even San Quentin, and its hospitable inclusion, in their devotion to the drunken Czar.

GEN. JEP. C. DAVIS, leaves Sitka on the 1st of July. One Company remains.

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. The word is derived from the Russian Kodka, large tub. See Russian and English Dictionary.

RAILROAD PROJECTS IN RUSSIA.

The railway mania is developing itself through Russia *con furore*. The network proposed by the General Committee of Railways firstly comprehends the five great lines remaining to be constructed out of the eight decreed by a decision of the committee of the Ministers, which decision was sanctioned by the Emperor at the beginning of 1869, and to which the Imperial decree of January 14, 1870, has added the concession line. Comfortably to the same decree the Ministry of Public Works has added to the said network from 3,000 to 4,000 versts of railways, divided between 18 new lines mainly devoted to trade and industry. However, political, economical and strategical considerations have caused the primitive scheme of the six principal lines to be seriously modified. This is the new project:

First—The Mogilew-Brest line is to be replaced by a railway from Smolensk to Orsha, Borisow, Minsk, Tchemely and Brest-Litowak. The concession of that line, of 630 versts extent, has just been granted to the Moscow-Smolensk Company.

Second—The Kiew-Brest line, measuring 445 versts, will run from Berdichew to Kowno and Brest, without passing through Zitimir or Novgorod-Volinsk.

Third—The Lonow-Sevastopol line, measuring 600 versts, will not be modified, but on the special condition that it will touch the Dnieper above and below the rapid currents (at Catherinocalvi and Alexandrovsk.) and that its prolongation through the Crimean peninsula should run in such way as to allow ultimately branches connecting it with Theodosia and Kerch.

Fourth—The plans of Samara-Bouzoulouk (150 versts) is not to be modified.

Fifth—The Mohilew, or Vitebak-Nijnee line, principally conceived by strategical considerations, will be replaced by a way which will be the prolongation of the Libau line through Little Russia, and will therefore acquire a great economical importance. The new line is to start from the St. Petersburg-Warsaw line, at the Landorovo station, not far from Vilna, will cross at Minsk the Surdenak-Brest line, thence will run to Brobonak and Homel, go across the Kurak-Kiew Railway and terminate at Rosny. Its length will be 735 versts.

Sixth—The Rostow-Vladicavca line is to go out of the direct line through Stavropol, in order to diminish the length of a branch to be constructed towards a port of the Black Sea; it will then run to the Stanira of Tiflis (Kuban), Platigorak and Vladicavca. It is most probable that that line will be connected with the port of Petrovsky on the Caspian Sea. Its length is of 700 versts. The total length of those six lines is of 3,940 versts.

The eighteen commercial and industrial lines proposed by the Ministry of Public Works are the following:

First, from Kialenew to Yassy; second, from Krowtop to Poltawa, or to Kremenchoug; third, from Nicolaew to a point of the Balta-Kremenchoug; situated between Kremenchoug and Elisabethgrad; fourth, from Elisabethgrad to Sawow, to a point on the Kiew-Balta line near Kiew; fifth, from Morschansk to Sznawwe; sixth, from Sznawwe to Samara; seventh, from Bouzoulouk to Orenburg; eight, from Skopine to Toula; ninth, from Toula through Kalouga to Vlasma; tenth, from Yelets to Toula, to connect the Orel-Griazi and Moscow-Kourak lines; eleventh, from Jaroslav, or Rybinsk, to Vologda; twelfth, from a point on the Sea of Asow Railway to Youza; thirteenth, railway through the Oural; fourteenth, from Dunaburg to Schvally, to connect the St. Petersburg-Warsaw, Vitebak-Dunaburg and Libau lines; fifteenth, from Groushevsk to Kalish, to connect the Don-Volga and Griazy-Charitain railways with the line of Voronez-Rostow; sixteenth, from the Eiton Lake to the Volga; seventeenth, from Livny to a point of the Orel-Yeles line; eighteenth, from a point on the Sea of Asow Railway to a point on the Voronez-Rostow.

These eighteen lines will measure 8,643 versts. You will perceive at once that these projects are of great magnitude; but leaving aside the question whence the money is to come from—to which the Russian officials will answer that most of the capital will be subscribed by the inhabitants of the districts to be endowed with railways—I must declare that now-a-days (and, alas! rather too late) Russia pants for railways which will develop her normal resources. But she would do well not to lose sight of the catastrophe we experienced in England some twenty-five years ago, when we plunged wildly into the same mania.

The crushing of the late Polish rebellion cost Russia the price of several railway lines. I do not think that the independence recently exhibited by the Livonian nobility will have such expensive results. Be it as it may, the nobility of the Government of Livonia—that province, as you know, was conquered by Peter I.—sent through their landrath, Baron Kamperhausen, and their marshal, Baron von Meken, an address to the Emperor of Russia, dated Riga, February 20, 1870, in which they assert the rights granted to them by the convention entered into with the Emperor and the province in 1710. That convention maintained all the local institutions and fundamental rights of Livonia. It appears that a ukase of September, 1855, recites that

all the laws promulgated in the empire are also to be applied to Livonia. Lately, and in conformity with that ukase, the law rendering the Russian language the only one legal through the empire, was also applied to Livonia. *Ende vrs.* But the Livonian nobles, from whose ranks came so many illustrious soldiers, diplomatists and administrators, are not to be an exception to the rule, for the Emperor Alexander, wrote with his own hand on the margin of the address a few lines, which were communicated by the Home Minister to the Livonian deputation, who left quite dejected.—*St. Petersburg Cor. London Standard.*

STEAMER FOR THE AMOOR RIVER.—A Russian merchant is having a neat steamer built at Stockton for the Amoor river trade, and it is expected that if this enterprise prove successful, this order will be followed by others of the same nature. It is a well-known fact that except for vessels of a very light draught, the navigation of this grand river—over 2,000 miles in length—is no easy matter. Perhaps no stream in the world has such a passing variety of shoals and channels as this Amoor river, leading through a rich but undeveloped country. The above enterprise is most probably for the transportation of freight from De Castries Bay, at the mouth of the stream, to Nicolaevsk, some 110 miles above, and other towns of less importance on the route. Large ships rarely venture beyond the latter harbor, and the rye-flour, so much used by the Russians for black bread, is transported from this anchorage to the more remote military posts. The main channel runs in a zig-zag direction, with margins of dangerous, overhanging sand-banks, and as prolific of snags as the Mississippi once was. The country abounds in red, white and silver-grey foxes, sables, etc., whose skins are sold at from six to fifty rubles each—a ruble being about seventy five cents in American currency. Many shipmasters and traders who make a flying visit to De Castries, lay up quantities of these skins and realize an immense profit on them in New York and Europe. The natives, who seem to be a mixture of the Tartar and Esquimaux, having all the habits of the latter and the vices of the former, dry, during the summer months, quantities of salmon, which are highly prized for their flavor, and boatloads of which can be obtained from them in exchange for a bottle of rum or a few biscuits. The harbor of De Castries is an excellent anchorage ground, and within the last few years, the number of vessels that bring up in its waters has increased considerably. The silver mines are worked by the soldiers, or rather the convicts who have been exiled to silence for their sins.

MR. DAN. MCNEIL, of this city, has recently purchased a small brig, which he is having fitted out for a trading voyage. He proposes to sail from San Francisco, proceed to the coast of Alaska, and trade with the Indians. After visiting all the available points he will proceed to the Amoor River, and thence along the coast to Japan, where he will dispose of his furs, and laying in supplies, proceed south, visiting the islands of the Laoroee Groupe, the Navigators' Groupe, etc., and return to San Francisco via Tahiti. It is expected that the vessel will be gone from fifteen to eighteen months.—*Morning Call.*

THE Russians are marching upon Khiva, and have offered the Khan of Bokhara to furnish supplies to the army of invasion, as well as a contingent of 5,000 men.

DESTITUTION IN ALASKA.

[Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—There are in Sitka about 800 Russians, who, if reports be true, are starving to death. Frequent deaths from that cause are reported in the Sitka papers and official reports received here. An order from here caused the dismissal of all civilians from Government employ there. The Russians miss the work furnished them heretofore by the Russo-American Company, and as they have no means of assisting each other, and all avenues of escape have been cut off, they are truly in a distressing condition. They are loud in denunciation of the Government at Washington for not extending some aid, to let them gather saw-logs and haul them to the Government saw-mills, or any work at equal chances with the Indians. They cry out in their starving condition for aid of some kind, or to be sent to Russia, where they can support themselves and get plenty to eat. The Indians, too, are in a deplorable condition. The United States Quartermaster there occasionally distributes rations among the people, but of course he cannot make a regular practice of it. The people will probably ere long realize the value of our purchase in these icy regions. The showing thus far is not very flattering. We have received no benefits from the acquisition, have added continued expense to the original purchase, and a feeling of humanity calls for some measures of relief for the distressed inhabitants of Alaska. It may be different when Congress shall permit the fisheries and fur stations to be worked over; but, just now, if we may believe reports, the distress of the inhabitants is terrible.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$3 50
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VOL. III JULY 1, 1870. No. 60.

THE PROFITS OF THE FUR SEAL TRADE.

The principal resource of Alaska, at present, is its fur-seal fisheries. On the islands of St. Paul and St. George, (both of them military reservations) the entire population earn their livelihood by the traffic in seal pelts. For some time after the acquisition of this territory, Congress made no move toward organizing laws for the protection of its great wealth, but afterwards the frequent reports of disturbances among the traders and the threatened extermination of the fur-seals, caused them to act in the matter, and in 1869 the Treasury Department issued the following order concerning the Seal Islands:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

General John F. Miller, Collector of Customs:

St. Paul's and St. George's islands, Alaska, are by Act, March 8d, made Government reservations, unlawful for any person to land or remain unless authorized by this Department. Persons found there contrary to law to be removed by Secretary of War. Natives will not be disturbed as long as they observe regulations respecting killing seals. The six persons suffered to remain by prior instructions will be undisturbed under like conditions.

J. F. HARTLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

This order was strictly observed by the inhabitants of the military reservations, and when General Thomas visited the place on his tour of inspection, he regulated the minor details of the fur-seal trade as follows. The natives were to sell their fur-seal skins to those traders allowed by law to remain in the islands, at the average price of forty cents per skin, and were to kill only a sufficient number of the animals to keep themselves from actual starvation, no more. On the other hand the traders were to sell their supplies to the natives at the very lowest allowable prices. The traders lost heavily on the importation of articles which they had expected would be readily disposed of to the natives, but which spoiled on their hands. The natives exercised but little judgment in their purchases, often buying what they could not use, and in consequence wanting for what the really needed.

During the long season in which no vessel visits the islands, provisions become very scarce, the natives suffering the pangs of starvation, and the traders even, and their clerks being reduced to the smallest possible allowance. Because of this the traders find it difficult to retain the necessary number of assistants, and as they must have skilled labor, to assist them, they are forced to offer

enormous salaries to induce educated people to risk their lives in such a place. The natives receive full compensation for their labor at forty cents per skin, because of the quantity of seals in these islands, and the ease with which they are killed, but the traders do not receive profit in proportion to their trouble and expense.

If to the government must be paid a tax per skin, add to this the interest on the capital employed; the expense of procuring the skins; (involving the actual living expenses of the parties engaged in the traffic, and their employees among the natives); the cost of transportation to market; insurance, and casual losses from the perils of the deep, what profit can be realized when in the London market a skin produces but eighteen shillings sterling, about \$4.87? And these figures are presented to the American capitalists in the face of the fact, that already there are more fur seals upon the Asiatic coast, while the Russian government offers to its merchants the privilege of the fisheries free from all taxation.

We know these statements are in direct opposition to the opinion held by the public generally concerning this traffic, and therefore we establish the truth of our assertions by incontrovertible facts. The false idea of the case now existing, has been caused by the movements of these traders who were debarred from the islands, and who from envious spite, have set some of our "popularity-at-any-price," politicians croaking about the immense profits of the fur-seal trade.

It is but just that the people of the United States should give more consideration to this subject. They should hear both sides of the question and even then make their decision with leniency toward those engaged in the really perilous enterprise of fur-seal trading in Alaska.

THE purchase of Alaska may be considered the opening wedge for a more intimate communication between America and Siberia. That communication can only be secured through the medium of trade, and the condition of Siberia is such that we have reason to believe American influences cannot long be shut out from that country. The people of Siberia are mostly exiles from Russia, and are not from the laboring and agricultural classes. They have been exiled for their political opinions. They will readily assimilate with our people in their views and aims and being intelligent and well educated will soon absorb the principles which underlie the government under which we subsist. It cannot be long, therefore, before trade with Siberia will open a new field for enterprise, politically and socially, having an extent of territory reaching to the confines of Europe, and a population double that of the United States.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—From a Russian merchant temporarily sojourning in this city we learn that within a short time past valuable seal fisheries have been discovered on the east side of the island of Saghalin, the most northern of the Japanese islands, which was ceded by Japan to the Russian Government at the close of the Crimean war. This island is comparatively uninhabited. It contains a settlement named "Mora Moes," in honor of a prominent banker of San Francisco. It is also a Russian penal colony, working coal mines for the benefit of the Government. According to Russian laws, that part of the island alluded to being uninhabited, any one can engage in the lucrative business of which Alaska traders now enjoy a monopoly, and some of our wide-awake and enterprising people should improve the opportunity afforded them to increase American commerce in this direction. It is situated in latitude 53 deg. N., longitude 144 deg. W. from Greenwich, and is within twenty days sail of San Francisco in a northwesterly direction. The island extends from latitude 46 deg. S. to 55. N.

We have during the past month been visited by two lecturers, who have discoursed upon the subject of the influence of the Russian Empire—Bayard Taylor and the Rabbi Snersohn. Bayard Taylor, of course expresses himself better in English, he being "native and to manor born," but he shows a deplorable lack of information of his subject, while the Rabbi seems to be well posted. Taylor seems to speak from the standpoint of an absolute sovereign and appears to regard the people as but incident to the existence of royal prerogative, while the Rabbi conveys to his hearers the idea of one appealing in behalf of an oppressed people. The motives of the two seem to be as adverse as their information and their views on the various subjects discussed. The sympathies of our people go with the Rabbi; while Bayard Taylor leaves our shores with denunciations against our want of appreciation. The moral conveyed by this is gratifying to lovers of liberty and to Americans in particular.

A considerable portion of the Jewish population of Lithuania and Poland are about to emigrate to the countries of the Don and the Caucasus; the remainder will proceed to North America. The Russian Government has given its assent, and has delivered passports to every man possessed of 75 roubles (800 francs). Important sums have also been contributed for this object by the Jewish societies of London and Paris.

TYRANNY STILL RAMPANT.

Notwithstanding the promises of a liberal reign held out to the world by Alexander II., on his accession to the scepter of Imperial power on the death Nicholas, and the elevation of the serfs from the debased condition in which they had been for centuries, Russia now presents the single example of a large and powerful empire standing in the way of human progress, and while all Europe gives signs of awakening to the higher destiny of liberality and freedom, this mighty empire hangs like a pall over the communities and peoples struggling into the light of civilization and freedom. Europe is to-day filled with Russian spies and detectives, well supplied with Russian gold, whose purpose it is to persecute, and if possible kidnap, the few scattered refugees from the barbarism and tyranny of that empire. Even Switzerland is infected with these harpies, and in that republic no more safety exists than elsewhere, while the government gives no protection to either the liberty or property of the political refugee. His correspondence is intercepted for the purpose of criminalizing those remaining in Russia who have the temerity to even write to him. The law is perverted to the interests of the Russian empire, and suits are determined in the interest of that power, however justice may direct. The Russian detectives and Swiss police act in unison, and refugees dare not walk the street for fear of capture, even those who have no connection with any liberal movement, but have simply sought employment in a foreign land, where they were led to believe they could enjoy freedom and immunity from the tyranny of the Russian Government, in as much danger as the open advocates of freedom. An instance of this persecution is given in an accident which lately transpired in Geneva. The Russian Government has been endeavoring for some time to destroy a paper, the *Kotokol*, published in the interest of Republicanism, in that city, and with that view has put its detectives on the track of one Nechaeff, one of the editors of that paper, a Russian refugee, whom they have been unable to capture. On the 16th of May last, the Swiss police, guided by these Russian detectives, arrested, in the middle of the day, one Semen Serebrennikoff, who protested that he was not Nechaeff, of whom they were in search. Disregarding his protest, they beat and wounded him in the most brutal manner, and incarcerated him, bleeding with his wounds, in the police station. He wrote to his friends in the French language, that it might be understood by the police, for the purpose of soliciting them to appear and identify him and prove that he was not Nechaeff, but the police refused to carry his messages, though they knew at the time he was not the one they sought. They treated him thus purposely, because he was a Russian and a refugee. They kept him imprisoned twelve days, during which time they learned his residence, ransacked his apartment and abstracted everything—books, papers, letters, etc.—in hopes of finding something that would identify him with the liberal movement. After twelve days incarceration, he was dismissed. Of course he can have no redress under a government which dreads the resentment of such a power as Russia. How far national amenity might lead us to disregard the rights of foreign refugees in this country remains to be seen; but we hope that such an exhibition of indirect support to tyranny and oppression will never darken the page of our country's history.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

BWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

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Directions accompany each bottle.

Итакъ Папа пречистый мужъ,—что еще дальше будетъ въ XIX-мъ столѣтїи? Назадъ тому нѣсколько лѣтъ безтолковое меньшинство людей, признало женщину въ любодѣніи рожденную, всю жизнь проведенную въ развратѣ, родившую открыто безъ мужа шарлатана,—дречистой и пренемерно даже рожденной; а теперь признало Папу безгрѣшнымъ.

Послѣ этого христіане---райте Евреевъ, грабятъ, воруютъ, убиваютъ другъ друга, дѣлаютъ гадости какихъ и другіе звѣри не дѣлаютъ; а послѣ проговорите каждое утро полсотни пустыхъ фразъ бабъ, которую черви съѣли назадъ тому XIX столѣтїи, и прямо въ рай!?

Одинъ протестанскій поэтъ, недавно проповѣдывалъ въ церкви, о святости патріарха Давида. И слушатели разинувши ротъ вѣруютъ слову. Разсмотрѣли бы лучше, эту книгу разврата, кровопролитія, мерзостей, которую называютъ Библией, и увидѣли бы сами, что этотъ царь Давидъ, ничто другое какъ дикій звѣрь, прелюбодѣйца, разбойникъ, словомъ сказать такой подлецъ, что если бы онъ жилъ въ наше время въ С. Франциско, мы бы первый дали голосъ повѣсить этого царя Давида на ламповомъ столпу. А христіане подражаютъ святости Давида, и дѣлаютъ такіе же гадости.

Русскій человѣкъ, неспорченный ни панствомъ, ни лакействомъ, очень даже способенъ самобытно устроить жизнь на чужой землѣ, между чужими людьми.

Назадъ тому два дня, русскій унтеръ-офицеръ Савелій Голубковъ, нашъ старый знакомый, посѣтилъ насъ въ конторѣ съ другимъ человѣкомъ, намъ незнакомымъ. По манеру брадобритія, мы думали что этотъ господинъ Ирландецъ. На нашъ запросъ Голубкова по-русски, кто это за господинъ, незнакомецъ отвѣчаетъ намъ чистымъ русскимъ выговоромъ---я русскій.

Какъ давно вы живете въ Америкѣ?

Пять лѣтъ. Я былъ рабочимъ въ русской компанїи въ Ситкѣ, прїѣхалъ туда изъ Петербурга.

Какъ ваше имя?

Меня называютъ Андерсонъ.

Неужели вы по-русски такъ назывались?

Нѣтъ, по-русски я называюсь Иванъ Андреевъ. Американцы привыкли называть меня Андерсонъ, такъ и пошло въ обычай.

Чемъ вы занимаетесь?

Я работаю на пильныхъ заводахъ въ лѣсахъ, отъ С. Франциско не дальше 90 миль. Теперь ожидаю паруснаго судна, чтобы отправиться опять на работу. Тамъ очень хорошо жить, Американцы хорошее жалованье даютъ, я собралъ нѣсколько сотъ долларовъ, а мой прїятель тоже русскій изъ Архан-

гельска, онъ пораньше меня началъ работать на этихъ заводахъ, и успѣлъ вложить въ Калифорнскій банкъ 1,500 долларовъ, и домъ выстроить въ деревнѣ недалеко отъ заводовъ---500 долларовъ стоитъ ему. Кто хочетъ въ Америкѣ въ довольствѣ жить, продолжаетъ нашъ новый знакомецъ, это не трудно,---нужно только деньгу беречь, не пьянствовать, и быть трудолюбивымъ, а работы много въ Америкѣ, и Американцы хорошие люди.

Женева, 31 Мая, 1870.

Три недѣли тому назадъ женева полиція, руководясь указаніями русскихъ шпионовъ въ своихъ тщетныхъ поискахъ за Нечаевымъ, арестовала на улицѣ самымъ грубымъ и наглымъ образомъ одного изъ нашихъ молодыхъ соотечественниковъ, Семена Серебренникова.

Не смотря на отсутствіе всякаго сходства между двумя личностями, не смотря на всѣ способы, предложенные Серебренниковымъ для удостовѣренія въ его личности, полиція женева предпочла слушать шпионовъ и даже не потрудилась отправить записки Серебренникова къ нѣкоторымъ русскимъ эмигрантамъ, которые могли бы засвидѣтельствовать въ его пользу. Мало того, полиція захватила переписку Серебренникова съ его знакомыми въ Россїи, переписку, касающуюся исключительно личныхъ дѣлъ и нисколько не политическихъ---и подвергла ее тщательному осмотру!

Серебренниковъ просидѣлъ въ заключенїи 12 дней, пока, наконецъ, полиція принуждена была покаяться въ своемъ промахѣ, за одно съ русскими шпионами.—А. Т.

Прїятно вспоминать лѣта молодости и дурчества, а иногда даже и стыдно.

Въ Кіевѣ, лѣтъ двадцати-двухъ, бывало рано утромъ, на тощакъ, зайдешь въ церковь, въ Братскомъ монастырѣ, гдѣ духовная академія, съ приношеніемъ гривенной свѣчки, Братской Чудотворной Богородицѣ. Зажжешь свѣчку, чтобы во все не въ потемкахъ, и давай поклоны бить предъ Чудотворной Богородицей. Цѣлуешь ее въ руки, въ ноги, въ бокъ,—куда не повало, по ошибкѣ, что за свѣтъ отъ гривенной свѣчки, почти въ потемкахъ любезничаешь съ Чудотворной Богородицей. А теперь вспоминая это беззаконіе, оженнвшійся монахъ, раскаивается въ этомъ развратѣ. Жена моя! прости мнѣ, что я такіа мерзости дѣлалъ передъ мертвымъ деревомъ.

Проклятъ всякъ, говоритъ папа, кто не вѣруетъ въ святость трона, на которомъ малестинскій жидъ рыбакъ Петръ, по выходѣ изъ грязнаго болота, сидѣлъ, курилъ гадкій табакъ, и снявши грязную рубашку, голымъ, просушивалъ ее, не имѣя другой.



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Перво-учрежденная торговля меховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гр. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Этотъ магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ меха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ ценамъ. Продающие останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

PETER WHEELAN,

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Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имется Ржаная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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Въ этомъ магазинѣ имются для продажи: Железные плѣчки, разнаго рода инструменты, кухонная посуда и русскіе САМОВАРИ.

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Importers and Manufacturers of Cutlery.

All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for cutlery.

291 KRAMY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE views of the Government in the management of the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska are eminently judicious; but, we conceive impracticable, and for the following reasons. First, if a tax of \$2.50 be put upon each skin recovered, and only 100,000 be taken in one year, the company which undertakes the contract must lose money; since the raw skins produce but \$4.87 in London. The expense of killing the seal, curing it for a long voyage, transportation, insurance, a liberal discount for damage in transitu, added to the interest on the capital employed, will easily consume the balance of the London price, \$1.87; leaving the merchant but a very small margin, if any, for incidental risks and losses.

Second, the prospect of monopolizing the market and, by securing a small number of skins each year, raising the price so as to make it remunerative, is fallacious, since no such monopoly can exist. The islands off the East coast of Siberia abound with fur-seals; and their capture is no way restricted by the Russian Government, and traders on that coast can successfully compete with the Alaska traders. The only effect of the restriction in the numbers to be killed will be to divert the trade in this peltry to other points, where the animal is known to exist in immense herds. Besides, the fashion governs the demand, and the price is consequent upon the demand and the supply, as ruled by the fashion of the hour. So far as history goes the price of the raw skin has always been about the same; the Russo-American Company having been careful not to glut the European market.

The only possible way in which a company under the proposed contract could make the enterprise pay, under a close monopoly of the Alaska fisheries, would be to manufacture and dress the skins on this coast.

It is idle to suppose that any company can save itself under such a contract by fraudulently killing more than the restricted number; for the independent traders would be a constant and perpetual detective police, ready to inform upon them in case of an infraction of their contract. Besides, the danger of glutting the market, as well as the greater evil of destroying the race of animals or driving them from our coast forever, would be a check upon their indiscriminate slaughter. It is the duty of Government to exact substantial bonds from any company who may undertake the contract, and not suffer itself to be imposed upon by straw ball, in case of the violation of the articles of agreement or forfeiture of the contract.

SITKA people deplore their unhappy fate—no whiskey to be had in town. The air resounds with wails and cries of an injured people, starving for their natural stimulant, perishing from the rigid integrity of officials in excluding the contraband article, reduced to the stern necessity of substituting lager—poor fellows! We sympathize with them! But, we ask, why do they not go to the Aleutian Islands, or upon the peninsula immediately in their neighborhood? There whiskey abounds—leniency abounds—indulgence abounds. The law is tempered by a more liberal construction of its terms.

CAPTAIN WALKER, of the Island of Lesnoy, in Alaska, whom we mentioned in our issue a few weeks since, as on his way to the East, on a visit to his friends, has returned to this city, on his way back to his island home with five hundred dollars worth of school books for the education of Alaskan children, who are under his instruction.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immenses and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. JULY 15, 1870. No. 61.

THE Poles do not seem much disposed to take advantage of the "permission" accorded them by an imperial ukase the other day, to use the Russian language at divine service in their churches. The peasantry, notwithstanding the persuasions and threats of the officials, persist in refusing to say their prayers out of Russian prayer-books, and the Polish priests are naturally among the warmest opponents of the measure. One of them, Pietrovich, Decan of the diocese of Vilna, was ordered to read the ukase to his congregation after the sermon on Lady Day. He did so, but burnt the document at the altar immediately afterward. The incident produced tremendous enthusiasm among the Poles who were present, and Pietrovich then addressed to his hearers an eloquent denunciation of the persecutions suffered by the Polish Church at the hands of the Russian Government. The usual result followed. Pietrovich was arrested by the police as he was descending from the pulpit, and transported on the following day to the Government of Archangel without trial.

☞ We present our readers in this issue with an original article on the Russian Imperial family. The facts contained have never appeared in any language, except the original Russian, published by TURNER & Co., of London. Few people are aware of the origin, vice and infamy of that family which, by divine right (?), assumes to govern with an autocratic power. We commend it to the perusal of all.

THE military being about to depart from Sitka, that place will be entirely abandoned. We have always said that the important point in Alaska is Kadiak. There the climate, soil, and production offer more chances for immigration and enterprises of various sorts. Its central position too is favorable and it is destined to be an important place.

A Paris banker showed Demidoff a pin of malachite, and asked him whether it was not beautiful. "Very," said the prince; "I have a mantelpiece and a door of the same."

☞ BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad, and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

No. 718 BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

THE price of ice for one hundred pounds and over, taken at Ice House, will be in future one and a half cents per pound.

Parties supplied by wagons as usual at two cents per pound. Orders sent to depot or given to drivers will be promptly attended to.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.

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MOSS & BEADLE,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
836 DAVIS STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.
КТОЛОЖИ, КМБЮДИЕ ТОРГОВИИ ДЛА БЪ
ОХОТКОМЪ МОРЪ.

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IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES
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☞ General Agents for Dr. Joseph Walker's Vinegar Bitters.
CORNER PINE AND SANSOME STREETS.....SAN FRANCISCO.



This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of

THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kind of Cholera than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a sure remedy; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Catherine II. may be considered the founder of the present Chouonsky Dynasty, which for seventy-four years has furnished a succession of Caesars to the imperial throne of the Russias. At the age of eighteen she was married to a dissolute German Prince of the house of Holstein, who governed Russia under the title of Peter III. He was a man without energy and almost devoid of sense. A profligate and debauchee, he relapsed from one debauch only to plunge deeper into another. Even in his more rational moments he gave evidence of that imbecility of mind which led most people to believe him idiotic. His short life has been left very obscure by the historian, as it furnished but little worthy to be chronicled; yet sufficient remains to justify the aspersions which have been cast upon his name and memory.

One of his freaks was to catch a mouse, summon his court martial, convict and sentence the offender; and, when the extreme penalty was duly inflicted, order the body to be left hanging for the space of three days.

He had great veneration for Frederick the Great. In his drunken fits he would take his rifle and present himself at the quarters of the Prussian Ambassador where he would officiate as orderly for that functionary.

He lost the respect of his wife, Catherine, whom he treated in a most cruel and unreasonable manner; calling her by the most opprobrious epithets even in the presence of the court, and finally abandoned her for the embraces of a Lady of Honor, one Elizabeth Vorontcova.

In her abandonment, Catherine resigned herself to the most poignant grief. In one of her paroxysms she was surprised by her aunt, the Empress Elizabeth, who, having discovered the cause, admonished her that it was the fate of all who had disagreements with their husbands. She advised her to forget him, and take to her bosom some favored suitor, by whom she might ensure an heir to the throne,—as the male line had run out and it was imperatively necessary that it should be reproduced. Her counsel and entreaties were seconded by the arguments of the Grand Councillor of State, Bestujeff.

The conflicting emotions in the breast of Catherine—of anger, jealousy, revenge and ambition—required, indeed, but little persuasion to incite her to action, and she accordingly adopted the suggestions of the Empress, and selected a young courtier, by the name of Sergius Saltikoff—a man of singularly fine personal appearance—as her favorite and paramour.

But Peter III. was to be got rid of, and Catherine, together with one Catherine Vorontcova-Dashkova, and the two brothers, Generals Orloff, by a coup d'etat, which has never been surpassed, if indeed equalled—since it was accomplished without the shedding of blood—seized Peter, and thrust him into a carriage between two Grenadiers, and so conveyed, him to the prison in Ropshoo, about fifteen miles from St. Petersburg where was situated a summer residence of the Empress Elizabeth.

Alexis Orloff, one of the brothers, visited him in prison, when a quarrel ensued between them; the history of which is contained in the account which he gave to Catherine, in these few words: "That fool had an idea that he could fight with me; so I seized him by the throat and strangled him."

Thus perished one of the most miserable wretches that ever wore a crown, or indeed that ever bore the figure of a man,—his death scarcely noted, and his life almost a blank in history.

In the course of time, it transpired that Catherine was about to realize the dearest object of her life—the production of an heir to the throne of her ancestors. When the time arrived she was attended by the Empress Elizabeth and the ladies of the court. But, alas for human expectations! the child was still-born.

The Empress was not to be circumvented in her schemes. She seized the dead child and bore it away from its mother, and substituted an infant born in the Finnish village of Kotlui not far from Oranienbaum, a Finnish town near St. Petersburg. This child they named Paul.

Immediately after taking this infant from its parents, the entire village of Kotlui, consisting of about twenty families, was destroyed. The inhabitants, together with their pastor, were transported to Kamchatka, and the site whereon the village stood was plowed up and sowed with rye, and its very name blotted out from existence, that the remembrance thereof should perish forever. But their efforts were unavailing, for one Charles Tecenhausen, who resided not far from the village, wrote the entire transaction in his diary, which was transmitted to his son Basilus Carlovich Tecenhausen, who subsequently distinguished himself in the great liberal agitation of 1833,—a *Decembrist*, so-called from the inauguration of the liberal movement on the 14th of December of that year. The acts of the Empress Elizabeth toward her niece, Catherine, during her confinement were characterized by the utmost cruelty. Catherine, in her Memoirs, published in London in 1860, acknowledges the paternity of her child, which she imputes to Saltikoff; but appeared ignorant of the fact of the still-birth and substitution of the Finnish baby. We quote from her own Memoirs.

"At the time of the birth of my child I was hypochondriacal, being impressed with the constant fear that my darling Saltikoff would be dismissed from the palace. This thought absorbed my entire being, and, with the pains of child-birth, rendered my sufferings intense. The agony lasted during twenty-two hours, when the child was born Elizabeth was with me; and, at the instant of its birth, seized it and hurried off. I did not hear the child cry. Had I but heard my baby's cry it would at once have alleviated the intensity of agony which I endured. When Elizabeth took the child, all abandoned me in my sufferings; not one remained to soothe or even to hand me a draught of water. The princess in attendance, my nurse, fearing the resentment of Elizabeth, dared not even to change my apparel, or wipe away the perspiration from my brow. I asked for water, but was refused. I asked to be removed to another bed, but was refused, and for three long hours I lay in this helpless condition, when the Countess Shouvalova entered my apartment. I asked of her the reason why all had left me? She answered not, but hurrying from the room, sent me a midwife, who gave as an excuse for the protracted neglect, that the Empress was in her cabinet attending to the baby. This was on the 20th of September; the room in which I lay was cold; the wind had driven in the window, and my bed was only one yard from the opening. In my agony, I cried—I am thirsty! I die of thirst! but no one gave me water. On the second day after, I was seized with rheumatic pains in my limbs and was in a high fever; but no one was there to assist me, none to respond to my cry—What will become of me! After forty days, Elizabeth visited me, and during that time I had seen my child but twice."

Catherine succeeded Elizabeth on the throne, and had a long and prosperous reign. She was the last Empress of Russia. The succession being since governed by the Salic Law, introduced in the reign of Paul, who succeeded her in 1796.

Paul, after his accession to the imperial purple, was constantly impressed with apprehension that his true origin was known to the *habitués* of the palace, and was in dread lest his sons, discovering the truth, should conspire against him for the possession of the throne. During his short reign of only four years he had banished to Siberia twenty-six of the most distinguished princes and generals, who had served under the reign of his mother, the Empress Catherine. His oldest general, Tishinoff, whom he had endowed with riches and honors, on the occasion of a banquet, mentioned something which Paul conceived to be an allusion to his humble origin, when the unhappy general was at once dismissed in disgrace and banished to a village from which he was forbidden to move more than the distance of a single mile.

Paul, the then Councillor of State, apprehensive of the result to the Empire should such a condition of affairs continue, consulted with the Grand Duke Alexander, the eldest son of Paul, as to what method should be pursued.

It was agreed between them that the only remedy was the ab-

dication of Paul, and his removal to the fort of Petropaulovsk. Accordingly the act of abdication was prepared and was to have been presented on the 10th of March, (O. S.), but was postponed by the Grand Duke Alexander till the following day.

At eleven o'clock at night, on the 11th of March, 1801, Platon Zuboff, General Benighen, and five other nobles of the Empire, who had entered into the conspiracy, repaired to the palace of the Emperor with the ostensible purpose of forcing him to sign the act of abdication. The guards seeing so many princes of the Empire headed by the adjutant of the Emperor, Arhamakoff, whose daily duty was to wait upon the Emperor with dispatches and reports, allowed them to pass the outer court without suspicion. Having thus gained admittance, Arhamakoff, Zuboff and Benighen cautiously advanced towards the apartments of the Emperor. They were encountered by the watchman, whose challenge, "Who goes there?" threatened to discover their approach; but Benighen, who seemed equal to the emergency, advanced and replied: "Peace, miserable! you know where we go." The watchman seemed to understand them and answered, "Pass on."

By this time they were joined by three others, and Arhamakoff cautiously, but speedily, entered the ante-chamber of the chamberlain, who challenged the intruder when the following dialogue ensued: "What want you here?" "I have important dispatches for the Emperor." "What, in the middle of the night!" "Yes, open quickly, or the Emperor will be highly displeased." The chamberlain would have resisted, but seeing six naked swords pointed at his breast, he withdrew, leaving the field to the conspirators.

A hussar, more faithful to his trust, endeavored to give the alarm and actually succeeded in shouting "Treachery," but was felled to the earth by the sword of one of the conspirators.

They entered the room; and Zuboff not finding the Emperor in his bed, as he had expected, exclaimed: "My God, he has escaped!" But Benighen feeling the bed still warm, remarked: "Le nid est chaud, l'oiseau n'est pas loin," and searching found him hid behind the bed, where he had slid on hearing the cry of the hussar. Benighen, laying his hand upon him, exclaimed: "You are arrested in the name of the Emperor Alexander; but your life will be spared on condition that you sign an abdication of the throne." He then proceeded to the doors of the apartment, one of which led to the bed-chamber of the Empress, another to the room where was stored the arms and accoutrements of the Emperor. These he securely locked.

Zuboff was in a state of mental agitation and kept repeating: "You are no longer Emperor; you are arrested in the name of Alexander." "Who?" exclaimed the Emperor; "I, what have I done?" To which Arhamakoff replied: "We remember your tyranny and the numbers you have exiled." Paul stood before the conspirators, clothed in a flannel night-gown, while they each faced him armed with a naked sword.

Platon Zuboff summoned courage to commence the reading of the Act of Abdication, when the Emperor interrupted him by asking: "What have I done to you? I have loaded you with benefits; you forget my kindness to you." Zuboff replied: "You are no longer Emperor, but Alexander is." Paul, excited to desperation at this ingratitude, struck Zuboff in the face.

Benighen, seeing the necessity for immediate action, exclaimed: "We must make an end of this, or we are lost." Nicholas Zuboff, the brother of Platon thereupon seized the Emperor by the wrists, and they bound his hands behind him breaking his right arm in the effort. The struggles and confusion of the moment necessarily created an alarm, which drew the attention of Alexander, whose apartment was immediately beneath that of his father, and who surmised that something beyond the mere signing of the Act of Abdication was in progress.

Zuboff again exclaimed: "Why do we wait; will you sign or not?" To which the helpless Emperor replied by imprecations and violent struggles to get loose, while the cowardly assassins spat in his face; and one of the party, to suppress the noise, kicked and disabled him so that he fell to the floor.

Benighen retired to another apartment to procure candles—the

room itself being lighted only by a night-light; and, during his absence Arhamakoff and Zuboff mutually recognized their opportunity. Arhamakoff taking his cue from his waist, they strangled the Emperor with it. His last words were: "Messieurs au non du ciel epargnez moi, * * * laissez moi le temps de prier * * * Dieu!"

Benighen entering with a light, and seeing Paul had ceased to breathe, placed him in the bed and covered him with the blankets. He gave orders to the Imperial guard of thirty soldiers, under Captain Maikoff, to guard the dead body of the Emperor. He then proceeded to the apartment of the Grand Duke Alexander, hailing him as Emperor, and recounted to him the manner in which Paul had met his death.

At the narration, Alexander was powerfully affected. Bursting into tears, and accusing himself of the act, he exclaimed: "I am an unhappy man! All the world will say that I murdered my father! You gave me your assurance that you would not attempt to kill him! Alas, my poor mother! what will become of her!" "Do not trouble yourself about her," replied Benighen; "I will go to her and do everything I can in the matter; but go you without delay, assume command of the military. One moment's delay, and you may lose your throne."

Benighen then sought the apartment of the Empress, and addressing Livin, her Maid of Honor, informed her of the Emperor's death, —that he had that moment died of apoplexy.

On hearing, this the Empress exclaimed: "No! he was murdered!" and at once rushed into Paul's room. She was met at the door by the Guards, who with drawn sabres, prevented her approach. In her frenzy, she struck the captain, Poltorazky, fainted, and fell to the floor. The Guards raised her, and placed her in a rocking chair. She asked for water. It was handed to her by a soldier; but, conceiving it might be poisoned, she refused to drink. The soldier, seeing this, first drank some, and again offered it to her. She was reassured, and accepted the beverage.

The Empress subsequently recognized the claims of her son to the throne. The physicians published to the world that Paul had died of apoplexy; and thus did Alexander come to the Imperial throne of Russia—the second Emperor in the line of Chuhontsky.

All the conspirators, who participated in this tragedy, were subsequently exiled to Siberia, except Palin; but he eventually left St. Petersburg, and was never afterwards heard of.

In the city of Krasnoyarsk, in Eastern Siberia, near the Ochotak Sea,—in the years 1828 and 1824,—there resided a man by the name of Athanasius Petrovich, who was acquainted with some of the circumstances above recited,—as is evident from the sequel. He induced his god-son, Startcoff, to write a letter to Constantine Czarevich, the brother of the Emperor Alexander, in which he claimed to be their uncle, and relating the circumstances of the banishment of the inhabitants of the village of Kotlui by the Empress Elizabeth. Constantine, on the receipt of the letter, submitted it to his brother, the Emperor Alexander, who thereupon summoned his chief councillor, Arakchaeff, and conferred with him as to the course to be pursued.

Arakchaeff issued strict orders to the governor of Siberia, Capcevich, to find Athanasius Petrovich and send him to St. Petersburg, and commissioned the chief officer of police, Alexievsky, to proceed at once on this mission. Arrived at Krasnoyarsk, he sought the residence of Startcoff, and, while inquiring for Athanasius Petrovich, that individual entered and was accosted by name by Startcoff. Alexievsky was highly pleased at the success of his mission, and invited Athanasius Petrovich to return with him at once to St. Petersburg. To this Athanasius Petrovich consented, on condition that he be conducted to Constantine, and not to Alexander, declaring that he was their uncle. On their arrival at St. Petersburg, Athanasius Petrovich was at once conducted to Constantine. By direction of Count Arakchaeff, he was invested with the order of St. Anne (2d class); and by the Empress, Maria Theodorovna, was presented with 5,000 roubles (about \$4,000). The Emperor rewarded the services of Alexievsky with a pension for life, but confined his enjoyment of it, to a residence in Tobolsk in the very heart of Siberia. He confined Athanasius Petrovich in the fort of Petropaulovsk, in Cronstadt, from which he was never permitted to depart. Alexander had him, however, conveyed in secret to the palace in the imperial carriage, under charge of his secret minister, Demetrius Surguevich Lanskoj wrote these facts in a letter to his nephew, the Decembrist; and it was also recorded by Alexander Ivanovich Odoevsky who says that an old man was taken from the fort in the evening in the imperial carriage, feasted at the palace, and before daylight returned to the fort.

History has no record more terrible than that which clouds the origin of the reigning dynasty of Imperial Russia. Cruelty and oppression, aided by the most unscrupulous measures, were resorted to to establish upon the throne a race whose instincts seem to be derived from the basest passions fostered by an inordinate thirst for power, and matured in the very atmosphere of corruption. Every especial vice seems by them to have been embraced as a virtue; and unlimited indulgence, had nerved them to the commission of atrocities, the bare contemplation of which creates a shudder in the human heart.

ВНѢ РОССІИ.

Одинадцатый годъ мнѣ пришлось жить внѣ отеческихъ заботъ и попеченій царскаго самодержавія. Одинадцатый годъ какъ я отрекся—быть безъ разсужденія вѣрнымъ подданнымъ царю.

Вся вина моя предъ царской Россіей состоитъ въ томъ, если это можно назвать виной, что находясь на службѣ при русскомъ посольствѣ, въ Афинахъ,—проходя по улицѣ города, въ окнѣ книжной лавки заглядывъ русскую печать, по названію Колоколъ, и отъ скуки за границей, захотѣлось почитать что нибудь по-русски. Листокъ оказался умнымъ, стремящимся къ благу народа русскаго,—отъ-чего-же не написать чего нибудь для печати къ издателямъ Колокола. За подозрѣніе въ корреспонденціи съ Колоколомъ, русскому высшему начальству угодно было дать мнѣ предписаніе въ Афинахъ, 2-го Февраля, 1860 года, что я долженъ отправиться въ Россію, чтобъ не заниматься корреспонденціями съ журналами.

Подумалъ—Богъ не безъ милости, а Козакъ не безъ доли,—тысячи Козаковъ внѣ отеческихъ попеченій царя, козакують по божьему свѣту, отъ-чего-же и мнѣ не отказать царскаго кнута, и жить независимо-свободнымъ человѣкомъ.

Сначала уѣхалъ въ Лондонъ, тамъ встрѣтилъ уже нѣсколько русскихъ бѣжавшихъ туда отъ попеченій отеческихъ,—чтобы быть самобытными людьми. Послѣ моего пріѣзда въ Лондонъ, прибыло еще больше русскихъ туда. Но оказывалось что едва пять изъ десяти—могли управлять сами собой, оказывались быть годными къ самобытной жизни.

Положемъ—порывъ къ бѣгству былъ благородный, чтобы быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ, чтобы вырваться изъ рабства; но когда пришлось жить трудомъ, а не царскимъ жалованьемъ, многимъ изъ насъ это показывалось приторнымъ. Становилось несносно жить въ другой сферѣ, приходилось заглушать горе—горечью спиртной—пьянствомъ. Многие изъ насъ, сбившись съ преднамѣреннаго пути самобытной жизни, умирали отъ страстей и пьянства, а нѣкоторые—какъ блудный сынъ, просили царской милости—и возвращались въ домъ родительскій.

Тѣхъ изъ бѣжавшихъ, которые оказывались неспособными къ самобытной жизни—внѣ Россіи, русское правительство—не беспокоило, мало обращало на нихъ вниманія—что надъ несчастнымъ издѣваться. Но которые убѣжники оказывались способными управлять сами собой, своимъ умомъ и способностями—какіе кому природа дала—устраивать благоденствіе на чужой землѣ, русское правительство, подло и нагло сбивало съ пути—чрезъ шпионовъ и агентовъ.

Въ Лондонѣ—трудолюбиемъ, я пріобрѣталъ большую жизнь, и берегъ деньги на черный день.

Въ социализмъ я не вѣрилъ—и не вѣрю; потому что не всякій имѣетъ удовольствіе въ трудѣ. Мнѣ трудъ—удовольствіе, а другому несносное иго. Послѣ Лондона—возвратился опять въ Грецію, встрѣтилъ опять старыхъ друзей и знакомыхъ, и благодаря Эллинскому народу—наслаждался въ ихъ странѣ нѣсколько лѣтъ свободною жизнію, въ глазахъ русскихъ подданныхъ въ Афинахъ—моихъ бывшихъ сослуживцевъ.

Въ Греціи—встрѣчаясь съ Американцами, я почувствовалъ себя къ болѣе свободной обстановкѣ. Развитіе свободныхъ стремленій въ козацкой натурѣ—дѣлалось шире.

Перваго Января, 1865-го года, пріѣхалъ въ Соединенные Штаты Америки.

Въ теченіи моей убѣжнической жизни въ Греціи, по возвращеніи изъ Лондона, такъ какъ я жилъ между тѣми-же людьми, которые знали меня когда я былъ на русской службѣ при посольствѣ, мнѣ было жить весело, друзья принимали вездѣ радушно,—зная что я сдѣлался убѣжникомъ изъ за того, что пожелалъ быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ. Русскому правительству—нѣсколько разъ желательно было схватить меня, и отправить въ Россію, но я вездѣ имѣлъ друзей, которые развѣдавши что либо опасное для меня—извѣщали о предстоящей опасности.

Пріѣхавши въ Америку съ тридцатью шестью рекомендательными письмами,—какъ о моей личности такъ и о характерѣ, и получивши очень радужный привѣтъ отъ Американцевъ—въ Нью Йоркѣ, безумному царскому правительству пожелалось отнимать отъ меня характеръ и прародительское имя: называя меня—бѣжавшимъ солдатомъ, но не тѣмъ, который служилъ при русскомъ посольствѣ въ Греціи,—пьяницей,—воромъ,—самозванцемъ,—ж.п. бн.к.мъ, и проч.

Этимъ царскіе шпионы, нисколько не повредили моей карьерѣ въ Америкѣ, при рекомендательныхъ письмахъ, при встрѣчѣ съ Американцами въ Нью Йоркѣ, которые знали меня въ Греціи, и тамъ любили меня,—достигъ хорошихъ занятій, по способностямъ,—и при трудѣ и нравственности благороднаго круга въ Американскомъ обществѣ.

Въ С. Франциско—при всѣхъ интригахъ царскихъ шпионовъ—я стою выше ихъ дразгъ. Трудомъ и нравственностію пріобрѣтаю работу и друзей, и съ сожалѣніемъ смотрю на русскихъ, которые не доросли быть людьми,—и потому что другой можетъ быть самобытнымъ, что взросъ до этого, эти недоросли изъ зависти и безумія высказываютъ всѣ дикія страсти, какія свойственны дикому звѣрю—а не человѣку.

9 Июля, 1870 года. Агапій Гончаренко, Гражданинъ Республики Соед. Штатовъ Америки.

ALASKA



HERALD.

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SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1, 1870.

No. 62.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

The steamer *Nesbora* brought one hundred discharged soldiers from different posts in Alaska. Some from Sitka, some from the Aleutian Islands, and some from the Fur Seal Islands.

We learn from these soldiers that we were right in denouncing, from time to time, in the *ALASKA HERALD*, a number of speculating scoundrels who have gone to Alaska and plundered the natives and swindled the Government. They have richly deserved our censure.

On first taking possession, the military were guilty of very reprehensible conduct, which the natives promptly resisted. A better understanding has been arrived at, and all now live happily together. Let us have peace.

The proof of this better state of feeling is shown by the fact that several of these discharged soldiers expressed a wish to remain in Kodiak rather than to return to our wicked city. By no means complimentary to San Francisco.

Amongst the connoisseurs of the Fur-Seal Islands the dainty dish is—seal meat. It is on the bill of fare at all the restaurants. The customers catch and cook it themselves, if fastidious. Generally it is eaten raw—on the half shell. The generosity of the natives prompts them to present the worthless skins to their heathen acquaintances. But the authorities don't allow them to be generous.

If fish and lager beer are antidotes to starvation, the dwellers in Sitka will soon recover from their recent attack of that complaint. At any rate the more recent cases will.

Portions of Alaska are not over-populated. Some of the Islands are occupied solely by the army. On one of them the army numbers three (three).

Whilst the arrivals at our snob hotels of distinguished persons from the East and elsewhere are duly chronicled by the obsequious press of this city, it must surely be accident which causes them to overlook the names of the distinguished Alaskans who came here last week on the *Nesbora*. The pages of the register of the Hotel de Barbary Coast, and that of the Grand Hotel de Pacific Street, will supply the omission.

Award of the Seal Fishery to the Alaska Commercial Company.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, after receiving the opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject of the meaning and intention of the recent act of Congress, awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company the lease for the privilege of taking fur-seals on the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, during the period of twenty years, the bid of said Company being considered the highest and best offered.

The contract is substantially as follows: The Company to pay \$55,000 per year rental (\$3.69 1/2 on each skin taken and 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained. It is also required to furnish the inhabitants of the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, annually, with 25,000 dried salmon, 60 cords of firewood, a sufficient quantity of salt and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat, 200 barrels of oil and a sufficient number of seal skins to supply the inhabitants with boots, and a sufficient quantity of sinews and membranes to supply them waterproof garments free of charge. The Company is further obliged to pay the expenses of maintaining a school on each Island.

The contracting parties are responsible, and have been in business since the cession of Alaska.

STORY OF TWO VICTIMS OF WEALTH.

We have had within the last few days examples to show not only that gold cannot command happiness but that it is not unfrequently a curse, rather than a blessing. Everything depends upon the man. Great wealth may be used so as to command happiness, and it may be made the greatest blessing on earth; but as men commonly go (the slaves of prejudice or passion) wealth usually makes the possessor wretched, cursing instead of blessing him. For he throws the bridle over each desire, he prides himself upon exercising no authority over the tumult which reigns in every man's breast; self-denial is for Lazarus, not for Dives; industry is for the poor, not for the rich. So he becomes the slave, not the master, of riches. Satiated desires crouch torpid in the mind and oppress it. He finds it impossible to fill the hours which sleep refuses to steep in its forgetfulness. Death is fearful and life is oppressive. The curse of the Wandering Jew is upon him; his time is spent in fleeing from himself.

Prince Anatolius Demidoff and Count Kosheleff never knew peace and quiet. They amassed the most wonderful creations of art, in all its forms, from the Oriental poniard, enamelled with arabesques as intricate as delicate, to the Dane's sculpture, whose charms were heightened by simplicity and boldness. They had palaces in town and cottages in country, in Russia, in France, in Italy. Adorned as these abodes were with the spoils of art, they could rest in none of them. They were constantly on the railway or in the public inns, as if the very sumptuousness of their homes made them distasteful to them. They seemed to be clogged with honey. The wretched road of Spain, of Asia Minor, and of Palestine, and life under tents, where only scanty food, of inferior quality, ill-served, was to be had, seemed preferable in their sight to the railways and inns of the civilized world. Their very wealth drove them to suffer the pangs of poverty as something more endurable than the pangs of riches.

The wearisome life and the unchecked indulgence of passions antedated years. Prince Demidoff was so outworn his parasites here called him Prince Decomposition. He indeed seemed as if decomposition had begun; he walked with difficulty, his eyelids hung heavily, half-concealing his pupils; furrows reticulated and denticulated his face, and his lower jaw drooped almost idiotically, paralysis had made lodgment there, and had destroyed the salivary glands, condemning him almost to Tantalus's doom. Incessant thirst was his, he drank every five minutes, but he could not drown that craving. Wherever he was—in church, at theatre, in a ball room, or in a green-room—a servant constantly stood behind him to appease that unquenchable thirst. Count Kosheleff did not look so old, but he looked still nearer the grave; of a truth, he seemed to belong rather to the grave than to earth, an stray on some respite from the never-recessed bourne. His pallor was unearthly. He was so wasted he seemed less flesh and blood than a mere skeleton. Epilepsy was his tyrant.

Prince Demidoff is understood to have regretted the life into which his passions had driven him. He had grown tired of pretty actresses, who had not even the charm of forbidden fruit, or fruit not easily reached. He had but to put napoleons enough under his feet and there was not one of them he could not make his own. It is wearisome to see so many smiles and such blandishment lavished on one's gold, and not even a kind glance given one's self. It is humiliating to be invariably the cypher while one's gold is the efficient numeral. Again, pretty actresses are surrounded by very low company, as eager as the fleas on their pug-dogs to draw good blood. The blackguards are amusing, but to a gentleman revolting companions. Prince Demidoff longed to assemble brilliant company,—his equals by talent, or birth, or wealth,—around him, in rooms adorned by art. The wish came too late. His character was stained by the low company he had kept. His mistresses were riveted to him by habit. His ignoble companions could not easily be shaken off. Infirmities had impaired body and mind. So he lay in the mire into which he had been driven, and from which with all his life he could not extricate himself.

Count Kosheleff had no desire to see good company. His pleasure was to be surrounded by fawners and flatterers and other parasites and all the knaves who came to fatten on his wealth as vultures on quarry. His rooms were filled with these people from morning to past midnight. It was known he had \$400,000 in gold to spend a year. Judge if the knaves were numerous! Again, his rule was that anybody introduced and invited by him to dinner or to supper considered himself in possession of a standing invitation. As you may imagine, the dinner-table and supper-table never lacked guests. His bill for meals at the hotels where he lodged was constantly \$400 a day.

He threw away money foolishly. One day he gave a dinner to eight "friends," at which fried parrots' tongues were served. This dish alone cost \$300. He took it into his head he had invented a steamboat which would in speed outstrip all vessels afloat on the water. He spent \$60,000 on it. When it was launched it could not be made to move. On Christmas eve he had a Christmas tree brought in for his guests. There were on it \$60,000 worth of jewels. He

frequently gave gambling parties. It was rarely that Calzado or Garcia quitted them with less than \$10,000 in the pockets of each of them. Calzado was the manager of the Italian opera here; Garcia was the Spaniard who so often broke the German gambling banks. They both were caught by Duke de Grammont Caderousse cheating at cards, and Calzado was sentenced to imprisonment. Garcia contrived to make his escape. The evening M. Alexander Dumas was introduced to him, triumphal arches of tropical flowers were erected in the drawing-room in honor of the distinguished visitor. He had, besides a numerous retinue of servants, a menagerie of wild animals in seventy-five immense cages, which were always placed in the courtyards at the hotel where he stopped. Moreover, a physician, an Egyptian or an Armenian, an old man of 84, whose snow-white beard fell on his breast, and who was attired in Algerian costume; a philosopher, whose office was to discuss abstruse themes with Count Kosheleff, "and find no end, in wandering mazes lost;" a piano player, and a chess player. The Count never could understand how it was that when he played chess with this fellow at \$5 a game he, the Count, was always victorious; but when they played for \$100 stakes the fellow always won. The Count, for the life of him, could not see through this; his philosophy had not dreamed of it.

Soon after Count Kosheleff came of age he saw and became enamored of the wife of a poor officer at Moscow. He offered the latter \$100,000 to get a divorce from his wife. The offer was accepted, and in due time Count Kosheleff married the discarded wife. She became so extravagant that it was necessary, when her husband's estate became involved in pecuniary embarrassment, for him to publish an advertisement that he should be responsible for none of her bills. They virtually separated. She took up her residence on an estate near Perigueux, where she still lives.

Among the persons who insinuated themselves into Count Kosheleff's intimacy was Mr. D. D. Home, then in the meridian of his reputation as the lineal descendant of the Witch of Endor, and, like her, able to raise the dead. I believe M. Alexander Dumas introduced them. Count Kosheleff was greatly infatuated with Mr. Home's wonderful powers, and insisted upon his joining the Kosheleff party, among which M. Alexander Dumas had already taken his place. The author was paid some large amount of money to go to St. Petersburg to write a novel, portraying Russian life, which was to be published in a review Count Kosheleff was going to establish in that capital. In a few months Mr. Home married Countess Kosheleff's sister. The Count gave his sister-in-law a princely dowry. In a year she gave birth to a child, to which the Czar stood god-father. In two years she died. Mr. Home is now giving readings in London, and has a suit for millions pending against the Kosheleff family.

Count Kosheleff's wild extravagance soon got him into great embarrassment. His plate was pawned. His picture gallery sold. His expenses were reduced to \$100 a day. He was getting on his legs again when his brother died, leaving him the whole of his great estate. This at once extricated him from his troubles. The liquidation of the great estate took up a good part of his time. He did not live to complete it. Epilepsy, which had haunted him for several years, returned frequently, and at last ended his life, which had not numbered thirty-seven birth-days. His brother died of consumption, still under thirty. To complete the sketch of this lord of \$400,000 a year (\$400,000 after his brother's death), I may add that though wearing diamond studs and sleeve buttons and shirts which cost \$100 each, he never brushed his teeth or washed his hands, and wore a dirty look about his whole person.—*N. Y. World.*

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR'S HYPOCHONDRIA.—Alexander of Russia has gone home from Ems, where his very strange actions excited universal criticism. The rumors as to the gradual undermining of his health and his intellect, which date much further back than the attempted assassination at Paris, are evidently founded on sad fact. Not only is the Royal Russian a fearful *malade imaginaire*, but he sees spirits (you remember the medium Home went to see him at Ems) and has visions which are not comfortable for mortal men. He arises in the middle of the night and goes wandering about the country, wherever he is, despite the utmost vigilance of his attendants. He has every appearance of a haunted man; his eyes are hollow and burn with an unhealthy lustre; his waking actions are singular, and his sleep is always distressed. It is rumored that he thinks, in his sober moments, of abdication; but it is not probable that he will leave the throne until some of Mr. Home's ghostly visitants frighten him from it. On leaving Ems, which is one of his favorite resorts, he is said to have prophesied that he should never visit it again, and he doubled his usual "largess" to the poor. The Russian prints deny that he is suffering, but well-informed French journals do not hesitate to say that he is insane. One of his curious freaks of fancy is that he is constantly attended by the spirits of a brace of dead friends.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kudia*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary.*

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

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The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III. AUGUST 1, 1870. No. 62.

FRANCE'S ALLY—THE "GOD OF BATTLES."

France and Prussia, having decided on a friendly "set to," might reasonably be expected to be able to settle the little difference between themselves. Not so. There are other European powers whose alliance is to be sought or dreaded. The course which these powers may decide on pursuing may make an essential difference in the time of the war's duration and its ultimate results. We doubt not but that both France and Prussia use all their powers of persuasion or coercion to induce the divinely-appointed rulers of the old world nations to valiantly lead their unresisting subjects to glorious slaughter in their behalf. One thing is certain with all these earthly allies—they must decide for one side or the other, or remain neutral. To belong to both sides is impossible. The telegraph informs us, however, that there is an ally which both contending parties claim to be on their side. It is not an earthly power. "The God of battles is with us," says France; "our arms will prevail!" "God decides for the right," cries Prussia; "we shall win!" As the unarmed interference of this obliging God is so potent for victory, and as it seems to us a feat a trifle beyond the power of omnipotence itself to give triumph to both sides, it may be taken for granted that one of these earthly powers is calculating a little too confidently on celestial assistance. We imagine that God himself must have been a trifle puzzled to decide which of the two irresponsible tyrants he ought to back, before they settled the question for him. Probably he reasoned a little. Prussia has no particular claim upon him; the unity of Germany is not of heavenly importance. France has some little right to appeal to his sympathy. The Emperor of France regards himself as a God. He has repressed a revolution in France, which may be fairly likened to the Satanic rebellion in heaven. He has a weak-kneed son, Napoleon III, whom he regards as a small Christ, whose temporal kingdom and power he wishes to securely establish on earth. The circumstances of the birth and parentage of this young Napoleon are almost as dubious as are those of the illegitimate son of the harlot Mary. Considering all these things we do not see how God can remain neutral, or help Prussia. France claims his aid. But let Napoleon beware how, he talks of a Republic; for the Christian's Josh, whose aid he invokes, is a king, a despot, and a tyrant.

We have had occasion frequently to correct the inaccuracies in the spelling and pronunciation of Russian names, such as Kadiak, Petropavlovsk, etc. It is gratifying to us to be noticed in this matter in a late work published by Dr. Dall on the History and Resources of Alaska.

THE *Alta* of the 24th ultimo, contains an article upon the fur-seal fisheries of Alaska, which does not reflect very creditably upon its intelligence on the subject. Indeed, it is hardly possible that ignorance on such a question should be so profound; but we must ascribe the *Alta's* views to this cause, rather than to the only other one—that of being subsidized. It says: "Congress had squabbled over the various propositions to lease the islands, and had passed a bill providing for a long lease. The general public thought the last had been heard of it."

A correspondent exposes the fallacious reasoning of the *Alta* in an able answer, inserted in the issue of the 26th ult., in which the *Alta* is powerfully scored. The fact is, so far from being the last we shall hear of it, the trouble is only commencing, and the squabble is beginning to take shape. The traders have been quarreling among themselves for two years; they have finally brought the bone of their contention into Congress, and the only difference discoverable between the fight of rival traders two years ago and at the present day is the arena in which the contest is waged.

In the meantime, while capital is quarreling over the rich spoils of Alaskan trade, the poor natives are left to starve; so that, whatever shape the quarrel may take, or in whatever arena the contending forces may operate, these unfortunate natives must expect to be left to perish till it is decided to whom they shall become slaves.

We copy the following from the *Bulletin* of the 18th ult.

"The criminal delay of the Government in regulating trade with St. Paul and St. George islands has thrown the inhabitants of these islands into the most deplorable condition of absolute starvation. They, being a military reservation, are by law shut out from any possible assistance from traders, who are not allowed to deal with the natives, or even furnish them with the necessities of life without great risks to themselves and their property. They have neither food nor clothing, and readily offer \$5 for a single cracker, while Kentucky tobacco, worth eighteen cents per pound in this city, has been actually sold for \$15 per pound on these islands.

The politicians who are scheming about how they may turn the scale of trade with Alaska, so as to line their own pockets, are responsible for this state of affairs, which can be vouched for by the affidavits of those who have touched at these islands on their return to this city. In the name of humanity let something be done, if every sense of honor is quenched in the breasts of those who wield the destinies of the unfortunate inhabitants of these distant islands; let humanity at least plead their cause."

How long such a state of things can last remains to be seen. Perhaps when the victory is won and the victorious company goes forward to reap its rich reward, the natives may have become acquainted with the fact that they are American citizens, and knowing their rights, may dare maintain them. Then there will be more trouble, in a shape which our enterprising traders will not be prepared for. Statesmanship is required to disentangle this snarl; and as long as politicians on the one hand, and designing traders and schemers on the other, assume to dictate a policy to the government, so long may we expect trouble in relation to this interest—the fur-seal fishery of Alaska.

GOLD abounds in Siberia, and needs only the hand of enterprise to bring it into the market. One mining company on the Amoor river has, during the summer of 1869, cleared nearly fifty thousand ounces, while another company on the river Olekma near the city of Iakutak, washed out 10,000 lbs, employing 200 laborers. Measures are in preparation to go extensively into the digging for gold in these places.

OUR Custom House officials seem to be wonderfully excited in reference to the fur-seals of Alaska. On the arrival of the brig *Poster*, that vessel was subjected to a rigid scrutiny to discover if there might not be some fur-seal skins on board. There not being any visible to the naked eye, our idiotic officials finally gave permission to discharge the cargo.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

THE BIDS FOR THE ALASKA FUR SEAL TRADE.

Secretary Boutwell to-day, at noon, opened the bids in his office for the exclusive privilege of catching fur-seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in Alaska, for twenty years from May 1, 1870. The following are bids: S. E. Morgan & Co., of Norristown, Pa., \$75,000 per annum; J. W. Raymond, of San Francisco, \$96,000 per annum; J. Adams & Son, of Philadelphia, \$105,000 per annum; Louis Goldston, of San Francisco, for Finchel & Co., the American Russian Commercial Company and Taylor & Bendel, all of San Francisco, \$55,000 per annum for rental, and sixty-two and a half cents beyond the two dollars fixed by law for the skins, and fifty-five cents per gallon for all the oil obtained from the carcasses, the total of which, estimating that 100,000 seals would be killed every year and two gallons of oil obtained from each carcass, would amount to \$227,000 per annum; C. M. Lockwood, of Oregon, \$127,500 per annum; John Barnett, of Washington, \$156,000 per annum; J. Clinton Hastings, of San Francisco, \$163,000 per annum; John H. Bradford, of New York city, \$76,550; the Alaska Commercial Company, \$65,000; Talbot T. Fowler, of Washington, \$77,000; Sellman K. Hannighan, of Terre Haute, Ind., \$73,000; John M. Davidson, of Washington, D. C., \$87,000; Thomas Sweeney, of Philadelphia, \$111,000; and Louis C. Welton, of New York, \$96,000. The decision will be made at a future day. The following memorandum in reference to bids for the exclusive right to take seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George was read before the persons present at the opening of the bids at noon to-day:

First—The successful bidder will be required to deposit security within three days to the amount of \$50,000, in lawful money or bonds of the United States, for the due execution of a contract agreeably to an act to prevent extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, approved July 1, 1870.

Second—It being apparent, from the language employed in the act aforesaid, that it was the intention of Congress to give a preference to the Alaska Commercial Company, I think it proper to state before the bids are opened that the contract will be awarded to said company if their proposals be not more than ten per cent. below that of the highest bidder.

Third—No bid will be accepted unless made by a responsible party acquainted with the business or skilled in kindred pursuits to such an extent as to render it probable that the contract will be so executed as to secure the results contemplated by the law.—*N. Y. Herald*, 20th of July.

Among the distinguished arrivals by the steamer *Neuborn* was Mr. Kinhead from Sitka. This gentleman has become thoroughly acquainted with the tastes of Russians in Alaska, and has come to this city to purchase for them a fresh supply of the kerosene oil they like so much—to drink. We wish him success!!!

OUR traders engaged in business in the North Pacific do not care about the lease of St. Paul and St. George islands. They know from experience that fur-seals can be found in large numbers around the Aleutian Islands.

—The "Boys in Blue," speak of the Alaskans as being a good and gentle people. Indeed, so attractive have the fair Aleuts proved that, in several instances, serious matrimony has been perpetrated. They have brought their wives with them to San Francisco to show them our wonderful civilization. Also, to show civilization their wonderful wives.

—In Sitka, Kadiak, and the Aleutian Islands a few soldiers will still remain. The natives think that, of two evils, a military government is preferable to that of a herd of thieving politicians. The natives are right.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

No. 718 BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

THE price of Ice for one hundred pounds and over, taken at Ice House, will be in future one and a half cents per pound.

Parties supplied by wagons as usual at two cents per pound. Orders sent to depot or given to drivers will be promptly attended to.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.

MARQUIS LEVI & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS

123 Post Street,.....SAN FRANCISCO.
(Orleans Hotel Building.)

C. MOSS.

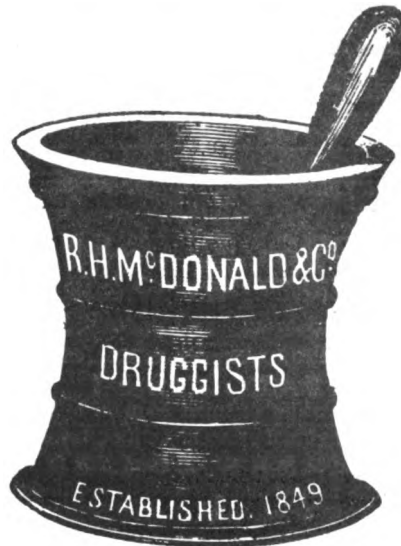
D. BEADLE.

MOSS & BEADLE,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
326 DAVIS STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Китоловы, имѣющіе торговля для въ
Охотскомъ Морѣ.

BELLOC FRERES

78 RUE DE COURCELLES,.....PARIS.
524 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES
AND FANCY ARTICLES.

General Agents for Dr. Joseph Walker's Vinegar Bitters.
CORNER PINE AND SANSOME STREETS,.....SAN FRANCISCO.



This Valuable Family Medicine has been widely and favorably known in our own and foreign countries, upwards of

THIRTY YEARS!

It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

It is an External and Internal Remedy. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kind of Cholera than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a *sure remedy*; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in unskillful hands. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

ВНѢ РОССІИ.

Одинадцатый годъ мнѣ пришлось жить внѣ отеческихъ заботъ и попеченій царскаго самодержавія. Одинадцатый годъ какъ я отрекся—быть безъ разсужденія вѣрнымъ подданнымъ царю.

Вся вина моя предъ царской Россіей состоитъ въ томъ, если это можно назвать виной, что находясь на службѣ при русскомъ посольствѣ, въ Аѳинахъ,—проходя по улицѣ города, въ окнѣ книжной лавки заглядывъ русскую печать, по названію Колоколъ, и отъ скуки за границей, захотѣлось почитать что нибудь по-русски. Листокъ показался умнымъ, стремящимся къ благу народа русскаго,—отъ-чего-же не написать чего нибудь для печати къ издателямъ Колоколъ. За подозрѣніе въ корреспонденціи съ Колоколъ, русскому высшему начальству угодно было дать мнѣ предписаніе въ Аѳинахъ, 2-го Февраля, 1860 года, что я долженъ отправиться въ Россію, чтобъ не заниматься корреспонденціями съ журналами.

Подумалъ—Богъ не безъ милости, а Козакъ не безъ доли,—тысячи Козаковъ внѣ отеческихъ попеченій царя, козакують по божьему свѣту, отъ-чего-же и мнѣ не отказаться царскаго кнута, и жить независимо-свободнымъ человѣкомъ.

Сначала уѣхалъ въ Лондонъ, тамъ встрѣтилъ уже нѣсколько русскихъ бѣжавшихъ туда отъ попеченій отеческихъ,—чтобы быть самобытными людьми. Послѣ моего пріѣзда въ Лондонъ, прибыло еще больше русскихъ туда. Но оказывалось что едва пять изъ десяти—могли управлять сами собой, оказывались быть годными къ самобытной жизни.

Положемъ—порывъ къ бѣгству былъ благородный, чтобы быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ, чтобы вырваться изъ рабства; но когда пришлось жить трудомъ, а не царскимъ жалованьемъ, многимъ изъ насъ это показывалось приторнымъ. Становилось несносно жить въ другой сферѣ, приходилось заглушать горе—горечью спиртной—пьянствомъ. Многие изъ насъ, сбившись съ преднамѣреннаго пути самобытной жизни, умирали отъ страстей и пьянства, а нѣкоторые—какъ блудный сынъ, просили царской милости—и возвращались въ домъ родительскій.

Тѣхъ изъ бѣжавшихъ, которые оказывались неспособными къ самобытной жизни—внѣ Россіи, русское правительство—не беспокоило, мало обращало на нихъ вниманія—что надъ несчастнымъ издѣваться. Но которые у бѣжники оказывались способными управлять сами собой, своимъ умомъ и способностями—какіе кому природа дала—устраивать благоденствіе на чужой землѣ, русское правительство, подло и нагло сбивало съ пути—чрезъ шпионовъ и агентовъ.

Въ Лондонѣ—трудолюбиемъ, я приобретаю довольную жизнь, и берегъ деньги на черный день.

Въ социализмъ я не вѣрилъ—и не вѣрю; потому что не всякій имѣетъ удовольствіе въ трудѣ. Мнѣ трудъ—удовольствіе, а другому несносное иго. Послѣ Лондона—возвратился опять въ Грецію, встрѣтилъ опять старыхъ друзей и знакомыхъ, и благодаря Элинскому народу—наслаждался въ ихъ странѣ нѣсколько лѣтъ свободною жизнію, въ глазахъ русскихъ подданныхъ въ Аѳинахъ—моихъ бывшихъ сослуживцевъ.

Въ Греціи—встрѣчался съ Американцами, я почувствовалъ себя къ болѣе свободной обстановкѣ. Развитие свободныхъ стремленій въ козацкой натурѣ—дѣлалось шире.

Перваго Января, 1865-го года, пріѣхалъ въ Соединенные Штаты Америки.

Въ теченіи моей убогинической жизни въ Греціи, по возвращеніи изъ Лондона, такъ какъ я жилъ между тѣми-же людьми, которые знали меня когда я былъ на русской службѣ при посольствѣ, мнѣ было жить весело, друзья принимали вездѣ радушно,—зная что я сдѣлался убогиникомъ изъ за того, что пожелалъ быть свободнымъ человѣкомъ. Русскому правительству—нѣсколько разъ желательно было схватить меня, и отправить въ Россію, но я вездѣ имѣлъ друзей, которые развѣдавши что либо опасное для меня—извѣщали о предстоящей опасности.

Пріѣхавши въ Америку съ тридцатью шестью рекомендательными письмами,—какъ о моей личности такъ и о характерѣ, и получивши очень радужный привѣтъ отъ Американцевъ—въ Нью Йоркѣ, безумному царскому правительству пожелалось отнимать отъ меня характеръ и прародительское имя: называя меня—бѣжавшимъ солдатомъ, но не тѣмъ, который служилъ при русскомъ посольствѣ въ Греціи,—пьяницей,—воромъ,—самозванцемъ,—ж.п.бн.к.мъ, и проч.

Этимъ царскіе шпионы, нисколько не повредили моей карьерѣ въ Америкѣ, при рекомендательныхъ письмахъ, при встрѣчѣ съ Американцами въ Нью Йоркѣ, которые знали меня въ Греціи, и тамъ любили меня,—достигъ хорошихъ занятій, по способностямъ,—и при трудѣ и нравственности благороднаго круга въ Американскомъ обществѣ.

Въ С. Франциско—при всѣхъ интригахъ царскихъ шпионовъ—я стою выше ихъ дразгъ. Трудомъ и нравственностію приобретаю работу и друзей, и съ сожалѣніемъ смотрю на русскихъ, которые не доросли быть людьми,—и потому что другой можетъ быть самобытнымъ, что взросъ до этого, эти недоросли изъ зависти и безумія высказываютъ всѣ дикія страсти, какія свойственны дикому звѣрю—а не человѣку.

9 Іюля, 1870 года. Агапій Гончаренко,
Гражданинъ Республики Соед. Штатовъ Америки.

ADDRESS

**TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED WHOSE SUFFERINGS
HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES,
AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE PROMPT
TREATMENT TO RENDER EXISTENCE
DESIRABLE.**

If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia, or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering successful business men, are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health?

You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, or palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiotcy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upward of Nineteen Years, is prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 504 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, & 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILA., PA.

Price \$1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$5,000,000.

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EXCHANGE for Sale on the Atlantic Cities, London, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and other leading European Cities; also on the Branches of the Oriental Bank at Hongkong and other Asiatic Ports.

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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. supply American and Foreign (Old and Modern) Books, Periodicals, Philosophical Apparatus, and everything connected with literature, science, and the arts. They have also established Agents in Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Leipzig, etc., and by dealing directly with these Agents, they are enabled to offer superior advantages both in buying and selling on the Continent and in America.

The largest assortment of Russian and English-Russian literature in Europe.

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DEALERS IN

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, LARD, BACON, ETC.

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CLAY STREET MARKET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Grocers, Hotels, Restaurants and Shipping Orders, promptly attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of extra charge.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 18, 1870.

No. 68.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

ADOLPH MULLER,
 107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

☞ SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.

Перво-учрежденная торговля меховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ меха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

PETER WHEELAN, A. DOHRMANN.

WHEELAN & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,
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Въ этомъ магазинѣ имется Ржаная Мука.

☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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Въ этомъ магазинѣ имются для продажи: Железные пѣчки, разнаго рода инструменты, кухонная посуда и русскіе САМОВАРЫ.

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WILL & FINCK,
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Importers and Manufacturers of Cutlery.

☞ All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.

631 Kearny Street ☞ 140 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

HONORABLE W. H. SEWARD.

When the history of the present century shall be written, the name of Honorable W. H. Seward will loom up above all others as the statesman *par excellence* of our age and country. With that far-seeing and comprehensive judgment which has ever characterized him, and which, at times rises to the sublimity of prophetic vision, he has steadily led the advance of this country to its present proud pre-eminence. His present trip, which leads him once more to the western shores of this Republic, is only in furtherance of his views to establish commercial relations with the empire of the East. Such commercial relations, now in their infancy, must swell to proportions that will sink the importance of the Atlantic trade into comparative insignificance. He has long looked upon San Francisco as the initial point for its development, and ventures the prophecy that this city, at no distant day, will become the leading commercial city of America. With the acquisition of Alaska, for which we are indebted to his statesmanship, our arms already reach out to the shores of Siberia—rich in population and raw productions; yet devoid of manufactories, and dependent entirely upon this coast for its manufactured articles. The Indies on the South, which have for ages been the dream of the commercial enthusiast, and the Empire of China in the center, with its immense wealth, are soon to pour upon our shores the commerce which must build up on this coast a wealthy community. Mr. Seward is on his way to China to pioneer our future prosperity. There he will come in to contact with astute statesman from the Russian Empire, whose mission in China is of similar import. The struggle between Russia and the United States for the acquisition of this immense trade with the Orient is of infinitely greater importance than most people dream. This struggle has commenced by the inauguration of the China line of steamers, and with as able a champion as Mr. Seward we have every hope of success for American interests in the growing contest. Mr. Mooravioff, the Governor-General of Siberia, will doubtless encounter Mr. Seward in Peking, and the liberal and enlightened views of that gentleman cannot fail to harmonize with the progressive ideas of Mr. Seward.

CODFISH TRADE.—On the 10th inst. Messrs. Merrill & Co., sold at auction 40,000 lbs dried codfish lately arrived from Kadiak. It was brought on the steamer *Neuborn* for account of Mr. N. Richard. The fish was in excellent condition, white, clean and exceedingly sweet. The entire lot sold for 3 cents per pound, and was bought by Mr. John Molloy. At this rate, deducting say 50c. per pound for freight, would realize 2½c. per pound as the first cost in Kadiak, from which, deducting the cost of commissions and auctioneers' charges, would leave a handsome margin for the owner. The retail price to grocers is 10 cents per pound, and finds ready sale.

FISHING AND EXPORTING SALMON AND CODFISH.

The line of mail steamers from this port to New Zealand and Australia has suggested the importance of calling the attention of those engaged in the fishing trade to turn this opportunity to profitable account. Every sea, bay and coast have their peculiar advantages and drawbacks as to the kind, quality and quantity of fish which they produce. In the Australian bays and coasts there are some choice fish, such as the whiting, pike, snapper and barracouta. The large cities are pretty well supplied with these at fair prices. The river Murray, that divides the Colony of Victoria from New South Wales, and the largest river in those colonies, produces a moderate amount of codfish, that weigh from 15 to 75 pounds each; but they are a soft, flabby fish, and only bought because there is nothing better of the kind to be had, and yet so scarce and so much is this class of fish desired that it readily brings 25 cents per pound in the Melbourne market. There are no native salmon in any of the bays or rivers of Australia, except a salmon trout that is got in large quantities in the bay of Melbourne and along the coast of Victoria; but it is the coarsest and commonest of all the fish in those waters, and never seen but at the tables of the very poorest people.

California is in the position to meet this great want and necessity on the part of the colonies, both as to codfish and salmon; and in quantity, quality and price equal to the demand. Those of our citizens engaged in this trade should take advantage of the opportunity now opening, by the establishment of a line of steamers direct to New Zealand and Australia, to do a large business with, and reap a corresponding harvest from these rich and growing colonies.

The fishing business here is in a comparatively prosperous and growing condition. At the present time there are 15 firms in this city engaged in the codfish, salmon and halibut fisheries in the Alaska waters, employing 15 schooners, 7 barks and 1 brig—in all 23. Three of these are fishing for salmon, 2 for salmon and codfish combined, 16 for codfish exclusively and 1 for halibut. The entire registered tonnage of this little fishing fleet is 3,109 tons, and it is plain that a great increase is practicable. There are large quantities of dried codfish still imported into this market from the East. If we were doing our duty and taking advantage of our opportunities, we would be able not only to supply the wants of our own market, but we would be exporting largely.

The salmon got in the Alaska waters are, so far, principally caught for curing, and known as the "mess" salmon. We are glad to learn that these salmon are well and favorably known to our shippers, and in the East, and to a limited extent in Australia. Messrs. Howe & Co. of Oak Point, Washington Territory, are canning Oregon salmon on a large scale, and are quite a favorite in this market and in the Eastern States, and to some extent in Sydney and Melbourne, through their agents here, Messrs. Cutting & Co. The fresh salmon for this market are supplied principally from the Sacramento and Columbia rivers.

Let it be borne in mind, as an inducement to prosecute this fishing business to its greatest possible extent, that salmon and codfish—fresh and cured—are a favorite dish in all parts of the world—in the wigwam of the Indian, in the hut of the fisherman and in the dining room of the prince and the monarch.

A large quantity of fresh and mess salmon comes to New York from the British American provinces; there is no reason in the world why we should not meet that demand and supply that market ourselves. All it wants for its accomplishment is the combination of capital, skill and enterprise and the work is done.

There are salmon enough in the Sacramento and Columbia rivers to supply the entire wants of the markets of the United States; and it is claimed that there are salmon and codfish in the seas of the Alaska Territory to supply the wants of the world. Certain it is the fishing resources of the northwestern waters are immense. Sitka bay is literally swarming with salmon; and the innumerable bays and rivers along the coast are just as crammed with this choice fish as is

the bay of Sitka. Some idea may be formed of the almost incredible number of salmon that frequent these waters at the "running" season, from the fact that the Indians gather the spawn of these fish in immense quantities and sell it to the settlers as a choice luxury for cooking, which spawn in some countries, for breeding purposes, would be worth its weight in gold.

The salmon and codfish season in Alaska is from the middle of May, when the rivers and bays are clear of ice, to early in September.

In the Sacramento and Columbia rivers there is a spring and fall season for salmon. The spring commences in March and ends in June; the fall season commences in August and closes in October. Here is a field for individual and united capital and enterprise that can be cultivated to an almost unlimited extent.

When the new line of American steamers is put on to New Zealand and Australia fresh salmon and codfish can be sent in ice to all the ports at which the steamers will call, and to Melbourne, the terminus, in twenty-five days, and to the great mining district of Victoria Ballarat by rail in twenty-six days. Salmon can be caught at the fishing grounds at a cost of three cents per pound; they will sell in the colonies for at least fifty cents per pound for all that can be shipped and arrive safe. It would not be prudent to attempt this experiment with the present slow line of steamers and requiring so much reshipping; but we notice the matter now so as to give ample time to make arrangements for shipping when the new and through line can be ready, which line is postponed probably for six months, owing to the plottings of an unscrupulous lobby at Washington.—*S. F. Bulletin.*

THE U. S. COAST SURVEY MAP OF ALASKA.—Through the courtesy of Prof. George Davidson, we have received a copy of the United States Coast Survey Map of Alaska and adjoining Territory. This map contains the latest data available to April 1870, from Russian, English and American authorities. The features of the Yukon river from above its mouth to above Nalotow, and the courses of the Kushkovim and Nushahak rivers, are from Russian manuscript maps; the courses of the Chilkat and Tahheena from Coast Survey data, and the course of the Stikeen river from Blakea. The Portlock bank, lying to the north east of the Island of Kadiak, is from Coast Survey examinations, and must have an important effect upon the development of the Codfishery. The map is altogether the most reliable that has been published upon Alaska.

THE two Russian peasants who murdered the Austrian Prince d'Arenberg have been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, with hard labor, in the mines of Siberia. During the examination it was elicited that the murderers, before going to their horrible work, stepped into a little church, near the palace where the unfortunate Prince resided, and most devoutly implored a blessing from the Virgin Mary on their guilty undertaking. Among Russian thieves the custom is prevalent of kneeling before the statue of the Virgin (one of which is found in every Russian household) on entering a house, and saying a hurried prayer, after which something is thrown over the face of the statue, that the Virgin Mary may not witness the crime that is about to be committed.

A Paris letter-writer has been among the princesses and makes the following note: "Whatever may be the solvent character of the Russian princes in Paris, there is an unpleasant frequency in the disputes between the princesses and the city tradesmen. One of these ladies, with a name ending in "off" was preparing to take herself off, when a limb of the law detained her baggage until her creditors had eased her passport. The total of her unsettled bills was 50,000*fr.* She collected her diamonds and entrusted them to her "aunt"—who is called "uncle" in other countries—for 50,000*fr.*, paid all demands, and resolved never to put foot in Paris again."

SOME traders instead of introducing civilization into Alaska, help in its demoralization. A Mr. Smith, on Kwichpak river, offered an old man, who had a daughter ten years old, a bottle of whiskey, as the price of her virtue.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month	\$3 50
1 Square, 3 Months	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months	10 00

VOL. III.

AUGUST 18, 1870.

No. 68.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

ON the arrival of the steamer *Alexander*, from the Seal Islands, with a cargo of fur seals valued at more than half a million of dollars, she was attacked by the Custom House officials—and why? Under the pretence that the skins must be separately examined in order to see if the Treasury regulations had been complied with. If this had been promptly done, there would have been no reason to complain. But, when time is purposely wasted in communicating with Washington, and the cargo is rapidly deteriorating in value whilst this is being done, it looks as though some of the less scrupulous of the officials were trying to bring a little pressure to bear on the parties interested in the transaction. Appearances are deceitful, we know; and we are convinced there are few Custom House officers on the coast, who could give the meaning of the term "black-mail" without consulting a dictionary.

THE cargo of the steamer *Alexander*, from Alaska, consisting of fur seal skins was found to be badly damaged on arrival at this port. This arose from the fact that it should have been transported earlier in the season. This loss was occasioned by the delay of Secretary Boutwell in permitting its removal. This is not only a heavy loss to the merchants engaged in the traffic, but the Government will lose considerable on the taxes. This is another direct consequence of the mismanagement of Alaskan affairs, and of the stupidity of those entrusted with their management.

THE "Boys" engaged at Hathaway wharf in the re-salting of fur-seals brought by the steamer *Alexander*, are suspicious of our frequent visits to that locality. They suppose we are in the secret service of the Government. Our object is to acquire a knowledge of the different processes connected with the fur-seal business. The information so obtained is always at the service of the enterprising merchants engaged in the North Pacific trade, and we are ever ready to defend their interests when endangered by the unwarranted interference of Government officials.

VERY hateful indeed in the eyes of liberty worshipping republicans is slavery—that is negro slavery. Yet our free government will award a monopoly to unscrupulous traders knowing that they can only make a profit by enslaving the Aleutian citizens of the United States. We like consistency. Unfurl the "Star-spangled!"

THE fur-seal question is not settled yet, and it never will be, until the existence of the fur-seals is sealed.

The correspondent from Sitka to the *Bulletin* says:

The Indian trade is also falling off; the restrictions placed upon the sale of liquor and ammunition in this territory, forces them to trade at English posts—but a few days sail from here—where they can get all they want of these articles, and drink and get drunk before our eyes. The law prohibiting the introduction of liquor or ammunition is practically a dead letter, and our portly cousin across the line laughs at us as he helps our Indians to what we withhold, and receives in return the furs taken on our territory. Such policy, if persisted in, will eventually throw a greater portion of the fur trade of the South-eastern Alaska into English hands, and we will discover when too late, the impracticability and folly of trying to enforce a law against a people who have the means at their command of violating its intentions.

President Grant, we—the ALASKA HERALD—petition you, to allow Mr. Kinkaid the privilege of importing liquors in Sitka, for without such privilege he will become bankrupt. Do not let the British merchants have a monopoly in the nefarious traffic. Give our merchants at least an equal show. Besides the race of Indians will the sooner become extinct by a double attack of fire water.

After the fuss is all over on the fur seal business, it is gratifying that the contract has been finally let to San Francisco parties. This will make this port the central depot of the large business which the Alaskan fur trade will encourage and foster. From the basis of this commercial enterprise there will be built up a considerable traffic with the heretofore undeveloped regions which are at last to be permanently and profitably occupied for trade purposes. The terms upon which the Government has leased the Seal Islands are exceedingly favorable to the United States, and the dissatisfied opponents of the treaty under which Alaska was acquired will now have the argument of its extravagant cost taken away, for a considerable revenue will at once be derived from the much-abused "ice-bergs." Every Senator and Representative from the Pacific States voted for the bill which authorized the contract above referred to, and they reflected the sentiments of the great majority of their constituents, so far as they took any interest in the proposition.—*Alta California*, 1st of August.

In a short time from this date the ALASKA HERALD will expose the real facts of the case, and show the truth and wisdom of the *Alta's* speculations about the immense benefit, which the United States Treasury will derive from the fur seal fisheries in Alaska.

A SIBERIAN RAILWAY.—The *Gazeta Polska* announces that several Russian capitalists have started the project of a Siberian Railway. The proposed line is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and the greater part of it will pass through desert tracts in regions which are covered with ice and snow during ten months of the year. It is to commence at Nejnee Novgorod, the great market for goods from Northern Asia, Persia and Turkestan. The value of the goods brought to this market has during the last ten years averaged 105,000,000 rubles (£14,000,000) per annum; last year it was 144,000,000 rubles. Another important station on the railway will be the town of Irbit, and the junction of the rivers Niza and Irbita. There is a market here which is open from the 1st of February to the 1st of March, and the trade of the town is valued at 80,000 rubles. The goods from Eastern and Central Siberia are brought to this place in boats by the rivers Ob, Irteah, Tobol and Tiumen; those from Russia, Persia and Bokhara in sledges. As the rivers are frozen during the greater part of the year, the goods take from twelve to eighteen months to arrive at their destination; besides which, the accidents of the journey and the severe climate often cause heavy losses to the merchants. The railway will also pass by the rich mines of Ecatherinburg and the eastern slopes of the Ural, and the large coal fields which have lately been discovered in that district. The *Gazeta Polska* adds that this railway will add considerably to the corn supply of Western Europe, by opening a communication with Southern Siberia, whose corn may compete successfully with the best qualities produced in Hungary and America.

A telegraphic dispatch states that General Hutchinson is coming to San Francisco. Mr. Hutchinson was a smart hardware merchant in Baltimore and is now a member of the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Through his commercial genius he has overruled public opinion and influenced Government. We think that he deserve, the name of General.

A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.—A new paper, entitled the *National Cause* ("Narodnoie Dielo"), has just been brought out by the Russian emigrants at Geneva. It appears from the first number that a new revolutionary party is being formed in Russia, whose object is to overthrow the political organization of the empire, but not, like that of former parties, to effect this by means of a socialist agitation. The new paper strongly protests against this policy, urging that the cause of Russia's weakness as a State is not the political servility of the people, but the false principles on which the emancipation of the serfs has been based, and the consequent distress of the agricultural population. It thinks that both Russia and the European countries are rapidly advancing toward a social revolution, which can alone secure the well being of the laboring classes, and that such a revolution could be most easily organized in Russia, where it would also have the best chance of success.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ADVENTURES OF A DIAMOND.—The Sancy diamond is for sale at a jeweler's in Calcutta just now. Here is the account the jeweler gives of it: "This diamond is of an almond shape, and weighs sixty and three-quarters ruttie. The stone was found on the body of the Duke of Burgundy, and was afterwards, in 1470, bought by the King of Portugal. He afterwards sold it to Nicholas de Barly, Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives its name. Sancy sent it to the king as a present by the hand of a servant, who, being attacked by robbers, swallowed the stone, and after his death the stone was found in his body. It finally came into the hands of James II. of England, who sold it to Louis XIV. for £25,000. Its almond form, completely faceted over—a mode quite unknown then or at any other time in Europe—indisputably proves that it was an Indian cut stone. In the French revolution it disappeared for some time; some years later it was sold to Prince Paul Demidoff; and now, after a strange series of vicissitudes, finds its way to Calcutta."

A council of old fogies has assembled in England for the purpose of revising the bible. The papers inform us that they have partaken of lunch, and started work. If they exclude from the old version all that is untrue, all that is absurd, and all that is indecent, the new book will be as small as a fashionable lady's bonnet, and contain as much wisdom as the head which the bonnet aforesaid usually covers.

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

FABRIQUE DE PIECES A MUSIQUE
EN TOUS GENRES

JAQUILLARD FRERES,

BREVETES EN ANGLETERRE.

Exchange, Reparation, Airs de tout pays *Esportation*.

4, RUE VINKELRIED, 4.....

Switzerland.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

No. 718 BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

The price of Ice for one hundred pounds and over, taken at Ice House, will be in future one and a half cents per pound.

Parties supplied by wagons as usual at two cents per pound. Orders sent to depot or given to drivers will be promptly attended to.

AMERICAN RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent.

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MOSS & BEADLE,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
826 DAVIS STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Китоловы, имѣющіе торговныя дѣла въ
Охотскомъ Морѣ.

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78 RUE DE COURCELLES,.....PARIS.

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IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES
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CORNER PINE AND SANSONE STREETS,.....SAN FRANCISCO.



CHOLERA,
HOW TO CURE IT.

At the commencement of the Diarrhoea, which always precedes an attack of the Cholera, take a teaspoonful of the Pain Killer in sugar and water, (hot if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes until the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more teaspoonfuls may be given at a dose.

The Pain Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, and Sprains. For Sick Headache and Toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a PAIN KILLER.

Directions accompany each bottle.

The Pain Killer is sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

ИЗЪ ЗАПИСОКЪ О КНЯЗѢ ТРУБЕЦКОМЪ.

“Неправда, что мы выбрали прекраснаго начальника.”—Слова Рылева о кн. Трубецкомъ.

Въ Кіево-Печерской Лаврѣ, я былъ Иподіакономъ при всѣхъ митрополитанскихъ богослуженіяхъ.

1857 года, ко дню преподобнаго Антонія печерскаго (10 Іюля), пріѣхалъ въ Кіевъ на богомолье, (такъ говорили)—Декабристъ князь Сергій Трубецкой, возвращенный изъ Сибири—Александромъ II-мъ.

Имя Пестеля, перешло уже въ наши Украинскія легенды, и поминается наравнѣ съ именами Богдана, Мазепы, Гонты.—“Пріѣхалъ царубійца, измѣнникъ престола и отечеству Трубецкой,” повторялось въ Лаврѣ монахами—изъ устъ въ уста.

Именно о князѣ Трубецкомъ, я мало слышалъ; кое-что небольшое вообще, въ смиренномъ семинарскомъ кружку, я слышалъ о второстепенныхъ сподвижникахъ 14 Декабря. Но Трубецкой другъ сподвижникъ Пестеля,—душа возвышалась.

О Пестелѣ я слышалъ много разсказовъ. Пестель желавшій свободы моему отечеству, много дѣйствовавшій въ моемъ отечествѣ, и наконецъ за святое дѣло повѣшенный нечестивымъ тираномъ Николаемъ I-мъ, это мнѣ было извѣстно. Я чути имя святаго Павла Пестеля.

Какъ же такъ нагло издѣваться надъ вождями нашими—къ счастью. Я не могъ этого стерпѣть. Съ млекою матери я всосалъ любовь къ свободѣ и ненависть къ деспотизму.

Въ день преподобнаго Антонія, митрополитъ Филаретъ служилъ литургію въ ближнихъ пещерахъ, и я былъ съ митрополитомъ въ пещерѣ при богослуженіи. Князь Трубецкой былъ въ великой лаврской церкви. Ахъ—когда будетъ другой праздникъ, какъ бы мнѣ его увидать.

15-го Іюля, св. князя Владиміра праздникъ, въ великой церкви будетъ митрополитъ служить литургію.

Желанный день наступалъ и митрополитанское богослуженіе въ великой церкви. Все время чтенія часовъ и до малого хода, митрополитъ сидитъ среди церкви на кафедрѣ—иподіаконъ предстоитъ ему.

Во время часовъ входитъ въ церковь, мужъ величественный—съ сѣдой продолговатой бородой—носъ орлиный—взоръ ясный и рѣшительный—чело исполненное глубокой мысли, въ длинномъ сюртукѣ; и становится не далѣе шагу отъ кафедры. Безъ спроса я порѣшилъ, что это князь Трубецкой, это не повседневная личность,—и не желалъ никого разспрашивать. Все время до малого хода, взоръ мой былъ обращенъ на него, я наслаждался этимъ блаженствомъ. Но мнѣ хотѣлось услышать отъ него и слово, хотѣлось держать его труженническую

руку, сподобится святаго рукоположенія. Праздникъ св. Владиміра, былъ вмѣстѣ и царскій день. Послѣ литургіи, въ царскіе дни, по обыкновенію, все мундирное и благородное не мундирное, идетъ къ митрополиту на завтракъ. Я льстился на завтракъ увидѣть Трубецкаго. Въ концѣ литургіи, митрополитъ высматываетъ лакея объявить Трубецкому, чтобы онъ не дерзнулъ къ нему идти сегодня съ прочими; а пусть пріидетъ завтра утромъ. Опять ударъ. Но въ добросовѣстіе и благодушіе митрополита Филарета я не вѣрилъ. Въ Крымскую войну, все сколько нибудь благородное, у насъ въ Кіевѣ ненавидѣло Николая, безразсудной войной разоряшаго народъ. Одинъ Филаретъ умиленно молился богу о удовлетвореніи властолюбія Николая. Николай умеръ, всѣ радуются. Филаретъ плачетъ: охъ какъ онъ любилъ своихъ дѣтей, великіе князья теперь въ Крыму, и не выдали смерти отца. Забывая что Николай отецъ великой Россіи. Потому книга Корфа. Филаретъ читаетъ ее и перечитываетъ, плачетъ и восхищается.—Теперь я познаю величіе императора Николая, великій и мудрый былъ государь. Этого достаточно для меня было, чтобы видѣть не вѣжество Филарета. Когда пришелъ къ нему въ домъ князь Трубецкой, первый привѣтъ ученика христовъ былъ исполненъ не любви и нѣжности,—а воистинну архіереевъ распинателей Исуса. И по виду видать,—что разбойникъ. Первое слово архіерея. Что ты раскаялся въ своемъ злодѣяннѣ. На лицѣ у Трубецкаго, видно было презрѣніе къ этому невѣжѣ митрополиту,—онъ молчалъ. Мало ты сидѣлъ въ каторгѣ. Павза. Пу ступай,—и крестить, помолись угодникамъ печерскимъ, да вразумлять они тебя, имѣть любовь къ престолу и отечеству. Сознавай великую милость государя. Трубецкой ушелъ. Хотѣлъ я его перестрѣтить, склониться предъ нимъ, но совѣстился подходить, послѣ такого оскорбленія въ нашемъ митрополитанскомъ домѣ. Трубецкой жилъ на квартирѣ въ домѣ П. Пелехина, доктора лавры. Въ этотъ домъ я былъ вхожъ. Безъ дѣла, а собственно для того, чтобы видѣть Трубецкаго, я пошелъ къ Пелехину. Въ бытность въ домѣ митрополита Трубецкой не могъ не замѣтить меня, кромѣ митрополита насъ монаховъ прислужниковъ было только двое,—я и другой діаконъ. Потомъ зашелъ въ комнаты Трубецкаго. Онъ сидѣлъ у окна и курилъ трубку. Я ему склонился, взялъ его руку. Онъ просилъ сѣсть. Послѣ нѣсколькихъ словъ, онъ спросилъ—откуда вы? Я ему сказалъ свой родъ и поступленіе въ монастырь. Что же васъ побудило въ такой молодости идти въ монахи. Я скраснѣлъ. Увлеченіе!—Сбодобившись рукоположенія преемственнаго отъ первомучениковъ, я склонился ему и ушелъ.

Агапій Гончаренко,—1857 г., 25 Іюля.

МЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	....	....	....	7 skin, from \$ 2 00 @ \$5 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	ДО	DO	DO	2 00 do 3 00
do do do heavy	....	....	do	2 00 do 3 00
жесткий	....	....	....
do do seconds	....	....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	....	....	....
do do cubs	....	....	do	0 50 do 1 00
медвежонокъ	....	....	....
do brown and grizzly, about 25 % a. less than black	....	....	....
черный съ просядью	дешевле чѣмъ чернѣй	DO	DO	
Badger	....	....	....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	....	....	....
Fisher, prime, dark	....	....	do	2 00 do 2 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, чернѣй	....	....	....
do do pale	....	....	do	1 00 do 1 50
блѣдный	....	....	....
do seconds	....	....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	....	....	....
Fox, Silver	....	....	do	5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица	....	....	....
do Cross	....	....	do	3 00 do 3 50
Пятниная	....	....	....
do Red	....	....	do	0 50 do 1 00
Красная	....	....	....
do Kitt	....	....	do	0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	....	....	....
do White	....	....	do	0 75 do 1 00
Бѣлая	....	....	....
do Gray	....	....	do	0 40 do 0 50
Сѣрая	....	....	....
Lynx	....	....	do	1 00 do 1 10
Рысь	....	....	....
Marten, prime, dark	....	....	do	2 00 do 4 00
Каменистая Куница, черная	....	....	....
do do pale	....	....	do	1 00 do 1 25
блѣдная	....	....	....
do seconds	....	....	do	0 50 do 1 00
второго сорта	....	....	....
do thirds	....	....	do	0 25 do 0 50
третьяго сорта	....	....	....
Mink, dark, northern, prime	....	....	do	0 75 do 1 00
Минкъ чернѣй, сѣвернѣй, перваго сорта	....	....	....
do pale, southern	....	....	do	0 50 do 0 75
Блѣдный, южнѣй	....	....	....
do seconds	....	....	do	0 40 do 0 55
второго сорта	....	....	....
do thirds	....	....	do	0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта	....	....	....
Muskrats	....	....	do	\$0 05 @ 0 10
Выхоль	....	....	....
Otter Sea, prime, dark silvery	....	....	do	15 00 do 25 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая	....	....	....
do do do	....	....	do	3 00 do 10 00
второго сорта	....	....	....
do do do brown	....	....	do	5 00 do 10 00
черная	....	....	....
do do do pure	....	....	do	0 50 do 1 00
блѣднаго цвѣта	....	....	....

Otter Land, prime, dark, northern	....	do	2 00 do 3 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная	....	do	1 00 do 2 00
do do do southern	....	do	1 00 do 2 00
Южная	....	....	....
do seconds	do	0 50 do 1 00
второго сорта	....	....	....
do thirds	do	0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	....	....	....
Raccoon	do	0 15 do 0 25
Барсукъ	....	....	....
Wolf, large	do	1 00 do 2 00
Большой Волкъ	....	....	....
" small	do	1 00 do 1 25
малѣй	....	....	....
" seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	....	....	....
Wolverine, firsts	do	2 00 do 3 00
Волкоподобный, перваго сорта	....	....	....
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	....	....	....
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 30 do 0 35
Дикий Котъ, перваго сорта	....	....	....
do seconds	do	0 20 do 0 25
второго сорта	....	....	....
Skunks	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	....	....	....
Seal, fur	do	
Тюлень	....	....	....
do hair	do	0 10 do 0 20
Тюленья шерсть	....	....	....
Beaver, northern	....	....	7 B from 0 75 do 1 00
Сѣверный Боберъ	....	....	....
do southern	do	0 50 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	....	....	....
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	....	do	0 85 do 0 90
Индѣйскія олени кожи копченныя	....	do	0 10 do 0 15
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	....	do	0 10 do 0 15
Сырныя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	....	do	0 05 do 0 10
do do winter	....	do	0 05 do 0 10
зимнія	....	....	....

N. B.—An allowance must be made on all damaged and summer skins.
Fur seals are more in demand than for some years past; but great care is necessary in buying.

FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 2.00 to 2.25; Large Prime, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling, 1.75 to 2.00; Small, 1.00 to 1.25; Large Pups, 1.50 to 2.00; Middling Pups, 1.00 to 1.25; Small Pups, 0.50 to 0.75; Small Black Pups, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

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Прошу моихъ читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

No. 64.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

CAPTAIN J. WALLER, recently returned from Alaska, states that he found some new rookeries of fur seals. He went to Unalaska to engage natives for fur seal killing; but Charles Bryant, the special agent for the Treasury Department in Alaska, threatened to seize his vessel if he did so, because the law prohibited the killing of fur seals in new rookeries,—except in St. Paul and St. George islands. Perhaps that stupid law was introduced by such idiots as Charles Bryant to prevent any enterprise or development of resources in Alaska, and with the intention of supporting the monopoly fur seal skins, and dividing the profits among officers of the government.

MANY of our politicians, military officers and monopolists remember Alaska as their land of promise, where by robbery and demoralization of the natives they reaped a rich reward. The latest sensation is that of a prominent military officer who has appropriated 1,200 fur seal skins for the use of his family! We have every confidence that a new era is about opening in the Alaska trade. The thieves and monopolists may not see it; but we see it, and hail with pleasure the appearances which indicate the change.

SOME of our readers are anxious to know who are the persons constituting the "Alaska Commercial Company." In answer to this request, we advertise their names *gratuitously*. The "Alaska Commercial Company" is the old firm of "Hutchinson, Kohl & Co." General J. F. Miller, formerly Collector of Customs in this city, is now President of this Company. Mr. H. McIntyre, the former special agent for the government in Alaska, is now special agent of the "Alaska Commercial Company."

In an interview with the Hon. A. A. Sargent, on Alaska affairs, he said: "The government prefers to lease the Seal Islands, rather than to keep government officers there to regulate the fur seal fisheries. I think it is impossible to find *honest* officers." This acknowledgment by a leading statesman, shows a deplorable condition of public affairs.

THE St. Paul and St. George islands have not been leased, and the government never will realize any benefit from the seal fisheries of these islands. It is only private politicians and knaves who swindle the public, who will be benefitted.

THE trading expeditions are very late in returning from Alaska this season. We hope they are delayed by the extent and richness of their cargoes. Fortunes are almost as rapidly accumulated in this trade as they have been in the Californian gold fields.

☞ BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water, The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1870.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

Being desirous to do justice to Mr. F. N. Wicker, late special agent of the Treasury department, I forward you the following for publication. In Mr. Wicker's report to the Treasury department, 4th of November, 1869, he stated: "Although the present law which prohibits the killing (Act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868), is ostensibly in force, it is notoriously silent in regard to the disposition of such skins as may have been taken from animals killed in violation of law. From a personal inspection of the island during the month of September, I am convinced that over 100,000 fur seals have been killed this season and the skins sold to traders; and as the killing season continues until about the 1st day of December, operations will undoubtedly be carried on until the close of the season."

For this, and other statements equally true, but which were in conflict with the interests of the monopolists in Alaska, this worthy gentleman incurred the most bitter hatred of our government, who caused his removal from the office of Treasury Agent in Alaska. It now transpires that the statement of Mr. Wicker was actually true, notwithstanding it was denounced as false by other agents, who are now openly interested with the monopolists. The truth of Mr. Wicker's report and the falsehood of their opposing statements have been clearly proved by the late importations in the steamer *Alexander*, which it seems brought 86,000 fur seal skins,—while rumor says there remain on the islands 80,000 more from last year. Mr. Wicker was removed from office for his honesty, while his fellow officers were advanced to lucrative positions for their lack of that quality. Such is republican gratitude!

S. E.

TIENSIN.—By the latest mails we have accounts of the recent massacre of Christians by Chinese fanatics at Tientsin. Making the usual allowance for exaggeration, it seems to have been a tolerably horrible affair, demanding what it will doubtless receive—quick and terrible retaliation. With no desire to defend the ignorant and brutal mob, whose passions led them to the commission of this fearful crime, it is yet impossible to close our eyes to the fact that the real instigators of it were the sufferers themselves. The misguided and wrong-headed religious propagandism which asserts its right to walk into a neighbor's domain and arrogantly seek to dispel a religion adapted to his intellectual needs and capacity, substituting for it one which he is incapable of either respecting or comprehending, is at the back of this crime, as of countless others. It appears that the French Jesuits had established at Tientsin one of their peculiar religious machines for the wholesale conversion of little children. Their object not being understood—or perhaps too well understood—the natives felt outraged and finally resorted to the only practicable means—albeit a hideous one—of abolishing the concern. Before condemning them too severely with grape and canister, it would be well for the Christian world to ask itself how long it would tolerate a similar institution for leading its own young to the worship of the wooden gods of the Chinese? The significant answer is that in San Francisco we massacre Chinaman for simply coming to this country and attending closely to their own business. Perhaps we do not believe in Christianizing the world? Perhaps not. At any rate, we do not believe that Christ would justify his modern apostles in cramming his religion down the heathen throat. We have a singular belief that Jesus Christ was a gentleman, and to this beautiful faith we do stubbornly adhere.—*S. F. News Letter.*

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At the commencement of the Diarrhoea, which always precedes an attack of the Cholera, take a teaspoonful of the Pain Killer in sugar and water, (hot if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes until the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more teaspoonfuls may be given at a dose.

The Pain Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Cholera, Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, and Sprains. For Sick Headache and Toothache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a PAIN KILLER.

Directions accompany each bottle.

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THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.
Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$2 50
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. No. 64.

SACHALIN.

In view of our prospective trade with Siberia and the river Amoor, and the more intimate relations which must eventually exist between that section and our own state of California, information concerning the island of Sachalin cannot but be of interest to us. In the year 1852, an American expedition was fitted out with a view of establishing trade with Eastern Siberia and the mouth of the Amoor river. The Russian Government, learning of this movement, and fearful of the influence which American commerce might exercise over its subjects in the distant province of Siberia, and for the greater security of its domination at the mouth of the Amoor river, determined to seize the island of Sachalin—then nominally belonging to Japan, and inhabited by various tribes of natives. This island, lying immediately in front of the mouth of the Amoor, was considered too important to remain as part of the province of a foreign power, and the Japanese Government ceded it to Russia.

ITS HISTORY.

The Russian Government sent out a new geographical expedition to take possession of the island and plant on it the necessary forts for its occupation and defense. Accordingly, two forts were built on the western side commanding the approaches to the Amoor, and one on the extreme south end of the island; all built upon the model of the forts of Eastern Siberia. Other smaller fortifications were also erected. To prosecute these labors, two hundred workmen were transported from Irkutak, in central Siberia. The necessary implements were conveyed by sea from St. Petersburg, by the Russian American Company who, in addition to the expenses of the transportation, were paid 50,000 silver rubles as a bonus.

Mr. Navelski, a liberated Polish exile, was appointed to superintend the erection of the forts, and to act as Governor of the island, with full power to regulate immigration, population, trade etc. The wisdom with which he administered affairs, caused the colony to become a success. During the building of the south fort, at a point more directly in intercourse with the Japanese, he gave orders that the Japanese fishermen and traders should not be molested or disturbed, and on every opportunity showed them friendship and sympathy, assuring them that—to use his own language—“we take this island only to protect you from robbers and pirates, and you are free to trade with whom you will.”

He caused horses and cattle to be brought from the river Amoor,

to stock the island, as well as grain for agricultural purposes, from European Russia; geologists and mineralogists, for the purpose of investigating the resources of the island; from “over the world” doctors, surgeons and druggists; and also everything necessary for sanatory and other purposes, including hospitals, with fifteen beds, for the sick; cannon, powder, etc., for the forts, for revenue purposes and for the protection of trade.

POSITION AND DESCRIPTION.

The island of Sachalin extends from Cape Elizabeth on the north, lying in latitude 54° 24' 5", to cape Crillon on the South, in latitude 45° 56' 20", and is traversed in its whole length by a spiral range of high mountains, breaking into very high hills with deep and wide fissures to the sea. The highest mountains are covered with forests; but near the sea are naked and often precipitous, like the firds of Norway, with a skirting of deep sea line. The face of the sea-wall plainly shows the geological formation in laminated strata.

To the north, from cape Dova, at 51° of latitude, the mountains sink, terminating in valleys covered with deep forests. The southern part of the island is covered with small hills, the highest being smooth with intervening valleys covered with a growth of grass as high as a man, giving ample support to large herds of cows and sheep. On the margin of the river Soosooya, in the southern part of the island, are large prairies covered with high grass. The southern part of the island is included in two peninsulas, called respectively Krelyon and Aneva; the former lying west of the later. These are separated by Aneva Bay. The peninsulas are interspersed with hills and valleys, covered with pine trees very large and of excellent quality of timber. The geological formation discovers quartz, granite and clay, and gives the idea of volcanic formation. Indeed, the names gives by the natives to the northeastern part of the peninsula would indicate a volcanic origin. Kokin “to burn,” Kotan “earth”; but, notwithstanding the supposed volcanic origin of this island, no account of the visitation of earthquakes could be gleaned from the natives.

Two large rivers debouch into Aneva Bay, named Soosooya and Lutoga; the watershed between these rivers being a range of very high hills. A large river, called Seka, enters into Terpenia Bay, nearly in the center of the island. Many small rivers flow into the Pacific on the eastern slope and several large lakes are found in this part of the island. Gigantic forests exist near the sea, affording immense amounts of pine, cedar, and white birch. Wild cherries, apples and raspberries abound near the rivers; and, in the valleys, immense quantities of cranberys. On the river Seka, trees of immense size may be found, suitable for the largest masts and spars for shipping. Mr. Rudanovaki, geological explorer, asserts that by the river Soosooya the country is covered with elegant ship timber. The land in the southern part of the island is black loam, with very little clay. He examined the climate particularly, and found it moderate at all seasons, the cold never exceeding more than 18° below zero in the dead of winter, and the snow not appearing before the 8d of November. On the 9th of May all the trees were in leaf, and the ground covered with luxuriant grass. The bay on the south of the Island is ~~never~~ frozen.

ANIMALS.

On the Island he found an immense quantity of bears, foxes, squirrels, sable, land otter and deer. The bears were very large, and clothed with a magnificent fur. The large number of red foxes and sable, superior in quality to that of the river Amoor, and land otter of excellent quality, caused an important trade to be carried on with the Japanese and Manjurians. In the winter, the deer resort to the rivers when the natives capture them in large numbers. Sea animals consist of hair seals, sea lions and whales which according to the accounts of Mr. Rudanovaki, exist in immense numbers; myriads being seen by him in the immediate vicinity of his boat. Within twenty yards there were hundreds of these going up and down in the water. Sea otters are, however, not so numerous; this being caused by the absence of sea cabbage upon which this animal feeds.

BIRDS.

Eagles are found here of a peculiar variety, having white wings and of great size, some measuring as much as seven and a half feet between the tips of their wings. In autumn on the Soosooya and the lakes, large flocks of white swans are to be found, and different other birds such as geese, ducks and wild hens.

FISH.

In the various lakes and rivers immense quantities of sardines, flounders, and salmon are found. The flounders are seldom less than ten pounds in weight, and the sardines cover the entire surface of the bays. The fishing is mostly done by the Japanese. In Aneva Bay, on the western part of the river Soosooya, these enterprising people have established more than forty-four establishments to catch and dry these fish. They are sent to Japan and other islands. About fifteen vessels of ten tons each are engaged in this trade.

MINERALS.

A Russian geologist named Orloff, was commissioned by the natives at Cape Dooy to search for coal which was discovered and proved to be twenty-five per cent better than the English coal,—thirty pounds of the native coal equalling forty pounds of the latter. The Dooy coal mines are the best so far discovered on the island; being the most productives as well as the most accessible.

INHABITANTS.

The island is populated by three different classes of natives, called respectively the Heelyakee, Orokapee, and Oyeene. The Heelyakee occupy the northern part of the island, and appear to be of the same race as the natives of the Amoor river. They are sharp traders, but appear to have singular predilections. They will not lease their establishments; but are ready to sell at any time, even at a great sacrifice. The Orokapee, who inhabit the mountains in the center portion, resemble somewhat the Toonhoovians in Siberia. They catch fish and deer principally. From the deer they derive their chief support. They fish only when unsuccessful in the hunt. The Oyeene, so called from the Bay of that name, reside in the south. They resemble the inhabitants of the Kurile islands; have long beards, and are mild and kindly disposed. The Japanese hire them to fish, because of their experience in that line. The Oyeene are a humble race, and may be considered as in a species of pseudo slavery, from their servile acknowledgement of superiority in intellect, morality, and civilization, of strangers. They were, consequently, easily manipulated by the Russian authorities, who built forts for their protection against the tyrannical practices of their masters, the Japanese. It is possible they may yet remember their old masters, and eventually revenge themselves upon them.

The Oyeenes are the most numerous race. They are dark featured, with heavy, black beards. They shave the front portion of their heads, whilst their hair flows backward over their shoulders. The women do not shave. They have thick lips, covered with a blue pigment, which makes them look hideous. The old women make themselves very ugly by placing black paint on their upper lips. Their heads are never covered, even in the winter season. But, strange to say, the hands and feet of the women are small and delicate, and more beautiful than even those of the Russian women. Their dress is obtained from Japan and Manjuria; the poorer classes only having a shirt, even in winter. Fur coats are made from the skins of fur-seals, which they catch on a small island which lies on the eastern shore of Saghalien, and abounds in the fur-seal. They also use the hide of the sealion, with the hair outside, as garments—all in a raw condition.

The houses on the coast are very unpleasant. In the center of the island you find excellent living and very clean houses, somewhat resembling wooden stables, with two or more chimneys. The inhabitants sleep in bunks attached to the sides. There are rods to dry clothes on in the inside. In the kitchen are iron kettles, and instruments of copper—which metal, we suspect, they find in the mountains. Wooden plates, with shells for spoons, are also used. The largest proportion of the population of this island lies between 48° 2' and the southern extremity of the island. Within this space are thirty-two villages, and more than 2,400 inhabitants. The men are

more numerous than the women; and polygamy is not only tolerated, but considered a natural condition. Wives are purchased with sables and fox skins; and as many may be bought as can be maintained. The marriage ceremony is very interesting, consisting of dances and gymnastic performances of all kinds.

The most prevalent diseases are leprosy and scurvy. The old are often afflicted with blindness from the smoky buildings, and many younger persons have red eyes from this cause. Loathsome diseases also exist, the effect of the intercourse of the natives with vessels which from time to time touch at the island.

From April to November, fresh fish constitutes the staple food. Dried fish is used the remainder of the year. They also live on hair seal, sea lion, whale and bear meat, and shell fish, such as oysters, clams, etc. Cranberrys, mixed with hair seal, is a favorite dish. In fact, this latter animal is their most valuable reliance both for food and clothing. They use the hide of the sea lion for the manufacture of ropes. The Japanese furnish them with rice, from which they make a drink which is said to be an antidote to the prevalent diseases.

They are exceedingly good navigators in their baydarks, but seldom venture more than five miles from the shore, and in strong winds invariably put back. In the winter, which usually lasts three or four months, they employ dogs to communicate between the villages. They are exceedingly kind to these animals. An Ayeen will suffer himself, but will not allow his dog to suffer. They travel with these dogs about three miles an hour. They put the dogs before the sleighs in single file.

RELIGION.

They worship fire, the moon and the bear. They have no idols, but their superstition leads them to venerate the pine; and always, before prayer, they put a pine branch on the earth and worship it. This they call Inayoo. Before every enterprise this ceremonial obtains. On the occasion of a friendly visit, the host greets you with this formula; also in presenting wine or fruits. A company before going on an expedition, invokes a blessing by one of their number putting a finger into a shell cup and sucking the drops therefrom.

SOCIAL HABITS.

These people are exceedingly hospitable. On your arrival they take all your goods into their house, and instal you as proprietor of the establishment. They will not disturb you, even by conversation, till you have rested. After washing your hands, which ablution they also perform, they approach you, place their hand on your breast and beard, indicative of friendly feelings to your heart and person, and give thanks to their god, who has given them an opportunity to receive a stranger into their homes. After these ceremonials, and a sufficient time for rest and refreshment, conversation is indulged in with reference to travels, countries, etc. It is usual to sit all night, and smoke tobacco, which is supplied to them by the Japanese.

COMMERCE.

Sirakoozie, a village on the western side of the island, is the chief commercial mart for furs, and other products of the island. It is situated between 46° and 50° of latitude. In June and July there arrives at this emporium from the Amoor, Manjuria, Japan and elsewhere, large numbers of merchants, and a sort of annual bazar is held. The Japanese are the most unscrupulous on these occasions; and, whilst at some times they barter fairly, at others they rob the natives. The principal articles exported are iron kettles, and iron instruments for hunting, fishing, etc.; rice, wooden and china cups, plates, pipes, tobacco, and various kinds of cloth, etc. The Manjurians sometimes bring silks, chialats (silk robes for the rich), and a few bring liquors: which is the best article for trade, being sure of sale, and realizing over a thousand per cent. profit on their cost. Russian merchants bring flannels and cloth, of a description similar to that commonly worn by the Chinese.

The custom of trade of these humble people is somewhat singular. They allow the foreign merchant to strike them three times upon the back with a stick, before they are open for negotiations. Thereupon they surrender all their goods into the hands of the foreign trader, who examines them and offers what he thinks is their value. They give the preference to the one with whom they traded the year previous.

A dozen and a half of needles, the same number of buttons, 9 yards of cloth (very rough) 7 yards red cloth, 8 flannel shirts, 10 yards blue muslin, 10 bunches of thread and 8 pounds of beads, will procure in exchange 40 land otters, 25 foxes, and 37 sables. For a piece of silk 7 yards long and 1 yard wide, you procure 5 land otters, 5 foxes, and 5 sable skins.

Mr. Foorrohelm, in his commercial accounts, states that each year at this fair there is bartered and exported from the island 2,400 land otters, 1,300 sables, and 6,000 fox skins.

Within the past year or two, some enterprising San Francisco traders have given their attention to this island, and have established trading posts in this locality. There is scarcely a doubt but that the future will develop still greater resources of this island, and induce a lucrative and quite extensive traffic with this portion of the world.

ИЗЪ СИБИРИ.

20 Июля, 1870.

Милостивый государь,

Случайно здѣсь, на крайнемъ Востокѣ, увидѣлъ я впервые вашъ журналъ, о которомъ прежде много слышалъ на Западѣ. Привѣтствую его съ тѣмъ сочувствіемъ, на которое для меня имѣетъ право всякое русское слово, а тѣмъ болѣе свободное, и желаю, чтобы зерно, которое вы бросаете, разрослось въ крѣпкое дерево, чтобы русская эмиграція въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки—дружно и успѣшно развивалась, усвоила себѣ плоды республиканской свободы,—и сдѣлалась достойною рано или поздно занять въ своемъ отечествѣ то мѣсто, которое по праву принадлежитъ—всѣмъ убѣжденнымъ—страдавшимъ много и долго изъ за любви къ отечеству.

Но подавая вамъ руку чрезъ океанъ, какъ подавалъ ее Герцену—чрезъ Сибирь и Европу, я невольно спрашиваю себя:—чѣмъ же фактическимъ могу я выразить сочувствіе къ вашему журналу? Одинъ отвѣтъ мнѣ представляется возможнымъ:—бесѣдою о Россіи,—и такъ какъ вы живете на Тихомъ океанѣ, то и поговоримъ на первый разъ о русскихъ земляхъ, сосѣднихъ этому океану.

Двѣнадцать лѣтъ назадъ—Россія приобрѣла обширную территорию у Японскаго моря,—отъ Карен до устья Амура: Исторія не забудетъ славнаго участія въ этомъ дѣлѣ графа Муравьева,—котораго забыли теперь въ Петербургѣ, потому что онъ краснѣетъ: Ему обязаны мы тѣмъ, что вмѣсто “окна” прорубили на бѣлый свѣтъ—“двери.” Но умѣемъ ли мы пользоваться этими дверями?

Смѣю сказать,—что нѣтъ. Вмѣсто того, чтобы на новой почвѣ сѣять новыя сѣмена, водворить новую и единственно истинную цивилизацію, мы здѣсь посылали все наше традиціонное терніе: козачество, военную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полновліемъ,—безъ суда.

Да, безъ суда! Страна въ 10,000 кв. миль не имѣетъ ни одного независимаго суда,—все вѣдается администраціею. И результатъ вотъ каковъ. Когда амурскій губернаторъ Педашенко пріѣхалъ однажды въ деревню поселенцевъ, живущихъ въ сторонѣ отъ Амура, въ глуши, и увидалъ ихъ зажиточность,—онъ спросилъ съ удивленіемъ: “отъ чего это у васъ лучше, чѣмъ на самомъ Амурѣ?”—“А, батюшка, ваше превосходительство, отвѣчали крестьяне, отъ того, что къ намъ начальство рѣдко навѣщаетъ.”—“Да какъ же вы разбираетесь въ спорахъ? Нужно вамъ поставить кого-нибудь.” “Отецъ родной, помилуй! Нѣтъ у насъ споровъ, мы люди мирные, а ужъ отъ начальства избави!”

И точно, есть отъ чего молить объ избавленіи.

Посмотрите, что дѣлается въ только-что возникающихъ удѣльныхъ колоніяхъ въ южноуссурійскомъ краю. Едва пароходъ “Находка” въ 1869 году присталъ къ берегу и высадилъ колонистовъ, привезенныхъ съ береговъ Балтійскаго моря, какъ нѣкоторые изъ нихъ бѣжали на стоявшіе тутъ же суда, даже на самую “Находку,” чтобы не попадаться въ руки администраціи, которая, вопреки обѣщаніямъ, ни домовъ имъ не построила, ни рабочихъ орудій не приготовила, ни скота не купила и проч. Даже тѣ земледѣльческія орудія, которыя были на “Находкѣ,” чиновники скупили оптомъ, чтобы продавать потомъ бѣднымъ колонистамъ съ барышомъ 100 проц. “А нѣтъ, не захотятъ покупать,—такъ пусть идутъ на пріиски, копать для насъ золото. Тогда и кормить ихъ будемъ.”

Вотъ вамъ мрачный эпизодъ изъ исторіи русской колонизаціи. Но онъ далеко не одинъ, и дѣйствующими лицами являются далеко не одни мелкіе чиновники. Посмотрите что дѣлаютъ губернаторы и даже генералъ-губернаторы.

Въ Якутскѣ изстари велось, что съ открытіемъ навигаціи по Ленѣ прибывали купцы съ хлѣбомъ изъ Качуга и продавали его по вольной цѣнѣ. Губернатору Штубендорфу показалось, что эта цѣна дорога, и онъ пожелалъ стать благодѣтелемъ города, для чего открылъ казенные магазины для продажи по матеріальной цѣнѣ. Разумѣется, купцы понесли убытки.

На слѣдующій годъ то-же самое. На третій никто изъ купцовъ не поѣхалъ;—но тогда оказался недостатокъ въ казенномъ хлѣбѣ. Какъ быть?—Донесеніе въ Иркутскъ. Тамъ немедленно распорядились поручить засѣдателямъ въ Киренскомъ и Балагонскомъ округахъ собрать хлѣбъ съ крестьянъ по назначенной цѣнѣ, и отправлять къ благодѣтелю Штубендорфу.

Два года продолжалась эта исторія. Обнищавшіе крестьяне стали разбѣгаться цѣлыми деревнями, и колокольчикъ засѣдателя наводилъ на нихъ ужасъ. “Хлѣба—гласилъ обыкновенно этотъ ставленникъ русскаго правительства,—хлѣба!—такіе вы—сякіе, а не то сейчасъ весь скотъ и дома распродамъ за недомки!” И крестьяне отдавали послѣдній хлѣбъ.

На Амурѣ, амурская компанія пала главнымъ образомъ отъ произвола администраціи. У нея брали хлѣбъ, скотъ, лодки, и другіе запасы—даромъ, съ обнадеживаніемъ, что “въ будущемъ году казна вернетъ натурою”—безъ процентовъ. Черезъ нее дѣлали заказы за границей, и когда деньги за сдѣланное были уплачены, отказывались отъ заказа, никому пену не давая, кромѣ администраціи.

На Сахалинѣ губернаторъ, не имѣя чѣмъ кормить ссыльныхъ, выслалъ имъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солонину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промьть ее въ морскую воду. Бѣдныя ссыльные выбросили ее въ море, и стали питаться кое-какъ рыбой и овощами.

Въ Иркутской губерніи существовалъ казенный винокурный заводъ—Александровскій. Однажды на немъ не достало хлѣба на выкурку, и цѣны въ окрестностяхъ стояли выше смѣтныхъ. Генералъ-губернаторъ Корсаковъ распорядился привезти хлѣбъ за 800 верстъ изъ Енисейской губерніи на крестьянскихъ лошадяхъ, съ платою 75 коп. за пудъ. Крестьяне отдали хлѣбъ даромъ и еще приплатили чистыми деньгами за пересылку.

Вотъ, милостивый государь, зло, которое насъ русскихъ заставляетъ продавать земли, нѣкогда добытыя съ трудомъ, но теперь оказавшіяся бесполезными, потому что мы не умѣли изъ нихъ извлекать пользы (какъ изъ Аласки). Вотъ тутъ намъ, жителямъ западнаго берега Тихаго океана, нужно поучится у васъ, обитателей восточнаго. Помогите же намъ, хотя предавъ гласности то, что я сейчасъ привелъ и что, повѣрьте, достигнетъ до кого слѣдуетъ. Бить печати бьетъ издадека и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его ударамъ. Авось они хоть немного измѣнятся, особливо если вы позволите сообщать вамъ текущіе случаи сибирской жизни почаще.

Прошу васъ принять увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ вамъ уваженіи.

Землякъ.

Однажды мы писали на родину къ другу, высказывая отчаянное положеніе изгнаннической жизни нашей: “Мы не видимъ свободнаго прогресса на родинѣ, придется другъ умереть на чужой землѣ.” И во утѣшеніе онъ прислалъ намъ ящикъ родной земли изъ одного украинскаго кладбища. “Теперь, другъ, не тужите, я вамъ посылаю ящикъ родной земли,—количество достаточное для химическаго смѣшенія съ вашимъ тѣломъ—по смерти. Прикажете оставшимся послѣ васъ, этотъ гной употребить на удобреніе картофельнаго огорода; и пусть воображаютъ русскіе патріоты, что картофель будетъ того-же самага качества—какъ бы изъ родины.”

Христіане сильно встревожены послѣдней рѣзней въ Китаѣ. А намъ кажется Китайцы имѣли полное право рѣзать, за похищеніе и обращеніе ихъ дѣтей въ христіанство. Конфуція ученіе больше имѣетъ смысла—чѣмъ Иисуса, вѣдь Китайцы не навязываются своей религіей нигдѣ—и никому.

Въ С. Франциско съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота, а особенно консулъ, ему сильно хочется заработать (процентиками) отъ русскаго флота.

Аласканская территорія имѣетъ около пятидесяти тысячъ русскаго люду, и весь этотъ православный народъ порабощенъ какими нибудь десятью коммерческими домами. Американцы имѣютъ у себя аласканцевъ хуже чѣмъ негровъ на югѣ;—а виной русскіе сами,—проклятое пьянство и лѣность,—не допускаютъ аласканцамъ вести торговли и общественной дѣла, какъ другіе народы.

Обращая особенное вниманіе на наши англійскія статьи, съ цѣлью международной торговли американцевъ съ Сибирью, Китаемъ и Австраліей,—ALASKA HERALD съ каждымъ днемъ принимаетъ обширнѣйшую циркуляцію. На дняхъ, мы получили ордеръ изъ Австраліи 20 подписчиковъ, и изъ Китая 50 подписчиковъ.

Одинъ православный христіанинъ въ С. Франциско съ умиленіемъ слушаетъ въ своей церкви набоженства, отъ того что попъ имѣетъ хорошій напѣвъ. Совершенно по православному напѣву—триголосное “господи помилуй”—одинъ польскій жидъ продаетъ по улицамъ виноградъ въ С. Франциско. “Виноградъ,” низко,—“Виноградъ,” выше,—“Виноградъ,” еще выше.—Мы практичнѣе любимъ слушать напѣвъ жида, а особенно если виноградъ хорошъ.

Въ С. Франциско ожидаютъ православнаго архіерея изъ Москвы. Зная что онъ монахъ, и молодой паринишка,—а въ Америкѣ невѣрный люду, мало вѣрютъ въ преестественные предметы,—мы советуемъ ему по пріѣздѣ въ Америку жениться на хорошенькой американкѣ. Плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній ведутъ къ ужаснымъ послѣдствіямъ.—Русскій архимандритъ въ Константинополѣ Антонинъ Капустинъ, держалъ открыто спора,—а переосвященный Кириллъ, при русской церкви въ Іерусалимѣ, открыто предавался ужасному пьянству и самому грубому распутству. Обо всемъ этомъ знаетъ князь Горчаковъ, и выпускаетъ за границу монаховъ, какъ дикихъ звѣрей, поганить нашъ русскій народъ, въ глазахъ благаго свѣта.

Въ Константинополѣ, протестанскіе миссіонеры, на мосту въ Стамбулъ, раздаютъ даромъ всякому прохожему—христіанскіе тракты. Турки знаютъ на что употребляютъ христіанскія писанія—а особенно если бумага не шереховатая. . . . Тоже самое и въ С. Франциско,—только съ разницей, что раздаютъ божественные тракты по разнымъ лавкамъ и магазинамъ.

Однажды мы купили кусокъ масла, оно было обернуто божественнымъ писаніемъ. На кускѣ масла отъ обертки сдѣлался чернильный отпечатокъ словъ: “Вкусите и увидите яко благъ господь.”—Впрочемъ масло было прегадкое.

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

Our merchants have shown a commendable enterprise in their efforts to develop the resources of Alaska, and a large amount of capital has been invested in the trade with a reasonable hope of realizing a handsome return. But, alas for human expectations! these hopes have not always been verified by experience. It appears that the employes of the expeditions have, in many cases, wasted the property of their employers in riotous living, gambling, drunkenness and in the demoralization of the natives. Some have, in fact, gone so far as to make their vessels places of prostitution. As a consequence, our merchants have become discouraged, and have been forced to close trading posts which would otherwise have yielded a large trade and good profit on the investment.

THE schooners *Amends Ager* and *Flying Dart*, returned from Nushagak with a valuable cargo of salmon, the largest and the best ever seen in San Francisco market. Capt. Glidden, of the schooner *Flying Dart*, states that the country has excellent pasture for cattle, and very good soil for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables.

OUR traders who have paid their attention entirely to the fur trade, know from experience that fur alone cannot pay their expenses. It is necessary to open the other resources of Alaska, which are immense.

THE schooner *Bustace* arrived from the Asiatic coast with a valuable cargo of fur-seals. This cargo has been shipped to London free from duty, being from the Asiatic coast.

WE learn from a correspondent on the Asiatic coast, that the Kodiak Ice Company of this city are energetically working to open the resources of that coast. The brig *Ope* has spent the whole summer in search of fur-seal rookeries on that coast. The monopoly of the Alaska Commercial Company will die out in Alaska.

OUR traders should keep the hide of sea otter skins out. This skin is only worn in Russia, and the government has put a heavy duty on the importation. If the hide is kept out, there is a better chance to smuggle them into Russia as land otter skins which pay very little duty.

GEN. HUTCHINSON, after his return from Washington to this city, called immediately for Portland. He learned that fur-seals were in large numbers around there, and of the same race as those found in St. Paul and George Islands. We do not know if he intends to drive them back to the islands he has leased, or to such fur-seals as rabbits.

GEN. CANNY commanding the military department in Portland, has determined to remove all troops from Alaska, except a small garrison at Fort Sitka.

MR. FAULKNER, has been re-appointed as agent in Alaska for the Treasury Department through the influence of Mr. McIntyre, the special agent of the Alaska Commercial Company.

GIVE THEM PEACE.

Ever since the acquisition of Alaska, the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., or the "Alaska Commercial Company," has endeavored to control the commerce of that region and, by the adoption of an unscrupulous policy, they have in a measure succeeded in creating the impression that they were successful. There are those who consider them wealthy and prosperous. Such, however, is not the case: They really have not as much at stake as many of our less pretentious traders. This firm, in order to inspire a belief in its importance, and probably to aid it in its designs, elected Gen. J. F. Miller as its president, and made Mr. H. McIntyre its special agent. Both these gentlemen were, immediately previous to their appointment, officers of the United States Government. Their accession to the Company has not tended to inspire the public with any improved opinion in regard to it.

By means of shrewd trickery, the Alaska Commercial Company has managed to manipulate Congress, and effect the passage of a bill for the lease of the seal islands: the terms of which being such that they alone could practically bid for the same. They followed up their design by putting in a bid which any one experienced in the business and with the state of the fur market knows is beyond any reasonable hope of being in good faith. They have succeeded by this means in getting the contract, and now it remains to be seen how they will get rid of the elephant on their hands.

This firm has lost in Alaska every vestige of the influence which by threats, tyranny, oppression and deceit they imagined they had established. From sheer abandonment of trade, which has been transferred to more honest and successful rivals, they have been forced to close out many of their stations, and there remains to them only a barren prospect in St. George and St. Paul islands, which they have exhausted all their resources to secure.

If their intentions are honest, this last speculation must result in great loss to them, as they cannot compete with independent traders who draw their supplies from other resorts of the fur seal, and are able to supply the skins free of the duty to the Government which the Alaska Commercial Company is under bonds to pay. If, on the contrary, they intend to deceive, and avoid the payment of this duty or tax, the whole army of traders will constitute a detective force which will expose their fraud and bring them to a strict account. In any event there is light breaking in the distance, and the advent of free and well-governed trade and intercourse with Alaska is now only a question of time.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

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NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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No. 65.

AN ACT

TO PREVENT THE EXTERMINATION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful to kill any fur-seal upon the islands of Saint Paul's and Saint George, or in the waters adjacent thereto, except during the months of June, July, September and October, in each year; and it shall be unlawful to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms, or use other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands: *Provided*, That the natives of said islands shall have the privilege of killing such young seals as may be necessary for their own food and clothing during other months, and also such old seals as may be required for their own clothing and for the manufacture of boats for their own use, which killing shall be limited and controlled by such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this, or the first section of this act, shall be punished on conviction thereof, for each offense by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having jurisdiction and taking cognizance of the offense; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the period of twenty years from and after the passage of this act the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint Paul's, is hereby limited and restricted to seventy-five thousand per annum; and the number of fur-seals which may be killed for their skins upon the island of Saint George, is hereby limited and restricted to twenty-five thousand per annum: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may restrict and limit the right of killing if it shall become necessary for the preservation of such seals, with such proportionate reduction of the rents reserved to the government as shall be right

and proper; and if any person shall knowingly violate either of the provisions of this section he shall, upon due conviction thereof, be punished in the same way as is provided herein for a violation of the provisions of the first and second sections of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease for the rental mentioned in section six of this act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in the trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty years from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy, the right to engage in the business of taking fur-seals on the islands of Saint Paul's and Saint George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease duly executed, in duplicate, not transferable, and taking from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject-matter of taking fur-seals, and disposing of the same, and for the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the United States connected therewith. And in making said lease the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal-fur trade of said islands and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives thereof. The said lessees shall furnish to the several masters of vessels employed by them certified copies of the lease held by them respectively, which shall be presented to the government revenue officer for the time being who may be in charge at the said islands, as the authority of the party for landing and taking skins.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of said term of twenty years, or on surrender or forfeiture of any lease, other leases may be made in manner as aforesaid for other terms of twenty years; but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted, by lease or otherwise, to occupy said islands, or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins of fur-seals therefrom, nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall vacate and declare any lease forfeited if the same be held or operated for the use, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person or persons, other than American citizens. Every lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he will not keep, sell, furnish, give, or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine; and any person who shall kill any fur-seal on either of said islands, or in the waters adjacent thereto, (excepting natives, as provided by this act,) without authority of the lessee thereof, and any person who shall molest, disturb, or interfere with said lessees, or either of them, or their agents or employees in the lawful prosecution of their business, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense, on conviction thereof, be punished in the same way and by like penalties as prescribed in the second section of this act; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, appurtenances, and cargo, whose crews shall be found engaged in any violation of either of the provisions of this section, shall be forfeited to the United States; and if any person or company, under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number for each island in this act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of, then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same. And it shall be the duty of any revenue officer, officially acting as such on either of said islands, to seize and destroy any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors found thereon: *Provided*, That such officer shall make detailed report of his doings to the collector of the port.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall be not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum, to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount, and in addition hereto a revenue tax or duty of two dollars is hereby laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same, for the comfort, maintenance, education, and protection of the natives of said islands, and also for carrying into full effect all the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may terminate any lease given to any person, company, or corporation on full and satisfactory proof of the violation of any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations established by him: *Provided further*, That the Secretary

of the Treasury is hereby authorized to deliver to the owners the fur-seal skins now stored on the islands, on the payment of one dollar for each of said skins taken and shipped away by said owners.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the seventh and eighth sections of "An act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over the territory ceded to United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall be deemed to apply to this act; and all prosecutions for offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and all other proceedings had because of the violations of the provisions of this act, and which are authorized by said act above mentioned, shall be in accordance with the provisions thereof; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

The contract called for by the above Act of Congress has been awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company, otherwise Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. This firm has now the exclusive right to take seals in St. Paul and St. George islands, and they have filed bonds amounting to half a million dollars for the faithful performance of their contract. Our intimate knowledge of the Alaskan fur trade, enables us to state positively that the Alaska Commercial Company will not—because it cannot—abide by its obligations. If these are faithfully kept, the firm must lose money. If the conditions are violated, the fur seals in these islands will be exterminated. It is a matter of national importance that a valuable branch of trade should not be destroyed by unwise or partial legislation. If the interests of the smaller traders are to be sacrificed for the benefit of a monopoly, we shall make it our duty to see that the Government is not defrauded of its due.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF MR. SEWARD.

The following is the full text of the address of Hon. W. H. Seward delivered at the residence of Judge Hastings, on the eve of his departure for China, on the 1st of September:

MR. HASTINGS, LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS—During my travels within the United States, as well as my stay at home, it has been not less a discipline than a desire to be silent. Nevertheless, I feel that there are occasions when speech is a duty. I have thought, until now, that it was impossible for the citizens of San Francisco and the people of California, and the mountain States and Territories, to increase the obligations which, by demonstrative friendship and favor, they cast upon me last year. I have found myself mistaken; not to search for health, already lost, but to anticipate and stay, if possible, a decline of health so long mercifully vouchsafed to me, is one of the objects of the journey which, sooner than I could have expected, brings me again within the folding doors of the Golden Gate. Abstinence from excitement, study, and popular gatherings and greetings, is one of the conditions of such travel. My fellow citizens here, and throughout my whole progress, hitherto, have manifested all their former friendship and kindness, but with a delicacy and forbearance free from ostentation and pressure, which every one can see, is the result of an elective sympathy. How could it be that I should not desire that they should know how deeply this kindness affects me.

But, ladies and gentlemen friends, this egotism I must not indulge further. Continents on the Earth are like planets in the Universe. They have their material atmosphere, their internal fires and forces, their attractions and repulsions. They are influenced by attractions and repulsions of other continents, and exert a corresponding influence upon them. The operation of all these forces tends, beyond doubt, to the establishment and preservation of a moral, political and social equilibrium. The operation, however, while going on, must produce excitement, disturbance, commotion and convulsion. Who, now, can wonder that when this American continent of ours became for the first time a theatre of enlightened human activity, with the object of developing its resources, and making it a social power, the native Indian races who refused to accept the discipline and the blessings of civilization, began everywhere to decline. Who can wonder that the strong, sturdy and impetuous settlers, in the agony produced by a realizing sense of the magnitude of their labor, and their utter feebleness to effect it without exterior help, bought and stole the African, and brought him away from his native freedom to work the mines and the fields of this richer and more expansive continent? Who can now wonder that the downtrodden and exhausted peasants and artisans of Western Europe, as fast as facilities for their migration could be obtained, have availed themselves of the asylum this con-

continent has offered them? Who can wonder, now, that the overcrowded population of the Asiatic shores have rushed by thousands upon thousands to share in the treasures of our mountains and the greater wealth of our forests, plains and prairies? Who does not see in these several movements that irresistible force which, according to their different sentiments concerning overruling power, men call Destiny or Providence? Who does not see that these forces, which we thus call Destiny and Providence, are, after all, human wants, human aspirations and ambitions, which will work out their end whether we know it or not, by one means or by another? Under other conditions the miners of California would have invaded China, and brought its heathen people here, as their forefathers invaded Africa and brought its heathen inhabitants here. Under other conditions, a sturdier but equally necessitous people in China might have invaded defenceless California, and appropriated its wealth and treasure to themselves.

Who, now, can wonder, that all these strange and horrid events of the past three hundred years have produced social and political agitations, conflicts, and civil wars, within the American continent—throughout all Spanish America, all British America, all French America, and even within the United States? Who wonders, now at the eccentricities of Puritan zeal, of Catholic bigotry, of Protestant intolerance, of Native Americanism, of Know-Nothingism, of slavery, of anti-slavery, of emancipation and anti-emancipation? Who wonders, now at the effects produced upon the nations of Western Europe by the establishment of society on the American continent? Who wonders now at the French revolutions, the restoration of liberty and nationality in Italy and in Germany, or the active tendency towards democracy and self-government everywhere manifested? Who wonders, now, at the voluntary annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, California and Alaska? Who wonders at the accomplished aspirations of Mexico to imitate and improve on the example of the United States? Who wonders at the surrender of Alaska by the Czar of Russia, and at the impatience of the people of St. Thomas, St. Domingo, Cuba, and, indeed, of all the West Indies to obtain the protection of the United States? Who thinks it wonderful that the Islands of the Pacific and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States? Who supposes that this mighty wheel, which so powerfully and so unceasingly disturbs and moves and whirls around the population of three continents is to be all at once arrested and reversed? Let our Legislators and Constitution makers and founders and builders of new States, think of it! For myself, I have long ago accepted it. I know that the movements of the great wheel may and should be regulated so that it may keep on its endless motion in harmony with the ultimate end of the perfection of civilization on the continent and throughout the world, without convulsion, without destruction, without war, and without bloodshed. If the political and religious institutions we have established have all the virtues and excellences which we claim for them, they will stand firm, and beneficently accelerate the great changes which are before us.

If they cannot do this, they will change and adapt themselves to the exigencies that were not foreseen when they were formed. In this, as in everything which affects the condition and progress of the human race, human institutions are powerless in conflict with the higher laws which Providence has appointed.

Other citizens are free to do as they may think proper; to concern themselves, if they will, chiefly in the domestic and internal improvements of the Republic, in European conflicts and civil wars for the establishment and maintenance of the balances of power, requiring, every ten years, to be re-established at the cost of treasure and life. Who can blame me that I, invested with no power, and no longer, if ever, ambitious, lift up my thoughts habitually to the great problem of the civilization of the American Continent, and the establishment of peace, prosperity, virtue and happiness throughout and among the multifarious people, to whom, to me, God seems to have committed the execution of a work greater, and to the achievement of a destiny higher, than ever before was appointed to any portion of the human race? Who can blame me for dreaming that, in the pursuit of this study, with careful observation at home, and diligent observation abroad, I am content and happy? But, my friends, these words, which, to some, will seem a rashness, like that of Paul, in his audience with Agrippa, must have an end! Here I wish to express my gratitude and affection to you all; my best wishes and desires for the realization of your brightest hopes. I only regret that I can not speak these last words in the hearing of all the people of the Pacific Coast.

I trust that the same kind Providence which has watched so beneficently over us all may permit me to see you all again. It would be happy for me if that meeting should be vouchsafed to us here on the shores of this beautiful Bay; happier still for me, if it shall be within the rustic gates of my own quiet home at Auburn. That is the only place in the world where I am able to reciprocate the hospitalities and kindnesses with which my way through life has everywhere been crowned.

ИЗЪ СИБИРИ.

20 Июля, 1870.

Милостивый государь,

Случайно здѣсь, на крайнемъ Востокѣ, увидѣлъ и впервые вашъ журналъ, о которомъ прежде много слышалъ на Западѣ. Привѣтствую его съ тѣмъ сочувствіемъ, на которое для меня имѣеть право всякое русское слово, а тѣмъ болѣе свободное, и желаю, чтобы зерно, которое вы бросаете, разрослось въ крѣпкое дерево, чтобы русская эмиграція въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки—дружно и успешно развивалась, усвоила себѣ плоды республиканской свободы,—и сдѣлалась достойною рано или поздно занять въ своемъ отечествѣ то мѣсто, которое по праву принадлежитъ—всѣмъ убѣжникамъ—страдавшимъ много и долго изъ за любви къ отечеству.

Но подавая вамъ руку чрезъ океанъ, какъ подавалъ ее Герцену—чрезъ Сибирь и Европу, я невольно спрашиваю себя:—чѣмъ же фактическимъ могу я выразить сочувствіе къ вашему журналу? Одинъ отвѣтъ мнѣ представляется возможнымъ:—бесѣдою о Россіи,—и такъ какъ вы живете на Тихомъ океанѣ, то и поговоримъ на первый разъ о русскихъ земляхъ, сосѣднихъ этому океану.

Двѣнадцать лѣтъ назадъ—Россія приобрѣла обширную территорію у Японскаго моря,—отъ Карен до устья Амура. Исторія не забудетъ славнаго участія въ этомъ дѣлѣ графа Муравьева,—котораго забыли теперь въ Петербургѣ, потому что онъ краснѣетъ. Ему обязаны мы тѣмъ, что вмѣсто “окна” прорубили на бѣлый свѣтъ—“двери.” Но умѣемъ ли мы пользоваться этими дверями?

Смѣю сказать,—что нѣтъ. Вмѣсто того, чтобы на новой почвѣ сѣять новыя сѣмена, водворить новую и единственно истинную цивилизацію, мы здѣсь посѣяли все наше традиционное терніе: козачество, военную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полномасштабомъ,—безъ суда.

Да, безъ суда! Страна въ 10,000 кв. миль не имѣетъ ни одного независимаго судьи,—все вѣдается администраціею. И результатъ вотъ каковъ. Когда амурскій губернаторъ Педашенко пріѣхалъ однажды въ деревню поселенцевъ, живущихъ въ сторонѣ отъ Амура, въ глуши, и увидѣлъ ихъ жалочность,—онъ спросилъ съ удивленіемъ: “отъ чего это у васъ лучше, чѣмъ на самомъ Амурѣ?”—“А, батюшка, ваше превосходительство, отвѣчали крестьяне, отъ того, что къ намъ начальство рѣдко навѣщаетъ.”—“Да какъ же вы разбираетесь въ спорахъ? Нужно вамъ поставить кого-нибудь.” “Отецъ родной, помилуй! Нѣтъ у насъ споровъ, мы люди мирные, а ужъ отъ начальства избави!”

И точно, есть отъ чего молить объ избавленіи.

Посмотрите, что дѣлается въ только-что возникающихъ удѣльныхъ колоніяхъ въ южноуссурійскомъ краю. Едва пароходъ “Находка” въ 1869 году присталъ къ берегу и высадилъ колонистовъ, привезенныхъ съ береговъ Балтійскаго моря, какъ нѣкоторые изъ нихъ бѣжали на стоявшіе тутъ же суда, даже на самую “Находку,” чтобы не попадаться въ руки администраціи, которая, вопреки обещаніямъ, ни домовъ имъ не построила, ни рабочихъ орудій не приготовила, ни скота не купила и проч. Даже тѣ земледѣльческія орудія, которые были на “Находкѣ,” чиновники скупили оптомъ, чтобы продавать потомъ бѣднымъ колонистамъ съ барышомъ 100 проц. “А нѣтъ, не захотятъ покупать,—такъ пусть идутъ на прінски, копать для насъ золото. Тогда и кормить ихъ будемъ.”

Вотъ вамъ мрачный эпизодъ изъ исторіи русской колонизаціи. Но онъ далеко не одинъ, и дѣйствующими лицами являются далеко не одни мелкіе чиновники. Посмотрите что дѣлають губернаторы и даже генералъ-губернаторы.

Въ Якутскѣ изстари велось, что съ открытіемъ навигаціи по Ленѣ прибывали купцы съ хлѣбомъ изъ Качуга и продавали его по вольной цѣнѣ. Губернатору Штубендорфу показалось, что эта цѣна дорога, и онъ пожелалъ стать благодѣтелемъ города, для чего открылъ казенные магазины для продажи по матеріальной цѣнѣ. Разумѣется, купцы понесли убытки.

На слѣдующій годъ то-же самое. На третій никто изъ купцовъ не поѣхалъ;—но тогда оказался недостатокъ въ казенномъ хлѣбѣ. Какъ быть?—Донесеніе въ Иркутскъ. Тамъ немедленно распорядились поручить засѣдателямъ въ Киренскомъ и Балаганскомъ округахъ собрать хлѣбъ съ крестьянъ по назначенной таксѣ, и отправлять къ благодѣтелю Штубендорфу.

Два года продолжалась эта исторія. Обнищавшіе крестьяне стали разбѣгаться цѣлыми деревнями, и колокольчикъ засѣдателя навелъ на нихъ ужасъ. “Хлѣба—гласилъ обыкновенно этотъ ставленникъ русскаго правительства,—хлѣба!—такіе вы—сякіе, а не то сейчасъ весь скотъ и дома распродамъ за недоимки!” И крестьяне отдавали послѣдній хлѣбъ.

На Амурѣ, амурская компанія пала главнымъ образомъ отъ произвола администраціи. У нея брали хлѣбъ, скотъ, лодки, и другіе запасы—даромъ, съ обнадеживаніемъ, что “въ будущемъ году казна вернетъ натурою”—безъ процентовъ. Черезъ нее дѣлали заказы за границей, и, когда деньги за сдѣланное были уплачены, отказывались отъ заказа, никому пенужнаго, кромѣ администраціи.

На Сахалинѣ губернаторъ, не имѣя чѣмъ кормить ссыльныхъ, выслалъ ихъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солонину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промьть ее въ морскою водою. Бѣдныя ссильныя выбросили ее въ море, и стали питаться кое-какъ рыбой и овощами.

Въ Иркутской губерніи существовалъ казенный винокурный заводъ—Александровскій. Однажды на немъ недостало хлѣба на выкурку, и цѣны въ окрестностяхъ стояли выше смѣтныхъ. Генералъ-губернаторъ Корсаковъ распорядился привезти хлѣбъ за 800 верстъ изъ Енисейской губерніи на крестьянскихъ лошадяхъ, съ платою 75 коп. за пудъ. Крестьяне отдали хлѣбъ даромъ и еще приплатили чистыми деньгами за пересылку.

Вотъ, милостивый государь, зло, которое насъ русскихъ заставляетъ продавать земли, нѣкогда добытыя съ трудомъ, но теперь оказавшіяся бесполезными, потому что мы не умѣли изъ нихъ извлекать пользы (какъ изъ Аласки). Вотъ тутъ намъ, жителямъ западнаго берега Тихаго океана, нужно поучиться у васъ, обитателей восточнаго. Помогите же намъ, хотя предавъ гласности то, что я сейчасъ привелъ и что, повѣрьте, достигнетъ до-кого слѣдуетъ. Бичъ печати бьетъ издали и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его ударамъ. Авось они хоть немного измѣнятся, особливо если вы позволите сообщать вамъ текущіе случаи сибирской жизни почаще.

Прошу васъ принять увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ вамъ уваженіи.

Землякъ.

Однажды мы писали на родину къ другу, высказывая отчаянное положеніе изгнаннической жизни нашей: “Мы не видимъ свободнаго прогресса на родинѣ, прійдется другъ умереть на чужой землѣ.” И во утѣшеніе онъ прислалъ намъ ящикъ родной земли изъ одного украинскаго кладбища. “Теперь, другъ, не тужите, я вамъ посылаю ящикъ родной земли,—количество достаточное для химическаго смѣшенія съ вашимъ тѣломъ—по смерти. Прикажете оставшимся послѣ васъ, этотъ гной употребить на удобреніе картофельнаго огорода, и пусть воображаютъ русскіе патриоты, что картофель будетъ того-же самаго качества—какъ бы изъ родины.”

Христіане сильно встревожены послѣдней рѣзней въ Китаѣ. А намъ кажется Китайцы имѣли полное право рѣзать, за похищеніе и обращеніе ихъ дѣтей въ христіанство. Конфуція ученіе больше имѣетъ смысла—чѣмъ Иисуса, въдъ Китайцы не навязываются своей религіей нигдѣ—и никому.

Въ С. Франциско съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота; а особенно консулъ, ему сильно хочется заработать (процентиками) отъ русскаго флота.

Аласканская территорія имѣетъ около пятидесяти тысячъ русскаго люда, и весь этотъ православный народъ поработенъ какими нибудь десятью коммерческими домами. Американцы имѣютъ у себя аласканцевъ хуже чѣмъ негровъ на югѣ;—а виной русскіе сами,—проклятое пьянство и лѣность,—не допускаютъ аласканцамъ вести торговли и общественныхъ дѣла, какъ другіе народы.

Обращая особенное вниманіе на наши англійскія статьи, съ цѣлью международной торговли американцевъ съ Сибирью, Китаемъ и Австраліей,—ALASKA HERALD съ каждымъ днемъ принимаетъ обширнѣйшую циркуляцію. На дняхъ, мы получили ордеръ изъ Австраліи 20 подписчиковъ, и изъ Китая 50 подписчиковъ.

Одинъ православный христіанинъ въ С. Франциско съ умиленіемъ слушаетъ въ своей церкви набоженства, отъ того что поппъ имѣетъ хорошій напѣвъ. Совершенно по православному напѣву—триголосное “господи помилуй”—одинъ польскій жидъ продаетъ по улицамъ виноградъ въ С. Франциско. “Виноградъ,” низко,—“Виноградъ,” выше,—“Виноградъ,” еще выше.—Мы практичнѣе любимъ слушать напѣвъ жида, а особенно если виноградъ хорошъ.

Въ С. Франциско ожидаютъ православнаго архіерея изъ Москвы. Зная что онъ монахъ, и молодой парижанка,—а въ Америкѣ невѣрныи людъ, мало вѣрютъ въ преестественные предметы,—мы совѣтуемъ ему по прїѣздѣ въ Америку ожениться на хорошенькой американкѣ. Плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній ведутъ къ ужаснымъ послѣдствіямъ.—Русскій архимандритъ въ Константинополь Антонинъ Капустинъ, держалъ открыто спора,—а переосвященный Кириллъ, при русской церкви въ Иерусалимѣ, открыто предавался ужасному пьянству и самому грубому распутству. Обо всемъ этомъ знаетъ князь Горчаковъ, и выпускаетъ за границу монаховъ, какъ дикихъ звѣрей, поганить нашъ русскій народъ, въ глазахъ благаго свѣта.

Въ Константинополь, протестанскіе миссіонеры, на мосту въ Стамбуль, раздаютъ даромъ всякому прохожему—христіанскіе тракты. Турки знаютъ на что употребляютъ христіанскія писанія—а особенно если бумага не шереховатая. Тоже самое и въ С. Франциско,—только съ разницей, что раздаютъ божественные тракты по разнымъ лавкамъ и магазинамъ.

Однажды мы купили кусокъ масла, оно было обернуто божественнымъ писаніемъ. На кускѣ масла отъ обертки сдѣлался чернильный отпечатокъ словъ: “Вкусите и видите яко благъ господь.”—Впрочемъ масло было прегадкое.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD:
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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE bark *Mouss Lou*, recently arrived at this port with 11,500 salted fur-seal skins. Our officials made a raid upon the owners, thinking the cargo was from the American coast. But their stupidity received a check when they learned that the furs were brought from Sachalin island, on the Siberian coast, and that the *horns* of the fur-seal is at that port. They consequently failed to connect on the blackmail project.

CONGRESS in its wisdom passed "An Act to prevent the extermination of Fur bearing Animals in Alaska." And it follows, as a matter of course, after this, that the seal fisheries are perfectly protected, and that only a few privileged Americans will be permitted to derive a handsome pecuniary benefit from Mr. Seward's trifling outlay. An English trader, from Victoria, imagines that the terms of a certain international treaty in relation to fisheries will allow him to send ships to the Alaskan waters next season to be duly laden with valuable fur-seals which will command a ready sale in the London market. He has a profound admiration for Uncle Sam's law makers. He thinks they are just as smart as they ought to be. It would not be anything to his advantage if they were smarter men.

THE most experienced fishermen of the Arctic Ocean state that the salmon caught in the gulf of Nushagak is superior to that of the Ochotak Sea.

MR. S., an agent in Kadiak received from a firm in this city several barrels of salted beef. On opening the barrels they were found to contain whiskey.

A Company in Kwichpak river spends for employees, annually \$5,000, and realises a total product of \$1,000. Serves the company, right for employing stupid agents and factors.

WHALE bone of the shorter size, so long neglected by traders, is now beginning to occupy their attention. It may be gathered in the various bays in Alaska in great abundance and with handsome profit.

ALASKANS are great toppers. In Lesnoy island the Ice Company furnishes two drinks a day to its laborers. Some of them abstain for a week and save their rations so as to get jolly drunk on the sabbath. Such is their peculiar Orthodox faith!

THE Alaskan ladies delight in the attractions of greased beauty. We know some men who, having witnessed the beauties of England and France, unmoved, finally married greasy black Alaskan beauties. Taste.

SOME intelligent naturalist has asserted that the physiology of the Alaskan lady is the same as that of the Chinese.

ALEUTIANS prefer whale oil to butter.

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COLOSSIANS of Alaska, doubtless descendants of the ancient massive Colossians to whom Paul the apostle directed his epistle.

THE MEANING OF MR. SEWARD'S TRIP TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

A correspondent sends to the New York Standard an account of a visit to Mr. Seward's home in Auburn. We quote:

As we walked through the grounds on the way back to the house from the iron-seated chairs on which we had been resting in the shade, Mr. Seward said: "You see I am pretty well fixed here, and I might stay here in content if I was to busy myself with passing events or with books. But I have not been a man of books and reading, but of thought and action. And so I take my contemplated visit to Japan and China as the easiest means of acquiring knowledge or of confirming views formed many years ago."

"How long do you propose to stay in the East?" I asked.

"I cannot tell. Travel is like any other business. The extent of my journey and the exact route of my travels can only be determined upon the exigencies of the occasion. I shall start on the 9th of August, because at my time of life it is necessary that I should cross the Rocky Mountains before winter sets in, and besides it is necessary that I should return from Peking to the Petho before the river freezes over, just as I would wish to go from here to Washington for the winter before navigation ceases on the Hudson."

While hearing Mr. Seward talk in this confident way about undertaking a journey that few young men would undertake without hesitation, I could not but look curiously at the vigorous old man who was talking to me. A strong soul, I felt, must be encased in that vigorous frame. He is now in the seventieth year of his age. More than thirty years ago he was Governor of New York. It is only six years since, when confined to his bed by being thrown from his carriage, the assassin leveled blows at him that would have destroyed the life of many a younger man. Yet here he was ready to forsake the comforts and luxuries of his home, to forego the ease of a dignified retirement—for which he must have often sighed—to verify in his old age the political philosophy which has guided his life, but was not fully developed until the last year of Johnson's administration.

Starting up Mr. Seward asked me to walk with him to the house. Said he, "There I can give the full object of my visit in a nutshell."

When we reached his reading-room, he took down a book sent him by the author, and which has just been published, and pointing to an extract from a speech made by him in the United States Senate, July 20th, 1856, he declared that in those few words was a key to his Alaska and West India policy. The book was by the Rev. William Speer, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, formerly a missionary to China and the Chinese in California. It is called "China and the United States," and affords Mr. Seward much satisfaction as an able and elaborate working out of the text which he laid down nearly twenty years ago, and which he had himself forgotten though it contained the germ of his own policy as well as it served for the motto of this book. "That man," said Mr. Seward, "has taken up a text which I had forgotten, and upon it he has built a good work." In this extract Mr. Seward, who was speaking on the commerce of the Pacific coast, declared that our European commerce and connections would sink into insignificance, while the Pacific ocean, its shores and islands, and the regions beyond, would become the chief theater of events in the world's history. It is only twenty years since these words were uttered as a prophecy, but in those twenty years much has happened to show their truthfulness.

Mr. Seward may extend his journey as far as India. The present trip is only the carrying out of the journey purposed by him when he made his visit to California and Alaska last year, but was diverted to Mexico instead of continuing on to the westward until he reached the East. Now he intends to finish his work—that is all.

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ВЪ АМЕРИКѢ,

основанная 20 Ноября, 1867 года,

въ Санъ Франциско,

Агапіемъ Гончаренко.

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Messrs. Will and Finck, cutlers, 631 Kearny street, are always ready to purchase ivory in any quantity at the highest price.

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NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III. OCTOBER 1, 1870. No. 66.

AMERICA AND SIBERIA.

Who thinks it wonderful that the Islands of the Pacific and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?—Farewell address of W. H. SEWARD, August 31, 1870.

The population of Siberia is principally made up of political exiles, who look with longing eyes to the great American republic as the exponent of their views and political principles. There is therefore little to be wondered at in reference to Siberia; as to the Islands of the Sea, China and India, as well as central Asia, the advantages to be derived from trade with this country naturally draw their attention to our shores. Commerce is destined to become the great apostle of modern civilization, and already its mission has commenced. From the East came the first light of religion, and the ancient system of faith in remote ages traveled westward till it reached the confines of the world; and now from the extreme west the Star of Empire still "westward takes its way," and its light is hailed with joy by the down-trodden peoples of the Eastern world. The iron horse speeds across a continent, laden with the productions of the new world, which reaching the Pacific, take the white wings of commerce and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth. Ideas too, and social principles accompany them, and people hitherto shut out from the world of progress become familiar with the spirit of progress and catch up the inspiration of the hour. In the busy whirl of revolution from past ignorance and barbarism, to the present enlightenment and disenthralment of man, empires and dynasties fall like reeds before the rising tempest, as is exhibited in the spectacle of the present European war. Scarcely has one potentate declared his infallibility, when the tide of events sweeps him from his throne and leaves him to the charity of the world for even a home. An empire is swept from earth with scarcely a ripple on the tide, and a late potentate whose will was yesterday supreme, to-day is a prisoner, scarcely missed by the people whom he trampled on and betrayed. These lessons clearly instruct us in our duty, the sacred duty which we owe to Siberia. There, is a nation numbering ten millions of exiled patriots whose sole crime was loving freedom and breathing the rights of man into the offended ear of despotism. They stretch their hands to us for our sympathy and support. They offer us wealth in return for our friendship and intercourse. A vast country, equal in extent to our own, watered by the grandest rivers, having resources of wealth which ages alone can

develop, and inhabited by such a people, cannot long slumber in the lap of indolence. Besides, they are of our own race, fresh from the cradle which rocked the early races from which we were derived. The access to their shores is easy. Our own coast stretches out in a chain of islands almost to the very doors of this great empire, and our ships are beginning to familiarise its waters with their presence. It needs no prophetic vision to foresee that a great republic will some day be located in northeastern Asia, which will emulate our actions, and in generous rivalry contest the palm in the progress and development of the common race. Let us bid them God speed, and extend to them ready sympathy, as well as material, moral and social support.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.—In February last the President, for the protection of the seal fisheries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, issued an executive order prohibiting the importation and use of firearms and ammunition into and within these islands. The Alaska Commercial Company, having since received a contract for the exclusive use of these fisheries, in fitting out their expedition at San Francisco were notified by the collector of the port that they could not, under this order, take with them anything in the shape of firearms. This statement having been laid before the President yesterday, he to-day modified the order so as to permit the Company to take a limited quantity of firearms and ammunition, subject to the discretion of the revenue officers there, and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. It may be an interesting fact to know that the seals of these fisheries were driven by the use of firearms away from that locality, and that the greatest caution has since been exerted in winning them back. Hence the stringency of the order.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.*

A Custom House official of this city has informed us, "That the newspapers habitually publish false statements in referring to the action of the Treasury Department. That the ammunition allowed for these islands is not to be used in killing the fur-seals, but to kill such persons as may disturb the leassee in their exclusive privileges." If such be the case, and it must in reason be so, for the use of firearms would inevitably drive the fur-seals to Siberia, why does not the Government widely publish the fact that the public may be warned? Some luckless trader or whaler may attempt to put in at these islands for supplies of water, and be shot down without a note of warning. The place should be as widely published as dangerous, as any newly discovered sunken rock in the way of commerce.

SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA.

From the "Overland Monthly," October, 1870.]

In the southern portion of Behring's Sea lie the islands of St. Paul and St. George, as well as two rocks, known to the Russians as *Bobroy Ostrov* (Sea-Otter Island), and the other, *Morjovy Ostrov* (Walrus Island). The four comprise the Pribiloff Group, which are now familiarly termed the Seal Islands of Alaska. The last two mentioned were once the favorite haunts of the sea-otter, and the morje, or walrus. At the present time the huge beasts bask upon the shores of that one which bears their name, and also a herd of sea-lions, whose constant howling, which may be heard at some distance, gives warning to the befogged mariner of the danger he may be approaching. Sea-Otter Island, however, is no longer frequented by those richest of fur-bearing animals; but it is the periodical abode of thousands of fur-seals, as are the two islands first named. St. George was discovered by Pribiloff, a Captain in the Russian Navy, in 1785—that officer being at the time employed by the Russo-American Company. The indefatigable Captain gave it the name of his vessel, the *St. George*, and after landing a few Aleuts, he set sail and returned to Unalaska by the way of Atka Island, hoping in so doing to disguise the fact of his discovery until he could profit by it pecuniarily. One clear day, during his absence, the natives on St. George saw an unknown island to the north-westward, which was named St. Paul—it having been discovered on "St. Paul's day." In this manner the largest island of the Pribiloff Group was found; and every anniversary of the discovery since has been celebrated by the natives in a general frolic.

St. Paul is about fifteen miles long, four broad, and of moderate height; its shores are shallow, but somewhat broken. The interior

is irregular, and near the centre of the island rises an extinct volcano to the elevation of a thousand feet. In summer, when approaching, it presents a green appearance; and on landing one finds a luxuriant growth of grass waving over hill and valley, intermixed with field flowers in full bloom. Here and there the barren soil, or broken, rocky cliffs, are destitute of verdure, but they are adorned with variegated lichens of every hue.

The native inhabitants of the island number 350. Their village is situated on the south-east side, upon a gentle slope, with terraces facing the north-east, commanding a pleasing view of inland scenery, and the Sea of Behring, on either hand. About forty houses, composed of whale-bones, drift-wood, and turf, built half under ground, serve them as dwellings. A wooden church, erected by the Russians, with red roof surmounted with white crosses, stands on the highest terrace; two store-houses, called "magazines," a salt-house, a barn that shelters three cows, seven sheep, and three goats, and two large board structures occupied by American traders and officers, comprise the whole settlement, which presents a picturesque and pleasing aspect. A small lake, a mile distant, fed by the melting snows of winter, and with no visible outlet, furnishes an abundant supply of excellent water that is brought in wooden canteens by the women and children to the village for cooking and drinking purposes. On washing-days, which come once a week, the soiled linen is taken to the "Sweet-water," to be made clean. In the morning, one sees women, old and young, accompanied by the children, packing off to the lake with loads of clothing, or with canteens for water, not forgetting the *samovar* for making tea while the washed articles are drying. During the time of waiting, the favorite urn is laid under contribution, which, in the hands of a Russian lady or a woman of the Aleutian Isles, affords an unlimited supply of fragrant tea, which is sipped from glass tumblers, with a lump of sugar in hand to nibble when not quaffing the steaming liquid.

The men of the Aleutians employ their time in hunting the sea-otter about the various islands, sometimes going hundreds of miles from their villages in the light skin-boats to pursue their game; or they will remain at home to join in killing and flaying the fur-seals, or else give chase to the whales that gambol about the rugged shores.

The extreme conscientiousness which governs their varied domestic vocations is without a parallel. The sea-otter hunters have their favorite grounds, where the animals are found in greater numbers than at others. These are taken in turn from time to time, in order that every one shall have an equal opportunity to profit by the chase in the favorite resorts of the animals which are so highly prized. When the annual season comes round (which is in the summer months), the hunters make up their several parties—not less than six *baidarkas* to each—and all gather at the beach, where they receive the blessing of the priest. The reverend Father also blesses the water, and prays for the success of each party wherever it may go; then all embark, making the sign of the cross, and launch through the surf, dashing off with their double-blade paddles to the islands, or the shores of the peninsula, amid glaring calms, dense fogs, and rough seas, to ply their trade. All the members of one party join in the pursuit, and when an otter is captured, two of the oldest men examine it, and the hunter whose spear is found nearest the animal's eye is awarded the prize; but when the lucky owner disposes of his treasure, he does not forget to give something of value to each of his comrades, and the old people and widows of the village are remembered when he returns home. The whalers put out from the shore whenever a favorable time offers, while the old men and children watch intently from the hills for the lance to be hurled into some vital part of the animal, when all who are able hasten in their boats to assist in towing it to shore. This having been done, the *Tyone*, who is elected by the villagers as their Chief, attends to the division of the spoil. The man who makes the capture gets the choice pieces, which are the flukes, lips, and heart, and the rest is distributed among the people of the whole settlement.

To be an expert sea-otter hunter is regarded among Aleute-men as the highest accomplishment. To this end the *strolak* is put into the

hands of the boys as soon as they have attained a suitable degree of strength and activity, that they may become perfect in its use when arriving at the age of manhood.

Next in importance is fur-sealing; in fact, at St. Paul and St. George, the fur-seals constitute the great source of wealth, as well as furnishing the staple article of food. Otter-hunting is chiefly carried on from the islands of the Aleutian Archipelago; so that the men of the seal islands strive to become proficient in all that pertains to the mysteries of fur-sealing. Really, a man's social standing, at these primitive, isolated places, depends, in a great measure, upon his knowledge and judgment in selecting the seals to be killed, from the immense "rookeries," killing and skinning them, and salting the skins. Men of the first class must be good sealers, and of good moral character; those of the second class are of less experience, and of less capacity; the third class are those who are accepted as careless and idle; the fourth are boys who are beginning to learn their hereditary calling, which can only be acquired by industry and observation, from year to year, as the amphibious creatures come and go.

A few full-grown male seals make their appearance on the island about the end of April or the beginning of May, in order to secure possession of the best beaches, where the females and young males assemble about the last of the same month, or the first of June. By the middle of June the whole herd arrive, the females begin to bring forth their young, and the killing commences. The sealing parties cautiously manage to get between the water and the herd, and drive the animals near the salt-houses, which are six miles distant. This is done to save the labor of transporting the skins by hand. Great care is exercised when driving, that the animals do not get overheated; for should they become so, the skin would be worthless—the fur falling off. None but the males, under six years old, are taken, the rest of the drove being allowed to escape. Those killed are laid out in rows of a hundred or more, and a little apart, so that the "skinners" may have room to pass between them. After the required number for the day's work are slain, all the available hands in the village join in the work of flensing them. This part of the labor is done under the supervision of the *Tyone* and his associates, who also attend to salting the skins. These are first placed in large vats, the fur side down, and the flesh side plentifully sprinkled with salt, where they are allowed to remain for forty days; after which, they are taken out and shaken; then another light coating of salt is put on, when they are booked up in folds, and are ready for shipment. An expert hand will sometimes skin a hundred seals in one day, but the average would not exceed forty. Thus the business goes on from Monday morning till midday on Saturday, when all work is laid aside, every one going to the bath-house to perform his or her ablutions; when, dressing in their best, they repair to the church, at four o'clock, for evening worship. The bells toll the hour, and as each person enters the sanctuary they bow, making the sign of the cross—the males turning and standing to the right, and the females to the left. When all are assembled, the officiating priest reads the service of the Greek Church, and the choir chant the responses; after which he places the image of the Saviour on the cross in front of the shrine, when all the males in turn approach the holy emblem, kneeling and bowing to the floor three times in quick succession; then rising and kissing the image, they retire backward, again making the sign of the cross upon their breasts. The females do likewise; the mothers lifting their toddling children up, that they may emulate the example of their parents. After which the services are closed with a benediction, and all return to their homes. On Sunday, the church bell rings at half-past ten, when all assemble again to worship. The Sabbath afternoon is passed in strolling about the country, some gathering wild-flowers, others going to the "Sweetwater Lake," where often a party is made up to have a bout of tea-making and tea-drinking.

(To be concluded next number.)

THE glad tidings have reached us that the census is to be taken in Alaska. It is very important that the world should know whether there are 20,097 souls in that territory, as has been stated, or 20,095 nasty Injien's soulless bodies, as we believe. But, on second thoughts, as several kegs of undiluted benzine have been imported by the census takers to those sunny shores,—which we understand will be doled out by the tin-cups-ful to any native who will swear to his own identity,—we believe the population will be found to be much larger than above stated. What it may be after the benzine has worked, deponent sayeth not. In this connection we may mention the interesting fact that a priest in that country who used to hold an annual baptism of the natives, found that they were individually and collectively willing to be doused and regenerated any number of times, provided he doled out to them the glasses of wine, ornaments, and crosses, given by the Greek church on such occasions. His 25 converts thus figured in 20 years as 500, without either simple or compound interest, and his missionary reports were naturally full of holy and unctuous glee at the success of his efforts for the salvation of the Alaskan "Lo." Those men ought to be considerably saved. We are very anxious to learn the population of Alaska.—*S. K. News Letter.*

ИЗЪ СИБИРИ.

20 Июля, 1870.

Милостивый государь,

Случайно здѣсь, на крайнемъ Востокѣ, увидѣлъ я впервые вашъ журналъ, о которомъ прежде много слышалъ на Западѣ. Привѣтствую его съ тѣмъ сочувствіемъ, на которое для меня имѣетъ право всякое русское слово, а тѣмъ болѣе свободное, и желаю, чтобы зерно, которое вы бросаете, разрослось въ крѣпкое дерево, чтобы русская эмиграція въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки—дружно и успѣшно развивалась, усвоила себѣ плоды республиканской свободы,—и сдѣлалась достойною рано или поздно занять въ своемъ отечествѣ то мѣсто, которое по праву принадлежитъ—всѣмъ убѣжденнымъ—страдавшимъ много и долго изъ за любви къ отечеству.

Но подавая вамъ руку чрезъ океанъ, какъ подавалъ ее Герцену—чрезъ Сибирь и Европу, я невольно спрашиваю себя:—чѣмъ же фактическимъ могу я выразить сочувствіе къ вашему журналу? Одинъ отвѣтъ мнѣ представляется возможнымъ:—бесѣдою о Россіи,—и такъ какъ вы живете на Тихомъ океанѣ, то и поговоримъ на первый разъ о русскихъ земляхъ, сосѣднихъ этому океану.

Двѣнадцать лѣтъ назадъ—Россія приобрѣла обширную территорию у Японскаго моря,—отъ Карен до устья Амура. Исторія не забудетъ славнаго участія въ этомъ дѣлѣ графа Муравьева,—котораго забыли теперь въ Петербургѣ, потому что онъ краснѣетъ. Ему обязаны мы тѣмъ, что вмѣсто “окна” прорубили на бѣлый свѣтъ—“двери.” Но умѣемъ ли мы пользоваться этими дверями?

Смѣю сказать,—что нѣтъ. Вмѣсто того, чтобы на новой почвѣ сѣять новыя сѣмена, водворить новую и единственно истинную цивилизацію, мы здѣсь посылали все наше традиционное терніе: козачество, военную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полновліемъ,—безъ суда.

Да, безъ суда! Страна въ 10,000 кв. миль не имѣетъ ни одного независимаго суда,—все вѣдается администраціею. И результатъ вотъ каковъ. Когда амурскій губернаторъ Педашенко пріѣхалъ однажды въ деревню поселенцевъ, живущихъ въ сторонѣ отъ Амура, въ глуши, и увидѣлъ ихъ зажиточность,—онъ спросилъ съ удивленіемъ: “отъ чего это у васъ лучше, чѣмъ на самомъ Амурѣ?”—“А, батюшка, ваше превосходительство, отвѣчали крестьяне, отъ того, что къ намъ начальство рѣдко навѣщаетъ.”—“Да какъ же вы разбираетесь въ спорахъ? Нужно вамъ поставить кого-нибудь.” “Отецъ родной, помилуй! Нѣтъ у насъ споровъ, мы люди мирные, а ужъ отъ начальства избави!”

И точно, есть отъ чего молить объ избавленіи.

Посмотрите, что дѣлается въ только-что возникающихъ удѣльныхъ колоніяхъ въ южноуссурійскомъ краю. Едва пароходъ “Находка” въ 1869 году присталъ къ берегу и высадилъ колонистовъ, привезенныхъ съ береговъ Балтійскаго моря, какъ нѣкоторые изъ нихъ бѣжали на стоявшіе тутъ же суда, даже на самую “Находку,” чтобы не попадаться въ руки администраціи, которая, вопреки обещаній, ни домовъ имъ не построила, ни рабочихъ орудій не приготовила, ни скота не купилъ и проч. Даже тѣ земледѣльческія орудія, которыя были на “Находкѣ,” чиновники скупили оптомъ, чтобы продавать потомъ бѣднымъ колонистамъ съ барышомъ 100 проц. “А нѣтъ, не захотятъ покупать,—такъ пусть идутъ на пріиски, копать для насъ золото. Тогда и кормить ихъ будемъ.”

Вотъ вамъ мрачный эпизодъ изъ исторіи русской колонизаціи. Но онъ далеко не одинъ, и дѣйствующими лицами являются далеко не одни мелкіе чиновники. Посмотрите что дѣлаютъ губернаторы и даже генералъ-губернаторы.

Въ Якутскѣ изстари велось, что съ открытіемъ навигаціи по Ленѣ прибывали купцы съ хлѣбомъ изъ Качуга и продавали его по вольной цѣнѣ. Губернатору Штубендорфу показалось, что эта цѣна дорога, и онъ пожелалъ стать благодѣтелемъ города, для чего открылъ казенные магазины для продажи по матеріальной цѣнѣ. Разумѣется, купцы понесли убытки.

На слѣдующій годъ то-же самое. На третій никто изъ купцовъ не поѣхалъ;—но тогда оказался недостатокъ въ казенномъ хлѣбѣ. Какъ быть?—Донесеніе въ Иркутскъ. Тамъ немедленно распорядились поручить засѣдателямъ въ Киренскомъ и Балагонскомъ округахъ собрать хлѣбъ съ крестьянъ по назначенной таксѣ, и отправлять къ благодѣтелю Штубендорфу.

Два года продолжалась эта исторія. Обищавшіе крестьяне стали разбѣгаться цѣлыми деревнями, и колокольчикъ засѣдателя навелъ на нихъ ужасъ. “Хлѣба—гласилъ обыкновенно этотъ ставленникъ русскаго правительства,—хлѣба!—такіе вы—сякіе, а не то сейчасъ весь скотъ и дома распродамъ за недоимки!” И крестьяне отдавали послѣдній хлѣбъ.

На Амурѣ, амурская компанія пала главнымъ образомъ отъ произвола администраціи. У нея брали хлѣбъ, скотъ, лодки, и другіе запасы—даромъ, съ обнадеживаніемъ, что “въ будущемъ году казна вернетъ натурою”—безъ процентовъ. Черезъ нее дѣлали заказы за границей, и, когда деньги за сдѣланное были уплачены, отказывались отъ заказа, никому ненужнаго, кромѣ администраціи.

На Сахалинѣ губернаторъ, не имѣя чѣмъ кормить ссыльныхъ, выслалъ имъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солонину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промыть ее въ морскою водою. Бѣдныя ссыльные выбросили ее въ море, и стали питаться кое-какъ рыбой и овощами.

Въ Иркутской губерніи существовалъ казенный винокурный заводъ—Александровскій. Однажды на немъ не достало хлѣба на выкурку, и цѣны въ окрестностяхъ стояли выше смѣтныхъ. Генерал-губернаторъ Корсаковъ распорядился привезти хлѣбъ за 800 верстъ изъ Енисейской губерніи на крестьянскихъ лошадяхъ, съ платою 75 коп. за пудъ. Крестьяне отдали хлѣбъ даромъ и еще приплатили чистыми деньгами за пересылку.

Вотъ, милостивый государь, зло, котораго насъ русскихъ заставляетъ продавать земли, нѣкогда добытыя съ трудомъ, но теперь оказавшіяся бесполезными, потому что мы не умѣли изъ нихъ извлекать пользы (какъ изъ Аласки). Вотъ тутъ намъ, жителямъ западнаго берега Тихаго океана, нужно поучиться у васъ, обитателей восточнаго. Помогите же намъ, хотя предавъ гласности то, что я сейчасъ привелъ и что, повѣрьте, достигнетъ до кого слѣдуетъ. Бичъ печати бьетъ издали и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его ударамъ. Авось они хоть немного измѣнятся, особливо если вы позволите сообщать вамъ текущіе случаи сибирской жизни почаще.

Прошу васъ принять увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ вамъ уваженіи.

Землякъ.

Однажды мы писали на родину къ другу, высказывая отчаянное положеніе изгнаннической жизни нашей: “Мы не видимъ свободнаго прогресса на родинѣ, прійдется другъ умереть на чужой землѣ.” И во утѣшеніе онъ прислалъ намъ ящикъ родной земли изъ одного украинскаго кладбища. “Теперь, другъ, не тужите, я вамъ посылаю ящикъ родной земли,—количество достаточное для химическаго смѣшенія съ вашимъ тѣломъ—по смерти. Прикажете оставшимся послѣ васъ, этотъ гной употребить на удобреніе картофельнаго огорода, и пусть вообразаютъ русскіе патриоты, что картофель будетъ того-же самаго качества—какъ бы изъ родины.”

Христіане сильно встревожены послѣдней рѣзней въ Китаѣ. А намъ кажется Китайцы имѣли полное право рѣзать, за похищеніе и обращеніе ихъ дѣтей въ христіанство. Конфуція ученіе больше имѣетъ смысла—чѣмъ Иисуса, вѣдь Китайцы не навязываются своей религіей нигдѣ—и никому.

Въ С. Франциско съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота, а особенно консулъ, ему сильно хочется заработать (процентиками) отъ русскаго флота.

Аласканская территорія имѣетъ около пятидесяти тысячъ русскаго люда, и весь этотъ православный народъ поработенъ какими нибудь десятью коммерческими домами. Американцы имѣютъ у себя аласканцевъ хуже чѣмъ негры на югѣ;—а виной русскіе сами,—проклятое пьянство и лѣность,—не допускаютъ аласканцамъ вести торговлю и общественныя дѣла, какъ другіе народы.

Обращая особенное вниманіе на наши англійскія статьи, съ цѣлю международной торговли американцевъ съ Сибирью, Китаемъ и Австраліей,—ALASKA HERALD съ каждымъ днемъ принимаетъ обширнѣйшую циркуляцію. На дняхъ, мы получили ордеръ изъ Австраліи 20 подписчиковъ, и изъ Китая 50 подписчиковъ.

Одинъ православный христіанинъ въ С. Франциско съ умиленіемъ слушаетъ въ своей церкви набоженства, отъ того что попъ имѣетъ хорошій напѣвъ. Совершенно по православному напѣву—триголосное “господи помилуй”—одинъ польскій жидъ продаетъ по улицамъ виноградъ въ С. Франциско. “Виноградъ,” низко,—“Виноградъ,” выше,—“Виноградъ,” еще выше.—Мы практичнѣе любимъ слушать напѣвъ жидов, а особенно если виноградъ хорошъ.

Въ С. Франциско ожидаютъ православнаго архіерея изъ Москвы. Зная что онъ монахъ, и молодой паринишка,—а въ Америкѣ невѣрныи людъ, мало вѣрютъ въ преестественные предметы,—мы советуемъ ему по пріѣздѣ въ Америку ожениться на хорошенькой американкѣ. Плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній ведутъ къ ужаснымъ послѣдствіямъ.—Русскій архимандритъ въ Константинополѣ Антонинъ Калустинъ, держалъ открыто спора,—а переосвященный Кириллъ, при русской церкви въ Иерусалимѣ, открыто предавался ужасному пьянству и самому грубому распутству. Обо всемъ этомъ знаетъ князь Горчаковъ, и выпускаетъ за границу монаховъ, какъ дикихъ звѣрей, поганить нашъ русскій народъ, въ глазахъ бѣлаго свѣта.

Въ Константинополѣ, протестанскіе мисіонеры, на мосту въ Стамбуль, раздають даромъ всякому прохожему—христіанскіе тракты. Турки знаютъ на что употребляютъ христіанскія писанія—а особенно если бумага не шереховатая. Тоже самое и въ С. Франциско,—только съ разницей, что раздають божественные тракты по разнымъ лавкамъ и магазинамъ.

Однажды мы купили кусокъ масла, оно было обернуто божественнымъ писаніемъ. На кускѣ масла отъ обертки сдѣлался чернильный отпечатокъ словъ: “Вкусите и видите яко благъ господь.”—Впрочемъ масло было прегадкое.

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Secretary Boutwell to-day sent orders to the Collectors of the Ports of San Francisco and Sitka, directing them to seize summarily all persons that may bring in any fur-seal skins from any other islands than St. Paul and St. George, on the coast of Alaska.

Secretary Boutwell always does wrong for the interest of the country. Near the vicinity of Sitka 20,000 fur-seals will be taken every year by the Coloshians, and the skins sold to British merchants. In the Behring Sea foreign whaling vessels, under the international law, will, ten miles from shore, catch whales, codfish, salmon and fur-seals. The fur-seal skins will be taken to Honolulu and thence shipped to Europe. Our Secretary, by his idiotic orders, is working against the national interest, and opens the way for foreigners to make fortunes.

INTELLIGENT seamen of the North Pacific know that the abode of the fur-seals is the Asiatic Coast. The schooner, *John Bright*, was fitted out for a fishing voyage and sailed on the 18th of February for this coast, to discover new seal rookeries. She stopped at Kurile islands where she met with the bark *Mausa Los* belonging to the same parties, which was cruising around for the same purpose. The *Mausa Los* found some new rookeries in the southern part of the island of Sachalin where they killed 11,500 fur-seals. The *John Bright* found other rookeries in the northern part of the island. They built a house to salt fur-seal skins, and had hardly commenced operations, when an officer from a Russian revenue cutter demanded from them the Russian license to do trade. Not having any, their house was destroyed by the order of the officer. He told them not to return again, or he would seize their vessel. They obtained only 2,188 fur-seal skins, and the rookeries were crowded with seals. Another party has sent a brig with a Russian license and will take possession of the rookeries discovered by the enterprising parties of the *John Bright*.

THE North Pacific codfish fleet is about all in. The total catch for the season will approximate 1,250,000 fish, an excess of 250,000 over that of last year; besides, a number of vessels have brought in salmon to some extent, in addition to their catch of codfish.

THE Hudson Bay Company this year purchased in Victoria from the Indians of Alaska 25,000 fur-seal skins. Our resources are going into the hands of British merchants.

THE Russian authorities of Alaska always treated the Coloshians very kindly. The governor often gave them a dinner of rice and molasses; their favorite dish, and a little liquor. They have been treated brutally by our American authorities, and they prefer to trade with British merchants.

THE Russian government made trouble in Europe about the Russian refugee Nechaeff. He is now editor of a Russian liberal paper in London called *Obozreniia* (or The Communist.)

RESOURCES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The great country bordering the North Pacific, part of which we have purchased and part on the opposite side remains to be annexed, is possessed of resources of the most extraordinary character. The seals, which our Government tries so hard to preserve for the benefit of the rich European fur dealers, do not by any means constitute its greatest wealth. The exile immigrants are enthusiastic on the natural wealth of Alaska and the Siberian coast, and scout the idea of its being a frozen region. They report mines of copper, coal and gold of great value, and deposits of millions of tons of fossil ivory along the coast, on islands, in marshes, and in lakes in the interior, both on the American and Asiatic continent. Also, that the soil produces grain, the chief being rye and buckwheat, which are raised in the greatest perfection; and vegetables, potatoes growing to an extraordinary size, and of excellent quality. The Asiatic coast for several hundred miles south of the Amoor river, and where my exile informants were picked up, is a fine grape growing country, which is a positive proof of the mildness of the climate. The population of Siberia, numbering some eleven millions, is in great part made up of political exiles who are now looking most earnestly for the coming of the star which the poet says "westward takes its way." Exiled from a country of absolute despotism for having entertained an idea that men had some rights, they are ready to dispense altogether with the kindly care of their native Government. A country peopled by exiles who are bound to a life of poverty and servitude, will not forever remain subject to the oppressor. Sooner or later it will become American. A little word of encouragement and assistance and they would throw off the yoke of Russia and raise the Stars and Stripes. The exiles, who are often men of rank and high attainments, are compelled to work their term of sentence—10 or 20 years, in the Government mines, and are then allowed a few acres of ground from which to obtain a subsistence. Of course, under such conditions, they can never become farmers, and they are willing to attempt anything to escape from their hard lot. They are now ripe for rebellion, but want the encouragement of America. Instead, however, of seeing much encouragement, they see our Government shutting up the development of Alaska, and maintaining worse monopoly than existed under the Russians. Although it has not been made a penal colony, the aspect is not very encouraging. The opening of the great trade of the North Pacific is of vital importance to this city and to the Pacific States generally. With it opened, the resources developed, friendly relations cultivated with every people surrounding it, and commerce carried on without force or fraud, and these cities and States of the West, will grow into greater importance than is now attained by those bordering on the Atlantic.—*White Pine Daily News.*

KADIAK, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary.*

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Directions accompany each bottle.

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Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

THE ALASKA HERALD :

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

Office, 611 Clay Street, (Room 8.)

NOTICE TO ALASKA TRADERS.

Captains and others arriving in this city from Alaska and Siberia, can have reliable information as to the prices of furs, ivory, etc., in all the markets of the Pacific Coast, the Eastern States, England and the Continent of Europe, by applying at the office of this paper, 611 Clay Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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OCTOBER 20, 1870.

No. 67.

THE FUR-SEAL MONOPOLY.—A DOUBTFUL ADVANTAGE.

Among the many monopolies which have retarded the progress of trade on the western coast, none have raised up such a storm of active opposition as the late grant by Congress of the exclusive privilege of the fur-seal fisheries on the islands of St. Paul and St. George to the Alaska Commercial Company. And yet, if traders will but consider the subject, and view it by the light of the act itself, there need be no apprehension of any invasion of the rights of free trade in this particular traffic. The exercise of the exclusive privileges of this company is confined to the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the islands adjacent, which consist of two small islands in the immediate vicinity of St. Paul, called respectively Morjovy, to the east, and Bobrov, to the south. These latter are mere rocks in the sea on which the fur-seal basks in the sun, and for all practicable purposes are useless to the company, except as a contiguous source of supply to the main islands.

The independent trader has therefore all the balance of Alaskan waters in which to pursue his hunt, without the payment of government of the tax of \$3.63 on each skin imposed on the Alaska Commercial Company. The act is one of great advantage to the government, since it secures the payment of a revenue of \$200,000 a year, which will pay nearly half of the interest on the purchase money, and must meet the hearty approval of every citizen and tax-payer of this republic. How far, however, it will result in any great benefit to the Alaska Commercial Company, or how long that company can afford to pay this tax, remains to be seen. As to its effect upon the traders in that peltry, not included in the favored company, we may venture an opinion without hesitation.

The home of the fur-seal is not confined to these islands. The coast of Siberia abounds in spots where these animals may be found in vast herds. To the East of Sachalin are several islands, known to the traders already, where they may be procured without tax or charge whatever. On the coast of Kamchatka are islands abounding in the same; and many points will yet be discovered where, doubtless, they may be found. The Aleutian islands, also, abound in this valuable animal; and no tax is required by Government for catching them and securing their skins. In addition to all this the habits of the fur-seal are such that most of the time they are in the open sea feeding upon the sea cabbage which is their natural food; and they

go on land only for the purpose of producing their young. Now, the limits of the privilege of the islands is described by a line extending round them at the distance of ten miles; outside of which not only American traders, but even foreign traders, may fish and hunt without restriction, and without the payment of any tax or duty.

To the east of St. Paul, extending for a distance of two hundred miles, the water is shallow—in no place measuring deeper than sixty fathoms; while to the south, extending to the Aleutian islands, it is not deeper than eighty fathoms. These waters are the favorite resort of fur-seals, which, during the fishing season, swarm in such numbers as to render the water at times black with their presence. The spear and the arrow are here brought into play, and the catch is only limited by the experience of the hunters and the duration of the hunt. About 60,000 of these furs are required annually, for the market. The independent traders can procure this number at a season somewhat earlier than that in which the females return to the islands to raise their young, and they can thus supply the market with the fur, without the payment of tax or duty, before the Alaska Commercial Company can secure their stock. It would appear, therefore, that this Company has but a doubtful advantage over the outside trader, and we cannot conceive why any jealousy should exist, or why a strong opposition should be manifested by the independent traders to the exclusive privileges granted to this monopoly.

SEAL ISLANDS OF ALASKA

[Concluded from our last.]

It was to us a novel and pleasing spectacle, to see these simple-hearted and good people observe, with so much reverence and apparent satisfaction, their religious creeds. Both males and females were cleanly and decently dressed in European garb, and many of the young women displayed a fondness for bright and showy colors in their habiliments, which contrasted prettily with their swarthy complexions. Thus is their season of toil and animal harvest passed from week to week, until about the end of November, when a few seals are killed and prepared, by freezing, for their winter's store of food; adding, as luxuries, bread, flour, tea, and sugar, procured from the traders.

The cold, dreary months, when long, frosty nights prevail, are a time of rest and pleasure with these happy Islanders. Their evenings are often passed in dancing to the music of the accordeon and banjo—sometimes only a drum—and by way of entertainment, they indulge in flowing draughts of home-brewed stimulants, made from flour, sugar, and dried fruits, together with the root of an herb that grows plentifully upon the uplands. Now and then the men sally forth, hunting about the shores to shoot the hair-seals that occasionally appear, or they stroll over the island in chase of the blue foxes, which are quite numerous; but the greater part of the Aleute's time is whiled away in his semi-subterranean hut, taking snuff, sleeping, or chatting around the smoldering fire of seal-blubber.

St. George Island is thirty-five miles south-eastward from St. Paul, and is higher, more bold and barren. It is inhabited by 150 men, women, and children—who are more purely Aleutian than their neighbors—but their mode of life is the same, except that their huts are built all above-ground. They are clustered together on the north shore, where it makes a slight curve—too open to be called a bay. Three wooden buildings, occupied by traders and Government officials, are seen at considerable distance from the sea, which are good landmarks for the anchorage, besides indicating the site of the village, whose turf-covered, native domiciles are as green with vegetation as the rank sward about them.

Formerly, passages were made from one island to the other in the *baidarra*; but several years ago, a party embarked at St. Paul, to visit their friends at St. George, and were never again seen after leaving their shores. A large, wooden cross was erected on the highest point of their island—called *Bogostow*—in commemoration of the sad event. This humble monument is still standing, but is fast going to

decay; and no Aleuts, either in *baidarra* or *baidarka*, has ever ventured the passage since.

South from St. Paul is *Bobroy Ostrow* (Sea-Otter Island)—a mere volcanic rock, three-fourths of a mile in extent, about fifty feet high; and is now the resort of fur-seals, its former habitants, from which it derives its name, having long ago forsaken it. Multitudes of sea-fowl gather upon its highest nooks, during the warm season, to lay their eggs and hatch their young. In truth, it might be said that here beast and bird have undisturbed sway, were it not for the annihilating seal-club, and the havoc of the egg-gatherers among the "bird-rookeries."

Morjory Ostrow (Walrus Island) is a rocky formation, scarcely half a mile in circumference, and thirty feet high. A herd of walruses make it their resting-place, as do a bevy of sea-lions, and the wild fowl gather about it in vast numbers. Here the natives often come to collect eggs, and shoot the walruses, for their ivory.

It is estimated that the numbers of fur-seals visiting the islands every season are as follows: St. Paul, four millions; St. George, two millions, and Sea-Otter Island, about seven thousand. Out of this immense stock, the Russians killed annually from eighty to ninety thousand. At the present time, there appears to be no decrease of numbers; for the shores are alive with the animals, farther than the eye can reach, along the beaches of St. Paul, and for miles along the shores of St. George.

It was a cloudy noon when we first visited the Island of St. George, and although the sun would now and then burst through the drifting vapor, we could not resist a feeling of sympathetic gloom, that seemed, in its isolation, to pervade nearly every thing about us. There were the dark, bluff headlands, capped with ghostly fog; and the surf beat in upon the beach with the same sullen sound that is ever heard about island, rock, and coast in these inclement latitudes. The shores were lined with many thousands of fur-seals; in some places, acres of them, were so thickly huddled together as to present compact masses of animal life, which were sending forth indescribable moanings and howlings, that swept past with every blast of the eddying winds. As our boat neared the landing, a throng of natives, of every caste, gathered upon the slimy rocks, with two officers—who were in fatigue uniforms—to welcome us. We looked up the pathway leading to their lodgings, and saw the red stripes of the American flag waving from a lofty staff, in bright contrast with the sombre scene spreading from hill to cliff beneath its folds. On a distant point, a score of natives, of both sexes, were engaged in flaying a thousand dead seals. We had no leisure to observe further; so watching a "smooth time," our boat's-crew sprang to their oars, and in a moment we were bounding over the heavy swell to the ship in the offing. Once on board, we turned to look at the remote speck of earth that held our countrymen in temporary exile, but the hazy atmosphere had shut it from our gaze.

FURS AND SKINS.—We have news by the Atlantic cable of the London sales, which are better than were anticipated, exporters having feared an average decline in prices of 50 per cent. from last March prices in consequence of the war at Hudson's Bay House. Beaver fell 15 per cent.; otter, red fox, lynx, and dry seal fell 10 per cent.; fisher, sea otter, bear, mink, cross fox, and silver fox realized last March prices, and marten were 10 per cent. higher. At C. M. Lampion & Co's House, raccoon fell 15 per cent., muskrat 20, skunk 30, and beaver 5; marten sold 15 per cent. higher; otter, red fox, and lynx were 10 per cent. lower; mink, bear, opossum, sea otter, silver and cross fox realized March prices. After the public sales above, there were reported heavy private sales of muskrat, raccoon, and red fox at fully 10 per cent. higher than at these two public sales. Our own market has never been barer of raw furs than now, and as the season for collecting will not begin before December, there is no necessity to alter old quotations.—*New York Shipping List.*

ON BEHRING'S ISLAND, Siberian coast, there are five stores, owned by American merchants of this city. From all accounts the competition for trade with the natives is not carried on honorably. Not only this but the agents of said merchants are occupying themselves by reporting mischievous and slanderous talkings the one against the other in their effort for trade and monopoly. Especially is this the case against one of the agents, who for some reason or another has met the ill-will of his fellows. Letters have been forwarded to this city from the ill bed slanderers to the merchant employing said agent accusing the latter of gambling and drunkenness, and also of ruining and robbing his employer. The merchant dispatched a vessel immediately with orders to discharge the agent at once. This was done, without any investigation whatever, and merely through the slanderous reports of his enemies. The merchant now finds out by experience that the agent had conducted the business entrusted to him with great faithfulness and had realized for his employer one hundred per cent. profit. As a result Mr. ——— has become conscience stricken and deeply regrets his hasty action. Would it not be well for employers to look before they leap, and not ruin a good man's name and reputation without having solid grounds to work upon.

THE FAMOUS ALASKA DUELS.—Are the historians all dead? Who is going to write up the famous Alaska Duels. Jim Bowman and "Purser" Kinkaid gave us racy glimpses of said duels in the defunct *Californian*. But those glimpses lacked the fiery genius and romantic madness of the true historian,—a historian worthy of such gallant and thrilling scenes. Who is to be the historian of the period? Where is the handsome fascinating Murphy, the Brigadier General of Bohemians and editor of the *Alaska Times*. Where is Dr. Adonis, the charming and irresistible Don Juan of the nineteenth century? Where is Lieutenant Eagan, the gallant son of Mars? Where is Dr. Hoff, of the United States Army? Where is the *Alta* man, the *Bulletin* man, etc. and so forth. Let us have the Alaska Duels written up with a California Alaskan smack. The affair wants airing. As an incentive we offer to send a copy of the ALASKA HERALD to the king of the Cannibal Islands, another to the Mikado of Japan, and a third to the Historian, free gratis for one year.

We have been requested, by a merchant from Petropaulovsk, to furnish him with a list of the fishing and whaling vessels which have left San Francisco for the Ochotok Sea during the past year. This information could not be obtained from the inhabitants of the islands and towns on the Siberian coast, nor from those merchants who trade directly in this region. San Francisco is the commercial center for the trade of the North Pacific, and to this city, and to an international paper published here, reference must be made for information of this character.

TURKEY, in diplomatic phraseology is always alluded to as the "sick man," and Russia as the "powerful nation." In the event of Russia making war on Turkey its army will meet with little sympathy from the native Christian inhabitants of that country. The honesty of the Turks has always been in striking contrast to the trickery of the Russians. The Turkish government is more just than that of Russia.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kodiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

ПЕРВАЯ ГРЕКО-РОССИЙСКАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ ВЪ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТАХЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Объ такомъ негодномъ предметѣ, какъ церковь, религія, — положимъ не стоило бы и говорить, не слѣдовало бы тратить времени и бумаги; но если мы говоримъ иногда о кабакахъ, и другаго рода публичныхъ развратныхъ мѣстахъ, — то отъ чего же не сказать чего нибудь и о православной Греко-Россійской церкви въ Америкѣ, — церковь такая же необходимость какъ кабакъ, или другаго рода публичный безнравственный домъ.

Русская Америка, или какъ теперь называютъ ее Аласка, имѣла православную религію назадъ тому столѣтіе, имѣла и христіанскихъ апостоловъ, каковы св. Ювеналій, который за любодѣяніе съ замужними женами, былъ убитъ туземцами. — По дѣломъ собакъ. — За это православная церковь причислила его къ лику святыхъ.

Аласка, только отдѣлилась отъ Россіи къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Америки, въ 1867 году; — значитъ основаніе церкви Аласканскихъ не слѣдуетъ называть первыми въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки.

Въ 1864-мъ году, русскій флотъ во время пребыванія своего въ Нью-Йоркѣ, имѣлъ на корабляхъ поповъ. Американцы любятъ новости, и чрезъ Епископальной церкви, епископа Портера въ Нью-Йоркѣ, приглашали русскихъ поповъ показать имъ театръ православнаго идолослуженія; но православные ослы отвѣтили епископу Портеру: “что съ еретиками мы не можемъ имѣть никакого общенія.”

Перваго Генваря, тысяча восемьсотъ шестьдесятъ пятаго года, Божією милостію Мы прибили въ Америку, со свидѣтельствами изъ Аѳинъ о нашемъ благочестивомъ нравѣ, и о іерейскомъ санѣ, который мы удостоились получить, всего за 10 рублей серебромъ, отъ епископа Мелетія, на Аѳонской горѣ, 25 Генваря, 1862-го года, — съ удостовѣреніями о семъ отъ клира и отъ митрополита Аѳинскаго.

Прибывъ въ Америку, Мы положили начало первой православной Греко-Россійской церкви въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки, — на самыхъ благонамѣренныхъ началахъ. Греками въ Нью-Йоркѣ и въ Нью-Орлеансѣ, были приняты радушно, — крестили, миропомазывали, исповѣдывали, прощали, причащали, даже помазаніемъ святаго міра — при благодати духа дара Божія — врачевали венерическія раны; — имѣя на это преемственное отъ св. апостоловъ право, никѣмъ неотъемлемое, и подтверждаемое Элладской церковью, какъ сестрой Россійской церкви.

Но руссійскому духовенству сдѣлалось завидно

что Отецъ Агапіи, не поддавшійся аресту, за справедливое слово, а бѣжавшій въ Англію, какъ чело-вѣкъ самобытный, — теперь въ Нью-Йоркѣ начинаетъ историческую эпоху первой православной церкви, — это сдѣлалось противно бѣсовскимъ планамъ руссійскаго духовенства. Почему имъ угодно было интриговать противъ Святаго Отца Агапія, отнимать у насъ имя, честь, іерейское званіе, — все чѣмъ пользуется благородный чело-вѣкъ въ благородномъ обществѣ.

Короткое время жизни нашей въ Америкѣ оправдало, что наши свидѣтельства не поддѣльныя, что мы тотъ самый Святой Отецъ Агапіи, который служилъ при русской церкви въ Аѳинахъ, бѣжалъ въ Англію, — и послѣ опять возвратился въ Аѳины.

Мы имѣемъ іерейскую грамоту, антиминосъ св. мощами, св. миро — врачующее всякаго рода недуги, и другія церковныя святыни изъ Греціи, и гордо смотримъ на нападенія русскаго духовенства.

Чрезъ нѣсколько времени послѣ нашего пріѣзда въ Санъ Франциско, основалась вторая православная церковь въ С. Ш. Америки, — по какому случаю и съ какимъ характеромъ, объ этомъ фактѣ недавно редакторъ газеты “Мазепа” въ Санъ Франциско, получилъ изъ Ситки, полную исторію основанія этой второй церкви.

Послѣ многого, что мы видали между божественными людьми, имѣемъ полное основаніе смотрѣть на церковь также, какъ на кабакъ, или другаго рода публичный развратный домъ.

Протестуемъ потому только, что не сдѣлали ничего преступнаго, за чтобы слѣдовало такъ нагло и подло обращаться съ нами русскому правительству — и въ особенности русскому духовенству. Въ теченіи одинадцати-лѣтней жизни нашей убѣжникомъ, между Греками, Турками, Арабами, Англичанами, и наконецъ теперь между Американцами, нашимъ благороднымъ нравомъ и трудолюбіемъ, мы дѣлаемъ честь русской націи. Тогда какъ иностранцы обыкновенно привыкли смотрѣть на русскихъ — какъ на народъ неспособный къ гражданскому прогрессу и самобытной жизни, внѣ отеческихъ попеченій монархическаго правительства.

Ну наѣхало архіереевъ въ Санъ Франциско, чертова-пропастъ. И Каіаѳа и Анна здѣсь, а Отецъ Агапіи якоже треклятый Іуда Искаріотъ — патриархъ всѣхъ православныхъ церквей въ С. Ш. Америки.

Русская Анна, въ Дюпонть на содержаніи у жида, услышавши о пріѣздѣ архіереевъ — желаетъ имѣть свиданіе съ однимъ изъ нихъ, который тоже имѣетъ на содержаніи сестру ее св. Анну. Маша не желаетъ видѣть русскихъ.



ALASKA

HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

No. 68.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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A cute Yankee, who has established a distillery in Alaska, admires the wisdom of a law which prohibits the importation of whiskey, yet permits its manufacture.

The salmon caught at Nushagak, in Alaska, is superior in flavor and tenderness to any other in the world. Messrs. Lynde and Hough, of this city, have it for sale.

President Grant prohibited the importation of liquors into Alaska. The result is that honest traders are injured and smugglers benefitted. A distillery at Cozebun Sound is doing a lively trade, and furnishes a liberal supply of the stimulant which is equally appreciated by the barbarous Aleut and his civilized President.

Messrs. Macondray & Co. have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

We recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce into the markets of Alaska and Siberia rye flour. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

The Treasury Department has received intelligence of the arrival at Sitka of the revenue cutter *Reliance*, Captain Selden, from an extended cruise in the Arctic Ocean and Behring Sea, touching at important points along the coast and performing duties of great service to the Government. Captain Selden had seized the schooner *Lucia Simpson* in Cozebun Sound, for violating the revenue and navigation laws. The case would be tried in Sitka, in the event of the holding of a court there, according to a late law of Congress; otherwise the vessel would be sent below for trial. It is stated that the coast of Alaska is yearly visited by numerous vessels engaged in illicit traffic, and the revenue officers will use all means to break up the fraudulent business.—*Wash. corr. N. Y. Herald.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York,

AND

Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, New York,

Are agents for ALASKA HERALD in that city.

ALASKA HORRORS.

We find the following in the Olympia (W. T.) Standard, of October 15th:

By the arrival of the steamer *George S. Wright* at Victoria, from Alaska, we have the *Times* of the 13th ult. The proprietor of the paper, Mr. Murphy, having determined to remove the concern to this city, publishes a valedictory, and in this manner refers to the condition of society which prevails in that distant Territory: "No less than eight murders have been committed in Sitka inside of the last three years, and every murderer has escaped the punishment he deserved, except one who is now in the military guard-house awaiting trial, and unless we soon get a Court he will escape the punishment he so richly deserves. We have seen women and girls knocked down in the street by an army officer and a United States postal agent; we have seen those two officers, on the same day, knock down poor inoffensive Russians, and the army officer hand the postal agent a pistol to kill an American. We have known army officers to force their way into private Russian houses and attempt to take liberties with the women inmates, that in any other country but Alaska would have cost them their lives. We have seen two companies of soldiers stationed right in the city, many of whom were not fit to run at large outside the walls of a State Prison, and who forced their way into Russian houses as though it was a part of their duty, and what has been the result of all this? simply that all the refined and respectable portion of the Russian population have left our Territory, heartily sick of and thoroughly disgusted with, the very name of an American, and who can blame them? Who will not blush when he reads that out of a Russian population of five or six hundred people in Sitka, there are not over three young girls of the age of thirteen years who are not prostitutes, and in making this assertion we challenge contradiction. The soldiers, being stationed in the heart of the city, went around spreading contamination, disease, and a state of demoralization, only surpassed by that which existed at the time Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by an avenging God. We regret to say a few of the army officers also acted more like blackguards than officers."

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Annual Subscription, \$1.00.
No. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO

Monthly Diary

NOVEMBER, 1870.
COLLECTION DAYS, 14th and 28th

STEAMERS SAIL

1. America	.....	Hongkong via Yokohama
2. Senator	.....	San Diego and way ports
3. Colorado	.....	New York via Panama
5. California	.....	Portland
6. Gustie Telfair	.....	San Luis Obispo and way ports
7. Pacific	.....	Crescent City and way ports
8. Orizaba	.....	San Diego and way ports
10. Moses Taylor	.....	Honolulu and Australia
14. Senator	.....	San Diego and way ports
15. Oriflamme	.....	Portland
18. Constitution	.....	New York via Panama
20. Pacific	.....	Umpqua River and way ports
26. Orizaba	.....	San Diego and way ports
27. Gustie Telfair	.....	San Luis Obispo and way ports
28. California	.....	Portland

NOTICE.—The four pages in the center of the Diary contain: (1) Fire Alarm Boxes; (2) Ferry Time Table; (3) Steamboat Time Table; (4) Rail Road Time Table; (5) Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
Агапіемъ Гончаренко.

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Благотворительное Общество—въ Санъ-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society. Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

Никто почитающій православіе и самодержавіе, не имѣетъ права дѣлать посѣщеніе въ нашей конторѣ, или имѣть какое либо общее дѣло съ нами.—Агапіи Гончаренко.

Second Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The second volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1869 to March 1870, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

The Alaska Herald,

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"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. III. NOVEMBER 1, 1870. No. 68.

CIVILIZATION IN ALASKA.

Upon the cession of Alaska to the government of the United States, the people of that territory exhibited a semi-barbarous civilization. There were a few Russian families who constituted an exception to the general condition of society existing there. The Russian Greek Church held absolute right over body and soul of its adherents. Ignorance and superstition were ingrained in the hearts of the natives. Idolatry, in the shape of image worship, was prevalent. Polygamy and polyandry were practiced. Men lived with women, and women lived with men without the bonds of marriage, cohabiting until brutal passions were thoroughly satiated. Then they cast away each other like so much carrion, and again sought new "affinities" for the gratification of their lusts. It was a continuous round of licentiousness and depravity. Indulgence in Russian rum was a confirmed habit with all classes who could procure the deadly poison. Yet drunkenness was rare.

Notwithstanding this sad state of society the Russian government, through its officials, exercised a sort of patriarchal care over its subjects. Some schools were established, the Church, in its own queer way, looked after the spiritual education of the people, public violence was repressed and outrageous crimes and murders were followed by severe penalties and dire retribution. The people, high and low, were extremely courteous and hospitable to strangers and to one another. Even the Indians lived peaceably and were industrious when not demoralized and debased by rum. This is a true picture, in brief, of Alaska as we found it.

What followed? Immediately after the cession, schools were closed, the Church lagged in whatever discipline it maintained, the patriarchal instincts and care of the Russian government died out, so that the unfortunate Alaskans were deprived of the few saving graces thrown around, them while inherited wrong, corruption and licentiousness remained.

Since then what has been the influence of Americans, and American civilization upon the Alaskans? We are pained to the heart in stating that such influence has crushed and cursed the people beyond measure. Drunkenness prevails to an alarming degree, prostitution is so prevalent in its vilest forms that the name of holy and revered woman is a vile reproach, crime is but too frequent and murder goes unpunished. According to the *Alaska Times* since the cession of the territory six atrocious murders were committed and in every instance, but one, the murderer escaped punishment.

The ALASKA HERALD, ever the advocate of justice and right dealing, has constantly called public attention to the revolting condition of affairs in the territory and the press of the country has given wide circulation to its statements, always founded on revolting facts. Combined they had the power to morally enforce the authorities, in making official investigations concerning the wrongs, outrages and crimes debasing and degrading the Alaskans. The lamented General Thomas made a report and some changes were made in the government. But the situation, in its utter corruption remains unchanged, and things are going from bad to worse.

Both civil and military authorities and traders continue to skin the natives as well as the seals, and the work of brutal butchery as to the natives, has loaded the American name and the American government with a fame stinking in the nostrils of all true men and women.

Think of officers wearing the honorable cloth of the United States, with fiendish passion stalking into the bed rooms of pure women, and under plea that the government gave them power to invade the sanctity of private life, outraging and violating female chastity. Think of soldiers prowling about like wild beasts outraging little girls in the by-ways and going into families for the same damnable purpose. Think of officers, soldiers and civilians, all bearing the proud names of Americans, going about spreading the most loathsome diseases among all classes of women, Indians, Creoles, half-breeds and Russians. Even little girls are looked upon as common sewers for the gratification of infamous men in satisfying their beastly lusts.

We appeal from our hearts to all true and good men, and especially those of this city, since Alaska is at their doors, to arouse themselves in behalf of the poor Alaskans. We can no longer look to the authorities at Washington for a remedy of the terrible grievances. They seem deaf and blind to the actual state of the territory. We must then look for the remedy through the moral agencies of the merchants, business men and others who are interested in Alaskan trade and commerce. From our success in governing well and kindly caring for the inhabitants of our newly acquired territory, we can exert a powerful influence upon Siberia and the Asiatic coast. The future trade of San Francisco with those countries and our intercourse with their people promises to be immense and extensive if we pursue an honorable course. As we advance we should establish schools and settlements. Already one school has been established on the island of St. Paul, but we cannot say as to its progress, and we only hope that even this little germ of true civilization will be followed by others. While this has been done other parties in this city have shipped \$10,000 worth of images and like trumpery from St. Petersburg with which to educate (?) and refine (?) the Alaskans. Missionaries of the latter class are too prevalent throughout Christianity. Yet they are one step in advance of the whiskey and gun-powder missionaries so numerous in all well-governed Christian communities.

So far we have seen the effects of military, civil and trading missionaries upon Alaska. If the work is to be prosecuted in the same way as we advance towards Siberia, the Asiatic coast, China and Japan our reputation as Americans will indeed be loathsome. Even the Russian convicts of Siberia would emblazon their foreheads with the word "Convict" rather than the word "American."

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION, for November, comes to us as bright and as fresh looking as the green fields are after a gentle rain. It is published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. Terms, 75 cents per year. A fine Steel Engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore," is presented to every new subscriber. It is really one of the most pleasing engravings ever before the public. The Companion is printed on fine, heavy paper; its columns are filled to the brim with good things by talented authors, and withal it is one of the largest and finest illustrated family papers published.

THE Russian Czar, on receiving the news of the battle of Sedan, at Moscow, on the 8d of September, gave a dinner, when, having drunk to the health of his royal uncle of Prussia, he broke the glass according to German custom, which prescribes that none shall drink again from a glass which has been used for very solemn toasts. We are afraid that this custom has got into the English kitchen, and that the servants too frequently think that very solemn toasts have been drunk upstairs.

THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

[From the "Overland Monthly," November, 1870.]

Stretching from the Peninsula of Alaska, across the meridian, to the eastern longitude of near one hundred and seventy-two degrees, is the remarkable range of mountain-peaks that emerge from the ocean in every fantastic form of volcanic upheaving, and which were named by the early Russian discoverers the Aleutian Islands.

They are divided into four groups. The easternmost—the *Bijnes*—embraces Attou, Agattou, and Semitcha Islands. *Krosses*, or Rat Islands, include Great Kyska, Little Kyska, Amchatka, and Semio-pchnoy, or the island of the seven volcanoes. Those of the *Andreanovki* group are Tanaga, Adkah, Atkcha, Amilla, and Segouam. The cluster called the Fox Islands are fourteen in number, with many unnamed islets and rocks about them. The four largest are Oumnak, Unalashka, Akoutan, and Unimak. Of the whole extended chain—which appears as if expanding to link the continents into communion—only eleven are inhabited. Farthest west is Attou with a purely native settlement, nestled behind a rocky reef along its northern shore, where dwell some 220 souls. Agattou, of nearly the same extent as Attou, lies near it, but is only the temporary abiding place of a few fur-hunters, who resort to its shores in quest of game. Farther eastward is Atkha, with its extinct volcano that rises to the height of five thousand feet. A fine harbor opens on the western shore of the island, on the northern side of which is a narrow point of low land, where the natives' huts are literally planted. Another hamlet is found on the eastern shore of Atkah, swelling the number of inhabitants to three hundred. The narrow island of Amilla is in close proximity, but only two forlorn dwellings are there, tenanted by a half-dozen secluded mortals.

The large island of Oumnak has about 220 men, women, and children living in two villages, situated on opposite shores. Then comes the still larger one, named Unalashka, which is the most thickly populated of the whole archipelago. Six villages are scattered around its shores, the largest of which is Illuluk. The whole population of the island number over five hundred. Oudalga, Akoon, Autanak, and Tegalda have a few families living upon each of them. Unimak is the most eastern and the largest of all, still it maintains only six or eight families, who live near its eastern extremity, near to the main land.

The passages dividing the islands into groups—which are most frequented by navigators—are Unimak, Akoutan, and Amoutka. Heavy and continuous fogs prevail in these high latitudes, and many a captain who, with his ship, has groped for days or weeks about the obscured shores, at last finds that he has already passed through some dangerous channel, not knowing when the transit was made. More frequently, however, vessels sail in and out the broad entrance of Unimak; for, should the fog-cloud settle, the majestic peak of Shishallinsky will be seen to the eastward—a high, glistening beacon, sending forth wreaths of smoke and steaming vapor, as it were to assure the anxious mariner of his true pathway—where meet the waters of both sea and ocean.

A few small firs, brought many years since to Unalashka, by the Russian-American Company, were planted in a sheltered valley. They are of the scrubby species, so often met with in New England, growing in open land. It is supposed by many that the climate or soil is not suited to the growth of timber. Be that as it may, the trees here mentioned are as thrifty as those of the same kind found growing in their native soil.

Not a tree, however, grows spontaneously throughout the whole extent of these broken isolations of rock and earth, but a humid climate, promotes a rank growth of vegetation wherever the grasses or flowering plants can find soil to nourish them; so that, when sailing along the crazy shores, from point to point, during the warm season, many valleys and hill-sides are seen clothed in vivid green, contrasting pleasantly with the deep-brown cliffs that are everywhere met with, overhanging the coasts. These cliffs are the homes of the

sea-birds and ravens, whose noisy pratings over their young broods mingle with the din of the surf, as it dashes among the rocks and caverns.

By a glance at the map, it will be seen that Unalashka is one of the central islands, and it possesses more natural advantages than any one of the others, having several harbors well sheltered, and easy of ingress and egress. That of Illuluk may be called an interpost for the whole Aleutian chain, as well as for various trading-posts about the main coast of Alaska bordering on Behring Sea. The entrance to Illuluk is through the broad bay of Unalashka. The outer headlands to this fine sheet of water are Cape Cheerfield to the east, and Cape Kalekhta to the west, which is also the western boundary of Akoutan Pass.

It was a dismal, foggy morning the first time we were entering the bay, anxiously working with steam and sail toward the port, and it was only when we closed in with the coast that it became visible; then, in an instant, the fog seemed to break in every direction, loitering here and there in clouds, over hill and vale, which added much to the wild effect of the varied scenery. As we glided inland, the steeple-shaped rock, called "the Bishop's Nose," was seen standing out like a sentinel from the abrupt point near Cape Kalekhta, which is a sure mark for the harbor. About the shores, on all sides, the land is high and broken into changing steep, or sloping hills, and rolling valleys, covered with the peculiar verdure that so rapidly advances in spring time, below the snow-line, in these cool regions. Its almost dazzling tints are shed on land and water; even its reflection was plainly seen on the wet sides of our ship that were still glittering from the effects of the high seas in the offing.

Behind the island of Amaknak is the village of Illuluk, which is built upon a low tongue of land, bounded by the bay on one side, and a rivulet—whose source is at the bases of the back mountains—on the other. A description of Illuluk and its people may be regarded as an approximate sketch of native life upon all the inhabited islands about which we are writing. The Greek Church is the most conspicuous structure of the settlement; the main part is about thirty feet square, with a cupola and cross above, and wings, or porches, extend from each end. The rear one is the sanctuary; the other forms the entrance below; while above is suspended a chime of bells, whose silvery peals echo among the hills on Saturdays and Sundays, when all assemble for their habitual worship. In the church-yard lay the deceased dignitaries who, in past times, participated in all the ceremonies, which appear to be imbued with a deep solemnity among these humble Christians. We once had an opportunity of witnessing the burial of one of the deacons. The Aleutian priest, with his assistants, dressed in their clerical robes, conducted the obsequies, while all the congregation gathered around to join in the last sacred rites bestowed on the one who had departed for the land of spirits. The assemblage was a motley one, of all ages and both sexes; the males were dressed in common, coarse, European clothing, and the women and children in calicoes and plaids, with shawls of bright colors, or long, blue tunics, with hoods, or bandannas covering their heads. We had just time to see the coffin, as it was placed in the grave. It was covered with black silk; rows of tinselled hearts lined its sides, and upon the top lay a white cross. As the remains were slowly lowered, the priest held an emblem of the Saviour over the grave, and, opposite, two assistants elevated lighted candles; then they sang a funeral dirge, in which all the attendants joined, frequently making the sign of the cross on their heads and breasts, and bowing low, as if in contrite submission. After a pause, they again sang, and bowed in solemn reverence, when all became still. A deacon then received the cross from the priest, who, with a spade in his own hands, threw the first earth back into the grave; then, in turn, the deacons and all the members of the church did likewise, and the ceremonies closed. The lay members of the church, however, who have ended their career in this world, are borne to the cemetery, a mile distant. We strolled through a rank growth of herbage to visit the place, and found it upon the summit of a broad hill, overlooking a pretty lake that reflected the snowy peaks high above it. The graves were scattered promiscuously, though marked by crosses, or headstones of different designs; all in some manner exhibited emblems of the faith.

(To be concluded next number.)

ПЕРВАЯ ГРЕКО-РОССИЙСКАЯ ЦЕРКОВЬ ВЪ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТАХЪ АМЕРИКИ.

Объ такомъ негодномъ предметъ, какъ церковь, религія, — положимъ не стояло бы и говорить, не слѣдовало бы тратить времени и бумаги; но если мы говоримъ иногда о кабакахъ, и другаго рода публичныхъ развратныхъ мѣстахъ, — то отъ чего же не сказать чего нибудь и о православной Греко-Россійской церкви въ Америкѣ, — церковь такая же необходимость какъ кабакъ, или другаго рода публичный безнравственный домъ.

Русская Америка, или какъ теперь называютъ ее Аласка, имѣла православную религію назадъ тому столѣтіе, имѣла и христіанскихъ апостоловъ, каковы св. Ювенналій, который за любодѣяніе съ замужними женами, былъ убитъ туземцами. — По дѣломъ собакъ. — За это православная церковь причислила его къ лику святыхъ.

Аласка, только отдѣлилась отъ Россіи къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Америки, въ 1867 году; — значитъ основаніе церкви Аласканскихъ не слѣдуетъ называть первыми въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки.

Въ 1864-мъ году, русскій флотъ во время пребыванія своего въ Нью-Йоркѣ, имѣлъ на корабляхъ поповъ. Американцы любятъ новости, и чрезъ Епископальной церкви, епископа Портера въ Нью-Йоркѣ, приглашали русскихъ поповъ показать имъ театръ православнаго идолослуженія; но православные ослы отвѣтили епископу Портеру: “что съ еретиками мы не можемъ имѣть никакого общенія.”

Перваго Генваря, тысяча восемь сотъ шестьдесятъ пятаго года, Божіею милостію МЫ прибили въ Америку, со свидѣтельствами изъ Афинъ о нашемъ благочестивомъ нравѣ, и о іерейскомъ санѣ, который мы удостоились получить, всего за 10 рублей серебромъ, отъ епископа Мелетія, на Афонской горѣ, 25 Генваря, 1862-го года, — съ удостовѣреніями о семъ отъ клира и отъ митрополита Афонскаго.

Прибывъ въ Америку, МЫ положили начало первой православной Греко-Россійской церкви въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки, — на самыхъ благонамѣренныхъ началахъ. Греками въ Нью-Йоркѣ и въ Нью-Орлеансѣ, были приняты радушно, — крестили, миропомазывали, исповѣдывали, прощали, причащали, даже помазаніемъ святаго міра — при благодати духа дара Божія — врачевали венерическія раны; — имѣя на это преемственное отъ св. апостоловъ право, никѣмъ неотъемлемое, и подтвержденное Эладской церковью, какъ сестрой Россійской церкви.

Но русскому духовенству сдѣлалось завидно

что Отецъ Агапіи, не поддавшійся аресту, за справедливое слово, а бѣжавшій въ Англію, какъ человекъ самобытный, — теперь въ Нью-Йоркѣ начинается историческую эпоху первой православной церкви, — это сдѣлалось противно бѣсовскимъ планамъ русскаго духовенства. Почему имъ угодно было интриговать противъ Святаго Отца Агапіи, отнимать у насъ имя, честь, іерейское званіе, — все чѣмъ пользуется благородный человекъ въ благородномъ обществѣ.

Короткое время жизни нашей въ Америкѣ оправдало, что наши свидѣтельства не поддѣльныя, что мы тотъ самый Святой Отецъ Агапіи, который служилъ при русской церкви въ Афинахъ, бѣжалъ въ Англію, — и послѣ опять возвратился въ Афины.

Мы имѣемъ іерейскую грамоту, антиминосъ съ св. мощами, св. міро — врачующее всякаго рода недуги, и другія церковныя свитыни изъ Греціи, и гордо смотримъ на нападенія русскаго духовенства.

Чрезъ нѣсколько времени послѣ нашего пріѣзда въ Санъ Франциско, основалась вторая православная церковь въ С. Ш. Америки, — по какому случаю и съ какимъ характеромъ, объ этомъ фактѣ недавно редакторъ газеты “Мазепа” въ Санъ Франциско, получилъ изъ Ситки, полную исторію основанія этой второй церкви.

Послѣ многого, что мы видали между божественными людьми, имѣемъ полное основаніе смотрѣть на церковь также, какъ на кабакъ, или другаго рода публичный развратный домъ.

Протестуемъ потому только, что не сдѣлали ничего преступнаго, за чтобы слѣдовало такъ нагло и подло обращаться съ нами русскому правительству — и въ особенности русскому духовенству. Въ теченіи одинадцати-лѣтней жизни нашей убожникомъ, между Греками, Турками, Арабами, Англичанами, и наконецъ теперь между Американцами, нашимъ благороднымъ нравомъ и трудолюбіемъ, мы дѣлаемъ честь русской націи. Тогда какъ иностранцы обыкновенно привыкли смотрѣть на русскихъ — какъ на народъ неспособный къ гражданскому прогрессу и самобытной жизни, внѣ отеческихъ попеченій монархическаго правительства.

Ну наѣхало архіереевъ въ Санъ Франциско, чертова-пропасть. И Каіафа и Анна здѣсь, а Отецъ Агапіи якоже треклятый Іуда Іскаріотъ — патриархъ всѣхъ православныхъ церквей въ С. Ш. Америки.

Русская Анна, въ Дюпонтѣ на содержаніи у жида, услышавши о пріѣздѣ архіереевъ — желаетъ имѣть свиданіе съ однимъ изъ нихъ, который тоже имѣетъ на содержаніи сестру ее св. Анну. Маша не желаетъ видѣть русскихъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

No. 69.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

On the 2d of last April, the brig *V. R.* cleared for Petropaulovsk, Kamchatka, with a large quantity of liquors and ammunition. The brig ran out of her course as, no doubt, was secretly intended, and touched at points along the Alaska coast. Casting anchor in Kozebu Sound, a trade in exchanging liquors for furs and other articles was commenced with the natives about the Sound. The Tayoun of the Indians went on board the *V. R.*, had some disagreeable conversation with the captain, and the latter, who was intoxicated, assaulted the Tayoun cruelly, beating him over the head with an iron bar. The unfortunate chief lay on the deck, more dead than alive, and under the cover of night—fit shield for so brutal a deed,—his assailant had him sent adrift in a canoe. The *V. R.* immediately raised anchor, and her captain, afraid of his life should the Indians hear of his bloody conduct, set sail for distant parts. With such blessed missionaries as the captain of the *V. R.*, and the christian civilization of the XIXth century can furnish armies of them, it is plain if we cannot convert the Indian we can kill him.

TWENTY thousand gallons of alcohol have been shipped to Plover Bay by San Franciscans, for the spiritual edification and regeneration of one hundred disconsolate natives at that point. Allah be praised for this burning appeal to the Heathen! Under its ecstatic influence poor Lo will flee from his gods of wood and stone, and proclaim Alcohol as the great spiritual regenerator. He will learn, how sweet are the civilizing and christianizing influences of the glorious XIXth century. Be happy Lo, and don't fall so low as some of your pale faced christian brethren.

THE plucky maidens of Plover Bay danced the "Shoo Fly" in splendid style as was witnessed during the late trip of the schooner *Horra B. Burns*. The great Tayoun, their chieftain, beat time, and from all accounts they had a high time in their "Shoo Fly" frolic.

A firm of this city doing business in the North Pacific, has shipped 8,000 salted fur-seals from Kurile islands to Corea, in China. They averaged about \$3.00 per skin. A good market for smugglers.

Mr. I. Neuman of this city is doing an extensive business on the river Amoor. He has sent from Nicholaevsk a Hamburg bark loaded with merchandise to establish another house in Vladivostok.

We inquired from a Deputy Collector, recently from Alaska, the reason why there is so much whiskey in Sitka now that President Grant does not allow liquors to be imported to Alaska. He replied, that there was plenty imported before the law was passed. Our smugglers are protected for one bottle of whiskey.

AMERICAN vessels doing business on the Siberian coast, are afraid of the Russian revenue cutter *Haydamak* (or Brigand.) We see that they have commenced to study the Russian language—practically.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

Under the title of "Hidden Treasures; or The Fisheries around the Northwest Coast," J. L. McDonald, Esq., of Olympia, Washington Territory, proposes to publish one of the most important works ever written on this subject. It will be of an exhaustive character and thoroughly enter into the question of man's dominion over fish, and fish as an element of food for man. Fisheries have ever proved immense sources of national wealth to the great commercial nations of the earth. For their ownership, wars have been declared and sanguinary battles fought.

Perhaps there are no waters on the earth so abundant in fish of all kinds as those of the North Pacific. From San Diego to Sitka, millions and millions of living wealth await the fisherman's net, and the harpoon of the whaler. This living wealth is to have a powerful influence on the destinies of the Pacific and the nation at large; when, and in what manner it will show in a clear and forcible manner.

The work is divided into four parts and will contain four maps, comprising one of the North Pacific from San Diego to Port Clarence, one of the harbor of Alaska, and one of Puget Sound. "Hidden Treasures," which will fill one of the great wants of the age, an exhaustive history of our fisheries.

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Annual Subscription,
No. 3.
SAN FRANCISCO
Monthly Diary
NOVEMBER, 1870.
COLLECTION DAYS, 14th and 28th

STEAMERS SAIL

1. America	Hongkong via Yokohama
2. Senator	San Diego and way ports
3. Colorado	New York via Panama
4. California	Portland
5. Gussie Tellair	San Luis Obispo and way ports
6. Pacific	Crescent City and way ports
7. Orizaba	San Diego and way ports
8. Moses Taylor	Honolulu and Australia
9. Senator	San Diego and way ports
10. Orizaba	Portland
11. Constitution	New York via Panama
12. Pacific	Umpqua River and way ports
13. Orizaba	San Diego and way ports
14. Gussie Tellair	San Luis Obispo and way ports
15. California	Portland

NOTICE.—The four pages in the center of the Diary contain: (1) Fire Alarm Boxes; (2) Ferry Time Table; (3) Steamboat Time Table; (4) Rail Road Time Table; (5) Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. NOVEMBER 19, 1870. No. 69.

SIBERIAN COMMERCE.

Trade and commerce are making immense strides along the Siberian Coast. From the masters of vessels and also from our correspondents we have intelligence of great activity in commercial life, especially in Eastern Siberia. Vladivostok is the great center of this commercial activity. It is a port of great importance to the Russian government, the wintering quarter of the Imperial squadron and the proposed seat of the provincial government of East Siberia. The port is never obstructed by ice and is only distant from Shanghai seven hundred miles. Situated between 42 and 43 north latitude, it has a genial climate, and for agricultural pursuits and stock raising the surrounding country excels. It is thought that at some time in the near future the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will touch at this port, since rich coal fields are known to exist in the neighborhood of Vladivostok. Under all these circumstances this Siberian port is destined to have an immense future. The great enterprises already on foot are but the signs of this great future. The merchants of San Francisco have a vast field in Siberia for the exercise of commercial spirit. Fortunes are to be made, but it requires courage and perseverance. Those merchants who are now controlling the destinies of the Siberian coast are fast accumulating large fortunes and from the very law of self-preservation they will keep their good luck to themselves, for competition is their great dread. The people of Siberia are calling for competition and it is the duty of our far-seeing merchants to comply with their wants and make a bold push for the rich and inexhaustible fields opened to them. San Francisco, if her merchants do not fall in their duty, should be the great importing source for all points along the great north Pacific coast.

The people of Siberia are especially inclined to look to this city for their supplies of mechanical implements, woolen goods, boots and shoes, rye flour, oatmeal and liquors. For these articles there is an increasing demand.

There can be no doubt if our most public spirited merchants prevailed upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to make Vladivostok a calling port en route to China and Japan, that an immense additional impulse would be given to our commercial relations with the Siberian people, and that the question is worthy of deep reflection, no one will deny.

The capitalists and merchants of this city should grasp with a bold hand every new source of trade and commerce, and we know of none offering richer rewards than that under discussion. We direct their attention to the absolute want and earnest demands of our northern neighbors. By availing themselves of the grand opportunities offered, San Francisco, and not St. Petersburg, will become the virtual capital of Siberia. What greater ambition could be offered to those wealthy capitalists and enterprising merchants who have in their hands the future destinies of this city.

COREA.

The Corea is a dependency of China which has never been fully described. Geographers simply allude to it as an extensive country lying to the North East of China, and forming by its peninsular portion the Eastern boundary of the Yellow Sea. It includes numerous groups of islands in the Yellow Sea, and may be roughly estimated as possessing an area of 100,000 square miles. The Tartars are known to have subjugated the Corea at an early period. The Japanese acquired it in 1695, and have kept possession of the islands south of the peninsular ever since; though the mainland is under the protection of the Chinese Government. It is, however, governed by its own sovereigns, though the investiture of authority is derived from the Emperor of China. Tribute amounting to \$10,000 is paid by the Coreans to their protectors; but the Prince of Corea is quite free from control as regards the Chinese. The language seems to be about one half Chinese, and the other half a mixture of Tartar and Japanese. For many years the Jesuit and Lazarist missionaries have sustained missions among this people, but with little or no success. Of late years the southern part of the Corea has been visited by both national and trading vessels. Coal is abundant and an important trade in fish and furs is carried on both with the Japanese and Chinese. After the Russians, the wealthy Chinese wear the costliest furs in the world; among the very highest of which may be ranked the exquisite fur of the sea-otter, and other marine furs, used as trimming (cuffs, collars, etc.) on costly robes of state by high Chinese mandarins.

The Corean islands are the great sources of supply for these magnificent peltries. When in perfect condition the fur next the hide is of a rich coffee color, while the tips of the hairs possess a brilliant silver lue. A slight shade of sea green seems to cast a lustre across the mingling hues of this fur, and the effect is exceedingly admired by Chinese adepts. Ten thousand dollars are often paid for a few of these furs to adorn the robes of an Imperial viceroy.

If these furs can be procured on this coast, as we know to be the case, China will be the market to send them to; and we shall be glad to hear that this extensive resource is being worked in an intelligent manner by our enterprising dealers in peltry.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФИЯ

основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
АГАПИЕМЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО.

PIONEER



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THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

[Concluded from our last.]

The huts of the natives are ranged on both sides of the church, back from the beach, while the stores and houses of the merchants, as well as the domicile of the priest, are in front, with a walk between them and the bay shore. The first-named are of the usual construction, the frames being composed of drift-wood and whale ribs, then covered with layers of turf, which give the finish to the exterior; adding a glass window of half a dozen seven-by-nine panes, and a low, narrow door, where one must stoop and contract in every way to avoid coming in contact with the sides of the passage. Inside, the habitations are divided into two, sometimes three apartments, the best one being usually lined, or sealed, with planks, which are made clean by frequent scrubbing, or they are covered with paper. The floors are plentifully strewn with dried grass—a sort of thatch—imparting a degree of warmth and comfort when compared with the cold, moist earth. Many of the huts are supplied with small stoves, since their occupants have become a mite Americanized. The outer room, or kitchen, is the place of all work: the cooking is done over a smoldering fire of drift-wood, or of the dried vegetable roots gathered among the hills, the smoke ascending through an aperture overhead, in lieu of a chimney. The Aleute's fare is quite simple, being chiefly fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale; hence, but few cooking utensils are needed: a kettle or two, with a frying-pan, are among the most important, not excepting the *smocor*, for preparing tea. Crockery abounds with them, however; and many other household articles are coming into use as they are brought more or less in contact with civilization. Many of their earthen cabins are now furnished with ordinary beds, tables, chairs, and, in some instances, a bureau and mirror; almost invariably each dwelling is decorated with Connecticut clocks, some having two or three by way of variety, their time-keeping being of secondary importance.

There are about fifty native houses in Illuluk, and sixteen stores and dwelling-places occupied by the whites, several of which were built by the Russian-American Company long ago, and look more antique than the native huts, being very low, of one story, and thatched, hip roofs, with hempen net-work drawn over them to prevent the wind from blowing away the grassy covering. These Company buildings passed into the hands of Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. about the time the country came under United States rule, and are still occupied by their agents. Other new buildings have sprung up, for the use of several traders who have permanent agents established there.

The valuable furs of the otters are the great source of wealth with the Aleutians. These are eagerly bartered for by the traders. Several varieties of fox-skins are also bought. The season for hunting the animals is from April to September.

The hunting expeditions are organized with seldom less than six boats in a fleet, generally two men in each *baydarka*. After going through with their unvarying religious offerings, they start out for their severally chosen grounds, where they patiently pursue the animals from day to day, subsisting on what fish they may take, or, if hard pushed, eating the flesh of the otter. All the animals are taken with the frail native spear, the use of firearms being prohibited. One can easily imagine the patient effort that must be exerted to capture the objects of pursuit; and occasionally an unfortunate hunter comes back to his home, after months of tedious watchfulness and exposure, without obtaining a single skin. We once saw a small party return after a successful season's hunting. Six "skin-boats" were in the band, each paddled by two persons (frequently a father and his son will go in the same canoe,) who impatiently dashed along with their double-blades as they neared the shore. On landing, they all, with one exception, quickly alighted and hauled their cockle-shell boats upon the beach, amid the greetings of their families and friends. It was easily seen who had been the fortunate ones in the chase—they moved about with a peculiar air of self-satisfaction, and would haul

out from the holds of the *baydarkas* the rich peltries, tossing them, with a gesture of independence, to their wives and children, who conveyed them to their cabins, where every thing seemed full of joy and welcome. But one poor fellow landed in silence; he slowly raised himself out of the cramped position in his craft, then stepped out to haul it up; but he hesitated, as if pondering in despair. His wife was near, striving to console him; but he paid little heed; at last, the two dragged the unlucky boat "high and dry," where it was rummaged for the useless spears and a few personal effects, which were gathered up in silence, and, with dejected mien, both paddled to their cheerless abode—for the husband had taken no sea-otters.

Our sympathies were aroused in behalf of the luckless pair; and not until then did we fully appreciate the benevolent practice among these honest islanders, of giving to those in need.

The "otter season" being over, then comes the time for preparing to pass the long winter. Shoals of salmon and herring at different seasons resort to the islands. These are taken in nets; and codfish, with many other smaller varieties, are caught with hook and line. The fishing is exclusively the work of the men; but the women prepare the fish for winter food, which is chiefly done by drying. For this purpose scaffolds are built, covered with thatch, under which the fish are hung to protect them from the fog and rain. Drift-wood is gathered by the men and boys; but the collecting of the fibrous and vegetable roots, which are dried for fuel also, is the work of the women. Provision having been made for the rigorous months, the men pass their time till spring in trapping foxes (which abound among the mountains); or they remain within their huts, having little to occupy their time or mind by day. At night, however, both old and young often go to a neighbor's house to join in a general jubilee, passing the long evening in dancing and drinking *kuas* (a sort of sour beer, made so strong by fermentation as to cause intoxication when used to excess), of which they are very fond. As the winter wanes, the men again prepare for the aquatic summer hunt; and thus their years of life pass on.

When taking a general view of the Aleutians, one can not but admire their honesty, to which is joined a deep-rooted observance of religious duties, as well as a generous feeling toward each other; especially the fortunate toward the unfortunate. Indeed, they appear as if prone to do right, and possessed of hearts in which there is but little guile. This is well illustrated in the choice of their Chiefs (*Tayouns*), who are selected and elected solely on account of their qualifications to govern, and to deal justly with all; and should they prove unfaithful, they are removed for cause. They have, too—we are informed—a great desire for advancement in civilization and education. This is particularly the case with the more intelligent, and it is said many of the children are apt scholars.

A *Tayoun* on one of the islands engaged the Captain of a trading vessel to take his son (ten years old) to "the States," to be educated. "For," said the old Chief, "I am anxious that my boy should learn English, so as to be able to speak the same tongue as the nation under whose rule we have come." So the father placed in the hands of the guardian-Captain an ample supply of sea-otter skins to defray the necessary expenses, and the vessel departed with its native passenger for the land of knowledge, touching at Unalaska on its way. At that place, Mr. B., one of the Government agents, saw much of the lad, who was already applying himself to study, and frequently asked the proper pronunciation of different words. In conversation, at one time, the boy remarked: "You must be a very old man?" "Why so?" "Because," replied the boy, "when my grandfather was sixty, his beard was one inch long, and your's is more than six times that length, so you must be at least three hundred and sixty."

Whatever may be the future creed of the peculiar people, whose origin is a question (probably from the Japanese—fishermen and sailors providentially cast upon the remote shores by the boisterous elements which sweep over the North Pacific and Bohring Sea, or drifted thither by the strong currents, which, as yet, are but little known), they may be regarded as a race, though ignorant, having but comparatively few vices, and who are capable and worthy of becoming American citizens.

ДЛЯ ЧЕГО КОНСУЛА ЗАНИМАЮТЪ МѢСТА ?

Въ прошедшемъ году, Ноября 20-го, въ No. 45, А л а с к а Г е р а л д ъ, мы публиковали статью по-английски, какъ обращаются Американцы на Сибирскомъ берегу.—Что офицеръ Вайтъ, изъ Американскаго брига “Викторія” застрѣлилъ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей. Черезъ нѣсколько дней послѣ публикации этой статьи, пришелъ въ нашу контору неизвѣстный намъ человекъ, съ листомъ А л а с к а Г е р а л д ъ, въ которомъ была опубликована эта статья, желая имѣть съ нами объясненіе о публикаціи этой статьи. Этотъ человекъ не былъ Вайтъ, и никто другой изъ брига, мы знаемъ всю команду,—онъ былъ подкупленный разбойникъ. Въ нашей конторѣ въ то время были—Соколенко, Карауловъ и Вазака. Разбойнику не желательно было имѣть объясненіе при свидѣтеляхъ, потому что онъ имѣлъ въ рукѣ орудіе чтобъ драться,—онъ настойчиво требовалъ выйти въ темный корридоръ имѣть дѣло съ нами. Разумѣется мы отказались,—крикнули изъ окошка—разбой! разбой!—и подкупленный разбойникъ бѣжалъ сколько духу хватило изъ нашего дома.

Мы слышали послѣ, что изъ Россіи было предпринято въ Вашингтонѣ русскому посланнику разслѣдовать дѣло—объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей—но дѣло замято.

7-го, сего мѣсяца, пришелъ въ нашу контору, русскій матросъ Петровъ, служившій на бригѣ “Викторія,” по возвращеніи изъ похода, мы спросили его, чемъ дѣло покончилось объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей? Онъ намъ отвѣтилъ: “Ничемъ. Въдѣ нашъ русскій консулъ въ компаніи этого брига.”

—Послѣ этого факта, Американцы стрѣляйте Русскихъ на Сибирскомъ берегу, обманывайте ихъ на Американскомъ берегу,—не кому за нихъ несчастныхъ заступиться.

Впрочемъ, мы опять вызываемъ вопросъ у нашихъ друзей въ Россіи—разслѣдовать убійство туземца въ Пloverъ Бей,—но только внѣ русскаго консула въ Санъ Франциско. Его патриотизмъ русскіе могутъ развѣдать отъ эскадры Попова.

Мы часто вздыхаемъ о несчастномъ русскомъ народѣ. Два разврата—православіе и цризмъ, отнимаютъ у русскаго человѣческой смыслъ. Тотъ кто ходитъ въ церковь, молиться богу и царю, этотъ лицемеръ всегда готовъ на всякое преступленіе,—на воровство, на пьянство, на убійство—на все злое. Онъ затемненъ мерзкими страстями православія и самодержавія.

Люгубилу демократическая жизнь не по вкусу. Ему кажется лучше ѣхать въ Россію, и жить подъ покровомъ царскимъ.

ПОДО И ГЛУПО.

Назадъ тому нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ, русское правительство, прислало въ Санъ Франциско нѣкому негодяю Фишеру, репортъ о нашей жизни. Этотъ репортъ исполненъ самой безстыдной лжи, какая только можетъ выходить отъ такого безнравственнаго правительства—каково русское.

Мы бы желали, чтобы подобнаго рода ложные репорты о гражданскихъ убѣжникахъ, выходили публично въ печати страны гдѣ мы живемъ—за подписью издателя репорта; а не подсылаемы секретно для пошлыхъ интригъ мерзавцамъ шпионамъ.

Документами которые мы всегда имѣемъ на лице, и нашей благородной жизнью, мы всегда можемъ опровергать публично безстыдную ложь; и подобнаго рода опроверженіями доказывать міру фактически, о пошлости имперскаго деспотизма.

Въ одну (народную) Недѣлю, мы шли на обѣдъ изъ нашей дневной работы. Мы работаемъ когда есть работа, и Недѣлаемъ когда нечего дѣлать. Съ обычаями и предразсудками народными, мы не желаемъ соображаться. Говорятъ сказки, что богъ сотворивши міръ въ шесть дней, въ день седмой ничего не дѣлалъ отъ усталости, былъ пьянъ весь день, и какъ бѣшеный курилъ мухорку. Ну чортъ съ нимъ—дѣло въ другомъ фактѣ.

Проходя въ полдень, мы увидѣли у русской православной церкви подвѣзжающую коляску—съ черными лошадьми. Представлялось что погребеніе будетъ,—какъ вдругъ мальчишки со всего околodka бѣжать къ коляскѣ и кричать—бишупъ! бишупъ! Что за чудовище,—и мы остановились. Какъ вдругъ смотримъ, дверь у православной церкви отворилась какъ по машинѣ лаксемъ архіерейскимъ. Преосвященный не можетъ прикасаться своими священными руками къ дверямъ, къ которымъ прикасается всякій смертный. Архіерей въ маскарадномъ костюмѣ влѣзъ въ коляску, въ сопровожденіи жентельмена Ковригина. Коляска повезла архіерея—кто знаетъ куда.—Итакъ и мы видали архіерея.

Веретенниковъ говоритъ:—“Гончаренко старый дьяволъ.” Другъ мой! я только имѣю 38 лѣтъ. Если проживу еще другихъ 38 лѣтъ,—тогда превзойду лукавствомъ всякаго преисподняго дьявола.

Въ прошедшую Недѣлю, мы чувствовали слабость въ организмѣ, и выпили бутылку “Цитронъ Магнезія.” Въ этотъ день посѣтилъ насъ соотечественникъ, мы поднесли ему водки,—онъ залпомъ выпилъ большой стаканъ. Въ этотъ-же день архіерей въ церкви выпилъ огромную чашу Крови Господней, и закусилъ заднею частью Тѣла, Господа нашего Иисуса Христа.—Всѣ мы трое, съ пріятностію, ѣли, пили и проч.,—для спасенія души—или для здоровья тѣла.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE schooners *Ann Eliza*, *John Bright*, and the bark *J. W. Soper*, have arrived from the Siberian coast with cargoes of furs, not selected. In the Siberian seal-fisheries everything was killed, worthy of killing, male and female seals, young and old. The parties who have unhesitated liberty there will soon ruin these seal-fisheries unless the Russian government puts its strong hand upon the marauders and lustily shrieks out "Stop Thief!"

A trading captain who visited Plover Bay last year, and shot an Indian, lately visited the scene of his exploit, when the Indians seized him, stripped him naked and gave him a severe lashing. They said, they did not wish to kill him. A bare compliment from an Indian, as in this case, is about as good as being killed.

SOME scoundrel, who pretended to be an opponent of monopoly, applied to the Russian authorities for permission to supply certain military posts on the coast of Siberia with provisions. The Imperial government turned a deaf ear to the would be anti-monopolist.

THE steamer *Constantine* lately arrived from St. Paul and St. George islands with a small cargo of furs, of selected quality. We have in this fact the common instincts of human nature strongly illustrated. The same Company now so careful of killing only male furs, during the past three years, slaughtered everything regardless of age or sex. Then the Company was merely a speculator and determined to make all it could, out of the fur-seal fisheries. Now, with a lease for twenty years, they are careful enough to protect their own property. Could not the Russian government protect Siberian seal fisheries in the same way from Imperial interlopers?

To take a sociable drink with a kind friend, in the winter season, is a healthy and pleasant recreation. President Grant has deprived the poor Alaskans of such recreation by tampering with their ardent spirits.

A voice from the Indians of Alaska—Send us no more christian missionaries.

SIKA is becoming civilized and christianized. One dilapidated old church, poorly patronized and several whisky temples public and private, draw splendid houses.

THE Company who obtained the lease of seal fisheries in Alaska, according to contract must pay \$2.00 per skin, and they realize only \$2.00 in the London market. It is a shame for our Government to rob its citizens.

THE last steamer from China brought 2,000 salted furs caught on that coast.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

[Constantinople correspondence of London Times.]

Although I believe the Turkish government has changed its mind as regards sending a squadron of its magnificent iron-clad fleet into the Mediterranean, yet the most active preparations are going on to put all the vessels in a position to go to sea at a moment's notice. I have good reasons for stating that the crews are in splendid condition, well trained in gunnery and would be sure to do excellent service if required for action. They are also kept well in hand and are under excellent discipline. All who know anything of Ottoman history are well aware that excellent sailors have always been found in the Turkish navy—men ready to fight to the last, though frequently very inefficiently trained. They have the same class of men now that fought at Navarino, with this difference, however, that they are at present carefully instructed in all the arts of modern naval warfare, and the next naval engagement in which the Turkish navy takes part will be certain to have a very different termination from that of either Sinope or Navarino. Under the able and assiduous attention of Hoshard Pasha, aided, I understand, in every possible way by the highest authorities connected with the navy, not even excepting the Sultan himself, and the officers are undergoing a scientific course of instruction, while the juniors and the naval cadets are being trained at the Naval School at Halki in a manner which will in a short time insure to the Turkish navy quite a new class of officers, equal in every respect to those of any other country, only excepting perhaps the officers of our own and the French navies. As regards the army it is being steadily increased in numbers by the Redifs, or reserve, who are arriving in large numbers, and being placed in large numbers in barracks around the capital, where they are now daily to be seen at drill. I am told that they are very fine fellows, and that they go through the various movements in which they are trained with very commendable steadiness and precision. These various preparations are being made without the least demonstration or excitement. Only last week, when I was going up the Bosphorus, a large steamer passed by crowded to excess by Redifs; they were as thick as bees in a hive, or locusts clustering around the columns and eaves of a house, yet not a sound or murmur was heard either from the ship or shore. An English ship passing under similar circumstances up the Thames would have been saluted by vociferous cheers from the crowds on the banks, nor would they have left unresponded to—for in these demonstrative matters we are all equally ready to join. Very different are the Turks; indeed all Oriental people are alike in this respect, for there is nothing more remarkable about large crowds of people assembled together in any part of the East than the extraordinary repose and quietness, and even gravity, that usually prevail. And as the people are, so are the Turkish government. Their preparations are going on without a sign being made or a sound being heard; but they are not the less effectually progressing in the attainment of their object. It is known that Russia is assembling considerable forces in Roumania; and if the Prussians succeed in driving the French army back on Paris—an event which seems highly probable just now—people are beginning to think here that Russia will be tempted to demand compensation in this quarter. The aggrandizement of Prussia, or the establishment of a German empire with the King of Prussia as emperor, might well supply a pretext to the Czar for taking possession of the Danubian Principalities. These, it is true, are only speculations; but he said speculations have been extended even to greater length. Still, just now all people here are asking if the war is going to spread, and if Russia will be tempted by the present state of affairs to carry out the policy in which she was defeated at the time of the Crimean war.

TRADITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—Not a bad means of judging of the character of the Russian peasant is afforded by the collections which have been made of the stories and songs which give him pleasure. From the folklore of Russia some idea may be derived of the general tone of thought and sentiment among the common people of Russia, and of the nature of the views they take of life. There is a softness and a kindness in these legends and songs, from which it is easy to see that the people who tell them are kindly and tender-hearted, and imaginative. Nowhere is this national softness more visible than in the popular stories about the other world and the beings who tenant it, many of which are evidently old heathenish traditions, more or less modified by Christian influences. In one of them, for instance, we are told that a certain peasant went out to plow, and while he was at work a little demon stole a dinner which the peasant had put aside. The peasant came to look for his meal, found that it had vanished, and said, "Here is a wonder; I have seen no one, but my dinner is gone; surely the devil must have taken it. Well, God be with him; I can do without it." The little demon went down below, and told the ruler of the lower world what had happened. "What!" said the fallen angel, "is there some one living who wishes God to be with me? Take him back his dinner at once, and see that all goes well with him." And from that day the peasant prospered and became rich. Another story tells how a certain miser

lay suffering in the lower world, until an opportunity was given him of communicating with his heirs, and telling them to turn to good use the money which he had hidden away in the earth. Among other charitable actions they built a bridge with it, for the benefit of the village. One day a little child passed by, and saw the bridge, and said, "What a beautiful bridge! God bless the man that built it." And that moment the miser's soul was taken out of torment. Very touching also is the story of the peasant woman who died leaving behind her a little new-born child. After its mother's death, the child at first cried without ceasing, all day and all night; but after a while the crying used to stop when night came, and in the early morning it would be found sleeping quietly and contentedly, though it recommenced its wallings as soon as it awoke. The family could not understand why it became soothed at night; so it was agreed to set a watch. A light was concealed in a pitcher, and, provided with this sort of a dark lantern, the child's relatives waited in the room in which its cradle was placed till night fell. As long as the day lasted, the child continued to cry, but the sound died away as darkness came on. The watchers waited till all was still, and then they suddenly broke the pitcher which contained the light. Then they saw that the dead mother was bending over the cradle, and sucking her child, and when she saw the light she cried aloud and wrung her hands, and said, "Why did ye do this? For now my child must die." And so saying, she faded away; and from that time forward the child refused to be comforted, and soon afterwards it died.—*Good Words.*



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The Alaska Herald,

ASAFIUS HONORARIUS, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month	\$2 50
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VOL. III. DECEMBER 1, 1870. No. 70.

A VOICE FROM THE INDIANS OF ALASKA.

A voice laden with sorrow and grief comes to us from the Alaska Indians. Their bill of particulars and their indictment against the christians amongst them constitute the most plaintive and powerful appeal ever addressed by a majority of 60,000 to a minority of 200 souls. It is a principle of republican government that the majority rule; of despotisms, that the minority sway. From this it logically follows that the government of Alaska is a despotism, for we behold 60,000 brutally tyrannised over by two hundred.

The bill of particulars in the indictment contains the following atrocious allegations:

1. American christian traders visit our villages, and with a few plugs of tobacco and a couple of bottles of bad whisky attempt to bribe, seduce, pollute and ravish our women.
2. These traders have not been successful through bribery, but by brute force they have in numberless cases seduced, polluted and ravish our daughters, our wives, and even our mothers.
3. When we have attempted to defend the honor of our women we have been denounced as "brutes and savages," cast into loathsome prisons to rot, or mercilessly sent into the presence of the Great Spirit by deadly weapons in the hands of American christians.
4. We have done no evil to those who have come amongst us, while on the other hand these traders by their rapacity and thirst for gold have violated every law of hospitality, every law of the land, and every law of their God.
5. Amongst the traders themselves, in proportion to their numbers, more murders, crimes and wrongs are perpetrated than amongst an equal number of our people, and from this revolting fact, truth will apply to them the epithet of "brutes and savages," instead of loading us with its infamy.
6. Our young men and our young women, indeed, our people generally, regardless of age or sex, scarcely knew that terrible and devastating private diseases afflicted the children of the Great Spirit, but since the advent of the christian traders and government soldiers amongst us, the most shocking and loathsome diseases have afflicted us in degradation and in death.
7. We are Indians, and worship the Great Spirit; those amongst us are christians, and worship Jesus Christ. From the statement of facts here presented it seems that their God is a God of avarice and lust, forever secured in our sight, and in the sight of the Great Spirit, whom we adore, as simple and savage Indians.

8. We will remain simple and savage Indians all our life time rather than be christians, if atrocious rapacity and brutal lust are the twin demon spirits forever marking the footsteps and progress of christianity.

9. We know they have been with us, and this being the case we forever renounce fellowship with the christian and the christian's God.

10. We protest, in the name of the Great Spirit, against the barbarous injustice and inhuman wrongs we are suffering daily at the hands of the christian traders and soldiers amongst us.

11. We appeal to the government at Washington to protect us against the barbarous injustice and the inhuman wrongs cursing and desolating us as good Indians and native Americans.

That the above atrocious allegations are true, no one will deny who knows the true history of Alaska since it came into our possession. The Indian there as elsewhere is looked upon by rapacious traders as only fit food for powder. What if the Indians have their own peculiar habits, customs, marriage laws, social relations, domestic sanctity and local and international laws, by and through which they govern themselves? Are these relations to be respected by the merciless trader and the rapacious speculator? It seems not. These wolves and tigers preying upon humanity ravage and desolate everything sacred and sanctified in their thirst for gain and gold.

Since neither moral laws nor religious teaching influence such foul fiends to right acting and proper conduct, is it not the solemn duty of the Government to carefully guard its poor and helpless Indian subjects against the barbarity and atrocity of the 200 christian missionaries in their midst? Why not have the strong arm of the law deal out justice to those abominable traders and speculators, who degrade the American name and stain the American government with ignominious jeers in the eyes of the world.

We have societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals; would it not be proper to have a society for the prevention of cruelty to Alaska Indians? How much more necessary and just is it since, according to christian doctrines, Indians have immortal souls, and when converted to the faith of the Nazarene, are among the faithful on earth and heirs to the delicious and tranquil delights of paradise.

We earnestly commend the perusal and careful digestion of the tender and pathetic appeal of our Alaska Indians to the christian clergy of all sects throughout the United States. Every allegation therein is founded on fact.

The divine teacher whom these "divines" pretend to follow, has told them many things about the poor and lowly. Are not these divines believing their Jesus if they do not come to the rescue of the poor and lowly Indians of Alaska. Will neither a professedly christian government nor a christian ministry rescue 60,000 Indian souls from the rapacious butchery of two hundred civil and military christian traders and missionaries?

VESSELS ARRIVING IN SAN FRANCISCO FROM ALASKA AND SIBERIA IN 1870.

The trading and whaling fleet engaged in the North Pacific, both on the American and Siberian Coasts, have nearly all returned to the port of San Francisco. The following list shows a very large increase of vessels so engaged over those of last year.

- January 12.—Bark J. W. Seaver, Rainey, from Petropavlovsk; mds., to Williams, Blanchard & Co.
- January 24.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, Freeman, 14 days from Sitka, and 4 days from Victoria; to U. S. Quartermaster.
- February 2.—Brig. Olga, Sandman, 16 days from Sitka; skins and salmon, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- February 2.—Bark Cyane, Small, 14 days from Unalaska; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
- February 25.—Ship Cosarevich, May, 14 days from Kadiak; 600 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- March 19.—Bark Powhattan, Blackstone, 18 days from Lemoy island; 600 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
- April 12.—Schooner Idaho, Henning, 18 days from Kadiak; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

April 31.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 18 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 May 13.—Bark Cyana, Archimandritoff, 18 days from Kadiak; 300 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 May 14.—Bark Buena Vista, Nelson, 20 days from Kadiak; 300 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 June 23.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 16 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 July 13.—Schooner Flying Mist, Sadler, 36 days from Kadiak, via Sitka, 23 days, and Cape Flattery 6 days; 600 lbs halibut, 500 lbs redfish, to T. W. McCollum & Co.
 July 14.—Brig L. P. Foster, Miller, 18 days from Unalaska, via Unga, 14 days; furs and codfish, to Master.
 July 27.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, Freeman, 15 days from Sitka, and way ports; to U. S. Quartermaster.
 July 31.—Steamer Constantine, Small, from Sitka, via Townsend 4 days; pass and mds, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 August 2.—Steamer Alexander, Erakine, 14 days from St. Paul island; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 August 27.—Schooner Mary Taylor, 20 days from Unalaska; furs, to Taylor & Bendel.
 September 4.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 13 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 September 5.—Schooner Scotland, Sadler, 36 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to C. L. Taylor & Co.
 September 5.—Schooner Legal Tender, Percival, 24 days from St. Michael; furs, to R. H. Waterman.
 September 5.—Schooner Amanda Ager, Haynes, 19 days from Nushagak; salmon, to Master.
 September 5.—Schooner Eastace, Fortriede, 41 days from Kurile islands; furs, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 September 6.—Schooner Idaho, Pray, 15 days from Unalaska; furs and ivory, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 September 6.—Schooner Flying Dart, Glidden, 20 days from Nushagak; 450 lbs salmon, to Master.
 September 13.—Haw. whale bark Mauna Loa, Briggs, 33 days from Ochotak Sea; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 September 20.—Bark Cyana, Archimandritoff, 16 days from Kadiak; furs and salmon, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 October 2.—Schooner Ann Eliza, Webster, from Behring island, via Petropaulovak 25 days; furs, codfish and cod-leaver oil, to C. Janson.
 October 2.—Schooner John Bright, Reed, 25 days from Ochotak Sea; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 October 4.—Col. bark Dominga, Wing, 36 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to Moss & Bendle.
 October 4.—Bark Gold Hunter, Henderson, 25 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to C. L. Taylor & Co.
 October 4.—Haw. bark Florence, Larson, 30 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish and cod-liver oil, to Wright & Bowne.
 October 5.—Bkntine Constitution, Stolum, 25 days from Kadiak; codfish, salmon and furs, to N. Richard.
 October 6.—Bark Legal Tender, Hodgkins, 43 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish and salmon, to A. Crawford & Co.
 October 6.—Bark Union, Provost, 23 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish and salmon, to A. Jacobs.
 October 9.—Bark Clara R. Sutil, Bills, 26 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to N. C. Brooks.
 October 9.—Brig Francisco, Jeanson, 34 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to James Irvine.
 October 13.—Schooner Witch Queen, Stevens, 34 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to Holladay & Brenham.
 October 13.—Whale brig Victoria, Redfield, 20 days from Arctic Ocean; whale oil, walrus oil, whale bone and walrus teeth, to Wright & Bowne.
 October 18.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, 30 days from Kadiak, via Sitka, etc.; passengers, to U. S. Quartermaster.
 October 19.—Brig Percy Edward, Jomelyn, 43 days from Nicolaevak (Amoor river), via Hakadadi 25 days; furs, to Master.
 October 20.—Schooner Gen. Harney, Lee, 16 days from Sitka; furs, to F. G. E. Tittle.
 October 23.—Schooner Wild Gazelle, Bryant, 29 days from Ochotak Sea; codfish, to T. W. McCollum.
 November 1.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 13 days from Kadiak; ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 November 2.—Schooner Letitia, Merrill, 30 days from Ochotak Sea; salmon, to C. L. Taylor & Co.
 November 2.—Whaling bark Menahikoff, 23 days from Fox Islands; oil and bone, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 November 5.—Whale ship Florida, 27 days from Arctic Ocean; oil, bone and ivory, to Sherwood, Buckley & Co.
 November 5.—Whaling bark Massachusetts, Cootey, 18 days from Fox Islands; oil, to Moore & Co.
 November 5.—Whaling bark Fanny, Williams, 25 days from Arctic Ocean; oil, bone and ivory, to Master.
 November 5.—Whaling bark Emily Morgan, Dexter, from Arctic

Ocean, and 19 days from Fox Islands; whale oil and bone, to Master.
 November 5.—Brig Hallie Jackson, Kent, 26 days from Emma Harbor; whale bone and ivory, to C. J. Janson.
 November 7.—Whale ship Champion, Prase, from the Arctic Ocean, via Fox Islands 16 days; oil, bone and ivory, to Master.
 November 10.—Bark J. W. Sawyer, Halsey, 19 days from Petropaulovak; furs, to Williams, Blumhardt & Co.
 November 11.—Steamer Constantine, Erakine, 9 days from Unalaska; passengers and furs, to Alaska Commercial Company.
 November 12.—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, Norton, 13 days from Unalaska; in ballast, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 November 22.—Whale bark John Howland, Whelden, 23 days from Arctic Ocean, via Plover Bay; oil, bone and ivory, to Master.

In the above yearly review our traders will notice some very significant facts. Heretofore it has been the policy of those merchants and traders who held a monopoly in Alaska and Siberian commerce, to instil into the public mind the idea that the waters of the North Pacific were extremely dangerous for navigation, and especially so during the winter months. They even averred that "eternal snows and icebergs grand," beset every sail and steam craft that had the daring to course towards the North Pole. All this was a sagacious blind of our Russian and American friends, who ruled as lords of the Northern seas. San Franciscans have had the daring to explore the country of fabled snows and icebergs, and have forever exploded such nonsense. As will be seen by our review, vessels have sailed from the various ports north of us every month in the year, and in some cases have made the voyage from Kadiak to San Francisco in twelve days. Another significant fact is that there has been scarcely any losses of vessels by storms in the North Pacific, while in the South Pacific the destruction of sail and steam crafts has been very large. So significant is this fact the underwriters and marine insurance companies have resolved to greatly lessen the insurance rates on vessels hereafter engaging in the Alaska and Siberian trade. This will give a new impulse to navigation in our Northern seas, and from present prospects next year will be one of the greatest activity in our commercial relations with the people along the entire line of our Northern possessions and adjacent countries.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФИЯ
 основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
АГАПИЕМЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО.

PIONEER

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ДЛЯ ЧЕГО КОНСУЛА ЗАНИМАЮТЪ МѢСТА?

Въ прошедшемъ году, Ноября 20-го, въ No. 45, Аласка Геральдъ, мы публиковали статью по-англійски, какъ обращаются Американцы на Сибирскомъ берегу. — Что офицеръ Вайтъ, изъ Американскаго брига "Викторія" застрѣлилъ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей. Черезъ нѣсколько дней послѣ публикаціи этой статьи, пришелъ въ нашу контору неизвѣстный намъ человекъ, съ листомъ Аласка Геральдъ, въ которомъ была опубликована эта статья, желая имѣть съ нами объясненіе о публикаціи этой статьи. Этотъ человекъ не былъ Вайтъ, и никто другой изъ брига, мы знаемъ всю команду, — онъ былъ подкуленный разбойникъ. Въ нашей конторѣ въ то время были — Соколенко, Карауловъ и Вазакъ. Разбойнику не желательно было имѣть объясненіе при свидѣтеляхъ, потому что онъ имѣлъ въ рукѣ орудіе чтобъ драться, — онъ настойчиво требовалъ выйти въ темный корридоръ имѣть дѣло съ нами. Разумѣется мы отказались, — крикнули изъ окошка — разбой! разбой! — и подкуленный разбойникъ бѣжалъ сколько духу хватило изъ нашего дома.

Мы слышали послѣ, что изъ Россіи было предписано въ Вашингтонъ русскому посланнику разсѣдовать дѣло — объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей — но дѣло замѣто.

7-го, сего мѣсяца, пришелъ въ нашу контору, русскій матросъ Петровъ, служившій на бригѣ "Викторія," по возвращеніи изъ похода, мы спросили его, чемъ дѣло закончилось объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей? Онъ намъ отвѣтилъ: "Ничемъ. Видѣ нашъ русскій консулъ въ компаніи этого брига."

— Послѣ этого факта, Американцы стрѣляютъ Русскихъ на Сибирскомъ берегу, обманываютъ ихъ на Американскомъ берегу, — не кому за нихъ несправедливыхъ заступиться.

Впрочемъ, мы опять поднимаемъ вопросъ у нашихъ друзей въ Россіи — разсѣдовать убійство туземца въ Пloverъ Бей, — но только внѣ русскаго консула въ Санъ Франциско. Его патриотизмъ русскіе могутъ развѣдать отъ эскадры Попова.

Мы часто вздыхаемъ о несчастномъ русскомъ народѣ. Два разврата — православіе и царизмъ, отнимаютъ у русскаго человѣческой смыслъ. Тотъ кто ходитъ въ церковь, молится богу и царю, этотъ лицемеръ всегда готовъ на всякое преступленіе, — на воровство, на пьянство, на убійство — на все злобѣ. Онъ заглушенъ мерзкими страстями православія и самодержавія.

Любезному демократическая жизнь не по вкусу. Ему кажется лучше вѣшать въ Россію, и вить подъ покровомъ царскимъ.

ПОДЛО И ГЛУПО.

Назадъ тому нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ, русское правительство, прислало въ Санъ Франциско нѣкому негодяю Фишеру, репортъ о нашей жизни. Этотъ репортъ исполненъ самой безстыдной лжи, какая только можетъ выходить отъ такого безнравственнаго правительства — каково русское.

Мы бы желали, чтобы подобнаго рода ложные репорты о гражданскихъ убійствахъ, выходили публично въ печати страны гдѣ мы живемъ — за подписью издателя репорта; а не подсылаемы секретно для пошлыхъ интригъ мерзавцамъ шпионамъ.

Документами которме мы всегда имѣемъ на лицѣ, и нашей благородной жизни, мы всегда можемъ опровергать публично безстыдную ложь; и подобнаго рода опроверженіями доказывать міру фактически, о пошлости имперскаго деспотизма.

Въ одну (народную) Недѣлю, мы шли на обѣдъ изъ нашей дневной работы. Мы работаемъ когда есть работа, и Неделаемъ когда нечего дѣлать. Съ обычаями и предрассудками народными, мы не желаемъ сообразаться. Говорятъ сказки, что богъ сотворивши міръ въ шесть дней, въ день седмой ничего не дѣлалъ отъ усталости, былъ пьянъ весь день, и какъ бѣшеный курилъ мухорку. Ну чортъ съ нимъ — дѣло въ другомъ фактѣ.

Проходя въ полдень, мы увидѣли у русской православной церкви подвѣзжающую коляску — съ черными лошадьми. Представлялось что погребеніе будетъ, — какъ вдругъ мальчишки со всего околота бѣжать къ коляскѣ и кричать — бишунъ! бишунъ! Что за чудовище, — и мы остановились. Какъ вдругъ смотримъ, дверь у православной церкви отворилась какъ по машинѣ заедемъ архіерейскимъ. Пресвященный не можетъ прикасаться своими священными руками къ дверямъ, къ которымъ принаеется всякій смертный. Архіерей въ маскарадномъ костюмѣ влѣзъ въ коляску, въ сопровожденіи жентельмена Ковригина. Коляска повезла архіерея — кто знаетъ куда. — И такъ и мы видали архіерея.

Веретенниковъ говоритъ: — "Гончаренко старшій дьяволъ." Другъ мой! я только имѣю 38 лѣтъ. Если проживу еще другихъ 38 лѣтъ, — тогда превзойду лукавствомъ всякаго пресноднаго дьявола.

Въ прошедшую Недѣлю, мы чувствовали слабость въ организмѣ, и выпили бутылку "Цитронъ Магнезія." Въ этотъ день посѣтилъ насъ соотечественникъ, мы поднесли ему водки, — онъ залпомъ выпилъ большой стаканъ. Въ этотъ же день архіерей въ церкви выпилъ огромную чашу Крови Господней, и закусилъ заднею частью Тѣла, Господа нашего Иисуса Христа. — Всѣ мы трое, съ пріятностію, ѣли, пили и проч., — для спасенія души — или для здоровья тѣла.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN
 BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
ДЕЦЕМБРИСТ.
РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ
 Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.
 Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.
 Во Имя Декабристов.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE winter fashions of the Aleuts have set in. The fashion most in vogue is swallowing whale oil to keep warm, then comes greasing the body with whale oil so thickly and thoroughly that the frost can't strike in, and next is the fashion of putting thick layers of whale oil on the abdominal regions to promote digestion and soothe the nervous system. With the oily tongues of Alaska traders and the oily bodies of the Aleuts "our newly acquired territory" is just the place to "strike ile."

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.
 This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

FUR FROM IT!—Don't let this announcement go further: "As one means of defying the cold, sixty thousand furs have been ordered to be collected for the Paris army." Poor Paris! See the results of a fur-rin' invasion! And yet the French have said all along that they would make the Prussians look asleepish.—*Fwa.*

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IN Canada the mink fur season is said to be very productive. In some sections of the Dominion minks are so plentiful that they approach the farm-houses in large numbers without fear. The farmers skin them with all possible speed.

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 IMPORTERS OF
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Russian Samovars or Tea-Urns,
 Для продажи русскіе самовары,—и всякаго рода
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 113 & 114 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

ST. PETER is fabled to be proof against bribery. If a delegation of Alaska traders should ever procure an interview with that venerable old fossil, which is hugely improbable, they are bound either to bribe him or get him drunk.

WILL & FINCK,
 EXCELSIOR
 CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS, AND BELL-HANGERS,
 Importers and Manufacturers of Cutlery.
 All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for cordfishery.
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ONE of the mythological gods wept himself to death for the loss of his golden club. Several speculators in Alaska are weeping themselves to death for the loss of their golden contracts.

THEY have caught a Russian bear at Sitka. Would it not be well to hitch him to one of the bare-faced traders there. The pair would make a splendid team.

THE Bibles imported to Sitka smell so strongly of whisky and corruption, that the natives first wash off the corruption and then squeeze out the whisky.

IN the Feejee Islands the natives live on the missionaries. In the Aleutian Islands the missionaries live on the natives. It's all a matter of taste!

ARRIVED, Dec. 18., schooner *Eustace*, Fortitude, 23 days from Petropaulovsk; furs and skins, to American Russian Commercial Company.

ON the 9th instant the schooner *Gen. Horney*, called for Kodiak and vicinity on a trading expedition.

ON the 10th the bark *Menshikov*, called for a whaling and trading expedition in the North Pacific.

HOW KIRCAID is expected from Sitka. Upon his arrival we should like to honor the distinguished gentleman with a visit.



THE "PAIN KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region on the globe into which it has not found its way, and been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no clime to which it has not proved to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints generally, it is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "PAIN KILLER" has been before the world, it has never lost one whit of its popularity, but, on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made been so large, as it is to-day.

Another significant fact is, that nowhere has the "PAIN KILLER" ever been in higher repute, or been more generally used by families and individuals, than it has been here at home, where it was first discovered and introduced. That the "PAIN KILLER" will continue to be, what we have styled it, THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.—*Providence Advertiser.*

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ALAMEDA.**

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The objects proposed in opening this establishment are to furnish not only the means of acquiring a thorough drill in the elementary departments of an English course, but also to extend the benefits of such other acquisitions as many be deemed essential to pupils anticipating a future Collegiate or University education.

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The French language spoken.

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На новой землѣ въ Америкѣ, мирные поселенцы или политическіе убѣжники, обыкновенно сбрасываютъ всѣ старыя маскарадныя лохмотья измѣческаго или назорейскаго безумія. Наши же православные русскіе все остаются при старыхъ божествахъ. Со дня перехода Аласки къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, много священныхъ русскихъ именъ появилось на Санъ Францисканскихъ проспектахъ. Протопоповы, Архимандритовы, Архіереи, Патриарховы, Рублевы, Денгины, Копѣйкины, и проч.—все православныя чиновники-сановники. Одинъ изъ этихъ ситительнѣйшихъ, на дняхъ пошелъ просить мѣста, ѣхать въ Аласку на коммерческомъ суднѣ. Зашедши въ домъ къ Американскому купцу, нашъ русскій господинъ увидѣлъ на столѣ “Аласку Геральдъ.” И думая прислужиться хозяевамъ, какъ обыкновенно поступаютъ русскіе холопы, онъ, вмѣсто того чтобы толковать о дѣлѣ, начинаетъ разговоръ объ “Аласкѣ Геральдъ,” и объ ее издателѣ.

“Аласка Геральдъ—это ужасный листокъ, ее издатель—худой человѣкъ.”

Купецъ, съ чувствомъ Американской возвышенности—надъ невѣжей, спрашиваетъ холопа въ чемъ же издатель худой человѣкъ.

“Онъ не вѣруетъ во Христа, и не почитаетъ нашего государя.”

—Да и только, спрашиваетъ купецъ.

“Ничего больше,” отвѣчаетъ холопъ.

—И я тоже не вѣрую ни во Христа, ни въ русскаго царя.

—Сколько вы хотите жалованья въ мѣсяцъ.

“00 долларовъ.”

—Знаете ли навигацію.

“Да,” отвѣчаетъ русскій морякъ.

—Приходите завтра, я вамъ дамъ отвѣтъ о желаемой вами должноти.

Пользуясь почтеннымъ авторитетомъ въ Американскомъ обществѣ,—купцы при устройствѣ Аласканскихъ или Сибирскихъ торговыхъ дѣлъ, обыкновенно обращаются къ намъ за совѣтомъ.

Въ тотъ же вечеръ, Американецъ пріѣзжаетъ къ намъ освѣдомиться о господинѣ Л.

“Какъ вы думаете о господинѣ Л., онъ проситъ мѣста у меня ѣхать въ торговую экспедицію,”—спрашиваетъ у насъ Американецъ.

—Онъ хорошій морякъ.

“Любитъ-ли чрезъ-мѣру выпить.”

—Когда будетъ на столѣ въ-мѣру водка, разумѣется будетъ въ мѣру и пить.

—Я тоже прошу васъ отъ себя, мы обращаемся къ купцу, дайте мѣсто на вашемъ суднѣ этому господину,—онъ бѣдный человѣкъ и обремененъ семействомъ.

Послѣ этого у насъ пошли разные разговоры, и между прочимъ нашъ другъ Американецъ съ удив-

леніемъ рассказывалъ намъ о идеальной глупости русскаго моряка,—о его вѣрѣ во Христа и Царя, и худое мнѣніе объ “Аласка Геральдъ,” и объ ее издателѣ—за невѣріе.

Братья русскіе!—намъ часто приходится краснѣть, изъ за вашего христіанскаго и царскаго номѣшательства!!!

Всякая страна имѣетъ свои нравственныя божества. Такъ напримѣръ—русскій богъ, богъ тиранства, богъ лицемерія, какъ воспѣвалъ его одинъ русскій поэтъ—вотъ онъ—вотъ онъ русскій богъ. Многие наши русскіе по присоединеніи русской Америки къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, присягнули вѣрно и честно служить республиканскому богу, и никакого дѣла не имѣтъ съ иностранными божествами и въ особенности съ русскимъ богомъ. (См. присягу на гражданство Соед. Шт. Ам.) Но здѣсь то кстаті припомнить одинъ богословскій догматъ. Всякаго рода обрядности—крещеніе или миропомазаніе или присяга, имѣетъ аллегорическій смыслъ паки-бытія—перерожденія вновь. Наши русскіе присягнувши республиканскому богу на словахъ, на дѣлѣ все же оставались вѣрны въ поклоненіи русскому богу. При такомъ обманѣ, разумѣется не имѣли успѣха ни въ какихъ предпріятіяхъ.

На дняхъ цѣлая партія умирающихъ съ голоду, подала прошеніе русскому посланнику въ Вашингтонѣ, о высылкѣ имъ денегъ на проѣздъ въ любезную имъ Россію.

Русскій консулъ требуетъ русскихъ идти работать къ нему на фарму по 10 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ. Онъ говоритъ, что больше не можетъ дать жалованья,—онъ самъ не богатый человѣкъ. Но намъ кажется что онъ гораздо богаче русскихъ-рабочихъ, и онъ богатѣетъ на трудѣ несчастныхъ.

Новоприбывшему епископу не нравится Санъ Францисканская обстановка, онъ не любитъ дикихъ нравовъ своей паствы; а нашему Патриаршему Святѣйшеству, очень даже нравится С. Франциско, и наши стадо въ самыхъ любезныхъ отношеніяхъ къ нему.

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,

Владелецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,

ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминомъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговли съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владелецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ постовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней.—Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

DOG-TEAMS IN SIBERIA.

The winter travel of the Kamchadals is accomplished entirely upon dog-sledges, and in no other pursuit of their lives do they spend more time, and exhibit their native skill and ingenuity to better advantage. They may even be said to have made dogs for themselves in the first place, for the present Siberian animal is nothing more than a half-domesticated Arctic wolf, and still retains all his wolfish instincts and peculiarities. There is, probably, no more hardy, enduring animal in the world. You may compel him to sleep out on the snow in a temperature of 70 degrees below zero, drive him with heavy loads until his feet crack open and print the snow with blood, or starve him until he eats harness; but his strength and his spirit seem alike unconquerable. I have driven a team of nine dogs more than a hundred miles in a day and night, and have frequently worked them hard for forty-eight hours, without being able to give them a particle of food. In general they feed once a day, their allowance being a single dried fish, weighting, perhaps, a pound and a half or two pounds. This is given to them at night, so that they begin another day's work with empty stomachs.

The sledge to which they are harnessed is about ten feet in length and two in width, made with seasoned birch timber, and combines, to a surprising degree, the two most desirable qualities of strength and lightness. It is simply a skeleton framework, fastened together with lashings of dried seal-skin, and mounted on broad, curved runners. No iron whatever is used in its construction, and it does not weigh more than twenty pounds, and endures the severest shocks of rough mountain travel. The number of dogs harnessed to this sledge varies from seven to fifteen, according to the nature of the country to be traversed and the weight of the load. Under favorable circumstances eleven dogs will make from forty to fifty miles a day, with a man and a load of 400 pounds. They are harnessed to the sledge in successive couples by a long central thong of seal-skin, to which each individual dog is attached by a collar and a short trace. They are guided and controlled entirely by the voice and by a lead dog, who is especially trained for the purpose. The driver carries no whip, but has instead a thick stick about four feet in length and two inches in diameter, called an "oerstet." This is armed at one end with a long iron spike, and is used to check the speed of the sledge in descending hills, and to stop the dogs when they leave the road, as they frequently do, in pursuit of reindeer and foxes. The spiked end is then thrust down in front of one of the knees or uprights of the runners, and drags in that position through the snow, the upper end being firmly held by the driver. It is a powerful lever, and when skillfully used brakes up a sledge very promptly and effectively.—*Tent-Life in Siberia, by George Kinnan.*

REPORT slanders the young ladies of San Francisco. Report says they are given to promenading Montgomery Street in expensive dry goods by day, and in whirling through the mazes of the proverbial "giddy" by night. We have recently discovered that this is not so. Wending our way on Wednesday evening last, to the gloomy bastille where the Rev. Dr. Stone deals out spiritual comfort for this life and insures our happiness in the next, (at a high rate of premium, payable in U. S. gold coin, in advance) we discovered our error. Our path lay along Dupont Street. In almost every house we noticed one of San Francisco's maidens deeply intent on the improvement of her mind. The curtain, by accident, just a little raised, enabled us to note this. We wondered what kind of books these studious ones were perusing. Perhaps they were indebted to that noble public institution, the Mercantile Library,—sustained in its position by the money of the godly and gambling,—for the streams of knowledge out which they diurnally drink. More likely still, the Rev. Dr., whose church adorns their locality, cares specially for them, and provides them with mental sustenance. Young men, who want wives, shun the society of the gay and thoughtless "girls of the period," and give your attention to these of the gentler sex, to whom literature is a pleasure and the improvement of the mind a delight.

DURING the summer of 1869, Mr. Petrovsky was Custom House Inspector at Unalaska. Some time in August of that year he proceeded to San Francisco to present his reports to the proper officers here previous to their being forwarded to Washington. Mr. Petrovsky came as a passenger by the schooner *Alaska*, and being a government official he very naturally presumed the Treasury Department would defray his passage, and the Captain of the *Alaska* looking at the affair in the same light, presumed the payment to be all right. After a lapse of a few months the bill of \$100, the amount of the passage, was presented to Secretary Boutwell, who refused point blank to pay the amount. The consequence is that the captain of the *Alaska* and all other captains in the Alaska trade have determined to make no more contracts of honor with Government officials in the upper country. We hear a good deal about individuals swindling the Government and we regret to chronicle this case of the Government swindling the individual.

THEY have a wandering Jew at the Aleutian Islands. He has as many nationalities as a cat has lives. He speaks more languages than the best trained Spanish parrot. Indeed he swallows a language with as much ease as a professional toper would a mint julep. In two months he has learned and translated the Aleutian language into English and sold the same to a company on the islands for a handsome sum. The translation, we presume, is about as correct as a phrenological chart or a newspaper war map. To hear an Aleut converse in the pigeon English of such a translation must be about as intelligent as the poetic jabber of African ourang-outanga. But there's money in it and that's the test of the modern "gentleman and a scholar."

THE gentler sex will regret to learn that advices from Northern New York, the Canadas, and Maine and Vermont, from whence the best mink-skins are procured, say the trappers have nearly exterminated the animals. It is said that wherever their tracks are found in the soft mud along the banks of streams or lakes, dead fall can be found also. Trappers calculate that there is not a mink in the country for which a trap is not set. The animal, being voracious, is easily caught, and will soon become exterminated if not better protected. The fur is of very little use before the first of November, and yet mink are caught by hundreds during the month of October.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФИЯ

основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
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JAPANESE SALMON AND OTHER FISHERIES.

No country in the world is more dependent on its fisheries than Japan; when the rice crop fails, as it generally does once in seven years, the majority of the nation can only obtain a few vegetables and fish to live upon. When we come to think that 15,000,000 may thus be circumstanced by an untoward rice season, it certainly seems providential that the "Great Japanese Current" should have been directed along its shores, bearing the same relation to the Japanese islands that the gulf stream does to our own island home, only with this difference, that the Japanese Current being warmer than the Gulf Stream keeps the southern and western parts of that country milder, and also abounds in fish, which the latter does not bring to our shores. For some reason or other this great and rapid current, running from 80 to 90 miles a day in certain places, has a peculiar attraction for fish of all kinds. Schools of porpoises of vast extent may be seen, and even the gigantic whale upon this, to them, "happy hunting ground." Mackerel swim in myriads, and also herrings, while in summer time its confines about the neighboring coasts abound with mullet, both gray and red, and any quantity of bass, which, with large quantities of spats and whitebait, flow through the Kii and Narato passages into the inland sea, here to be caught by the inhabitants of the numerous islands, and a coast line of over four hundred miles on both sides. On the west side cod and ling abound, and also herring and salmon, in greater numbers than on the east; so that we see fish resort to these islands from all sides, and according to Japanese government returns no less than half the population are fishermen, or employed in drying and salting the same for passage into some parts of the interior. This, although upon first sight it may seem an enormous number of individuals to be interested in one occupation, when one comes to realize the fact that the population of Japan is almost entirely *literal*, because they are perforce compelled to reside near the sea, is not so very wonderful after all. This is the great reason for the populous villages that line the coast, and which gave the foreigners who visited that country the impression that this vast population extended into the interior. Such we now know is not the case, as from experience we find the interior of Japan to be a range of volcanic mountains, extending from its southernmost point away north, through Yesso, and the numerous islands up into Kamchatka. The interior of Japan is but sparsely inhabited, and those Damos or nobles who inhabit mountain ranges are notably the poorest. Here and there exists a valley, possibly from ten to twenty miles long, on their estates, but few and far between. Consequently we find that in famine time the inhabitants from the interior crowd to the coast line for food, and ultimately become beggars, a burden to their not too well-fed fellow subjects there, and a nuisance to every one. Anybody who happened to be in Japan last year when the rice crop failed, must have realized what an important part of their national economy the fish which frequent Japanese shores must play. Has it never struck any one in England what an important part they might play in the United Kingdom in case of a pestilence destroying our corn, or a violent political and foreign convulsion, ending in a general war, and preventing our import of food, place us in the strait? Fish at present in England is almost beyond the reach of the poor man, and we have good authority for knowing that the fish, compared with what they were in former years, are declining in quantity. Possibly, under such circumstances, a description of Japanese fish and fisheries may not be uninteresting, and they throw some light on a subject of great moment in the United Kingdom as to the why and wherefore our fish are not so numerous as formerly.

The Japanese, when they make a present to a foreigner, invariably attach an ornamental paper, enclosing a little bit of "fish." This is indicative of their origin, having sprung from poor fishermen to be a great nation, and to remind them not to be ashamed of such a lowly profession in the days of their prosperity and power. The Japanese language and also the Chinese have been used in describing the habits and customs of the different species of fish and how to catch them. The people themselves are polite, and but too willing to grant any information they can on the subject. As a rule, the fishermen are a simple-minded race, kind-hearted, and easily conciliated; they afford at once all they know to the inquisitive mind of the foreigner. Such a statement as this we feel called upon to make, as it is but too often the custom of ignorant individuals to insist that the Japanese never tell the truth, but "stuff Europeans" upon all subjects. Considering the boorish nature and suspicion with which a "Zumerzet lout" responds to a query, we ought to look at home before we cast such imputations on the Japanese. Who but remembers a cartoon in a

comic periodical representing a clergyman inquiring of the farmer's boy if "he knew the way to such a place?" and that polite youth rejoined: "No; but of can punch thee head for thee." Very good—bear that in mind.

We now introduce our friend, the Japanese salmon, which, as far as we could ascertain, is in all respects similar in shape and species to our English salmon. There are several salmon rivers in the island of Nippon; large quantities are taken off and in the river Lo-go, near Yeddo, which river they ascend to spawn. They are of excellent flavor and color, and their flesh is much relished by foreigners in Japan, among whom the memory of the Spey is pretty generally cherished. The majority of Scotchmen in the "Far East" can easily be detected after a few minutes at a *table d'hotel*, and Japanese spoken with a Scotch accent is a decided improvement, much resembling German in resonance.

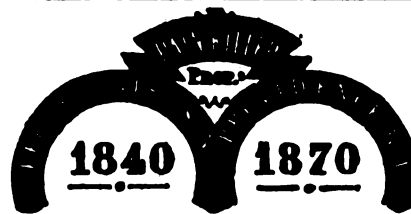
The net used for catching these fish is the seine, the first fifteen or twenty fathoms of which consists of a mesh as large as four inches square, then it descends to two inches, and finally to half an inch, and a canvas bag about six feet long terminates this engine of destruction. Nothing that passes the half-inch mesh can possibly get back again, unless capable of going through the eye of a needle!—*Land and Water.*

FUR PACKING

is one of our specialties, having had some 17 years experience in this branch, and we are prepared to REPACK FURS in water proof bales or cases for shipment to any part of the world and refer to any fur-dealer in this city as to our ability to give entire satisfaction. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

E. T. ANTHONY & CO.

831 & 833 SACRAMENTO STREET,..... SAN FRANCISCO.
RE-PACKERS of every class of merchandise with promptness and dispatch.



THE "PAIN KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region on the globe into which it has not found its way, and been largely used and highly prized. Moreover, there is no clime to which it has not proved to be well adapted for the cure of a considerable variety of diseases; it is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints generally, it is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

It is a very significant fact, that notwithstanding the long period of years that the "PAIN KILLER" has been before the world, it has never lost one whit of its popularity, but, on the contrary, the call for it has steadily increased from its first discovery, and at no previous time has the demand for it been so great, or the quantity made been so large, as it is to-day.

Another significant fact is, that nowhere has the "PAIN KILLER" ever been in higher repute, or been more generally used by families and individuals, than it has been here at home, where it was first discovered and introduced. That the "PAIN KILLER" will continue to be, what we have styled it, THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE WORLD, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt.—*Presidents Advertiser.*

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1871.

THE first edition of one hundred and fifty thousand copies of VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with three hundred fine wood engravings and two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for ten cents, which is not half the cost. Address

JAMES VICK,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



ALASKA

HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 1, 1871.

No. 72.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN
 BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
ДЕСЕМБРИСТ.
РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ
 Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.
 Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.
 Во Имя Декабристов.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

☞ This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

PETER WHEELAN,

A. DOHRMANN.

WHEELAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,

CORN. WASHINGTON & DRUMM STREETS,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Въ этомъ магазинѣ продается ржаная мука.

☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

IMPORTERS OF

STOVES, METALS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Russian Samovars or Tea-Urns,

Для продажи русскіе самовары,—и всякаго рода кухонныя посуда.

112 & 114 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

WILL & FINCK,

EXCELSIOR

CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS, AND BELL-HANGERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of Cutlery.

☞ All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.

821 KEARNY STREET & 140 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

PUBLIC opinion in the United States has it that there are no funds for establishing public schools in Alaska. For many years, however, the people of that territory have been contributing money for the establishment of schools and charitable institutions as they supposed. But instead of the money being put to such uses, the priests forwarded it to Moscow, where it was placed in the hands of the autocracy, reigning there. We are reliably informed that the inhabitants of the island of Kadiak contributed \$3,000, Unalaska \$5,000, St. Paul's island \$7,000, and other points in proportion. What has become of all this money? It justly belongs to the Alaskans and by right should be given for the purpose for which it was contributed. Our Congressmen from the Pacific Coast should inquire into this matter. The money should be refunded. The Alaskans sadly need common schools to fit them for the duties of citizenship. Russian Imperial education has not only left them an inheritance of poverty, but what is worse an inheritance of ignorance.

SITKA has a lager beer brewery in full blast. To protect this institution William Kapus, has blasted all hopes of importation of lager from the outside world. "Why is this thusly?" as the lamented A. Ward would say. Because——he is interested in that concern, and outside barbarians have no right to concern themselves about it.

MOHAMMED, and his followers fled from Mecca because their spirits gave in. Arch-Pope——and his followers fled from Sitka because their spirits (Russian rum) gave out.

THE Aleut women during pregnancy place fur-seals at the shrine of the Virgin Mary, blindly hoping thereby an easy child-birth. The priests "lay hands" on the valuable offerings, and thus the double swindle of the immaculate deception, and the immaculate conception go hand in hand.

PROFANE history tells us that Christ was hung between two thieves. There are a good many of his followers in Alaska who ought to be hung in the same way. The traders there can furnish the thieves in abundance.

EVERY furrier in San Francisco has for sale Siberian cables, but in reality not one of them is from Siberia. They are dyed, or best quality of Alaskans.

J. C. MERRILL & Co., merchants of this city inform us that Alaska cod-fish, for superior quality and low prices, stand highest in the market, and that as a consequence importation of Eastern cod-fish is checked.

LATEST telegrams from London state that fur seals bring on an average in that market 20 shillings sterling.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Every American believed that after the payment of \$7,000,000 to the Emperor of Russia for Alaska all his Imperial power forever ended in that region. It was likewise believed that upon the cession of that Territory the inhabitants became free citizens of the Republic *de facto* or *de jure*. Ostinately such beliefs were true, but nevertheless Russian Imperialism has still a powerful footing in Alaska. Having lost control of the civil government, it still claims a lien on the inhabitants, and is adroitly holding its power over them through the Jesuitical machinations of the Russo-Greek Church, of which the Emperor is supreme Pontiff or Head.

The Russian Consul in this city, it is well known, was a stockholder in the Russo-American Company, and after the cession of the territory lost his interest in that concern, but still continued and continues to do business there, and at present has vessels engaged in the Alaska trade. Naturally enough the Russian Consul is deeply interested in continuing power over the people of Alaska and the better to carry out his projects, wrote to the Imperial government to the effect that the Alaskans were sadly suffering in soul and spirit for the consolations and blessings of the holy faith of which his Imperial Majesty is the Great I Am. It was especially solicited that a Bishop should be exported from Russia to San Francisco, and afterwards be transported to Alaska for the purpose of dealing out religious consolation to the unfortunate natives and keeping them bound to their late master by the anchor of faith. The Bishop now in this city is the sacred offspring of the Russian Consul's negotiations.

The next move in this diplomatic farce will be the departure of the Bishop for Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, early in the coming spring, with the avowed purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. They will be taught, instructed and confessed according to the most orthodox views of the Greek Catholic Church, and zealously appealed to as only religious bigots can appeal to the ignorant and uneducated. While this spiritual decoy is thrown over the eyes of the natives, the Russian Imperial confederates will not fail to notice the rich and valuable supply of winter furs on hand.

While these zealous missionaries of the Russian Imperial Church are thus enriching themselves by praying while they preach, it follows that their gains are the losses of some other parties. And the parties are the American merchants and storekeepers who are carrying on business in Alaska and through whose efforts the natives are employed and kept from starving. It is to such merchants that the profits should naturally flow, but a religious missionary can "draw wool over the eyes" of a commercial missionary in the matter of trade and speculation whenever he undertakes to do so. It requires no prophet to foretell the result of the Imperial missionary enterprise. Religious teachers, and religious influence have a powerful grasp over the ignorant masses, not only in spiritual but in material affairs.

The concurrent testimony of all the merchants and travelers who have visited Alaska, goes to prove that the Russian Church faith debases and demoralizes the natives, and that idleness, drunkenness and prostitution abound everywhere. Instead of inciting the people to steady labor and honest enterprise, the lazy priests set the lazy example of procuring a living in the easiest manner possible. The natives follow the example set them and the reward is wretchedness and poverty, because they have nothing left after the priests are paid.

Every citizen of the United States, taxed to pay for Alaska Territory \$7,000,000, must feel an interest in protesting against this Russian Church propaganda in Alaska, and also against the Imperial influence still held over the masses of the people. If continued it will result in driving American commerce from Alaska waters, for the natives are so much under the influence of the priests, that American merchants can only be served after Imperial interests are attended to. And more especially must we protest for the reason that the Alaskans can never become good citizens of the Republic so long as they are taught and educated to worship the Czar, as head of the Russo-Greek Church.

THE DANCE AT ANADYRSK.—A volume on Siberia recently published in London gives an account of the popular dance at Anadyrsk, a remote Russian settlement. At the ball, the orchestra consisted of two very rude violins, two guitars as rude, and a huge comb, prepared with paper, after a manner well known to schoolboys.

"One of the men, clad in a spotted deerakin coat and buckakin pantaloons, sprang into the center of the room, and bowed low to a lady who sat upon one end of a long, crowded bench. The lady rose with a graceful courtesy, and they began a sort of half-dance, half-pantomime, about the room, advancing and retiring in perfect time to the music, crossing over, and whirling swiftly round, the man apparently making love to the lady, and the lady refusing all his advances, turning away and hiding her face in her handkerchief. After a few moments of this dumb show the lady retired, and another took her place; the music redoubled its energy and rapidity, the dancers began the execution of a tremendous 'break down,' and shrill cries of 'Heekh! Heekh! Vallai!!! Neefstaval!!!' resounded from all parts of the room, together with terrific tooting from the comb and the beating of half a hundred feet on the bare planks. Suddenly the man dropped down upon his stomach on the floor at the feet of his partner, and began jumping around like a huge broken-legged grass hopper upon his elbows and the end of his toes. This extraordinary feat brought down the house in the wildest enthusiasm, and the uproar of shouting and singing drowned all the instruments except the comb, which still droned away, like a Scotch bagpipe in its last agonies. At last the man, after dancing successively with all the ladies in the room—as etiquette bade him—stopped apparently exhausted, and went away to refresh himself with some dried fish and frozen cranberries."

A late number of the *Commercial Advertiser*, of Honolulu, relates the fact that one of the whale ships in that harbor recently captured a whale in the Arctic seas, which had in its carcass a harpoon. This harpoon was known to belong to a ship which was at that time cruising in the northern sea, on the other side of the continent. The whale had evidently passed from one open sea to the other by way of the Pole. He must have found open water, for even a whale must come up at short intervals to blow. It is certain that the Polar Sea is navigable for whales from one side of the continent to the other. But while it does not follow that ships could follow the same track, the fact cited is one of considerable interest. Shipmasters may be able to navigate the Polar Sea when they know as much about navigation in high latitudes as this whale with a harpoon sticking in his back.

ALASKA sables are the first fruits of Mr. Seward's purchase, and are beginning to take the place of Russia sables, which they very much resemble, except in being somewhat coarser.

A pious old rascal named Moses snote a rock and water sprung therefrom. Some of the pious old rascals in Sitka snite water and whisky springs therefrom. The natives pronounce this latter miracle as "heap water—no heap whisky."

We recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

MESSRS. WILL & FINCK, Cutlers, 891 Kearny street, are always ready to purchase ivory in any quantity at the highest price.

MESSRS. A. ROMAN & Co., Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers, 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, have an English and Russian Phrase Book, specially adapted for the use of Traders, Travelers and Teachers. Price, in paper, One Dollar.

MESSRS. MACONDRAY & Co., have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

THE second volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1869 to March 1870, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00.

W. E. LOOMIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

The Alaska Herald,

ASAPUS BONGHARRETO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1860.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$5 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. JANUARY 1, 1871. No. 72.

EPILOGUE ON 1870.

What was done in 1870 in Alaska?—Commerce was bad, very bad indeed, but capitalists have more experience and will be wiser the coming year.—Military withdrawn from Alaska because there was no necessity for drunken, fighting soldiers among the peaceful Aleuts.—Fate of fur-seals secured by contract for twenty years, with bonds.—Natives dying from starvation because civilization takes the bread from their mouths.—Evil experience of 1870 a rich lesson for 1871.

IN SIBERIA.

[WRITTEN BY A SIBERIAN EXILE.]

When in 1645 the Marthoo Tartars obtained possession of China they did not foresee what has actually come to pass, or they might have paused before grasping a sceptre that is gradually reducing the conquerors to extinction. Warlike in all their habits of thought and action, reared in a hardy climate, they broke down the Chinese wall, to sink into the ease of civilization, and became gradually absorbed into the overwhelming mass, called the Chinese nation. Two hundred years ago all that vast region drained by the Amoor river was Tartar in every respect. To-day it is Russian, and under a military rule that nothing but a criminal population could endure. These prisoners, mostly convicted of political offences, are exiles banished from Russian dominions in Europe; not a few are men and women of noble birth, liberal education, and enthusiastically patriotic in the cause of national freedom.

Many of these persons arose from the position of slaves in the various mining districts, to that of large landed proprietors of very considerable wealth. But once obnoxious to the Russian government the exile may never again hope to re-visit Europe, and though influence and money freely used at St. Petersburg may mitigate his punishment, the great Northern Bear never forgives.

Another class of convicts literally wear out their whole lives under the lash of the knout, unless perchance they escape beyond the ken of their overseers, not to Europe but to the sheltering tents of the Steppes of High Asia. There their superior sagacity and bravery win them a warm reception, and as there are no kinder or more hospitable people on earth than the Tartars, the escaped convicts try to forget home and kindred, and form new ties among the wandering nomadic Tartars, in "the land of grass." Another class of exiles are simply banished to Siberia there to subsist as best they can, at liberty to follow

any vocation they choose. It is this class of men that have developed the resources of the country. All the celebrated and valuable mines of this region, are farmed out to the highest bidder at St. Petersburg. Rich contractors, mostly Germans under the patronage of some noble (usually in debt to them) carry off the mining rights. These enterprising men soon find the value of the free exiles who in turn make themselves indispensable. Large fortunes are thus acquired which become too often mere dead capital. It is this class of exiles that must frame the future of Siberia. Since the ALASKA HERALD has penetrated this long isolated country we have received the most direct assurances of an awakening and growing desire on the part of those people to enter into close commercial relations with the Pacific Coast.

Rich in resources of every description, liberal in sentiment, they look to these United States as the rising star of their hopes. Recently quite a number have quietly passed over into China and are seen at the great open ports of Shanghai and Hankow largely embarked in business, chiefly importing heavy cloths, cutlery and other manufactures from Moscow. Fortunately for them the Russian Consularship is held by the great house of Augustine, Heard & Co., Americans. This is fortunate for us too. It enables us to correspond, without the least fear of Russian spies reading our letters before we get them.

The future of this great country, so long the abode of barbarism, so long the victim of rapacious officials will greatly depend upon the solution of the Chinese question. Should the allied powers seize upon the "sick man" the United States will undoubtedly have a hand in what will so largely affect the interest of her Pacific Empire. Siberia may yet be forced open by circumstances stronger than Armstrong or needle guns. Vladivostok is already a great center of trade and reminds one of a new American town. Trade is centralizing there, and of course our merchants will ere long seek to divide the peaceful spoils of commerce, with the firms of London and Liverpool. We assure our friends in Siberia that as they become known to our people, intercourse and a large profitable trade will be the result. They may rest assured that the great free people of these United States appreciate the sacrifices they have (not, indeed, in vain) made in the cause of human freedom, and will see them, in however a remote period, a great nation, one of the families of the world. Stranger events than this happen every day; so we may at least hope for a great future in a country rich in wealth, and richer in the true patriotism of its noble people!

SOME self-conceited fanatics date the creation of the world a few thousand years back, and this although there is positive evidence to prove that millions of years must have elapsed since the commencement of its formation. In Alaska territory tropical vegetation is apparent in its geological structure and the remains of elephants and other animals native to the torrid zone are also found there. Who can tell that some daring genius will not discover new and beautiful continents beyond the North Pole. We are waiting for this discovery and then we shall publish the ALASKA HERALD on Herald Island, just in the centre of Behring sea, which will then be the centre of the world. The ancients believed the Mediterranean to be the centre. How much wiser are we than the ancients?

THE Russian corvette *Boyarin*, (or Boyarm as the local papers blunder it) arrived at this port to-day. The names of the officers as printed by our cotemporaries is a rare curiosity, and should be preserved in the Bohemian archives right side up with care.

Arrived from Sitka Priest Cedrolevansky, but the city journals spell the name Cedrobauski. Our Russian friends blush with shame.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 20, 1871.

No. 73.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Godfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 423 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

PETER WHEELAN,

A. DOHRMANN.

WHEELAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,
 CORN. WASHINGTON & DRUMM STREETS,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

ВЪ ЭТОМЪ МАГАЗИНѢ ПРОДАЕТСЯ РЖАНАЯ МУКА.

☞ Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE United States have consular representatives at many points seldom or ever visited by Americans, while there are many important centres of American trade without such representatives. We will particularly mention the important seaport of Petropaulovsk, which during the past year was visited by over fifty of our merchantmen and whalers doing business along the coast of Kamchatka and in the Ochotak sea. An American consul is imperatively demanded at Petropaulovsk, owing to the rapid increase of our commercial interest along the Siberian coast. We suggest to Messrs. Cole and Sargent the necessity of action in this matter.

A merchant of this city sent a vessel for trading purposes to the Ochotak sea last year, and among other points touched at was Petropaulovsk, where the Captain sold a large amount of goods to the inhabitants, taking drafts on San Francisco in part payment. The drafts on being presented here were found to be valueless; and owing to the fact that we have no consular representation at Petropaulovsk, the merchant thus defrauded is unable to institute legal proceedings against the criminal parties.

OUR capitalists are disgusted with affairs in Alaska, and assert that business is gone to the dogs. They have been severely bitten by untrustworthy agents and injudicious investment of capital. We learn that a new swindle is already in operation for more investments in Alaska, by some party in this city interested in disposing of shares in a coal mine situated somewhere adjacent to the icebergs. Strangely to say, some shares have been sold; but we caution capitalists to beware, for the coal mine is a poor concern, hard to be got at and not worth the trouble of working after you do get it. Money so invested will prove a dead loss.

WHO are the philanthropists moaning over the sufferings of the Aleuts? Are they not traders, hunters and compilers of dictionaries, who with crocodile tears, weep for the Aleuts, because they have not the chance to scalp them and then skin the fur bearing animals in their possession. Those whining philanthropists seem particularly zealous for the welfare of the natives of Leanyo, St. Paul and St. George islands, while the natives of Sitka are left to the merciless embraces of the civilized jackalls and hyenas amongst them.

IF the Devil has any dirty work to do, we would advise his satanic majesty to call on some of the Alaska Treasury agents. If they don't fill the bill and their pockets at the same time, it is because the Devil will have reformed them, or they will have reformed the Devil.

ALL exportations from Alaska for the year 1870, including furs, ivory, salmon, cod-fish, etc., are valued at \$2,500,000.

На новой землѣ въ Америкѣ, мирные поселенцы или политическіе убѣжники, обыкновенно сбрасываютъ всѣ старыя маскарадныя лохмотья языческаго или назорейскаго безумія. Наши же православные русскіе все остаются при старыхъ божествахъ. Со дня перехода Аласки къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, много священныхъ русскихъ именъ появилось на Санъ Францисканскихъ проспектахъ. Протопоповы, Архимандритовы, Архіереевы, Патріарховы, Рублевы, Деньгины, Копѣйкины, и проч.—все православные чиновники-сановники. Одинъ изъ этихъ сіятельнѣйшихъ, на дняхъ пошелъ просить мѣста, ѣхать въ Аласку на коммерческомъ суднѣ. Зашедши въ домъ къ Американскому купцу, нашъ русскій господинъ увидѣлъ на столѣ “Аласку Геральдъ.” И думая прислужиться хозяевамъ, какъ обыкновенно поступаютъ русскіе холопы, онъ, вмѣсто того чтобы толковать о дѣлѣ, начинаетъ разговоръ объ “Аласкѣ Геральдѣ,” и объ ея издателѣ.

“Аласка Геральдъ—это ужасный листокъ, ея издатель—худой человѣкъ.”

Купецъ, съ чувствомъ Американской возвышенности—надъ невѣжей, спрашиваетъ холопа въ чемъ же издатель худой человѣкъ.

“Онъ не вѣруетъ во Христа, и не почитаетъ нашего государя.”

—Да и только, спрашиваетъ купецъ.

“Ничего больше,” отвѣчаетъ холопъ.

—И я тоже не вѣрую ни во Христа, ни въ русскаго царя.

—Сколько вы хотите жалованья въ мѣсяцъ.

“00 долларовъ.”

—Знаете ли навигацію.

“Да,” отвѣчаетъ русскій морякъ.

—Приходите завтра, я вамъ дамъ отвѣтъ о желаемой вами должности.

Пользуясь почтеннымъ авторитетомъ въ Американскомъ обществѣ,—купцы при устройствѣ Аласканскихъ или Сибирскихъ торговыхъ дѣлъ, обыкновенно обращаются къ намъ за совѣтомъ.

Въ тотъ же вечеръ, Американецъ пріѣзжаетъ къ намъ освѣдомиться о господинѣ Л.

“Какъ вы думаете о господинѣ Л., онъ проситъ мѣста у меня ѣхать въ торговую экспедицію,”—спрашиваетъ у насъ Американецъ.

—Онъ хорошій морякъ.

“Любитъ-ли чрезъ-мѣру выпить.”

—Когда будетъ на столѣ въ-мѣру водка, разумѣется будетъ въ мѣру и пить.

—Я тоже прошу васъ отъ себя, мы обращаясь къ купцу, дайте мѣсто на вашемъ суднѣ этому господину,—онъ бѣдный человѣкъ и обремененъ семействомъ.

Послѣ этого у насъ пошли разные разговоры, и между прочимъ нашъ другъ Американецъ съ удив-

леніемъ рассказывалъ намъ о идеальной глупости русскаго моряка,—о его вѣрѣ во Христа и Царя, и худое мнѣніе объ “Аласкѣ Геральдѣ,” и объ ея издателѣ—за невѣріе.

Братья русскіе!—намъ часто приходится краснѣть, изъ за вашего христіанскаго и царскаго помышательства !!!

Всякая страна имѣетъ свои нравственныя божества. Такъ напримѣръ—русскій богъ, богъ тиранства, богъ лицемерія, какъ воспѣвалъ его одинъ русскій поэтъ—вотъ онъ—вотъ онъ русскій богъ. Многие наши русскіе по присоединеніи русской Америки къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, присягнули вѣрно и честно служить республиканскому богу, и никакого дѣла не имѣтъ съ иностранными божествами и въ особенности съ русскимъ богомъ. (См. присягу на гражданство Соед. Шт. Ам.) Но здѣсь то кстаті припомнить одинъ богословскій догматъ. Всякаго рода обрядность—крещеніе или миропомазаніе или присяга, имѣетъ аллегорическій смыслъ паки-бытія—перерожденія вновь. Наши русскіе присягнувши республиканскому богу на словахъ, на дѣлѣ все же оставались вѣрны въ поклоненіи русскому богу. При такомъ обманѣ, разумѣется не имѣли успѣха ни въ какихъ предпріятіяхъ.

На дняхъ цѣлая партія умирающихъ съ голоду, подала прошеніе русскому посланнику въ Вашингтонѣ, о высылкѣ имъ денегъ на проѣздъ въ любезную имъ Россію.

Русскій консулъ требуетъ русскихъ идти работать къ нему на фарму по 10 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ. Онъ говоритъ, что больше не можетъ дать жалованья,—онъ самъ не богатый человѣкъ. Но намъ кажется что онъ гораздо богаче русскихъ-рабочихъ, и онъ богатѣетъ на трудѣ несчастныхъ.

Предостерегаемъ новоприбывшую команду корвета “Бояринъ,” отъ жуликовъ-мазуриковъ, Обдираевъ Ивановичей, Награждаевъ Мироновичей, Рублевыхъ, Копѣйкиныхъ,—отъ русскихъ приснопамятныхъ лицъ. На чужбинѣ пріятно встрѣтить русскій разговоръ, но иногда дорого платится!

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминномъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговли съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владѣлецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ постовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней.—Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

OUR FROZEN POSSESSIONS.

We make the following extracts from a letter recently written to the *Titaville Herald* by Capt. Leonard Hartwell, of New-Bedford, Mass.

Having spent the past four years on whaling voyages in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, I have no hesitation in stating that the Territory of Alaska was, in my opinion, a good bargain for the United States. The climate is not too severe for Americans, and not so trying to the constitution as tropical countries. The soil is adapted to grazing, and the common vegetables are raised in abundance, making it a good recruiting ground for ships. The seal fisheries on the coast and islands are very extensive and valuable—St. Paul and St. George especially. San Francisco gets her fish, cod-fish, salmon, etc., there. I know that the very last season there were some twenty-eight vessels engaged in trading between San Francisco and Alaska in furs, such as the Russian sable, fox, mink, otter, etc. The timber of the Territory is something like the Oregon Pine. The cranberry fields of Kadiak Island, near the peninsula, are immense, and far surpass in size and are equal in flavor to those of Cape Cod or New Jersey. Gold mines have recently been discovered in Alaska, and California miners have gone there in considerable numbers. The new Oregon Railroad, or North Pacific Railroad, will start the tide of travel, immigration and adventure to Alaska, for Portland is not far from half way between San Francisco to Sitka. I have seen herds of the finest cattle in Kadiak Island, which is some 600 miles North-east of Sitka.

The fact of the existence of a North-west passage, in the discovery of which Sir John Franklin lost his life, is established beyond a doubt by the finding of harpoons in the bodies of whales captured on the west side of America, which must have been struck and the animals wounded on the east coast. These harpoons, as you may be aware, are all marked with the name of the whaling vessel to which they belong, and I well recollect seeing one from a whale taken near Point Barrow by the *Cornelius Harlow*, which bore the inscription of *Ansel Gibbs*, the name of a vessel which struck and lost the whale on the Cumberland Inlet. This North-west Passage, however, is not and never can be of any use or advantage to commerce. I state these facts because I have found in the minds of my countrymen false impressions as to the value of Alaska as an investment. Very crude ideas people have of distant countries and latitudes. Even north of Portland, Oregon, as I was told by my companion from San Francisco the other day, no snow had been seen there for over three years, a fact which it is hard to reconcile with the prevalent notions of the qualities of the climate in what we usually call the frozen North. I have seen in the summer season at the extreme northern coast of Alaska, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, herds of reindeer, thousands in number, grazing on the plains."

As was foretold by sagacious prophets, the cod-fisheries in Alaska continue to increase in economical importance to the country, the catch during the present year having amounted to over 1,800,000, all the fish of large size. Should the cod-fisheries of the Banks of Newfoundland fail in the course of time, as is feared by some, it is quite probable that we shall be obliged to depend upon the Alaskan seas for our supplies. As the shoals frequented by cod in these seas vastly exceed in area all those of Newfoundland, and the fish themselves are of equal size and excellence, and in much greater relative abundance, we can look forward with equanimity to the transfer of that branch of the fishing interest from one side of the continent to the other, satisfied, as we may well be, that a plentiful supply will always be available for consumption.—*Harper's Weekly*.

In 1864 the Russian squadron under command of Admiral Popoff, visited San Francisco, and we remember that when the officers returned home they published letters in the St. Petersburg papers stating that the Americans of this city had robbed them, by exorbitant prices charged for the goods and provisions sold them. We cannot say what occurred then, but we are certain that if the officers or crew of the Russian corvette *Boyarin*, now in our waters, have been swindled or are being swindled, they cannot charge it to American citizens, but to their brother Imperialist.

The Russian Bishop during his residence on Greenwich street rejoiced in the appellation of "His Excellency Bishop John," but since his removal to Jackson Street, he rejoiceth in a change to "His Grace Bishop Johannes." Is the change of names due to the change of base to John Chinaman's neighborhood.

In Jerusalem the rabble butchered the Prophets. In Alaska the "profits" beggar the rabble.

A NEW exploration of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Russia, is now fitting out, and is to be in charge of a young Russian, Mr. Miklucho Maclay. This gentleman, well known by previous journeys among the Eastern islands, Morocco, and on the coast of the Red Sea, will be accompanied by several specialists in different branches of science. The subjects that will receive particular attention are those connected with the physical geography of the sea in its relationship to animal life, such as the temperature at different depths, the percentage of salt, density of the water, ebb and flow of the tide, etc.; also studies in animal geography, and ethnological investigations. Full collections in the animal and vegetable kingdoms will be made to illustrate the labors of the expedition. It is expected that a vessel of war will be detailed to carry the party to the Pacific, especially while it is occupied in exploring the Kuriles, Sachalin and Kamchatka.—*Harper's Weekly*.

POETRY, prose, and pictures, all of the choicest, freshest, and best, fill each number of *The Art Review*, one of the most readable, as it is one of the most excellent, of the live magazines. Its list of writers comprises the most popular in the Country, and it has the right idea of popularizing art in America by presenting the subject in its most attractive phases.

SOME Russian Imperialists are going to start a paper in this city to be the organ of the Greek Catholic Church. If they would start a "subscription paper" for the relief of the Imperial paupers hanging about the Russian Consulate it would be less evidence of insanity.

IS IT true that Mr. Buynitzki is so "smart," that he learned the Aleutian language during his former visit to Alaska, then wrote a dictionary in English and Aleutian, and afterwards sold his dictionary to the Company who is lessee of St. Paul and St. George Islands?

WE recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of those regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

CHICAGO rejoices in the swill milk of the period. Sitka, not to be outdone in nastiness, rejoices in the swindlers of the period.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ДЕЦЕМБРИСТ.

РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристов.

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

IMPORTERS OF

STOVES, METALS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Russian Samovars or Tea-Urns,

Для продажи русскіе самовары,—и всякаго рода
кухонныя посуды.

119 & 114 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPUS BONDARENKO, FURNISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. JANUARY 20, 1871. No. 78.

BUYNITZKI'S REPORT ON ST. PAUL AND ST. GEORGE ISLANDS.

Mr. Buynitzki, the United States Treasury agent at Alaska passed through this city some months ago, and while here unloosed his tongue with regard to the condition of affairs on St. Paul and St. George Islands. In his incoherent talks on the subject he pretended to be the Moses of the natives, but they did not appreciate the idea of deliverance through the efforts of Mr. Buynitzki.

Mr. Buynitzki has established Sunday schools among the Aleuts! Perhaps he is ambitious to be their missionary, and it may be has lurking desires for the gubernatorial honor of Alaska. Is Mr. B. a christian? Let him then behold the effects of a long training of christianity upon the unfortunate Aleuts. He says they live in holes in the ground, like wild beasts, and he might have added that they are ignorant, poverty stricken, drunken and debased. This is the effect of the christianity of the Greek Church. Is not the christianity Mr. B. proposes to introduce as vile a compound? May heaven avert its introduction, unless it is destined that the Aleuts are to be utterly wretched and debased beyond hope of resurrection.

The simple people inhabiting Alaska and the Aleutian Islands have a natural goodness of heart. But they are easily imposed upon. They make plenty of money, but unfortunately for themselves, and to the everlasting disgrace of the Greek Church which taught them the habit, they have a terrible passion for strong drinks, and will freely pay \$20 for a bottle of the vilest whisky. Their hard earnings largely goes for intoxicating liquors and the purchase of images for religious worship. Instead of building themselves comfortable houses or being educated to do so with their money, they are deceived, plundered and robbed by priests and traders.

Their case, in some respect, resembles that of the Arabs,—a simple people easily deceived and strongly addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1835 Mahmet, Pasha of Egypt, finding that priests and traders had debased and plundered certain Arab tribes, took the latter under his special care, and sought to educate them. They had been living in "holes in the ground," but the Pasha sent for foreign mechanics to build them homes, and compelled them to inhabit them and sleep after civilized fashions. To make them do this, force was used in several cases, as the Arabs continued to sleep on the floors when not watched. A guard was placed over them and for every violation of the regulations established, the natives received severe chastisements. When the children of nature, like the Aleuts and

the Arab tribes, are once debased by coming in contact with hypocritical priests and plundering traders, it is a sort of miracle to ever civilize them. Mahmet Pasha, however, was successful, and perhaps some modern Mahmet (Mr. B. for instance) may be equally successful with the wretched Aleuts.

The gentlemanly and philanthropic Treasury agent was loud and calumnious in his assertions that the Aleuts are suffering severely from the extortion of the new California Company. This is best judged by the fact that in the year 1868 the natives of St. Paul and St. George Islands killed over four hundred thousand of fur-seals, the sale of which would give to every man, woman and child on the islands the sum of \$800 each. And yet the natives are in poverty and degradation! Poverty and degradation are inheritances bequeathed to the Aleuts by the old Company, who has been lordling it over them for the long years past. So utterly debased had the natives become under the tuition of Imperial monopolists, than on occasions when intoxicating liquors leaked through the barrels into the sand and mud, the Aleuts literally eat the earth in order to get even the taste of liquor.

Mr. Buynitzki says the Alaskans are in every sense of the word American citizens. He should have said "American serfs," for they are mere serfs to the plunderers, lay and clerical, amongst them; and this serfdom is a burning shame and disgrace to our government. Until a kind of Patriarchal care is exercised over the Aleuts, we must expect their gradual extinction by the foulest means ever known to mankind, and such only as can be used by the civilization and christianity (?) of this barbarous century. Indeed a sort of Patriarchal care is now extended over the natives at Sitka, but it is of the most injudicious and worst type. Rations are issued to some 200 of them, and this procured, they sell them in many instances for whisky and tobacco. This Patriarchal style is a loss to the government and does the natives but little good. What they should have is work and be paid honestly for their labor. Liquor should be withheld from them under all cases, and under this system our northern refugees might hope to be reclaimed.

Croaking politicians like Mr. Buynitzki can never work out the desired reformation. We have seen the influence of such when Col. Ihris presented his delegation of Alaskans at Washington. Their contact with politicians had so utterly demoralized them, that they gave such an exhibition of drunken, gambling and besotted habits, as to even make the people of Washington blush. This is saying a great deal; and in saying so, let us hear no more from the croaking politicians concerning Alaska.

SUCH of our readers as have watched the progress of legislation in regard to the fur-seal islands of Behring Sea, namely, St. Paul and St. George, forming the Pribelov group, may remember that a limitation of the number to be killed each year was strictly insisted upon, in accordance with the practice of the Russian company when in possession of the islands, the average number of skins formerly taken amounting to 75,000 on the island of St. Paul, and 25,000 on that of St. George. During the few years that have elapsed since the Russian possession of these islands it is said that a considerable excess of this number of animals has been killed, and it was predicted that the result would be the abandonment of the islands by the seals. By a recent arrival from the islands it is stated that the catch for the present year will amount to only about 35,000 (?), and that the seals have left their accustomed haunts to a very appreciable degree, and fears are entertained that they may abandon them entirely. Part of their number appear to have resorted to the Commander Islands, west of the Aleutian group, which still belong to Russia, and it is said that the Alaska Fur-Seal Company, now having control of the Pribelov Islands, are endeavoring to obtain a cession from the Russian government for the purpose of monopolizing the capture on Behring and Copper islands, forming the Commander group.—*Harper's Weekly.*

WE suggest as a motto for Alaska—A christian missionary scalping a non—converted Aleut, with the significant triplet beneath—"All for Christ."

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

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No. 74.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 422 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents re-packed them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, as they will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

GRANT AND KATACAZE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer is authorized for, stating that in a conversation with the Russian minister M. Katacaze, he (the President) remarked "that Russia should never be permitted to go to Constantinople," at which remark M. Katacaze was so displeased that he vented his displeasure and, perhaps, malice through the Washington and New York journals.

M. Katacaze, by birth a Greek from Fanari, a suburb of Constantinople, cannot in sincerity be a lover of the politics and policy of the Czar. But history tells us that the Fanariotes, acted as spies in guiding the Turks to the capture of Constantinople in the fourteenth century, and history is but repeating itself, in a different manner, when in the nineteenth century, M. Katacaze, a Fanariote, is endeavoring to act the spy by guiding the Russians to the capture of Constantinople.

The father of M. Katacaze during the Crimean war was Russian minister at Athens and was dismissed from his diplomatic mission by the government he represented on account of his sympathy with the Turks. How strange it is that the son of the ostracized minister, should be fawning at the feet of the very power his father betrayed. In the conversation between minister Katacaze and President Grant we have to admire the bold and statesmanlike position of General Grant. He shows himself to be as wise and far seeing in the councils of State as he was brave and valorous in the field of battle. The leading liberals throughout Europe will be in deep sympathy with the noble and exalted sentiment expressed by President Grant. All thinking men know that a semi-barbarous government like the Czar's may be well adapted to govern the semi-barbarous hordes of Central Asia, but would be entirely fitted to control the destinies of a great commercial metropolis like Constantinople, a city of significant historical fame and one of the most important centres of commerce and thought throughout the earth.

It is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, more than half its inhabitants being foreigners, composed of Italians, Armenians, Germans, French, English, Americans and others.

It is well known to all persons thoroughly informed on the Eastern question that the policy of the Turkish government is much more liberal, progressive and human than that of Russia. European statesmen are well aware of this, and are zealous of the barbarous power of the Czar in getting a foothold and controlling the destinies of the great city of Constantinople. While it is the avowed rule of the American government and American statesmen to avoid complications with foreign nations in their policy towards one another, we cannot but again admire the boldness of President Grant in his sound views on a question of international right in which all civilized nations have the deepest interest.

14-го сего Генваря, въ Дашвай залѣ, въ Санъ Франциско, былъ длинный диспутъ, о представляемомъ божествѣ Исуса Назарянина. Одна партія вѣрующая, разсматривая писанія евангелистовъ Матфея и Луки, не доразумѣваетъ какъ Исусъ могъ называть себя "сыномъ Давидовымъ," когда его мать Марія зачала его во чревѣ—"прежде даже не снитися има," т. е. съ Иосифомъ. . . . И рѣшено недоразумѣннѣе тѣмъ, что Исусъ былъ "пошлый хвастунъ и самозванецъ."

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Русское военное судно пріѣхало, и налѣзло нищихъ въ Русское консульство, чтобы имѣть какія либо порученія для судна. Господи,—чемъ-же консулъ будетъ жить, онъ жалованья не получаетъ, онъ ждалъ этого судна, какъ Лазарь лона Авраамова. Отвяжитесь ребята къ чорту!

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминомъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговлѣ съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владѣлецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ постовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней.—Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

The Alaska Herald,

AGASSIS HONORARIES, PUBLISHED,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$3 00
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. III. FEBRUARY 1, 1871. No. 74.

**FURS, IVORY AND WHALEBONE
COMMERCE IN THE NORTH
PACIFIC FOR 1870.**

That the Americans are an enterprising people no one will deny. Everything they undertake to do is done quickly, if not well and wisely. The result of anything done to-day is the question, rather than looking ahead to see what may be the result of the same thing twenty or thirty years hence. This was the case with regard to Alaska. Speculators, capitalists, traders and adventurers rushed to that territory, immediately on its cession to the United States government, in hopes to make fortunes in a single season, or at most within a few years. They had no intention of residing in that northern region, nor of taking any deep interest in the people or the government. All they desired was money, and for this they skinned fur-bearing animals and natives indiscriminately, until both natives and animals have commenced to show signs of extermination. We herewith present a statistical review on this question, which must prove deeply interesting to our readers.

FURS IMPORTED FROM ALASKA 1870.

Bear skins.....	150.
Badger do.....	99.
Fisher do.....	850.
Fox gray do.....	404.
Fox cross do.....	510.
Fox red do.....	4,856.
Fox white do.....	114.
Fox blue do.....	1,690.
Lynx do.....	290.
Marten do.....	6,019.
Mink do.....	10,116.
Muskrat do.....	6,050.
Sea Otter do.....	2,290.
Wolf do.....	90.
Fur seal (salted) do.....	92,890.
Fur seal (dried) do.....	6,900.
Beaver do.....	5,614.
Hair seal do.....	2,400.
Deer do.....	1,900.
Land Otter do.....	1,559.

FURS IMPORTED FROM SIBERIA IN 1870.

Bear skins 24; Fox gray ditto 220; Fox cross ditto 290; Fox red ditto 200; Fox white ditto 24; Lynx ditto 107; Muskrat ditto 768; Sea Otter ditto 518; Fur seal (salted) ditto 49,918; Fur seal (dried) ditto 700; Sables ditto 2,600; Land Otter ditto 50; Squirrel ditto 1,497; Ermine ditto 500.

Ivory, from Alaska..... \$24,000.
Whalebone do..... \$100,000.

The following general remarks will be found extremely significant: MARTEN, or, as sometimes called, Alaskan sable, were killed in much larger numbers during this year than formerly, and of the number killed not more than one half were slaughtered in the right season. Martens, to be valuable must be only caught in the winter season, for it procured in the summer, the skins are almost worthless and considered of little use in the hands of the furrier.

MINKS were also killed in immense numbers, but furriers have been astonished to find that many of the skins were not worth more than 20 cents, because they were almost without fur. The price of good winter mink is \$8. Immense numbers of both martens and minks were killed when they were almost worthless.

SEA OTTER, principally sought for the Russian market, is one of the most valuable of furs. When Alaska was under the old Russo-American Company, not more than 800 sea otters were allowed to be killed each year, and these of the very best kind brought high prices ranging from \$50 to \$75, and sometimes higher. American traders, supposing that if they caught great numbers of sea otters, and sell at the above figures they could easily accumulate a fortune. They put their suppositions into practice and in one way or another managed to kill 2,280 last year. They overstocked the market and prices went down to \$25 per skin and sometimes less. Not only this but some of the agents of our capitalists in Alaska made an indiscriminate slaughter of bull pups, supposing them to be of value and as so much ready cash. Every pup killed was murder in the first degree according to the law ruling in the fur courts; and we know of one merchant in this city who returned several hundred skins of young pups to Alaska as being utterly worthless.

FUR SEALS, skins, salted, were obtained from St. Paul and St. George Islands, to the number of 92,000. The islands are now controlled by the Alaska Commercial Company, who pay for the lease at the rate of \$55,000 per annum besides an extra tax of \$2.02 per skin. From all other points in the North Pacific fur seal skins are obtained without lease or taxes. From such points during the year there were brought 800 salted and 8,200 dried fur seal skins. Besides these there came from the Asiatic Coast, free of lease or tax, 2,218 skins. These furs generally go to England.

HAIR SEAL, found in immense quantities in the North Pacific, are valuable for their hides and oil. The trade in these special articles is growing rapidly.

DEER skin is becoming an article of important trade. Countless herds of deer wandered the wilds of Alaska continent, and hunters are commencing to find that their hides meet a ready market and realize a large profit.

WHALEBONE is an article in great demand. Formerly only the large specimens were procured, but now what is known as small whalebone is eagerly sought for and brings good prices.

IVORY is an important Alaska staple. It is in great demand in the western and southwestern States, with Chicago and St. Louis as centres of trade. The Alaska walrus ivory is highly prized by western people, because of its amber color and great beauty.

ALREADY a class of sea-blowing Captains are exciting capitalists about immense seal rookeries in the North Pacific; but we would inform capitalists that the best of such rookeries are legally in the possession of certain parties, and that any outside interference would result in trouble. There may be some rookeries on very high rocks, but they are difficult of access and the report of a shot gun or any such noise frightens the fur seals beyond a hope of capture. The enterprising sea blowers in San Francisco draw a rich picture of the fortunes to be made in fur seal fisheries in the North Pacific; but it will be found that such gallant tars having been fitted out with ballast for a fur seal cruise to the North Pacific return alike with ballast and not with a valuable cargo of furs. Such Captains lose nothing, for they invest nothing. They gain something—a good salary, but the capitalist dearly pay the bidder.

**ALAMEDA ACADEMY,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ALAMEDA.**

The First Session of this Institution, designed as a first-class Home School for Boys, was opened on Monday, the 11th of January, 1899.

The objects proposed in opening this establishment are to furnish not only the means of acquiring a thorough drill in the elementary departments of an English course, but also to extend the benefits of such other acquirements as many be deemed essential to pupils anticipating a future Collegiate or University education.

The highest moral principle, without sectarianism; the most exact discipline, without severity, and the strictest drill in study with ample recreation, are the guiding principles governing this Institution.

The only Institution on the Pacific Coast in which the Chinese language is taught as a speciality.

The French language spoken.

The acknowledged salubrity of climate in Alameda, the accessibility of this charming suburb to the metropolis, form attractions of no ordinary kind, to which the careful attention of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited.

TERMS: Board, Washing, Mending, &c., per term of five months, \$150 00. Tuition, \$30 00. Drawing and Music at Professor's charges, from \$20 to \$40 per term, each.

PROF. JAMES T. DOYEN, PRINCIPAL.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS,

LEIDFSDORFF STREET,

From Clay to Commercial, San Francisco.

E. J. PFEIFFER'S DRUG STORE,

210 POST STREET,

Near Dupont Street,.....San Francisco.

Московский Аптекарь Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.

РЕЦЕПТЫ ВЫПОЛНЯЮТСЯ СЪ ОСОБЕННЫМЪ ВНИМАНІЕМЪ.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

87 PARK ROW,.....NEW YORK,

and

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

40 PARK ROW,.....NEW YORK,

Are agents for ALASKA HERALD in that city.



Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor.

POLISH AID TO FRANCE.—Gallician papers give some particulars of the Polish corps organized at Lyons. It appears that the Provisional Government which at first, through fear of offending Russia, disallowed the title of "Polish Legion," has now sanctioned it. It has, indeed, the Polish flag and Polish uniforms, the officers wearing short dark blue coats with gilt buttons, and bright blue trousers with black stripes. The legion consists of 500 infantry and a squadron of Uhlans, which was originally only 80 strong, but receives constant accessions from Galicia. Their union with the Garibaldians has been repeatedly postponed, for want of the necessary military training. At a dinner given to them after their first review, the President of the organizing committee, Procureur-General Adrieux, promised that when the barbarians had been driven from the sacred soil of France, the French would extend a hand to the oppressed nationalities which now joined their banner, and help them to regain their freedom. "Your national banner," he exclaimed, "long friendly to us, is raised with luster beside ours, and France never can, and never will forget that it owes Poland a debt of blood."

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN ASIA.—The Shanghai Courier reports that 15,000 Koreans made their way from their own country into Russian territory. The Russian government fed as many as possible of the people thus being thrown upon their hospitality; but the Korean government is greatly enraged at the emigration, and through the medium of some Chinese officials demanded of the Russians that the refugees should be returned. The Russians, on the other hand, being very willing to return the Koreans, made a counter claim on the Korean government for reimbursement of the cost of food, etc., supplied to the poor people, and as this will probably be assessed at such a sum as will be beyond the power of the Korean government to meet, the probability is that Russia has gained an accession of 15,000 good settlers to the maritime region of Eastern Siberia.

AN inquiring special reporter of the Vallejo Recorder has discovered how our Russian visitors feed. Everything they can pick up or that is served out to them in the grub line is pitched into a huge pot, and all cooked together, with a liberal admixture of oil. The contents of the pot are then emptied into a tub, and the gallant tars seat themselves around it, both sailors and petty officers, each armed with an immense iron spoon holding about a pint and proceed to eat their fill. These spoon victuals comprise their entire bill of fare.

THE terror of military despotism is being slowly abated at Sitka. If so much could be said for the despotisms of religion and whisky, the Sitkans might exclaim with the modern psalmists—"Behold, our deliverance draweth nigh and our enemies hath fled to their haunts in christendom."

WE recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of those regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

SAN FRANCISCO WOOL EXCHANGE.

McLENNAN, WHELAN & GRISAR,

STORAGE, GRADING AND PACKING,

Corner of Sansome and Broadway Streets,.....San Francisco.

Furs are packed in this establishment, for shipment to Europe, in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of damage in transit, at the rate of one cent per pound. Covers, hoops, and everything necessary for careful packing are supplied free of charge.

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO.

Commercial Steam Printing House,

517 CLAY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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Баумъ совершенно правъ, когда совѣтуетъ архіерею сбросить татарскій кафтанъ, и облекаться въ обще-человѣчскій костюмъ.

Гг. Туккеръ и Ко., приглашаютъ офицеровъ Русскаго военнаго судна, посѣтить ихъ магазинъ серебрянныхъ и золотыхъ товаровъ, No. 101 и 103, на улицѣ Монтгомери.

Русское военное судно пріѣхало, и нагѣзло нищихъ въ Русское консульство, чтобы имѣть какія либо порученія для судна. Господи,—чемъ-же консулъ будетъ жить, онъ жалованья не получаетъ, онъ ждалъ этого судна, какъ Лазарь лона Авраамова. Отважитесь ребята къ чорту!

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминномъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговли съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владѣлецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ востовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней.—Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

THE FUR TRADE.

Maine supports an extensive trade in furs and skins. From an estimate made by a practical hunter, it appears that moose are getting scarcer every year, and will soon be entirely exterminated, unless the law regulating their capture is strictly enforced; the average annual yield for the last six years has only been one hundred moose. The caribou or reindeer of North America have been scarce in Maine, but have become more plentiful recently, fifty having been killed in 1869. The deer have also decreased. About twenty years ago six thousand deer skins were brought into Bangor in one season; five years ago one thousand deer were killed, owing to the deep snow. In 1866, there was another deep snow, and about four hundred deer were obtained. Since that time the average yearly catch has not been over fifty. Wolves that used to be plentiful in Maine are now substantially extinct. The foxes are of several varieties, red, cross, gray and wood gray, but these cross, and sometimes fifteen or twenty varieties are caught in one season. The Lynx or Loup-cervier yield an average catch of one hundred a year, but are rapidly decreasing. Wild cats are found along the sea shore, where they kill many sheep; about fifty are caught every year. The lynxes and wild cats are called "bobcats" in ordinary parlance in Maine. Bears are also captured to the number of two hundred every year. They migrate in large droves from West to East, but are never observed returning, so that the movements of the bears are involved in mystery. Raccoons yield about eight hundred skins, and beavers to the extent of only one hundred. The muskrats are the most abundant of all the fur bearing animals and over forty thousand are caught every year. Otters and black cats yield about two hundred skins each. Sable yield fifteen hundred skins of a light color, and about four thousand mink skins are sent to market every year.—*New York Evening Free Press*.

A SHORT ROUTE FOR RUSSIA.—It is an interesting fact that the war between Germany and France has casually demonstrated the truth that the shortest line of communication between the mouth of the Amoor River and St. Petersburg is by way of Puget Sound and New York City. On the 18th of November, the North German bark *Galatea* arrived at Port Townsend, on the Sound, bringing dispatches for the Russian Government, commercial letters and drafts from Nicolaevak, to be forwarded to St. Petersburg. The vessel also brought letters to be forwarded to Bremen. These all were mailed at our post-office in Port Townsend. Duplicates had been previously sent overland from Nicolaevak by way of Moscow. The bark was 28 days from the mouth of the Amoor. Allowing 12 days for the mail to go from Port Townsend to New York, and 20 days from thence to St. Petersburg, the *Galatea's* mail would reach the Russian capital in 60 days from the Amoor by way of Puget Sound. The duplicate mail by way of Moscow, the *Galatea's* captain said, would take 90 days for delivery, unless carried on snow, when it would take 65 days. The shorter time across the United States, it will be noted, was made by using a sailing vessel. It seems apparent that when the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed and a line of steamers run between the Amoor and Puget Sound, not only will the East Russian mails come through New York, but an immense trade, which is now dormant or non-existent, will pass over that road to take shipping in our harbor.

THE Bishop of Alaska has written to St. Petersburg, requesting the Imperial government to send out five Russian priests, as shepherds to keep the Alaskans in the fold of the Greek Church. The Americans who have visited Alaska know, as we do, the reputation of the Russian clergy in that Territory—a clergy addicted to drunkenness and prostitution with the native women. Will the newly imported Imperial priests be any improvement on the older ones? Have not the latter debased and degraded the Alaskans enough? Why add more saintly priests to torture them? It will take long years to rescue the Alaskans from the demoralization inflicted upon them by the Russian Imperial clergy.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
ДЕКЕМБРИСТ.
РУССКОЕ РЕПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ
Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.
Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.
Во Имя Декабристов.

AGAPUS НОМОНАРЕНКО, Secretary and Founder of the Society.
This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

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85 Washington Street, Chicago.

FLOATING A FUR SEAL GRANT.

Masters of trading vessels to Alaska and Bering's Sea complain that the managers and agents of the Alaska Commercial Company, not content with the privileges accorded to them by Congress at St. Paul's and St. George's islands, interfere with, and as far as possible, break up the fur seal trade upon all other islands and upon the coast of Alaska. Beyond the islands mentioned and the waters immediately adjacent, the Alaska Commercial Company have no other privileges than such as are accorded to any citizen of the United States. If the master of a trading vessel finds seals on the main land, or islands not specially excepted, or wide off at sea, he has a right to take as many as he can catch, and employ such means as he chooses for that purpose. No revenue cutter can lawfully interfere with him, no custom house official, and least of all can any agent of the Company having the Government grant, interrupt his business. Of course it might be a good thing by way of profit, to control the entire fur seal business of Alaska. But this cannot be done by virtue of any grants which have been made.

We cite some instances as reported to us, showing how the privileges of a fur seal grant may be abused unlawfully, and to the injury of outside parties. The schooner *Mary Taylor*, Waller, master, made a trading voyage to Alaska last summer. The purpose was, after disposing of the cargo taken up, to buy fur seal skins if found beyond the limits of St. George's or St. Paul's islands. The points selected were the waters near Unalaska, and also near the coast at the mouth of the Koonakovik River. The seals were plenty off the coast, and a company of Indians were hired to take them for the master at an agreed price. But special agent Bryant of the Alaska Fur Company, sent word to the custom house officials at Unalaska, and the latter sent a message to the master of the *Mary Taylor*, threatening that if he proceeded to take seals, as proposed, his vessel would be seized at once. The master, thinking that possibly there was some law to authorize such a proceeding unknown to him, threw up his contract and returned to Sitka. But even there he was not permitted to purchase fur seal skins of the Indians and others who had them for sale. But thousands of these skins are taken across the line to Fort Simpson in British Columbia, and sold to the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. A very large number find their way to Victoria, and are brought to this port in bond, and thence shipped to foreign countries.

The grant to the Alaska Fur Company does not include a monopoly of the fur seal business in Alaska; but only a monopoly of the business on the two islands named. If seals are found outside, either upon the main land or upon islands, or even at sea, no Custom House officer agent, or other official, has a right to interfere with the freest competition in seal catching. The right is too clear to admit of any interference; and had a vessel been seized under such circumstances, pursuant to the threat of the Custom House official at Unalaska, inspired by special agent Bryant, the consequences, we apprehend, would have been particularly unpleasant to the parties engaged in carrying out such an unlawful act. The Alaska Fur Company should be fully protected in all the rights secured by their grant. But beyond its limits, all citizens should have complete exemption from all unlawful interference. Two small islands only are covered by a fur seal grant. But elsewhere, in all that vast region, American citizens may set on foot as many fur trading enterprises as they choose. The law of the case is clear enough, and every master, agent and factor, ought to be clearly informed of his right, and of all the limitations which can be justly enforced. *S. F. Bulletin*, 10th February, 1871.

RESTRICTIONS OF THE RIGHT TO CATCH FUR SEALS.

We assumed, in our article on Friday, that the business of catching fur seals in Alaska was open to the freest competition outside of St. George's and St. Paul's islands. The Collector of Customs at this port referred us to a law which we had overlooked. We publish his note, together with the law and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that all parties interested may be fully and correctly informed in the premises:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, San Francisco, February 11th, 1871.

EDITOR BULLETIN:—I notice an editorial in the *Bulletin* of Friday evening, headed "Floating a Fur Seal Grant," which contains errors relative to the law governing the Fur Seal trade of Alaska, which are calculated to mislead parties to their injury. The 6th and 7th sections of the act of Congress, approved July 27th, 1868, reads as follows:

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person to kill any otter, mink, martens, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of said Territory, or in the waters thereof; and any person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand, or imprisoned not less than six months, or both at the discretion of the court, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of this act, shall be forfeited: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, martens, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur seals, under such regulation as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this sec-

tion until it shall be otherwise provided by law: Provided, That no special privileges shall be granted under this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, all violations of this act, and of the several laws hereby extended to the said territory and the waters thereof, committed within the limits of the same, shall be prosecuted in any District Court of the United States in California or Oregon, or in the District Court of Washington, and the collector and deputy collectors appointed by this act, and any person authorized in writing by either of them, or by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have power to arrest persons and seize vessels and merchandise liable to fine, penalties, or forfeitures under this and the said other laws, and to keep and deliver over the same to the marshal of some one of the said courts; and said courts shall have original jurisdiction, and may take cognizance of all cases arising under this act and the several laws hereby extended over the territory so ceded to the United States by the Emperor of Russia, as aforesaid, and shall proceed therein in the same manner and with the like effect as if such cases had arisen within the district or territory where the proceedings shall be brought.

By the reading of the 6th section it will be seen that the killing of all fur-bearing animals was made an offense punishable by fine or imprisonment, but that by the proviso the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to authorize the killing of all fur-bearing animals except fur seal under such regulations as he might prescribe. On the 26th of August 1868, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the taking of all fur-bearing animals, except fur-seals, in Alaska, "to the same extent as was done formerly under Russian law." The Act of July 1, 1870, authorized the killing of one hundred thousand fur-seal on the islands of St. Paul and St. George. The 2d section of the said Act reads as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful to kill any female seal, or any seal less than one year old, at any season of the year, except as above provided; and it shall also be unlawful to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs, or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain; and any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this or of the first section of this act shall be punished, on conviction thereof for each offense, by a fine of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction and taking cognizance of the vessels, their tackle, apparel and furniture, whose crew shall be found engaged in the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to the United States.

The killing of fur seal in the Territory of Alaska at any other point than the islands of St. Paul and St. George is strictly prohibited by law.

The following letters from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, received at this office in October last, show fully the liability of parties, and the duties of customs officers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 23d, 1870.

T. G. Phelps, Esq., Collector Customs, San Francisco.

Sir: The circumstances in reference to the bark *Manua Loa*, and the cargo of fur seal skins, are such as to create a strong suspicion of fraud. You will not allow the vessel to go to sea until after a thorough examination and report to this Department, nor until authority to that effect is given. The sailors should be examined without the knowledge of the officers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the account they may give corresponds to the affidavits filed in the Department. The "Log" should be read by persons competent to judge, for the purpose of deciding whether it is a record of the voyage or prepared for the purpose of deception. You will also give to the Department the names of the owners and consignees of the vessel, and her previous history, so far as it is known. If any persons, citizens of the United States or residents therein, either are or have been at any time owners in said vessel, or concerned in her voyages, you will please give the Department the names of such persons.

In fine every thing connected with the vessel touching her present or previous voyages should be investigated before final action is taken, in reference to the skins on the vessel.

I am very respectfully,

[Signed.]

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 12, 1870.

T. G. Phelps, Esq., Collector Customs, San Francisco.

Sir: Your letter of the 27th ultimo is received, in relation to the killing of the fur seal at places in Alaska other than the islands of St. Paul and St. George. In reply, I transmit herewith a letter addressed to the Collector of Customs at Sitka, instructing him to issue strict orders to his subordinates for the prevention of such illegal killing and traffic, and for the bringing of the offenders to punishment, and also for the seizure of all such seal skins illegally taken as aforesaid, and for their transmittal to your port for forfeiture. After you have perused the said letter, I will thank you to forward it to the Collector at Sitka by the first opportunity. Any fur seal skins hereafter arriving at your port from any portion of the territory of Alaska other than the islands of St. Paul and St. George you will detain in your custody, reporting the facts to the Superintendent and awaiting instruction.

I am very respectfully,

[Signed.]

Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary Treasury.

S. F. Bulletin, Feb. 14th, 1871.



ALASKA

HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 18, 1871.

No. 75.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

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Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

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Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

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CHAS W. SMITH,
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In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THIRD VOLUME OF "THE ALASKA HERALD."

With this issue of the ALASKA HERALD ends the third year of its existence. Three years ago Alaska was an almost unknown country, and many doubted of the wisdom of the purchase. There were creators who asserted that Alaska was a barren waste and would prove to be a "white elephant" on the hands of the government. We took the very opposite view, and with earnest purpose established this journal in the sole cause of that country and its inhabitants. To the best of our ability we have made known its resources, and incited our capitalists to engage in the most remunerative speculations offered. Those who have followed our advice were successful; while those who blindly followed their own counsels, in matters of which they were entirely ignorant, have signally failed. The losses of many have been caused through the wiles and frivolous agents they sent to Alaska—such agents being the tools of favoritism, rather than men selected for their integrity, knowledge and fitness of the business entrusted to them. Both successes and failures will prove to be experiences well worth studying in the future.

During the three years' existence of the HERALD, it has been our constant endeavor to act for the best interests of Alaska. We have steadily fought for the liberty, happiness and independence of the Alaskans, as opposed to the merciless and mercenary traders who sought to impoverish them, and the Russo-Greek Church which sought to keep them as spiritual serfs to the Czar. Military misrule and despotism we have persistently fought against; and in the three special features enumerated we may be permitted to state, that in the war victory has been ours. Though this victory is not as complete as we had wished, still considering the meanness and power of our opponents, we are satisfied. In our triumph we gladly acknowledge the great aid given us by our editorial friends in this city and throughout the entire country. They have taken a deep interest in Alaska; and through the efforts of a powerful press, much has been done to alleviate the sufferings and misfortunes of the Alaskans.

We shall enter the fourth year of our labors with the same honesty of purpose that has guided us in the past. In concluding this number we return sincerest thanks to those friends who have sustained us in our single-handed struggle against the monopolies and despotisms that owned Alaska; and through their aid and support we meet the future without fear or doubt.

That very remarkable product of human nature, the handsome and virtuous Thomas G. Murphy, 'Squire, formerly editor of the defunct Alaska Times, has settled down to his "goose" in one of the young Chicagoes of Washington Territory. T. G. M. finds the needle more profitable than the pen. What has become of his right bower, that illustrious Turk and excellent judge of good whisky, W. Sumner Dodge, 'Squire, ex-Mayor of Sitka, etc.?

ARCHBISHOP BADGER HOODWINKS BISHOP JOHANNES.

There are several kinds of Badger. In law a badger is defined as a person licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another without incurring the penalties of engrossing. In natural history the badger is a plantigrade quadruped of the genus *Ursus*, of a clumsy make, with short legs and long claws on the fore feet. Its flesh is said to make excellent bacon. It feeds on vegetables and is fat. The American badger is called the *ground-hog*, and is often white in its complexion. Partaking somewhat of the nature of both the legal and natural badger is the ecclesiastical badger of San Francisco. This remarkable theological biped is a curious creature. He retails Episcopal corn in non-episcopal market places without incurring the penalties of schism. He has long claws with which he hooks every hard up parson who is foolish enough to become his tool. He was originally a low church chrysalis, and is now a Ritualistic butterfly. His chief food is hymn books and the rubric, and he takes his pastime in Sunday Schools. Too ill-constructed for the clerical office himself, he has spent his life in imitating the manners and conversation of clergymen, especially dignitaries. Dickens might have taken him for his model for the character of Mr. Sapsea, Auctioneer, the Dean's parasite and shadow in *Edwin Drood*. The proudest day of Badger's life was when, ten years ago, the *News Letter* consecrated him "the Right Reverend Father in God Bishop Badger." He was so overjoyed at this sudden elevation to the Episcopate, that he neglected his business—ready made pantaloons, we believe—and sang Gregorian chants and doxologies for a whole fortnight. It gives us pleasure to elevate him farther to the pinnacle of ecclesiastical greatness, and we hereby dub him Most Reverend Chancellor Badger, D. D., Archbishop in Partibus and Vicar Apostolic of Wax Candles and Corinthian Hall. *Adeste fideles*—be present ye fiddles and augment the diapason of his choral service. Small boys out of work quit your accustomed gutters, wash your pagan little faces, wipe your ungodly noses, and if you have a voice Badger will deck you in linen clean and white, and teach you to make a cheerful noise to the God of Jacob. Archbishop Badger's last dodge is a successful *coup de main*. After enticing Father MacSorley into schism and compelling the regular Bishop and Standing Committee to proscribe him in the diocese, he avails himself of the amiable character and limited English of the recently arrived Russian Bishop of Alaska to give a semblance of churchliness to his schismatical meeting house. A bishop of the Greek Church in Corinthian Hall! The idea was grand, and Badger put forth his long claws and hooked the worthy bishop into sanctioning schism by his presence. *Cave canem*, bishop, beware the badger! He has ruined every parson he has yet got hold of, including Mr. Taylor and Father Eagan. His plan is to feed them with choice pap at first, and allow them the pleasure of seeing him make money. Thus appealing to the *auri sacra flamma* and flattering their vanity, he uses them so long as the public are attracted by the novelty, and then "leaves them out in the cold," forsaken by old friends and new ones alike. However, we reserve the particulars for a series which will shortly be written by us in the *News Letter*, entitled "Lives of the Saints of San Francisco." The first of these biographical sketches will contain full particulars of the life of Saint Badger.—*S. F. News Letter*.

THE "GOLDEN AGE."

Under this title, Theodore Tilton has commenced the issue of a new weekly journal devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art and Moral Reform. Under the editorial management of Mr. Tilton the *Golden Age* must reach as high, and even a more liberal standard than did the *Independent* when he controlled the helm. The *Golden Age* will have powerful rivals, but its editor, a hard worker, a vigorous thinker, and an able writer, will advance it to the front rank in spite of all opposition. Terms: \$3.00 a year. Subscribe by addressing Theodore Tilton, P. O. Box 2,848, New York City.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 21, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month	\$3 50
" " Three Months	6 00
" " Six Months	10 00

VOL. III. FEBRUARY 18, 1871. No. 75.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN ALASKA.

A few days since a bill was before Congress providing a civil government for Sitka; but the provisions of the bill did not extend to the Territory of Alaska. It is doubtful if even Sitka is prepared for a civil government, unless a few wretched soldiers and miserable traders, with a "baker's dozen" aspirants for Congress might be considered worthy of having the honors of such government placed to their account. If the authorities at Washington would furnish the Sitkans with a few tons of soap, an abundance of towels, a few stacks of fine toothcombs, and several volumes of temperance tracts, the whole would be a much more sensible offering than that of a civil government. As to Alaska being fitted for such political and judicial combination, nothing could be more erroneous. For the mere transportation of the "ermine" from one point to another, it would keep Congress in perpetual session legislating appropriations. Add to this the governor, his staff, and other territorial parasites, and Alaska would soon be like Dante's hell—at least the natives would consider it such. By the immaculate father of gods and men, the virtuous and immortal Jupiter! we protest against Alaska being throttled with a civil government. By the sainted memory of our venerable ancestor, Adam, we protest! Hear us, and heed us, O ye modern Solons, Messrs. Cole and Sargent! or like Buckingham, "off go your heads."

CAPITALISTS intending to carry on business in the North Pacific during the present year, should beware of the representations made them by speculating captains who relate exciting and sensational stories about the wonderful seal fisheries in the northern seas. Such stories, plausibly told, may delude sanguine capitalists for once, but in the end must seriously damage legitimate enterprises in Alaska and Siberia. Sea captains who resort to such means in order to get equipped for a voyage, deserve the severest censure. But what do they care so long as they are well supplied with costly stores, from the abundance of which they have enough to trade with the natives in exchange for valuable furs. These furs the captains sell in San Francisco, and from the proceeds manage to live here comfortably during the winter. Of course the summer is passed pleasantly on board, and as it costs nothing for board or lodging, and ye gallant captain not even having to pay the fiddler, it may be imagined that upland yams about the rich fur-seal fisheries of the North Pacific is not only an extremely delightful, but an extremely remunerative pastime. What the capitalist receives for the money invested is a question outside of our bearings, but in many cases "tis no better than the bite of the nether lip."

If by some mysterious means of selective entry, the Alaskans could be freed from the contamination of mean white traders, bad whisky, and sectarian priests, we have no doubt they [the natives] would soon prove themselves worthy of a civil government. But what can be expected of a simple people cursed with this trinity of modern civilization. Add to this trinity the political jackals thirsting for fat offices, and the Alaskans would be hopelessly demoralized.

THE NUSHAHAK COUNTRY.

It looks as if the trade and commerce of our northern possessions promises to be large and remunerative the coming year. There are many points in the Alaska country of special interest to our traders and expeditionists, but none more so than the Nushahak country, stretching itself along Nushahak Gulf, near Bristol Bay. The resources of this rich country are unbounded.

The waters of the Gulf teem with wealth. They are the home and breeding haunts of the walrus, one of the most productive and profitable of sea animals. Immense quantities of Ivory are thus to be procured; and the speculation in this article is very remunerative, since it can be brought to this market for one cent per pound and sold for twenty-five cents. Walrus oil sells for one dollar per gallon and costs but little more than a fraction. Salmon fisheries, of the very finest quality, abound; and our expeditionists assert that the salmon of Nushahak Gulf is without an equal. Hundreds of thousands of dollars must inevitably be made in this trade alone. Besides the walrus and salmon trade, there are others scarcely less remunerative.

The land adjoining the Gulf is no less remarkable than the waters. The whole country is thickly studded with forests of hard white pine, remarkably well-adapted to shipbuilding purposes. Masts of an extra quality can easily be procured, and there can be no doubt that at some future day shipbuilding will form an important trade in the country.

Fur-bearing animals are abundant. The sable is amongst the most valuable, this animal being equal to the choicest Siberian specimens. Blue and white foxes are very numerous, and attain a very great size. Deer abound in countless herds, and their tusks, a fair specimen of Ivory, are scarcely less valuable than those of the walrus.

Deposits of rich amber have been discovered near Lake Illoek. Yellow and red ochre exist in immense quantities, as also inexhaustible beds of white chalk. What the useful and precious metals are we cannot say; but they undoubtedly make up an important feature of that distant region.

We may add that cranberries are native to the soil, and that orchards of them grow and perish every year; which if brought to a civilized market, would find a ready sale and return immense profits.

As for the natives of the Nushahak country, they are undoubtedly the most peaceful and industrious of all the Alaska Indians. They evince great eagerness to have the resources of their country developed, and offer every inducement to traders and speculators coming amongst them. They speak the Russian language; but have persistently refused to become adept in drinking Russian rum and imbibing Russian religion. The men are fine hunters and fond of fishing; the women employ themselves in curing skins, fishing and picking berries—the latter includes blackberries, fishberries, cranberries, and various other varieties. The natives live principally on fish, flesh and berries, seldom eating bread, and never imitate the civilized and christian hordes by debasing and ruining themselves with villainous whisky and worse religion. They have a saying, that the trinity consists in the devil, bad whisky, and bad religion. For Indians, they are truly civilized in one respect, for they believe that "cleanliness is next to godliness." Their houses are rude, but warm and comfortable.

Taken as a picture with nature and natives, the Nushahak country seems to be the paradise of Alaska, and is, besides, a most inviting field for fortune-hunting—a game in which we are all hunters.

Our newly acquired territory is threatened with an invasion of missionary borders. The Aleuts are proof against plague, yellow fever, cholera, diarrhoea, etc., etc., but the dark tricks of christian missionaries are more that they can endure.

A WHITE trader has married a half-breed at Sitka. Shylock's disciple got one hundred and fifty-three pounds of flesh on the occasion.

THE FIRENDS FAVORITE, an illustrated monthly family journal—well filled with original and selected miscellany—only 50 cents per annum. Send stamp for specimen. JOHN P. FRABODY, Salem, Mass.

14-го сего Генваря, въ Дашвай заглъ, въ Санъ Франциско, былъ длинный диспутъ, о представляемомъ божествѣ Иисуса Назарянина. Одна партія вѣрующая, разсматривая писанія евангелистовъ Матфея и Луки, не доразумѣваетъ какъ Иисусъ могъ называть себя "сыномъ Давидовымъ," когда его мать Марія зачала его во чревъ—"прежде даже не снитися има," т. е. съ Иосифомъ И рѣшено недоразумѣніе тѣмъ, что Иисусъ былъ "пошлымъ хвастунъ и самозванецъ."

Другая партія вовсе рациональная, и болѣе слѣдующая историческому смыслу, разбирала значеніе въ древности словъ—"сынъ божій." Въ древнія времена сыномъ божіимъ назывался всякій рожденный безъ отца, т. е. что въ настоящее время, мы привыкли называть—"бастардъ." Филиппъ, не признавалъ сыномъ своимъ Александра Македонскаго, но жрецы и народъ называли его "сыномъ божіимъ." И рѣшено, что Иисусъ Назарянинъ былъ "бастардъ"—рожденный отъ развратной Еврейки Маріи. Удивительно нечестивое собраніе! Впрочемъ мы не принадлежимъ къ нимъ?!

Аласканскій архіерей выписываетъ изъ Россіи еще пять священниковъ для своей паствы. Что они будутъ тамъ дѣлать,—жалованье получать и пьянствовать; а если помы-монахи—то будутъ развращать Алеутокъ. Американцы-же будутъ смѣяться надъ ними. Преосвященный,—напишите лучше репортъ русскому синоду, что—"вовсе нечего дѣлать русскому духовенству въ Аласкѣ," пусть дикіе звѣри сидятъ дома на цѣпу.

Архіерею нужны помы,—Абрагимъ Іакобсонъ Харитоновъ, желаетъ быть протономъ въ Кадьякѣ,—а его Высоко-преподобіе Архимандритъ Іларіонъ отъ нечего дѣлать, желаетъ быть протодіакономъ, у него вѣдь бась хорошъ. Сватою Отецъ, примите ихъ на божественную службу,—въ выборъ не ошибетесь.

У насъ есть святая риза, мантия, антиминсъ, мощи, миро, и другія принадлежности для православнаго церковнослуженія. Иногда мы одоужаемъ нашимъ друзьямъ Американцамъ, для маскарадныхъ баловъ—мантию или святую ризу. Репортъ донесенъ намъ, что протоіерейша была въ церкви въ прошедшую недѣлю въ монашеской мантии. Неужели здѣсь есть больше монаховъ,—кромѣ нашего Діавольскаго Святѣйшества,—ктобы ей одолжилъ мантию,—мы нашей никому не одолжали въ тотъ день?!

Дождлся-же мартыша флота, онъ радъ, какъ котъ на сырной недѣлѣ.

Въ прошедшемъ, 1870-мъ году, славный вождь Русской свободы—Александръ Ивановичъ Герценъ умеръ. Разъединенные наши мечтатели, всякій по своему воображали бытъ преобразователями Россіи. Основали въ Женевѣ опять "Колоколъ," но онъ не долго звонилъ, его звонаремъ былъ не Герценъ—сильный волею и умомъ. Послѣ основали, тоже въ Женевѣ—"Русское Народное Дѣло," но объ немъ что-то слуху больше нѣтъ. Наконецъ въ Лондонѣ социальный журналъ—"Община," и послѣ перваго листа онъ больше не выходитъ.

По нашему убѣжденію, столѣтія пройдутъ, пока Русскій народъ проснется къ разумно-свободной жизни, отъ летаргическаго сна православія и самодержавія, и тогда какой нибудь Пугачевъ осуществитъ на полѣ битвы свободныя идеи Герцена.

А мы пока—получивши всѣ права гражданства, въ благословенной Республикѣ - Соединенныхъ Штатовъ—послѣ многихъ лѣтъ наглыхъ преслѣдованій отъ варварскаго Русскаго правительства,— "за свободное сознаніе,"—будемъ наслаждаться свободной жизнью съ нашими друзьями Американцами, (но не съ Русскими), и въ минуты досуга, заявлять въ печати нашего свободаго листка,—свободныя мысли,—съ желаніемъ прогресса и свободы Русскому народу.

Баумъ совершенно правъ, когда совѣтуетъ архіерею сбросить татарскій кафтанъ, и облечиться въ обще-человѣчскій костюмъ.

☛ Русскіе любятъ читать, но не желаютъ платить за журналъ. Въ настоящее время, мы не имѣемъ настолько досуга, чтобы жертвовать нашимъ трудомъ. Поэтому держимъ прежнюю страницу.

Русское военное судно пріѣхало, и нагъзло нищихъ въ Русское консульство, чтобы имѣть какія либо порученія для судна. Господи,—чемъ-же консулъ будетъ жить, онъ жалованья не получаетъ, онъ ждалъ этого судна, какъ Лазарь лона Аврамова. Отважитесь ребята къ чорту!

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаміномъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговли съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владѣлецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ постовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней. — Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

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Alaska Herald.

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СВОБОДА.

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ALASKA



HERALD.

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SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1871.

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THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (ROOM 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchant, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, than merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 483 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

FUR SEAL SOUP—is a fashionable beverage in San Francisco. It is principally indulged in by government revenue detectives, who for this luxury have an enormous appetite. Lately a squad of these gourmands, under the influence of bad whisky and excessive patriotism, made a raid in the vicinity of Perry street, near Third, and almost sacked the private residences there in the hope of discovering supposed hidden material for their favorite beverage. The drunken audacity of these unclean patriots made them a stench in the nostrils of the good people of Perry street, near Third, and they were politely invited to make themselves scarce. When detectives undertake to ferret out material for seal soup, they should commence their labors in a sober condition and not disgust a whole neighborhood by swinish exhibitions of gastronomical seal. After all their marching up and down stairs, their investigation of private bed-rooms and unmentionable chamber furniture, these inebriated patriots failed in finding their fur seal soup preparation. As they may be longing for their favorite beverage, it is suggested that a good substitute may be produced from the soles of old boots, and the recipe is freely given, as it has been freely suggested by the good, but disgusted people of Perry street, near Third. Sole leather soup is not so bad for hungry revenue detectives.

THE North Pacific is open to all parties who have the energy and enterprise to engage in the cod-fisheries, salmon fisheries, whaling, hunting and so forth. Some avaricious and heartless speculators are howling, however, because they cannot carry on an indiscriminate slaughter of fur seals. It is fortunate that the spirit of the laws is even merciful to animal life, else a certain class of brutal men would revel in slaughtering the most precious of sea animals found in our northern waters.

OUR furriers are losing the respect of our general fur importers, because they purchase furs from sailors which have been purloined from the real owners. The furriers thus play the part of the owners of pawn-shops, by purchasing stolen goods. Our importers have but little desire to countenance such men; men who give evidence of possessing the trait of character usually attributed to petty thieves. The importers consequently deal directly with European purchasers, though occasionally they might realize as handsome profits in our local markets.

MANY capitalists in Alaska lose money because they employ as agents gentlemen with white kid gloves. To be successful our business men should employ no agents but those who can handle affairs without gloves. Nepotism will prove a failure in Alaska as elsewhere.

THE *Echo du Nord* reproduces from the *Avenir du Luxembourg* the following statement from St. Petersburg: "On Sunday last the Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet at the winter palace, at which the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, the foreign Ambassadors, and the grand officers of State were present. At the end of the banquet, His Majesty was handed a telegram, and a few minutes afterwards rose and proposed the following toast: 'I have received a telegram from my uncle, the King of Prussia, informing me that his armies have taken Mont Avron, from whence they can efficiently bombard the forts of Paris. I drink to Prussia and to the Emperor of Germany.' All the guests raised their glasses with the exception of the Czarowich, who broke his glass on the table, and respectfully saluted the Emperor, gave his arm to the Czarovna, and left the banquetting chamber, and the following day was ordered to keep his apartments during eight days. All Frenchmen of distinction residing in St. Petersburg called and inscribed their names at the residence of the Czarowich."

SEVERAL of the missionaries who have visited the Alaska country have been troubled with the "nose blood." Probably the trouble arose from "bleeding" natives.

AN irate Aleut has been practicing muscular christianity on a deluded missionary, who while preaching Christ took too much liberty with the quality of fur skin prohibited by the seventh commandment.

It is probable that ages will elapse before Alaska Territory blooms and blossoms as the rose. In the meantime, if Yankee propagation in that country continues for the future as it has in the past, there will be nobody left to tell the tale.

SOME natives of the Aleutian islands never shave themselves. The operation, however, is neatly done by thieving traders.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is two cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO.
Commercial Steam Printing House,
517 CLAY STREET.....SAN FRANCISCO.

ALAMEDA ACADEMY,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ALAMEDA.

The First Session of this Institution, designed as a first-class Home School for Boys, was opened on Monday, the 11th of January, 1869. The objects proposed in opening this establishment are to furnish not only the means of acquiring a thorough drill in the elementary departments of an English course, but also to extend the benefits of such other acquirements as many be deemed essential to pupils anticipating a future Collegiate or University education.

The highest moral principle, without sectarianism; the most exact discipline, without severity, and the strictest drill in study with ample recreation, are the guiding principles governing this Institution.

The only Institution on the Pacific Coast in which the Chinese language is taught as a speciality.

The French language spoken.

The acknowledged salubrity of climate in Alameda, the accessibility of this charming suburb to the metropolis, form attractions of no ordinary kind, to which the careful attention of parents and guardians is respectfully solicited.

TERMS: Board, Washing, Mending, &c., per term of five months, \$150 00. Tuition, \$80 00. Drawing and Music at Professor's charges, from \$20 to \$40 per term, each.

PROF. JAMES T. DOYEN, PRINCIPAL.

CALIFORNIAN CAVIARE!

КАЛИФОРНСКАЯ ИКРА!—Черная, Свеже-просоленная, осетровая, лучшего качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ, въ ящикѣ—40 центовъ.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

The radical party in Russia has a plan to give a crushing blow to the influence of the nobles by taking out of their hands the education of the people. Hitherto, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the national schools have been under the control of the nobiliary assemblies of the governments and districts, which have very ineffectually performed this as well as the other duties entrusted to them, and have thus given the radicals a ground for demanding a change. They ask that the schools should be placed directly under the government, that education should be compulsory, and that the subjects taught should include physical and historical science as well as the usual elementary subjects. The government could, of course, easily undertake the management of the schools, and would probably have no objection to so doing; but the introduction of compulsory education in such a country as Russia is beset with difficulties which under present circumstances appear insurmountable. In the greater part of the country the population is so scattered, and the means of communication are so defective, that it would be impossible to provide anything like a sufficient number of schools to enable every child to be educated. The number of men in Russia, too, who are capable of acting as teachers, is very limited. The clergy in the villages are, as a rule, scarcely less ignorant than the peasants, and there are no training schools for teachers as in other countries.

How little enlightenment there is even among the moneyed classes in Russia is constantly shown by the verdict of ~~jurors~~ juries. A man stole some clothes from the upper room of a ~~house~~ house, and afterwards told them. On being tried for the theft, he pleaded that he thought the clothes were his wife's, who was in service there; and, although no proof whatever was produced for his statement, he was acquitted. In a second case, a boy, twelve years old, stole one hundred and sixty-eight roubles; he admitted the theft, but was acquitted on account of his youth, the jury apparently thinking that if they condemned him, he would be sentenced to the same punishment as an adult.

Another very characteristic trial took place a short time ago, in a village in the government of Saratoff. One of the inhabitants having discovered that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with another peasant of the village, the tribunal condemned her to be flogged by her husband in the market place, and she was accordingly stripped and beaten before the crowd till the blood poured down her shoulders. The lover and his accomplice, on the other hand, were sentenced to an almost nominal punishment. The former was fined three roubles, and the latter had to compensate the injured husband, by bringing him five carloads of wood from the forest.

WE recommend the four merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

THE second volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1869 to March 1870, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00.

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Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which this medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues.

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"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. IV. MARCH 1, 1871. No. 76.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE ALASKA HERALD.

With a heart-felt pride we greet our readers as we enter into the fourth year of the existence of the ALASKA HERALD. During the past three years great changes have taken place. And first with regard to newspaper enterprises, many have been started and nearly as many have failed. Some of these, with the loud-blowing of trumpets, informed the public of their wonderful prospects and their already large circulations. Time, however, tests all things, and no other institution is so severely tried in the struggle for existence as a newspaper, during the first two or three years after its appearance.

The ALASKA HERALD, always pursuing a quiet but ceaseless energy, has weathered the storm, and comes out with flying colors and fair wind. Our business men, and especially those interested in Alaska affairs, know that we have had a powerful and jesuitical enemy, ever ready to strike—and often striking us with bitterness and cruelty. We have, however, not only survived but triumphed over our enemies.

As a journal truly, honestly and fervently devoted to the best interests of Alaska, we are conscious that the HERALD has been ever consistent in its course; and in the future, as in the past, it will not away from the paths of truth and justice.

Our interest in Siberia has been only second to our interests in Alaska. They are sister countries and must ever be closely united by friendship and commercial alliances. Few can be aware of the great work done by the ALASKA HERALD in Siberia, in regard to spreading American political principles amongst the eight million of people—slaves of the Russian Empire—who inhabit that country. Those, exiled slaves, and among them are thousands of great, true souls as ever lived, men of education and noble families, who are wearing their lives away, condemned to toil and serve as only beasts of burden toil and serve. Our hearts yearn towards them with brotherly affection, for having felt the bitter poison of an exile's life, we know how they feel and what they think.

We know that by day and by night they are longing and praying for the hour when a Siberian Washington will arise and give them that liberty which belongs to every creature on the face of the earth. We know that when those chained and tortured lions see the stars and stripes, the national emblem of our blest and beloved country of adoption, the tears start to their eyes, and in agony they cry out, "How long, O God, how long before the day of deliverance!" Every true American soul is in deep sympathy with their sad lot, and the knowledge of this constantly urges us to work in behalf of those true and loyal Siberian souls, condemned to a life of shame and perfidy,

merely because they dared to advocate and instil liberal religious and political principles into the hearts of their countrymen—such principles as are dear and sacred as life to the republicans of Europe and America.

For the support given us in our fight for existence against foes and enemies, we cordially thank our friends; and we shall continue, with stronger resolves than ever, to bind in personal and commercial unity the people of the Pacific Coast with our distant, yet neighboring, relations in Alaska and Siberia.

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."

The ALASKA HERALD is receiving company, and we courteously reciprocate the honors extended us. Our last distinguished visitor is *The Nineteenth Century*, a very remarkable monthly journal published at Dayton, Ohio. It comes to us with a "please x," and most cordially we do so. This new candidate for public favor is an advocate of free religion and of the utmost liberty of thought on all subjects, and particularly as regards the church and state. It presents a strong front to the various priests and sects, and will, no doubt, be a powerful crusader in waring against the oppressions and slavery wielded by religious tyrants. The number of newspapers of this class, free, outspoken and intensely opposed to orthodox religion in all shapes and forms now published in the United States is somewhat remarkable. Every one of those journals is the focus of strong, original thought, and that they are well supported is the best evidence that can be adduced to prove that the priesthood is fast losing its grasp on the masses. With *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Boston Investigator*, *The Radical* (a very remarkable monthly) *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, *The Index*, the saucy and cutting organ of the women's suffrage movement, including especially *The San Francisco Pioneer*, it requires no prophet to foresee an advance movement of great magnitude destined to overthrow sectarian priests and sectarian religion. With the chaste *San Francisco News Letter*, and the juicy *Pioneer*, commanding the department of the Pacific, the enemy will receive some severe punching on this coast. Commerce and free thought, in spite of priests and sects, will, in time, create a universal brotherhood of free thinkers throughout the nations of the earth.

"UNDER the Dragon's Footstool," is a paper of real value in the *Overland Monthly*, for March, by J. Ross Browne, formerly American Minister to the court of China. As the ALASKA HERALD is specially devoted to the interests of our northern possessions bordering on the Celestial Empire, it is not out of place that we should be deeply interested in Mr. Browne's graphic views upon the political, social and, may we not add, moral aspects of the Flowery Kingdom. His views are significant. The paper alluded to is the second of a series, in which the author intends to present the affairs of China in a new light to the great American people. It would not be just to review Mr. Browne's work before completion, but we may be permitted to courteously suggest that if any of our readers would like to peruse, or rather imbibe intellectual hot punches made out of Celestial material by one of the genuine Yankoo *Funkies* or "Foreign Devils" as the "Heathen Chinee" politely call us, they can be accommodated in drinking in the diplomatic vagaries of our Ex-Minister to the Celestial Kingdom. We say "vagaries," simply because men without vagaries are mere mules, asses, and monkeys. The original man, the man of thought, is a man of vagaries, and cannot associate with such brutes. For this reason Mr. Browne took up his hegra from Pekin in disgust, and for a like reason eschews Oakland politics.

AN educated Aleut has written us to know whether we would advise him to prepare for Congress in case Alaska should be honored with a civil government. We advised him to put in six months at the Sitka military prison, and in case he liked the surroundings and associates at the end of his term he might legitimately seek a nomination for Congress at the hands of one of our modern political rings. If our friend has a serious desire of doing either, we would advise him to blow out his brains at once and thus free himself from prisons, Congress and the devil now and forevermore. Amen.

GLIMPSES OF A RUSSIAN PRISON.

"The first glimpse of our St. Petersburg prison is not particularly impressive. Sauntering along the Officerski Street, we come at length into the vast open square which encloses the two great theatres, and see beyond it, on the opposite bank of the Catherine Canal, a large, oblong, grayish-white building of inconsiderable elevation, which might at first sight pass for an old warehouse, a second-rate market, or a local barrack; for its long low front and quadrangular form harmonise well with any one of these hypotheses, the only incongruous feature being the corpulent towers which round off the angles of the structure. But as we approach, the rusty gratings which defend the windows, the low beetle-browed doors clamped and studded with iron, the vigilant sentries stationed at every corner of the building, tell their own tale; and the ill-omened edifice, disdaining further concealment, lifts its low forehead, and peers at us through its countless ranges of half-shut eyes, with the sullen unabashed stare of a soulless ruffian.

But it is after nightfall that this gloomy neighborhood wears its dreariest aspect, and its material surroundings most fully assume their terrible significance. Then, like the river of evil name which girdled the classic world of shadows, the thick pulseless waters of the canal divide the living from the dead. On one side are light and life, flaring gas-lamps, rattling carriages, and bustling crowds; the shining fronts of the great theatres, and the glittering throngs which stream into them; on the other, gloom, chillness, solitude—a dreary and desolate silence, a spot with a hideous personality of its own, gloomy, void, ghastly as the last day of a wasted existence, darkened by the deepening shadows of the grave, while afar off, the dazzle and glow of life fade in the dim distance and disappear for ever.

At this point, my reverie is broken by the voice of my guide (one of the under-officers of the prison), who points out to me the principal gate of the building, above which stand the rudely carved figures of two angels, cross in hand, as if guarding the entrance. Involuntarily, I glance from them to the hard faces of the gray-coated sentinels; and at that moment, as if in answer to my thoughts, a clear rich voice comes floating down from one of the upper windows, singing the following words in that weird plaintive cadence which, in all ages, has been the characteristic of Russian music—the wail of an oppressed people sending up its unspoken prayer to the God and Father of all:

Where everlasting shame hath fixed its dwelling,
Above, two angels hover, cross in hand;
Below, their rounds with measured paces telling,
Watch the armed sentries o'er the prisoned band.
Gloomy and grim within. Beyond the grating
Are life, and liberty, and hope of gain;
But that dull tramp in cadence unabating
Repeats for aye: 'Remain, remain, remain!'

'Yes, he sings rather well, that lad,' says the official, with the air of a man praising his pet canary; 'and it's his own song too: he made the words, and the music, and everything; and it's quite a favorite among the prisoners by this time.'

'What is he here for?' ask I.

'Murder,' responds my clericone, with a relishing emphasis upon the word. 'He cut his wife's throat while she was asleep, and then gave himself up to the police. He said he did it because he couldn't bear to see her starve; but they all say that sort of thing, you know,' adds the man in office, with a smile of pitying contempt upon his flinty face. 'They'll send him off to Siberia before long; but I'll get him to copy me that song before he goes, for it's rather a good one.'

—*Chamber's Journal.*

THERE are several hundred politicians in San Francisco keenly watching for a chance at the governorship of Alaska, in case Congress should act the farce of creating a civil government for the Territory. These deluded creatures should possess their souls in patience, and in the meantime look out for some means of gaining an honorable living. We do not believe Congress is entirely destitute of reason; though we sometimes doubt this, with regard to its legislation for Alaska.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ДЕКЕМБРИСТ.

РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

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14-го сего Генваря, въ Дашвай залѣ, въ Санъ Франциско, былъ длинный диспутъ, о представляемомъ божествѣ Иисуса Назарянина. Одна партія вѣрующая, разсматривая писанія евангелистовъ Матфея и Луки, не доразумѣваетъ какъ Иисусъ могъ называть себя "сыномъ Давидовымъ," когда его мать Марія зачала его во чревѣ—“прежде даже не снитися има,” т. е. съ Іосифомъ И рѣшено недоразумѣніе тѣмъ, что Иисусъ былъ “пошлый хвастунъ и самозванецъ.”

Другая партія вовсе рациональная, и болѣе слѣдующая историческому смыслу, разбирала значеніе въ древности словъ—“сынъ божій.” Въ древнія времена сыномъ божіимъ назывался всякій рожденный безъ отца, т. е. что въ настоящее время, мы привыкли называть—“бастардъ.” Филиппъ, не признавалъ сыномъ своимъ Александра Македонскаго, но жрецы и народъ называли его “сыномъ божіимъ.” И рѣшено, что Иисусъ Назарянинъ былъ “бастардъ”—рожденный отъ развратной Еврейки Маріи. Удивительно нечестивое собраніе! Впрочемъ мы не принадлежимъ къ нимъ?!

Аласканскій архіерей выписываетъ изъ Россіи еще пять священниковъ для своей паствы. Что они будутъ тамъ дѣлать,—жалованье получать и пьянствовать; а если попы-монахи—то будутъ развращать Алеутокъ. Американцы-же будутъ смѣяться надъ ними. Преосвященный,—напишите лучше репортъ русскому синоду, что—“вовсе нечего дѣлать русскому духовенству въ Аласкѣ,” пусть дикіе звѣри сидятъ дома на цѣпу.

Въ настоящее время мы имѣемъ мало досуга; но при всей обстановкѣ мы сочли долгомъ написать нѣсколько строкъ для нашихъ русскихъ читателей.

Съ этимъ листомъ—ALASKA HERALD—начинаетъ четвертый годъ своей славной жизни.

За чѣмъ “Бояринъ” такъ долго стоитъ въ доку? Какъ не для того, чтобы подъ предлогомъ подчинки, которая едва ли требуется для судна, давать случай жуликамъ-мазурикамъ, представлять морскому министерству неимовѣрные векселя. Положемъ старшій офицеръ судна, во время стойки, оженился на дочери консула, и по родству держитъ интересы его, но неужели другіе офицеры будутъ равнодушно смотреть на это. Неужели они по возвращеніи на Амуръ, не выскажутъ справедливое слово о консулѣ, также какъ благородные офицеры эскадры Попова? Пора-же понять, что военныя судна плаваютъ въ иностранныхъ водахъ, не для того чтобы пощаденіемъ портовъ давать наживу консуламъ, а для того чтобы своимъ народнымъ флагомъ, представлять извѣстную націю.

Въ прошедшемъ, 1870-мъ году, славный вождь Русской свободы—Алѣксандръ Ивановичъ Герценъ умеръ. Разъединенные наши мечтатели, всякій по своему воображали быть преобразователями Россіи. Основали въ Женевѣ опять “Колоколъ,” но онъ не долго звонилъ, его звонаремъ былъ не Герценъ—сильный волею и умомъ. Послѣ основали, тоже въ Женевѣ—“Русское Народное Дѣло,” но объ немъ что-то слуху больше нѣтъ. Наконецъ въ Лондонѣ социальный журналъ—“Община,” и послѣ перваго листа онъ больше не выходитъ.

По нашему убѣжденію, столѣтія пройдутъ, пока Русскій народъ проснется къ разумно-свободной жизни, отъ летаргическаго сна православія и самодержавія, и тогда какой нибудь Пугачевъ осуществитъ на полѣ битвы свободныя идеи Герцена.

А мы пока—получивши всѣ права гражданства, въ благословенной Республикѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ—послѣ многихъ лѣтъ наглыхъ преслѣдованій отъ варварскаго Русскаго правительства,—“за свободное сознаніе,”—будемъ наслаждаться свободной жизнью съ нашими друзьями Американцами, (но не съ Русскими), и въ минуты досуга, заявлять въ печати нашего свободнаго листка,—свободныя мысли,—съ желаніемъ прогресса и свободы Русскому народу.

Баумъ совершенно правъ, когда совѣтуетъ архіерею сбросить татарскій кафтанъ, и облекчися въ обще-человѣчскій костюмъ.

Архіерей выписалъ изъ Аласки поповъ,—женъ они оставили дома. Женатыи обыкновенно привыкъ жить какъ человѣкъ, или какъ всякій звѣрь. И наши духовнаго званія, сильно чувствуютъ, весной, что они не безплотные ангелы.

Святой Владыка! разрѣши мнѣ въ великій постъ. Въ нашемъ околдѣ, гдѣ мы живемъ, кошки намъ покоя не даютъ своимъ крикомъ,—скоро твои ангелы заревутъ около твоего престола—такую побѣдную пѣсню: поюще, вопіюще, взывающе и глаголюще,—что будешь затыкать уши.

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминномъ Левіемъ, и другими—въ Аласканской торговли съ выше-именованной шкуной, законнымъ образомъ прекращено. Отъ сего 10-го Ноября, 1870-го года,—я одинъ исключительно Владѣлецъ шкуны и всѣхъ торговыхъ постовъ въ Аласкѣ, основанныхъ экспедиціей шкуны Генералъ Гарней.—Полковникъ Ф. Т. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16, 1871.

No. 77.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERY LEASE.

The following official documents of the lease of the fur-seal fisheries in St. Paul and St. George Islands, are published in the ALASKA HERALD as matters of historical interest. Their perusal gives a strange and significant insight as to the ways and means of receiving and granting contracts at Washington. These documents are made public for the first time in our columns. It may be added, that if the contract has been fulfilled, the United States Government has a handsome rental of \$300,000 per annum for a couple of small islands in the North Pacific; but if the contract has not been fulfilled, it is just that the public should know something about it. The important documents herein published throw a refulgent light on the whole subject.

41st CONGRESS, }
2d Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ Ex. Doc.
{ No. 108.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERY LEASE.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the leasing of the Alaska seal fisheries.

FEBRUARY 7, 1871.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
February 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of the various papers which seem to me to be important relative to the leasing of the Alaska seal fishery, including a copy of the lease made with the Alaska Commercial Company under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HON. JAMES G. BLADNE, Speaker House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1870.

SIR: Congress has recently passed an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." A copy of this act is found in Senate Document No. 32, commencing on page 7, being an amendment introduced in the House and concurred in by the Senate. The Alaska Commercial Company, a company doing business in the Northern Pacific seas, make an offer in conformity to the provisions of the bill for the exclusive right to the seal fishery at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the term of twenty years, as specified, proposing to pay the sum of \$50,000 per annum, as required in clause five, and the additional revenue tax of two dollars upon each skin. They claim that it was understood by the committee reporting the bill, and by the two Houses of Congress, that their company was to have the preference over any other party, and that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, without delay and without public notice inviting proposals, to immediately enter into a contract with said company. Entertaining doubts as to what my duty is in the premises, I desire your opinion upon these points, viz:

First. Does the bill so designate the Alaska Commercial Company as

to give them precedence or preference of any sort; and if so, what?

Secondly. Is it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice of the passage of the bill and of his authority under it, inviting proposals; or, in case such notice is not given, may he delay action until other parties, if any there be, shall have an opportunity to make proposals to the Department?

The bill was approved by the President on the first instant, and in view of the claim made by said company, an early answer to this communication is very much desired. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HON. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, July 6, 1870.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, asking my opinion upon the construction of an act approved on the 1st instant, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," has been received. You say that you desire my opinion upon two points, viz:

First. Does the bill so designate the "Alaska Commercial Company" as to give them precedence or preference of any sort; and if so, what?

Second. Is it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice of the passage of the bill and of his authority under it, inviting proposals; or, in case such notice is not given, may he delay action until other parties, if any there be, shall have an opportunity to make proposals to the Department?

I have heard an extended argument from counsel representing the Alaska Commercial Company and other parties in interest, and they have also submitted to me a written argument addressed to you, which I return with the papers.

By the provisions of the act in question, you are required, immediately after its passage, to "lease, for the rental mentioned in section 6 of this act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in the trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George," upon certain conditions thereafter prescribed; "and in making said lease the Secretary of the Treasury shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal fur trade of said islands, and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives thereof."

You state that the Alaska Commercial Company has offered to execute a lease in conformity with the provisions of the act, and that they claim that it was understood by the committee reporting the bill, and by the two Houses of Congress, that their company was to have the preference over any other party, and that it is your duty, without delay, and without public notice inviting proposals, to immediately enter into a contract with said parties.

It is apparent, in the first place, that the Alaska Commercial Company is not mentioned in the act, unless by terms of description. If you shall find that that company composed exclusively, or in connection with others, "the parties heretofore engaged in the trade," then the company is referred to for some purpose; but even then the only positive provisions the act contains which necessarily concern them is that, in making the lease, you shall have due regard to their interests. Certainly the act contains no direction to make the lease to this company, unless, upon due examination, you shall become satisfied that a lease to them on such terms as they are willing to accept will better satisfy the requirements of the act than a lease to any other person or company.

I find in the debate upon the act some indication that members of Congress who engaged in it expected that the lease would be made to this

company. But if it had been the intention of Congress to declare that it should be made to them, it would have been very easy to say so in simple and direct terms, and require you to make, immediately a lease to the Alaska Commercial Company, containing such conditions and provisions as seemed to Congress to be proper. Upon the face of the act, or upon any reasonable construction that I can give it, no such intention is apparent.

You are to make a lease "immediately;" but this term, in its legal significance, must depend upon the subject-matter to which it is applicable. I think it means no more than that you are at once to enter upon the discharge of the duty which is imposed; that you are to go about it without delay. As you are required to do an act which involves the ascertainment of various facts, and the exercise of your judgment upon them, to do this act immediately must mean that you shall do it as soon as, with diligence, it can be accomplished; that is, as soon as, by the adoption of proper means, you can learn the facts, and form a judgment upon them.

You are to make the lease "to proper and responsible parties." I think this clearly requires you to ascertain whether the Alaska Commercial Company comes within this description, and to ascertain whether any other persons, if any other should be found, who would better conform to the other conditions imposed, are also proper and responsible parties.

You are to make the lease "to the best advantage of the United States." In order to know that the lease, which you are to execute, is to the best advantage of the United States, you must of course ascertain whether more favorable terms for the Government than those offered by the Alaska Commercial Company could be obtained. In determining what is to the best advantage of the United States, you are to have "due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in the trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries."

It is claimed on the part of the Alaska Commercial Company, that "due regard" to them, as "parties heretofore engaged in the trade," cannot be had unless they receive the lease. But it seems to me evident that this is only one of the conditions of the problem. I think that you would have "due regard" to their interests if you should give them the preference, as far as was consistent with the other interests for which you are directed to provide. If the terms which the company offer are as favorable to the Government, to the inhabitants, and to the protection of the seal fisheries, as those which can be obtained in any other quarter, or nearly so, then, under the provisions of the act, they would be entitled to a preference. But if the terms which their interests lead them to offer are much less favorable, then it would seem to me that it would be more than a "due regard" to their interests to give them the lease, and thereby sacrifice the other interests which you are required to protect.

Where the interests of the Government and of the natives, and of parties heretofore engaged in the trade conflict, there is nothing in the act to determine to what extent preference is to be given to one rather than to the other. It is all left to your sound discretion to make, as soon as you have an opportunity to form a correct judgment, a lease to such parties as appear to you "proper and responsible," giving a reasonable and due regard to all of the various interests involved.

Whether it is your duty to give public notice of the passage of the bill, and of your authority under it inviting proposals, will depend upon whether such a proceeding is necessary to enable you to arrive at a just conclusion in regard to the party with whom you will contract by lease. Whether, in case such notice is not given, you may delay action until other parties, if any other there be, shall have an opportunity to make proposals to the Department, will depend also, in my opinion, upon your reasonable belief that there may be other parties with whom, on a full knowledge of all the conditions imposed, a lease could be made, according to the provisions of the act, on better terms than with the Alaska Commercial Company, having due regard to their interests as well as those of the Government and of the natives. The method you shall adopt to inform yourself of the willingness of other parties to make proposals seems to me to be left to your own discretion, except that you are to go about it immediately, and interpose no delay except what is reasonably necessary for the faithful execution of your trust.

These expressions of my opinion seem to me to contain a sufficient answer to the questions you have submitted.

Very respectfully,

E. R. HOAR, *Attorney General.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury will receive sealed proposals until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, the 20th of July, instant, for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, agreeably to the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska."

In addition to the specific terms prescribed in the act, the successful bidder will be required to provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and to pay the expense of maintaining a school therein for not less than eight months in each year, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Also, to pay to the natives of the islands for the labor performed by them such compensation as may be necessary for their proper support, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Secretary, July 20, 1870.

Memorandum in reference to bids for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, read before the persons present at the opening of the bids, at 12 o'clock noon, July 20, 1870.

First. The successful bidder will be required to deposit security within three days to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, in lawful money, or bonds of the United States, for the due execution of a contract, agreeably to "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870.

Second. It being apparent from the language employed in the act aforesaid that it was the intention of Congress to give a preference to the Alaska Commercial Company in the award of the contract, I think it proper to state, before the bids are opened, that the contract will be awarded to said company if their proposal shall be not more than ten per cent below that of the highest bidder.

Third. No bid will be accepted unless made by a responsible party, acquainted with the business, or skilled in kindred pursuits to such an extent as to render it probable that the contract will be so executed as to secure the results contemplated by the law.

In accordance with the terms of the above advertisement, which was published in the principal newspapers of the country, including those of San Francisco, and after reading the above memorandum, the Secretary of the Treasury publicly opened the proposals in the following order:

(1.)

ROBERTSON, PENNSYLVANIA, July 18, 1870.

Sir: In accordance with your advertisement of the 8th of the present month, we offer to lease the exclusive right to take fur seals in Alaska, and will pay therefor an annual rent of \$75,500, in accordance with the act of Congress referred to.

Truly yours, &c.,

L. E. MORGAN & CO.

Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

(2.)

No. 5 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, July 19, 1870.

Sir: I will pay an annual rental for the lease of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the exclusive right to take the fur seals therefrom, under the conditions named in your advertisement of July 8, 1870, and the act of Congress therein referred to, the sum of \$95,000 per annum.

J. W. RAYMOND, *of San Francisco.*

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury, &c., Washington, D. C.*
Present address No. 5 Wall Street, New York, care of Paleston, Raymond & Co.

(3.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1870.

In accordance with the enclosed advertisement we offer for the lease of said privileges as contained in the act of Congress referred to, the sum of \$105,500 annual rent. Respectfully yours, &c.,

T. ADAMS & SON,

No. 222 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Hon. G. S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

(4.)

JULY 20, 1870.

The undersigned, an American citizen, residing at the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, and representing and being duly authorized to act in this behalf for Fischel & Co., of which firm he is a member, the American Russian Commercial Company, and Taylor & Bendal, all of said city and State, and all the members connected with and composing said companies and firms, being American citizens, and being proper and responsible parties, make the following proposals for a lease of the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, in the Territory of Alaska, for a term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870, and of the notice of proposals for said lease issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to-wit:

1. The said companies and firms propose to pay to the United States, over and above the annual rental of \$80,000, and the revenue tax or duty of \$2 on each fur seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, provided in the sixth section of said act, a bonus of \$100,000, to be paid in annual installments of \$4,000 for each and every year of said lease.

2. A bonus of 63½ cents a piece on the skins that shall be taken and shipped, of such fur seals as may be killed under the provisions of the third section of said act. [Note.—Under this proposal, if 100,000 skins are taken, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonus will amount to \$63,000 per annum, or \$1,350,000 during the lease.]

3. For such oil as may be made from the carcasses of the seals killed, the sum of 55 cents per gallon.

[Note.—Each carcass is estimated to furnish two gallons of oil. If 100,000 animals should be killed per annum, and the oil obtained from all of them, the total amount of revenue to the Government from this item would be \$110,000 per annum, or \$2,200,000 during the lease.]

4. In addition to the foregoing proposals, the said companies and firms propose to build suitable school-houses, and to support and maintain proper schools for the education of the natives in each of said islands, and to erect a church-house on the island of St. Paul, and to support a priest thereat, under the authority of the bishop of the Russian Greek Church, located either at Sitka or San Francisco.

Should the foregoing proposals be accepted, the said companies and firms are ready to give bond immediately in such sum as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned that they will promptly enter into the lease, make the deposit, give bonds, and comply, in all respects, with the provisions of the law and the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury.

LOUIS GOLDSTONE.

(5.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1870.

Sir: I, C. M. Lockwood, of the State of Oregon, desirous of securing the benefits and rights offered by the act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870, do by these presents offer as an annual rental the sum of \$127,500, for the enjoyment of the said rights and privileges secured by the act of Congress above referred to, and for the length of time therein mentioned. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. LOCKWOOD.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

[6.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1870.

Sir: The undersigned, a citizen of the United States, desiring to avail himself of the privileges and benefits of the act of Congress entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870, do hereby offer the sum of \$185,000, annual rental, for the enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by the act of Congress above referred to and for the term therein mentioned. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN BARNETT,
Per L. L. BLAKE,
Attorney in fact.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
(The above bid was accompanied by a power of attorney.)

[7.] WASHINGTON, July 19, 1870.

I propose for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, agreeably to the provisions of an act approved 1st day of July, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." That I will comply with all the provisions of said act, and do and perform all of its conditions imposed upon the lessee. That in complying with said conditions, I will yield to a liberal construction of the same for the benefit of the Government, for the interest and welfare of the Indians, and the preservation of the seals. That I will pay to the Government annually the sum of \$165,000. That I will immediately deposit with the Government the bonds required by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that I will provide a suitable building for a public school on each island, and pay the expenses of maintaining a school thereon for not less than eight months in each year, as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury. Also, that I will pay the natives of the island for the labor performed by them such compensation as may be necessary for their support, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. That I will deposit all such securities and execute such bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Government as the Secretary of the Treasury shall dictate or require; and do all things that he, said Secretary of the Treasury, shall require, whether mentioned in this proposal or not.

R. CLINTON HASTINGS,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

[8.] OFFICE OF WHITMORE, CRUYDER & COMPANY,
75 and 74 South Street, New York, July 19, 1870.

Sir: In accordance with the terms of your advertisement, dated Treasury Department, July 8, 1870, for "Proposals for the exclusive right to take fur seals in Alaska," according to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, therein referred to, the undersigned offers the sum of \$75,500 per annum for the said exclusive lease.

JNO. H. BRADFORD.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

[9.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1870.

Sir: The Alaska Commercial Company makes the following proposal for the privilege of taking fur seals in Alaska in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An Act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and pursuant to the terms of the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury hereto attached, (advertisement of July 8.)

Said company will pay to the United States a rent of \$65,000 per annum for twenty years from May 1, 1870, and in addition thereto, will furnish to the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Alaska, free of charge, each year, 25,000 dried salmon, 50 cords of fire-wood, and a sufficient quantity of salt, and number of barrels for preserving a necessary supply of meat. Also, in order that the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands may be provided with such necessities as they have been accustomed to receive, without expense, said company agree to supply to these inhabitants each year 200 barrels of oil, and a sufficient number of seal skins to supply them with boots, and a sufficient quantity of sinews and membrane to supply them with water-proof garments, free of charge.

Said company also agree to maintain the schools at said islands, as required by the Secretary of the Treasury, and agree to comply strictly with all the requirements of the law and regulations of the Treasury Department in the premises, and give approved security for its undertaking in this behalf. And said company hereby offers, in the event that any other party, who within the true intent and meaning of said act is "a proper and responsible party," shall under said advertisement offer, in good faith, a greater amount for said privilege than the whole amount offered by said company, as above stated, to pay to the United States the full amount offered by such party, and comply with the law and regulations, and give all the security required.

JNO. F. MILLER, President Alaska Commercial Company.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

[10.] WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

The undersigned, Talbot T. Fowler, who resides in Washington, District of Columbia, proposes to lease from the Government of the United States of America, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the islands of St. Paul and St. George for the exclusive privilege and right to take fur seals thereon for the term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, A. D. 1870, for the annual sum of \$77,000.

This proposal is made with the full knowledge of the act approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska."

And the undersigned is willing and ready to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in giving bond and security for faithful compliance with said act of July 1, 1870, and such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may make relative to public schools on said islands, and the payment of wages to the inhabitants or natives of St. George or St. Paul.

TALBOT T. FOWLER.

[11.] WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1870.

The undersigned, S. K. Hannigan, residing in Terre Haute, Indiana, proposes to lease from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for the purpose of taking fur seals for the period of twenty years from the 1st of July, A. D. 1870, for the annual sum of \$75,000.

This proposal is made with a view of complying specifically with the provisions of an act approved July 1, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and such regulations as the honorable Secretary of the Treasury may make relative to public schools and the payment of wages to natives of said islands.

Respectfully submitted.

SELLMAN K. HANNIGAN.

[12.] WASHINGTON, D. C. May 20, 1870.

The undersigned, Jno. M. Davidson, who resides at 411 Twelfth street, Washington, proposes to lease from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, the islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the exclusive right and privilege to take fur seals on said islands, for the term of twenty years from the 1st of May, A. D. 1870, for the annual sum of \$67,000. This proposal is made with full knowledge and good intent to carry out the provisions of an act approved July 1, A. D. 1870, entitled "An

act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and such regulations as may be made by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury relative to public schools and the payment of wages to the inhabitants or natives of said islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

JNO. M. DAVIDSON, 411 Twelfth Street, Washington, D. C.
[12.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1870.
The undersigned, Thomas W. Sweeney, whose residence and post office address is No. 716 Walnut street, Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, proposes to lease from the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of the Treasury, the islands of St. Paul and St. George for the exclusive privilege to take fur seals thereon, for the term of twenty years from 1st day of May, 1870, for the annual sum of \$111,000. This proposal is made with a full knowledge of the act approved July 1, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." And the undersigned is ready and willing to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on giving bond and security for faithful compliance with said act of July 1, A. D. 1870, and such further regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may make and prescribe relative to public schools on said islands and the payment of wages to the inhabitants or natives of said islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

THOMAS W. SWEENEY, 716 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
[14.]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1870.
The undersigned, Louis A. Welton, residing in the city of New York, State of New York, whose post office address is P. O. box 444, Washington, D. C. and post office box, No. 4,160, New York City, proposes to lease from the Government of the United States of America, through the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the islands of St. Paul and St. George for the exclusive privilege and right to take fur seals thereon for the term of twenty years from the 1st of May, A. D. 1870, for the annual sum of \$95,000. This proposal is made with full knowledge of the act approved July 1, A. D. 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." And the undersigned is ready and willing to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in giving bond and security for faithful compliance with the provisions of said act of 1st of July, 1870, and such further regulations as the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury may make and prescribe relative to public schools on said islands, and the payment of wages to the natives or inhabitants of said islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUIS A. WELTON.

The parties making proposals numbered 7, 8, 12, and 14, were subsequently allowed to withdraw the same; and proposals numbered 3, 5, 10, and 13, were rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that the parties submitting them had not a sufficient acquaintance with the business.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1870.

Sir: Before the honorable Secretary of the Treasury proceeds to the execution of the powers and duties devolving upon him by the act of July 1, 1870, relative to taking fur-seal in Alaska, I beg to present for his consideration the following facts and propositions:

The Alaska Commercial Company claims—
1st. That immediately upon the cession of Alaska to the United States, the persons now composing that company lawfully acquired from the Russian American Company, by purchase, all the private property, possessory rights, interests, and appurtenances of said company, necessary for the business of taking fur seal on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, which included the dwelling-houses, storehouses, and all buildings used for business purposes on the islands, and all the boats, tackle, and appliances used in the business, all of which rights of property and possession, interests and appurtenances had been exercised, enjoyed, and used for more than seventy years by the Russian American Company, and belonged to that company as private property and did not pass to the United States by treaty of cession with Russia; but by the express terms of the treaty and the instructions of both governments to the commissioners, by and through whom the transfer of the territory was made, remained (until sold by the parties above mentioned) the individual property of the Russian American Company. (See copy of instructions to commissioners herewith.)

2d. That in addition to or cumulative of the rights of property acquired by this company from the Russian American Company, the persons above mentioned became and were, immediately after the cession, in the lawful possession and exercise of a possessory right to so much of the soil of said islands as they claimed to be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of taking fur-seal, &c., by virtue of their settlement of the islands. They were in no sense trespassers on the public domain, but acquired possessory rights to the soil under the provisions of the acts of Congress relating to the occupation of public lands.

3d. That being so seized of the property, possessory rights, and interests above mentioned, this company lawfully pursued the business of taking fur seal on said islands until the pronouncement at the islands, in November, 1869, of the act of July 20, 1869. That the members of this company were not at any time disturbed in their possessions on said islands by the United States; but, on the contrary, have remained and still remain in the quiet possession of their property and possessory rights on said islands. That during the year 1869 this company lawfully pursued its business without objection on the part of the United States; and during the year 1869 it pursued its business lawfully by express permission from the Secretary of Treasury.

4th. That the act of July 1, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," was passed by Congress, with a full knowledge of all the foregoing facts, and by that act the rights of property and interests of this company above mentioned were recognized, and their existence admitted by the clause in the 4th section of the act, which declares that "due regard to the interests of the parties heretofore engaged in the trade" shall be had, in the execution of the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5th. That the members of this company, having made known to Congress their desire to continue their business on said islands, upon such proper conditions as Congress might impose, the act of July 1, 1870, was passed, not for the purpose of divesting this company of any of its vested and recognized rights or interests, but manifestly for the purpose, and with the intent, of permitting this company to continue its business upon the acceptance of the conditions and acquiescence in the regulations imposed by and provided for in the act. One of these conditions is the payment of a tax on the business; another is, the payment of an annual rent for the exclusive privilege of taking fur seals. The direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to "immediately lease" to "proper and responsible parties," clearly indicates a preference for this company; for it was well-known by Congress that this company comprised all the persons who had knowledge of or skill in the business, and that to intrust it to ignorant or unskillful management was to destroy the fisheries. The intention of Congress is manifest from the words of the act, as well as from the circumstances which accompanied and induced the act, that this company should be permitted to continue its business on the islands, upon compliance with the conditions imposed by the act—that the proposed lease should be first offered to this company, at the rent of \$50,000 per annum, and if refused, then the same might be offered to other proper and responsible parties (if such could be found), but in no case for less than \$50,000 per annum rental.

6th. That this company having offered to accept the conditions of the act, and to fully comply with the regulation made or hereafter to be made for the conduct of the business, the proposed lease cannot be legally given to any other parties; and should the same be given to any other parties, then this company will be entitled to damages to the full amount of the loss sustained in consequence of such action. That the measure of damages would be the full amount of all profits of the business which this company could or would have made for twenty years (had it been permitted to continue its business), after payment of the tax of \$3 for each skin taken; also the value of all property of which the company might be despoiled. The people of the islands, with whom this company have contracts for two years to come, are indebted to the company in many thousands of dollars for supplies furnished, for which no service has been performed. This amount would also form a part of the actual damages which this company might sustain.

In conclusion, I would respectfully urge upon the consideration of the honorable Secretary that the members of this company are the only "proper parties" to carry on this intricate and hazardous business, for they are the only parties who have the requisite experience, the skilled agents, and the necessary appliances for conducting it. Other parties have none of the facilities requisite. This company owns all the salt-houses, storehouses, dwelling-houses, skin-boats, and other appliances on the islands, and these no other person or company can obtain. It will not be pretended that any leases would have the right or the power to take the property of this company, or that the superior force of the United States would be successfully involved for that purpose.

This company have offered to accept the conditions imposed by Congress, according to the true intent and meaning of the act, and agree to pay to the United States all that any company or person can afford to pay and so manage the business as not to endanger the existence of the fisheries.

It must be admitted that the privilege sought to be granted by the proposed lease is encumbered by the superior claims and interests of this company.

On behalf of the company I beg the careful consideration of these suggestions. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. MILLER,

President Alaska Commercial Company.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

By the 4th article of the treaty it is provided that the Emperor of Russia shall appoint an agent "for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents, appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory and dominion property dependencies, which are ceded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto." Under this provision the imperial government appointed Alexis Petchouroff, and the President appointed General Lovell H. Rousseau, their respective commissioners. The instructions from the United States Government to its agent, General Rousseau, touching this subject, are as follows:

"Pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty, that transfer will include all forts, and military posts, and public buildings, such as the governor's house and those used for governmental purposes, dock-yards, barracks, hospitals, and schools; all public lands, and all ungranted lots of ground at Sitka and Kodiak. Private dwellings and warehouses, blacksmith shops, ice houses, flour and saw mills, and any small barracks on the islands, are subject to the control of their owners, and are not to be included in the transfer to the United States." (Ex. Doc. 126, 40th Cong., 2d session, p. 2.)

The instructions to Captain Petchouroff, from the Russian Government, were as follows:

"2. All the forts and military posts will be delivered at once to the American military forces that may follow the United States commissioner." "4. The public buildings, such as the governor's house, the buildings used for government purposes, dock-yards, barracks, hospital, schools, public grounds, and all free lots in Sitka and Kodiak, will be delivered by Captain Petchouroff to the American commissioner as soon as practicable." "5. All the houses and stores forming private property will remain to be disposed of by their proprietors. To this same category belong smiths', joiners', carpenters', tanners', and other similar shops, as well as ice-houses saw and flour mills, and any small barracks that may exist on the islands." (Ex. Doc. No. 177, H. R. 40th Cong., 2d session, p. 19.)

It has already been stated that all the property of the class described in the schedule hereto attached, and owned by the undersigned, and which form a part of the buildings described in the instructions to the commissioners above quoted, was the exclusive property of the American company, and no property of that class, viz., stores, warehouses, shops, boat and salt houses, were owned by any person or persons, saving and excepting the Russian-American Company, and such as may have belonged to the Hudson Bay Company.

Pursuant to these instructions the commissioners proceeded to Alaska; effected, in the name of their respective governments, the transfer of the territory, dominion, and property included in the cession; reported their action, which was approved by their respective governments, and the whole matter was concluded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1870.

Sir: I desire respectfully to call your attention to the fact that among all the proposals submitted to you pursuant to the advertisement relative to leasing the right to take fur seals in Alaska, there are none submitted by proper and responsible parties in excess of the offer submitted by the Alaska Commercial Company.

In the first place, there is no proposal submitted by any party who is either skilled or experienced in the business of taking fur seals for their skins and preparing them for shipment, except the Alaska Commercial Company. Since 1799 the seal fisheries of St. Paul and St. George's Islands, Alaska, were exclusively managed by the Russians. At the cession of Alaska the business was transferred to the members of the Alaska Commercial Company, and none of the parties who have made proposals have ever controlled, managed, or had any experience or skill in the business. The bid of Goldstone, professing to be offered on behalf of himself and the Russian-American Commercial Company and others, is an offer (when stripped of surpluses and immaterial statements) of \$45,000 per annum, and no more. The proposal to pay the amount mentioned in the act and \$100,000 in installments of \$5,000 per annum for twenty years, amounts precisely to that sum.

The offer to pay an additional tax of 6 1/2 cents per skin is void for two reasons: First, the amount of tax is fixed by law, is not subject to increase or diminution by the Secretary, and was not and could not lawfully be embraced in the advertisement as a subject to which the attention of bidders could be invited. Second, it is void for uncertainty, for there is no statement in the bid fixing or guaranteeing the number of skins which the bidder will take; so that the actual bid ranges from 6 1/2 cents to \$25,000, without stating whether it will be the one or the other or an intermediate indefinite amount.

The offer to pay the Government for seal oil at 55 cents per gallon, and the representation that two gallons of oil can be obtained from each seal, is an attempt at fraud and deception that stamps the character of the entire bid, which is made by an irresponsible party, without showing that he has any authority to bind the other parties he pretends to represent. In the first place the seal oil from these islands has not sold for more than 45 cents per gallon at San Francisco, half of which sum is absorbed in the cost of barrels and transportation, leaving the value of seal oil at the islands at less than 25 cents per gallon, for which Goldstone proposes to pay the Government 55 cents per gallon, without committing himself as to how many gallons he will take at that price. In the next place, only half a gallon of oil can be obtained on an average from each seal.

The oil of these fisheries has always been regarded as the property of the natives of the islands, and has been used by them and the people of the Alaskan Islands for food, fuel and light. But little has ever been saved for market. By the 4th section of the act the Secretary is directed to make the lease immediately after the passage of the act for the rental mentioned in section 6, and section 8 provides that the rental shall be a definite amount of money, not less than \$50,000. There is no authority for making the lease, except for the rental mentioned in the act, and the amount of the rental is to be secured by Government bonds; and unless the rent is fixed and definite, instead of an imaginary number of gallons of oil at a fabulous price, or a certain bonus on an uncertain number of seal skins, there is no means of determining the amount of Government bonds required as security, because the measure of the security is indefinite. But if the parties Goldstone professes to represent are desirous of proposing in good faith for this lease, why is it that their accredited agent, General Dana, who has been constant in his attendance, endeavoring to defeat the legislation which authorizes this lease—I say why does not General Dana put in an appearance?

Goldstone's bid is for \$45,000 per annum rental. The amount of tax is fixed by law, and is under the exclusive control of Congress, who can increase or diminish it. The only subject to which the attention of bidders was directed by the advertisement was the amount of rental. It is that which the law authorizes the Secretary to determine. If the law had authorized the Secretary to give the lease to the party who would pay the highest tax, and the Secretary had so advertised it, that bidders might have had the opportunity to bid on that basis, we would then have been able to adjust our bid accordingly. But the Alaska Commercial Company bid, in strict compliance with the law and advertisement, a definite sum of money, the payment of which is not dependent upon any contingency. The proposal to purchase oil and increase the tax is not responsive to the advertisement, nor in compliance with the law, and cannot be considered. Why does Goldstone seek to avoid the responsibility of the payment of a fixed and determined sum as rental, and to shift it into the uncertain character of a tax or royalty on oil? Does he see some way in which he may avoid the increased tax, while the way to avoid a rent secured by Government bonds is not so clear? What is the purpose of this extraordinary departure from the law?

In conclusion, I beg to remind the honorable Secretary that the bid of the Alaska Commercial Company proposes to pay an amount of rental equal to the highest bid of any "proper and responsible party." It remains for the honorable Secretary to decide how much that amount shall be, taking into consideration the bids of proper parties made in good faith. The preference belongs to this company, and it is manifestly, for many reasons, to the best interests of the Government to place the business in its hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. MILLER, President Alaska Commercial Company.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have been authorized by Colonel Amos Webster, register of wills, Washington, D. C., to state to the honorable Secretary that General Dana, agent of the Russian-American Commercial Company, said to him in a conversation this morning, July 20th, 1870, that he (Dana) had been instructed by the company he represents, by telegraph from San Francisco, not to put in a proposal for the lease of the seal islands, under the act of July 1, 1870, and stated that the withdrawal from the contest for the lease was in consequence, in part, of the war pending in Europe. This seems conclusive that Goldstone's bid is unauthorized by the party he professes to represent, and was not made in good faith.

J. F. M.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1870.

Sir: I am directed by the American-Russian Commercial Company to withdraw the name of said company from my bid for the lease of the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, submitted on the 20th instant, and I therefore hereby withdraw said company from said bid.

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS GOLDSTONE.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1870.

Sir: Understanding that some objections have been suggested to you as to the legitimacy of that part of my bid for the lease of the seal fisheries wherein I propose to pay the Government a revenue of 55 cents per gallon for all seal or British oil which can be extracted from the carcasses of the seals, I propose to give you my ideas upon the subject, and the motive I had in making the same. The 100,000 seals which may be captured on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, under the act of Congress, will yield, on an average, in my opinion, two gallons of oil to the carcass. Mr. Wicher, Government agent, in his report, (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, fortieth Congress, second session, page 9), states that they will yield from one to three gallons of oil to the carcass, and other agents concur with him.

My estimate being a fair average, the yield of oil for each 100,000 seals would be 200,000 gallons, which would yield an annual revenue to the Government of \$110,000.

The capital necessary to erecting suitable "dry works" for extracting the oil would not exceed \$10,000. Wood being abundant on the adjacent islands, employment would be given the natives in procuring it for the business.

The law of Congress authorizing you to lease the seal islands directs—
1. That they shall be leased for not less than \$50,000 per annum, to be secured, &c.; and two dollars upon each fur seal taken, &c.
2. That you shall lease said islands "to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants," &c.
3. That you shall have due regard to the preservation of the seal fur trade of said islands, and the comfort, maintenance, and education of the natives.

The natives are not engaged more than four months in each year in capturing, skinning, and preparing the seal fur skins for shipment, and are consequently idle the balance of the year. It is good policy, I respectfully submit, to give them remunerative employment.

After the skins are prepared for shipment, the natives can be profitably employed in the work of collecting and making the oil from the carcasses of the skinned seals. Again, as a sanitary question of importance to the comfort and health of the natives, the carcasses of the slaughtered seals should be in some way disposed of.

From the report of Captain Keekull, the Russian commissioner, and of others who have visited these islands, the stench of the dead carcasses of the seals is so great as to be a nuisance to persons on vessels many miles from the islands; and upon the islands themselves it is insufferable, and must breed disease and great discomfort to the natives.

It is impossible for the natives to dispose of the carcasses. They cannot burn them, for there is no wood upon the islands. They cannot bury them, for the "bad rock" is on the surface. They cannot throw them into the sea on account of their bulk and great weight, and the lack of means to transport them from the places of slaughter to the shore.

I therefore submit to you that my bid is legitimate, lawful and humane; first, because it is to the best advantage to the Government; second, because it will conduce to the "comfort and maintenance of the natives."

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS GOLDSTONE.

Hon. Geo. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1870.

SIR: In the exclusion of my bid for the privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, you either doubted the truthfulness of the statement I made in answer to your note of the 21st, or you have violated the unwarrantable restrictions you imposed on the bidders on the 20th of July. It will require but a little time to substantiate the statement I made, (a copy of which is on record,) and as to other qualifications or fitness to fulfil the trust alike creditably to myself and beneficially to the Government, I can give the undoubted increment of some of the most prominent and reliable business firms in Boston, and in the State of Maine, with whom I have had large commercial relations previous to my entering into business here. To protect the Government against loss, I am prepared to give bond in the amount of \$2,000,000, covering the entire amount of Government revenue the bill of July 1st imposes for the term of ten years, and to deposit with you the \$50,000 in Government bonds within three days after the right to take seals on said islands is awarded me.

Should the contract be awarded to a party bidding more than myself, whether he comes under your rule or not, (provided the bond is sufficient,) I have nothing to say. But if the contract is to be awarded to a lower bidder, as appearances indicate, and which seems to be a part of the programme and original draught of the bill, the history of which is known and understood, then, by common regard for an overtaxed and burdened people, I must protest against the consummation of a measure that was conceived in iniquity, and which looks very much as though it would soon be born in sin.

Yours, respectfully,

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of United States Treasury.

T. T. FOWLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith and to ask your attention to a communication, under date of July 20, 1870, made by John F. Miller, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, in which he protests against the acceptance of the bid made by Louis Goldstone, as the agent of certain parties in San Francisco. I also enclose a copy of the bid made by Mr. Goldstone. These, considered in connection with the act of Congress, will present the question upon which I desire your opinion.

If those parts of the bid made by Mr. Goldstone, in which he offers to pay 62½ cents upon each skin, in addition to the \$2 specified in the act, and 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil taken from the seals, are in conformity to law, then his bid is most advantageous to the Government of all that have been made.

If, on the other hand, those portions of his bid referred to are to be rejected, then his proposal is less favorable than some others.

It is important that the award should be made at the earliest possible moment. I have therefore the honor to request that you will give as early attention to this case as your duties will permit.

Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

HON. ANOS T. AKERMAN,
Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Honorable Secretary's letter of the 26th instant, relative to the reference of Louis Goldstone's bid to the honorable Attorney General for his opinion, and beg also to respectfully suggest to the honorable Secretary that there is another question relating to the validity of said proposal, which is founded on the withdrawal of the American-Russian Commercial Company from the responsibilities of Mr. Goldstone's proposal, which occurred since the date of my letter to the honorable Secretary of the 26th instant.

It will be seen by reference to the proposal that Goldstone makes the same as the agent of three firms or parties, to wit: Fischel & Co., Taylor & Bendell, and the American-Russian Commercial Company. This proposal discloses the fact that these three parties or firms, or the persons composing the same, had, prior to the date of the bid, combined for the transaction of the business contemplated in the proposal, for their common profit, and had appointed Louis Goldstone as their agent to represent them in their joint and mutual interests; Goldstone being at the time a member of the firm of Fischel & Co.

The legal effect of such combination and the acts of the parties in relation thereto is and was a partnership between the several members of these three firms or parties, formed for a special business or adventure.

"A partnership exists when two or more persons combine their property, labor, or skill, or one or more of them, in the transaction of business for their common profit." (Persons on Cont., v. 1, p. 147.)

"No particular forms are required to constitute a partnership between the parties. * * It is sufficient if formed by the voluntary consent of the parties, whether express or implied, whether by written articles, tacit understanding, parol contract, or even by mere acts." (Story on Part., p. 157.)

"Special partnerships, in the sense of the common law, are those formed for a special or particular branch of business, as contradistinguished from the general business or employment of the parties, or one of them. They are more commonly called limited partnerships, when they extend to a single transaction or adventure." (Story on Part., p. 125.)

One of the first acts of this partnership seems to have been the appointment of Goldstone as its agent. The next act of the partnership was the proposal in question, made by Goldstone as its authorized agent.

Goldstone represented the joint and mutual interests of all the partners. His acts were the acts of the partnership, acting as a unit through its authorized agent.

The proposal was therefore the proposal of a partnership firm, having a community of interest in the profits of the business to be obtained thereby.

Now one party, or a certain number of the copartners, viz: the American-Russian Commercial Company, or the members composing that firm, has withdrawn from the partnership. That these partners were competent to withdraw is conceded by the tacit consent of the other partners, as well as by the action of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, who publicly announced the withdrawal.

If the duration of the partnership was dependant upon the will of the parties, (which is inferred in the absence of express agreement or circumstances showing the contrary,) the consent of the other parties was not necessary. (See Story on Part., pp. 445-4 and 461-3.)

But such consent is not wanting. The withdrawal of one partner dissolves the partnership. It is a virtual destruction of the partnership. (Ibid. 511.)

"A dissolution of a partnership by tacit renunciation, or by implication, may arise in various ways, as by withdrawal of a partner from the business of the partnership, and engaging in other concerns, or by his refusal to act with the other partners

in the business, or by assigning his interest, or by his doing any other act utterly inconsistent with the continuing relation of partnership." (Story on Part., p. 461.)

The partnership represented by Goldstone was therefore dissolved by the withdrawal of the American-Russian Commercial Company.

The legal effect of the dissolution is to put an end to the joint powers and authorities of all the partners. (Ibid. 513.)

The existence of the partnership firm who made the proposal has ended. It was not a partnership formed of Taylor & Bendell and Fischel & Co. It was combined of other and different elements, and those elements have dissolved. The partnership is dead. What then becomes of the proposal? It was extinguished with the dissolution of the partnership from which it emanated.

The Secretary of the Treasury cannot now contract (if he so desired) with the party who made the proposal, for that party no longer exists. In contemplation of law there is and can be no party with whom to contract under that proposal. It is too late to make a new proposal or to form a new partnership from the struggling elements of the old partnership with which to revive the old proposal.

From the date of the dissolution of the partnership, the proposal must be considered a nullity. The unity, mutuality, and organization of the partnership has been destroyed. The remaining partners have no organization nor an authorized agent, nor can an organization be now effected for the purpose contemplated by the old partnership.

I beg to submit the foregoing considerations as additional reasons for the rejection of the proposal of Mr. Goldstone.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. MILLER,
President Alaska Commercial Company.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary Treasury.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 28, 1870.

SIR: The undersigned, a bidder under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, for the lease of the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, respectfully protests against the bid submitted for said lease by the Alaska Commercial Company, and asks that the same may be rejected and excluded from consideration, for the following reasons:

The 5th section of said act provides that "no person other than American citizens shall be permitted, by lease or otherwise, to occupy said islands, or either of them, for the purpose of taking the skins of fur seals therefrom; nor shall any foreign vessel be engaged in taking such skins: and the Secretary of the Treasury shall verify and declare any lease forfeited, if the same be held or operated for the use, benefit, or advantage, directly or indirectly, of any person other than American citizens."

The undersigned is informed and believes, and charges the facts to be, that the Alaska Commercial Company is an incorporated company; that said company has issued a large amount of stock; that said stock is now held by numerous persons; that the principal markets and places of business of said company are in London and Leipzig.

And in view of the immense revenue and great profits of said company from the seal fisheries for the last three years, its stock would naturally be in great demand, and it would indeed be a miracle if some of it was not held by foreigners in the cities named.

In that case the lease would be "operated directly" for "persons other than American citizens;" which fact alone, according to the act, must exclude any bid made by said company, and must render void any lease executed by the same.

In view of these facts and considerations, the undersigned most respectfully submits that the said company should be required to show affirmatively that it is a competent bidder under the section of the act cited, by proving that no part of its stock is held by foreigners. The law is mandatory, and cannot be evaded by the company.

I submit, therefore, that unless said company can prove that no other than American citizens are interested directly or indirectly therein, whether as owners of an interest or as original stockholders, or as purchasers of the stock in the market, or as officers of the company, the bid of the said incorporated company is illegal and void, and cannot, under the law be entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury,
LOUIS GOLDSTONE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, July 29th, 1870.

SIR: The question presented in your communication of the 26th instant arise upon the following facts:

The act of July 1, 1870, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," provides, in the fourth section, that, "the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease, for the rental mentioned in section 6 of this act, to proper and responsible parties, to the best advantage of the United States, having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries, for a term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, giving to the lessee or lessees of said islands a lease, duly executed in duplicate, not transferable, and taking from the lessee or lessees of said islands a bond, with sufficient sureties, in a sum not less than \$500,000, conditional for the faithful observance of all the laws and requirements of Congress and of the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the subject-matter of taking fur seals, and disposing of the same, and for the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the United States connected therewith."

Section 6 provides "that the annual rental to be reserved by said lease shall not be less than \$50,000 per annum, to be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount; and in addition thereto a revenue tax or duty of two dollars is hereby laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands during the continuance of such lease, to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered and authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the collection and payment of the same," &c.

On the 8th day of July, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury advertised for sealed proposals for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon said islands, agreeably to the provisions of this act. Among the proposals is that of Louis Goldstone, as the agent of certain named parties, offering to pay for the lease, over and above the annual rental of

\$50,000 and the revenue tax or duty on each fur seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, a bonus of \$100,000, to be paid in annual installments of \$5,000 for each and every year of said lease; also, a bonus of 62½ cents apiece on the skins that shall be taken and shipped of such fur seals as may be killed under the provisions of the third section of said act; also, for each oil as may be made from the carcasses of such seals as shall be killed, the sum of 55 cents per gallon. The other parts of his proposals are unimportant in the present inquiry.

You desire my opinion upon the question whether "those parts of the bid made by Mr. Goldstone, in which he offers to pay 62½ cents upon such skin, in addition to the \$2 specified in the act, and 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil taken from the seals, are in conformity to law."

It is my opinion that those parts of the bid, are in conformity to law, and will be binding upon Mr. Goldstone and the parties whom he represents, when incorporated in the lease which shall be executed in pursuance of the act.

Section 6 fixes the annual rental at a minimum of \$50,000, and also prescribes a revenue tax or duty of two dollars upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped. Section 4 provides that the lease shall be for the rental mentioned in section 6, but also that it shall be "to the best advantage of the United States," and shall be made with "due regard to the interests of the Government." It also requires from the lessees a large bond, conditioned, among other things, for the payment of all dues and taxes accruing to the United States, in connection with the subject-matter. There is no valuable significance in the words "to the best advantage of the United States," unless the Secretary be at liberty to stipulate for the most money that he can get from the lessees for the privilege. The words "having due regard to the interests of the Government," sufficiently provide for all other interests of the United States as proprietor and political sovereign of the islands, as regulator of commerce, and in every other relation which the Government sustains to those islands. A lease to the best advantage means a lease for the most valuable consideration that can be obtained.

To these obvious considerations the competitors of Mr. Goldstone oppose the argument that the imposition, in the sixth section, of a revenue tax or duty of two dollars upon each skin, prohibits, by implication, a contract for any other amount on each skin, whether under the name of tax, duty, or bonus, and that the fixing of a minimum for the annual rental opens room for the stipulations "to the best advantage of the United States," by an increase of that annual rental, and in no other way.

This is an attempted application of the maxim, "The express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of another;" a rule which is often useful in ascertaining the intention of the legislature, but which yields to other and more direct significations of the legislative will. From the whole statute it is apparent that Congress meant to give a large discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury in all matters connected with the lease. If it had been intended to confine his pursuit after "the best advantage of the United States" to an effort to get the largest possible amount of money in the form of an annual rental, to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds, that object would probably have been accomplished by simple and direct language. The condition in the bond prescribed in the fourth section for "the payment of all taxes and dues accruing to the United States connected therewith," is broad enough to cover any such addition to the annual rental and the \$2 tax, as the bonus of 62½ cents on each skin, and 55 cents for each gallon of oil.

It is also argued by Mr. Goldstone's competitors that the advertisement for bids did not announce that any such proposals would be received, and, therefore, that they have been taken at a disadvantage, and deprived of the opportunity of competing in this particular manner.

There would be force in this objection if the Secretary were required by the law to advertise for bids. But such is not the fact. It was the opinion of the late Attorney General, on a question arising under this very statute, that the secretary had a discretion to advertise for proposals or not. The advertisement was but one mode of finding responsible parties who would take the lease on terms most advantageous to the United States. The other competitors, if so disposed, could have taken as wide a range in the character of their proposals as Mr. Goldstone; and then considering them all together, "having due regard to the interests of the Government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries," as required by the statute, the Secretary of the Treasury should give the lease to that bidder whose terms, in his judgment, are "to the best advantage of the United States."

And I am well satisfied that the "best advantage of the United States" may be as lawfully secured in the way proposed by Mr. Goldstone as in any other way. He engages to do all that the statute requires in terms. He also engages to do something more which is not inconsistent with the statute, and, as I believe, is fully warranted by its letter.

Even if it should be considered that the statute does not directly authorize the stipulations in question, I cannot doubt that, if incorporated in the lease upon the voluntary proposals of the lessees, they would be binding. (See 5 Peters, 115; 15 Peters, 290; 7 How., 573; 12 How., 98; 8 Wall., 358.)

In your supplementary communication of the 28th instant you request me to consider whether Mr. Goldstone's bid is rendered invalid by the withdrawal of one of the parties whom he represented when it was originally made.

I do not think that this circumstance will affect the matter, provided that the remaining parties with whom the covenants shall be made are "proper and responsible." The nature of Mr. Goldstone's authority to act for the parties has not been made known to me. I have taken it for granted that he has authority to act for all whom he represents either collectively or severally. The covenants which shall establish the liabilities of the parties are not in the bids, but in the lease and bond. If the remaining parties, however, are "not proper and responsible," in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is his duty to disregard the bid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney General.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1870.

SIR: I see by some of the daily papers of a recent date that my bid or offer to take fur-bearing animals in Alaska, under a recent act of Congress, has been rejected, or will not be considered, solely on the ground that I have "never been engaged in seal catching or in kindred pursuits." I take this to be a correct report concerning your proceedings in reference to these bids, as I have seen or heard no correction, although I have never been officially notified by you what disposition has been made of my bid or offer.

To this decision or course I must earnestly protest as being unauthorized under the act of Congress regulating this interest, and denying me, arbitrarily, the right to compete on an equal footing with others for the enjoyment of the privileges and benefits secured by said act. On a careful perusal of this act I am unable to find anything which would authorize such proceedings. One of the chief interests to be secured to the Government by the bid, and which it is the duty of the Secretary to keep in view, is the greatest amount that can be obtained for the exercise of the rights secured by the act. And another is the due protection of the seal fisheries and of the natives. These are the principal objects to be had in view by the Secretary in receiving and considering these bids; all others are subordinate to these. It certainly seems to me that the requirements of the law are fully complied with as to the business qualifications of the bidder, if he be a man of good, practical business capacity, honest, industrious, and careful. I have the best assurance for stating that the individuals composing the firm of the Alaska Commercial Company did not, when they formed this association and commenced the business of the company, possess any practical skill in fur-seal fishing, and have not, up to this time, done more than exercise a general supervision of the business until after the furs or felts were prepared for commerce. They do, and must necessarily, employ the natives or Esquimaux, who are skilled in this pursuit, to catch or kill the fur-bearing animals for them. And certainly this prudent, intelligent business man can do quite as efficiently as the company referred to, and with all due regard to the interests of the Government, the preservation of the fisheries, and the rights of the natives.

I must therefore protest against letting this bid to the Alaska Commercial Company, or to any other company or individuals who have bid an amount so much less than I have, as depriving me of rights and benefits guaranteed under the law. Fully persuaded of the justice of my cause, I must insist on my bid being considered with those of others, without reference to the fact whether I have ever actually been engaged in fur-seal fishing, or in kindred pursuits, as the latter phrase seems to be understood. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BARNETT,
Fur L. L. BLAKE, Agent.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1870.

SIR: In the event that the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine that the bid of Louis Goldstone for the lease of the privilege of taking fur seals in Alaska is in accordance with law, and the advertisement under which it was submitted, and that said Goldstone and those associated with him in said bid are "proper and responsible parties," within the true intent and meaning of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to execute said lease, I, as president of the Alaska Commercial Company, duly authorized, and on behalf of said company, respectfully inform the Secretary of the Treasury that I am prepared to enter into said lease with the United States in accordance with the terms of the bid submitted by the Alaska Commercial Company under said advertisement in which said Company proposed and offered to pay to the United States the same amount which any proper and responsible party would offer for said privilege and lease in excess of \$50,000 and the tax fixed by law.

I beg, therefore, to state to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Alaska Commercial Company is prepared and willing to enter into said lease with the United States upon the terms and conditions and for the amount offered by said Louis Goldstone for the same, and will furnish the security and Government bonds required, and respectfully request that said lease be executed at once and delivered to said Alaska Commercial Company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. F. MILLER, President Alaska Commercial Company.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, July 30, 1870.

In the matter of leasing the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals, according to the requirements of an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," approved July 1, 1870.

Having ascertained by public notices inviting proposals what parties were desirous of taking such lease, and on what terms, and carefully examined and considered the proposals received, and having due regard to the interests of the government, the native inhabitants, the parties heretofore engaged in the trade, and the protection of the seal fisheries as required by said act, it is decided to make such lease to the Alaska Commercial Company, containing agreements that said company shall pay a rental of \$50,000 per annum, a revenue tax of \$2 upon each skin taken and shipped, and an additional tax of 62½ cents upon each skin so taken and shipped; 55 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained from said seals for sale on said islands or elsewhere, and sold by said company; furnish free of charge to the inhabitants of the islands of St.

Paul and St. George, annually, 25,000 dried salmon, 60 cords of fire wood, a sufficient quantity of salt, and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat, and maintain schools on said islands; with such other covenants, agreements, conditions, limitations, restrictions, and provisions as the Secretary shall approve; upon said company making the deposit and executing the bonds required by said act, and to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

COMMERCE IN ALASKA.

Who will believe that commerce in Alaska is growing beautifully less each year? And yet such is the fact, such is the result of mismanagement on the part of merchants and speculators who, ignorant of the country and its resources, considered that to engage in any kind of speculations in Alaska was to build the foundation for a massive fortune. The truth is that Americans have not judiciously managed affairs there and have been altogether too avaricious to amass this world's goods regardless of the well known laws governing supply and demand, laws all powerful in the world of commerce as in the world of nature.

In the time of the Russo-American Company the inhabitants of Alaska collected three times the amount of valuable furs every year than has been the case from the acquisition of that territory up to the present time. In those days there was no competition, and the natives only killed the most valuable fur-bearing animals and just enough to supply the demand and procure for themselves the bare necessities of life. No animals were killed except in the proper season, for the Russians, skilled in the business, would not purchase any skins not of the very best quality. American speculators, through their competition and greed for gain bought from the natives everything they slaughtered, often paying three prices for unseasoned skins which the Russians would have considered worthless. Indeed this wretched competition has been carried to such an extent that there is danger of the extinction of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and another evil effect has been the increase of drunkenness and debauchery among the Indians, on account of the surplus money received for their plunder. The furs brought to this market now are of very poor quality, generally speaking, and grow worse every year. The Alaskans no longer go into the mountains in search of good fur-bearing animals, being content to slaughter whatever they can find nearer home. And instead of trapping and shooting in winter as was the custom in old times, they now enjoy themselves in such sports during the summer months, when the animals are almost furless. But the natives know how ignorant the speculators are, and as they get a good price for even such furs, they care but little as to what they shall kill and seem entirely forgetful of the proper season to indulge in their slaughter.

Many merchants, capitalists and traders assert that they have lost heavily in the Alaska trade and that business in that country is no longer profitable. Their complaints have been the result of their own shortsightedness. If we remember the time when the Russian governor Baranoff was master of the destinies of Alaska, we can satisfy ourselves as to the immense profits realized by Russia from the Alaskan fur trade. Then, however, business was conducted with strict regard as to the great law of supply and demand, and was not, as is now the case, at the mercy of merciless hordes who care nothing about Alaska, its people, or its permanent trade, providing they can realize fortunes honestly or dishonestly in the twinkling of an eye. This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning commerce in Alaska.

NOTICE.

From this date the business relations heretofore existing between the ALASKA HERALD and its agency in New York, (Hudson and Menet), expires. Through the irresponsibility manifested by Messrs. Hudson and Menet in their transactions as advertising agents with this journal, all advertisements from this firm heretofore appearing in its columns will be withdrawn from date, and in future every advertisement sent us by Hudson and Menet will be consigned to the waste basket.

АНГЛИЙСКІЯ СТАТЬИ. ВЪ ЭТОМЪ ЛЕТѢ НАШЕГО ЖУРНАЛА, ЗАНИМАЮТЪ ОЧЕНЬ МНОГО МѢСТА, — ПОЧЕМУ МЫ НЕ ПОМѢСТИЛИ РУССКОИ СТРАННИЦ.

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ICE! ICE! ICE!

No. 710 BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

THE price of Ice for one hundred pounds and over, taken at Ice House, will be in future one and a half cents per pound.

Parties supplied by wagons as usual at two cents per pound. Orders sent to depot or given to drivers will be promptly attended to.

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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1, 1871.

No. 78.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 422 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

SOME of our San Francisco merchants have now the exclusive trade for twenty years of certain portions along the Siberian Coast, including Copper and Behring Islands. We shall be glad to know that American merchants will so act as to be a credit to our Republican institutions, and infuse the spirit of our laws, our justice and our liberty among the Siberians. Honest and progressive enterprise will do great good to Siberia, and will make San Francisco the centre of trade for that large country. The next step will be to forward the Siberian mail, via this city to European Russia, and this will be followed by a telegraph line from Washington Territory through the peninsula of Alaska, across Behring Strait to the prosperous port of Nicholsevak, and thence to the various important points in Siberia, to centre at St. Petersburg. Thus the Imperial city of all the Russias and the Queen city of all the Pacific will be united in electric bonds. We have the faith that commerce will bind the great nations of the earth in a common brotherhood, and this notwithstanding that the curse of religion tends to embitter these relations and make them hateful enemies.

FROM reliable authority we are informed that a Company in this city pay as high as \$3.00 a piece for fur-seal skins to the inhabitants of Behring Island. At this rate the Aleuts would average about \$10.00 a day the year round. And what does Mr. Aleut do with the money? He buys his beloved spouse or sweetheart costly silk stockings, and the spouse or sweetheart goes in her stocking-feet for a single day and then the article is worn out. He buys for himself the very best jelly and sucks it from his finger ends; after which he indulges in train oil or other like delicacy. He has a passion for clocks, though he knows nothing about time, and will spend hundreds of dollars for the ornaments, and sometimes decorate a hole in his hut with a half dozen of them. This is the way he spends his money; and if Mr. Aleut lived in San Francisco he would not doubt be highly esteemed as a fast member of the Cliff House Brigade. When will the Aleut be civilized and enjoy a front pew in some fashionable church? Alas! \$3.00 for a fur seal skin is more prosperity than he can endure, and so like all other slobbyites, he delighteth in gee-gaws and outward show.

THE schooner *Romp* lately brought an old Aleut, 70 years of age, from the island of Unga. The old sage is astonished at our style of civilization, and while visiting the California theatre was hugely amused to find that nearly all the men were bald-headed, while the women were gorgeously arrayed with chignons, waterfall, locks, spit curls and kindred paraphernalia. The sage grunted out: "women heap hair in California and the men heap skin."

THE schooner *Romp* called a few days ago for the Siberian Coast, ostensibly engaged for the fur-seal fisheries, but it is very well known that under the command of so scientific and learned a seaman as the captain of the *Romp*, that craft must return to San Francisco with more ballast than fur-seals. However, it is a pleasant way to pass the summer, this roving about the North sea; and as long as our merchants foot the bills for the freebooters, the thing will be continued.

AN old scoundrel and smuggler of this city ships great quantities of bad whisky yearly to Plover Bay, and the supply not used there he sends to points on the Yukon river. This old Shylock finds it as remunerative to send whisky to the Alaskans, as he did the forwarding of fire-arms to the Imperialists in Mexico.

THE MORAVIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1741 a company of that remarkable people, the Moravians, commenced felling trees in an unbroken forest, and laid the foundation of a missionary establishment, which has become celebrated throughout the world. They selected a beautiful spot on the bend of the river Lehigh, called it Bethlehem, in honor of the birthplace of the Savior, and have built up one of the most beautiful towns in America. The sect are called Moravians from the country of their founder. But they call themselves *Unitas Fratrum—United Brethren*. They are anti-Catholic, without being Protestants. In their worship, they are a cross between Episcopacy and Presbyterians. Their service is liturgical one part of the day and extemporary prayers are allowed. The church has bishops as overseers, but is ruled by a college of elders. In missions, they resemble the Methodists, much singing and good order. It resembles the Methodists. Wesley derived from the Moravians some features of his sect in which they resemble this peculiar people. Their native language is German, (?) and one service a day is held in their mother tongue in Bethlehem. They have the neatness, quiet order, industry and thrift of the Quakers. Indeed Bethlehem resembles a modernized member of the Society of Friends, in which neatness and good taste blend.

Like the Catholics, the Moravians have everywhere paid great attention to education. The seminary at Bethlehem is over a hundred years old. It is church property, as is everything else belonging to the fraternity in the town. The old structure stands, but around it cluster huge buildings of modern device. The school accommodates 300 pupils. Everything is neat, but everything is plain. The floors are uncarpeted, and the simplicity of ancient times is maintained. A bishop is principal of the school. A pupil on coming to the school is put into a family. The allotment is made according to age. In this family the pupil remains while in school. The family consists of ten pupils, with two teachers or companions. The teacher is inseparable to the class. In the common dining-room each has a table and occupy it as a family. Each class has a common wash-room and sleeping-room. They study together, walk together, together take their recreation, together attend church. This family system is the peculiar arrangement adopted by the Moravians.

In the centre of the town, on a high eminence stands the church, a huge cathedral-looking structure of fine proportions, on a commanding site. Though built 80 years ago, there are few places of worship in the land more attractive. It will seat 1,500 people, and has every modern elegance. Great attention is paid to music, which combines in the church, choir and congregational singing the free rhapsody of Methodist melody with the works of the great masters. There are two pastors in the church. The quaint furniture of the olden time is shown in the ante-rooms, where are piled up huge baskets which hold the burns used at love-feasts, for the love-feast bread, but what its name implies—a feast.

Originally this sect settled at Easton. Fearing that business would come in, the fraternity left for the wilds of the Lehigh valley. Though very rich—owning the better part of the town—the repute of the Moravians for thrift, temperance and beneficence of conduct, was so great that outsiders could not be kept away. For years the work-shops, stores and hotels were run by the fraternity. But the world came in, and the town is now large and rich and prosperous in the hands of those who do not belong to the brethren. Lofty churches lift their spires in the midst of the settlement, and elegant mansions crown the hilltops that overlook the dwellings and public buildings of the “brethren.” The rule limiting marriages to the sect has been somewhat relaxed. The poor are specially cared for. Instead of a common poor-house, quite a number of comfortable and attractive tenements shelter the poor, in which they are comfortably maintained. Formerly the brethren lived together like a colony of monks, in what was known as the brethren’s house. The sister’s house is still maintained.—*Letter to Boston Journal.*

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ICE! ICE! ICE!

No. 718 BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 3d DAY OF APRIL, 1871, THE American Russian Commercial Company will deliver to consumers their Ice at one and a half (1½) cents per pound.

Orders given to the Drivers, or left at the office, will meet with prompt attention.

Complaints, if any, to be reported to the Superintendent,—

D. E. MARTIN.

INTERESTING REPORTS ON ALASKA.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress three reports on the condition of Alaska; one by Major John C. Tidball; a second, by Major E. B. Luddington; and the third the census returns of the Territory. With regard to resources of the country, Major Luddington says, they consist almost entirely of three articles: fur, fish and lumber. The former is by far the most important, and furs are obtained only by trading with the Indians. The supply of fish is unlimited, and companies have established depots at several places, where fish are cured and packed,—Indians doing the work. The timber is very valuable, but so far from market as not to be available. The agricultural resources are very scant. With great care, a few potatoes, turnips and radishes have been grown. It is said that there are places in the interior where grain can be raised, but this is not certainly known. Settlements are far and distant from each other. There are no roads, and no available military resources. Major Luddington enumerates the various tribes of Indians, his list differing in some respects from that obtained by Vincent Colyer during his tour. Most of these tribes are friendly, and some of them are partly civilized. They subsist on the profits of the chase. The citizens at Sitka are now on comparatively friendly relations with the military. They are described as a low class of serfs, of most corrupt moral character. The trouble formerly was caused, in a great part, by the employment by citizens of interpreters who were personally interested in making unfair representations. The women are represented to be degraded by vice, and the presence of soldiers tends to the demoralization of both sexes. *Priests of the Greek Church do not do much for the elevation of the people, as they are not above appearing in public grossly intoxicated.* The Russian inhabitants are anxious to be transferred to some portion of the Czar's dominions, and Major Luddington thinks it would be better for all parties if they were sent away. Major Tidball gives, in his report, some interesting statistics touching the industries of the country. Salmon is the principal fish taken, and of these 1,100 barrels were taken with nets, around Sitka Bay, last year, and 700 barrels around Prince of Wales Island. Arrangements have been made to take 2,000 barrels in the latter vicinity next year. The fish is worth \$8 per barrel, or \$14,400 for the year's work. In addition to this, the fisheries yielded 4,000 gallons of seal and dog-fish oil, worth \$2,400. The salmon fisheries are inexhaustible. The fur trade has decreased every year since the United States occupation. During the first year of American rule this trade amounted to \$85,000, during the second year, \$20,000, and last year less than \$20,000. The cause of this decline is the better prices which the Hudson Bay Company pay the Indians for skins. The cost of occupation by the United States is \$9,388 a month besides supplies, and is divided as follows; Army, \$3,900; Navy, \$3,588; Revenue cutter, \$2,200; Custom House, \$700. Major Tidball reports that there are but two kinds of timber in the Territory—spruce and cedar. The former is inferior in quality to that of Washington Territory or Oregon. The yellow cedar is valuable to make chests, bureaus, etc., of which it possesses a quality destructive to moths. Some coal has been discovered but not in sufficient quantities to be relied on for fuel. The reports that rich mines of gold, copper, etc., have been discovered are denounced as false. The ice in the Territory is too porous to be of value for export. Though not cold enough to produce good ice, it is not warm enough to make agricultural pursuits successful. Wheat, rye and barley will grow, but produce no seeds. Corn will not grow at all. The potatoes are too watery for table use. A few good turnips are raised. Cabbages and cauliflowers do well. Onions grow, but do not bulb, and stock-raising cannot be made profitable. The number of Americans and Europeans at Sitka, more than half there are in Alaska, is 384. The Indian population of the Territory is estimated at about 3,800. The Indians are described as of the most degraded kind, malicious and troublesome. The great want of Alaska, according to this report, is a garrison to keep these Indians in order and a strong garrison at Sitka.

BEWARE!—The difference between good and pure water, and bad and unwholesome water often amounts to the difference between good and bad health. Pure ice is as essential as pure water. The best is that supplied by the Kadiak Ice Company, which is made by nature from pure spring water. Its price is 1½ cents a pound. Buy it in preference to that, which is made artificially.

FUR PACKING

is one of our specialities, having had some 17 years experience in this branch, and we are prepared to REPACK FURS in water proof bales or cases for shipment to any part of the world, and refer to any fur-dealer in this city as to our ability to give entire satisfaction. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

E. T. ANTHONY & CO.

321 & 323 SACRAMENTO STREET,..... SAN FRANCISCO.

Если кто желает послать пушные промысла для продажи в Европу, обратитесь к Гг. Антонию и Ко., они улажают меха сохранно для продолжительного пути.

RE-PACKERS of every class of merchandise with promptness and dispatch.

FABRIQUE DE PIECES A MUSIQUE
EN TOUS GENRES

JAQUILLARD FRERES,

BREVETES EN ANGLETERRE.

Exchange, Reparation, Ails de tout pays *Exportation.*

4, RUE VINKELRIED, 4..... GENEVE,

Switzerland.

S. M. PETTENCILL & CO.,

87 PARK ROW,..... NEW YORK,

and

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

40 PARK ROW,..... NEW YORK,

Are agents for ALASKA HERALD in that city.

CALIFORNIAN CAVIARE!

КАЛИФОРНСКАЯ ИКРА!—Черная, Съежепросольная, осетровая, лучшего качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ, въ ящикѣ—40 центовъ.

WE recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

THE third volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1870 to March 1871, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00.

W. E. LOOMIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

Messrs. WILL & FINCK, Cutlers, 831 Kearny street, are always ready to purchase Ivory in any quantity at the highest price.

Messrs. A. ROMAN & Co., Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers, 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, have an English and Russian Phrase Book, specially adapted for the use of Traders, Travelers and Teachers. Price, in paper, One Dollar.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPUS BONGHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV.

APRIL 1, 1871.

No. 78.

OFFICIAL IGNORANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the most deplorable results of our republican form of government is the too frequent elevation of half-educated, scheming and corrupt men to positions of eminence and political power. To such a degree has this been carried out, that the very terms of "office holder" and "politician" have become odious to the public ear, and if we are to believe the public press, ignorance and corruption in official and political life are the twin evils sapping and undermining public virtue.

An important case, bearing of course indirectly on this subjects has lately been vented in the columns of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* in respect to the fur-seal fisheries in Alaska. The editorials and correspondence signed "Lex," and the replies thereto signed T. G. Phelps we have read with great attention, for the reason that the subject discussed is one of national importance in a commercial sense.

As to the position taken by Mr. Phelps, we do him the justice to give him a full hearing in the ALASKA HERALD, as we find him acting and defending himself in our cotemporary. We append his literary, geographical, historical and fur-seal sentiments, entitled:—

FUR SEALS AND "ADJACENT ISLANDS."

EDITOR BULLETIN:—The object of my communication to the *Bulletin* of the 14th was simply to correct an error, which, it is believed, might lead innocent parties into difficulty. Knowing that the killing of fur seal at any other point in Alaska than the islands of St. George and St. Paul was an offence involving severe penalties, it seemed to me to be my duty, as it would have been the duty of any other citizen having the information, to make the fact known. In doing this, I preferred publishing the law rather than any conclusions of my own drawn therefrom.

The communications of "Lex" in the *Bulletin* of the 17th and 22d are calculated to mislead the public in another direction, by inducing the belief that there are restrictions upon our trade with Alaska, which do not exist.

"Lex" seems to be very desirous of knowing what is meant by "The Adjacent Islands," as used in connection with the islands of St. George and St. Paul. I am gratified in being able to inform him. They are two in number; one called "Otter Island," situated about six miles south of St. Paul, and another, a small island or rock, without name, situated four or five miles to the westward of St. Paul. These islands, with St. George and St. Paul, are called the "Pribeloff Group," and constitute, so far as is known, the only fur seal rookeries in Alaska.

If "Lex" had looked at the map of Russian America, he would have seen the exact location of these little islands, which are, as he would also have seen, the only islands adjacent to St. Paul and St. George;

while the nearest of the Aleutian group are about 300 miles distant. The only restrictions upon our trade with Alaska, other than the islands of St. George and St. Paul, and the adjacent islands, so far as I am advised, are in regard to the killing of fur seal and the introduction into that country of spirituous liquors, both of which are forbidden by law. Aside from these restrictions, our trade with Alaska is as free and untrammelled as with any other part of the territory of the United States.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to inform "Lex" that after a careful reading of all the laws touching Alaska, I am decidedly of the opinion that there is no law to prevent his drying all the codfish on the Aleutian Islands which he can catch. He need have no fear of the dreadful Treasury agents at St. George and St. Paul, who will be from 300 to 800 miles away, and are only provided with small boats, which are by no means safe for long voyages in that high latitude. I do not propose to discuss the wisdom of the laws of Congress for the protection of the fur seal—whether it was wise to lease the Seal Islands, to take measures to prevent the seal being exterminated or driven away by shooting among them, or to prevent the killing of female seal or seal less than one year old, or to prevent their being killed indiscriminately in their annual passages to and from the rookeries.

All these are matters which do not interest me at all, nor do I care who got or who failed to get the lease of the rookeries, or whether they make or lose by the operation.

In taking leave of this subject, I beg to inform "Lex" that I have issued no proclamation—that I have no such formidable document in preparation or under advisement, but on the contrary, with the deepest humility, I am forced to confess I have no authority for issuing one. Respectfully,

T. G. PHELPS.

In playing the part of an official Bohemian, Custom House Collector Phelps displays a learned ignorance in many particulars; and did this ignorance only affect Mr. Phelps, instead of the public, our columns would be closed to its correction as a matter unworthy of notice. He adroitly says that he wrote "simply to correct an error which, it is believed, might lead innocent parties into difficulty." This is a startling assertion that there are *innocent parties* prowling about the fur seal rookeries in Alaska. If true, it speaks well for the sanitary effect of Alaska climate upon the noodles of speculators and traders sojourning there, and who when in San Francisco displayed any other trait of character than that of *innocent parties*. We would suggest that Collector Phelps make the acquaintance of the various academies of sciences throughout the world and the Fiji islands and explain to those learned bodies how he made the extraordinary and startling discovery of *innocent parties* being found anywhere along the Alaska Coast and especially in "the Adjacent Islands." Since science leads to eternal darkness such a blind guide as Collector Phelps could appropriately assume the role of cicerone to its devotees. The next time Collector Phelps writes "simply" may he be saved the affliction of reacting his ignorance.

Again the first article of the contract entered into between the government and the Alaska Commercial Company distinctly states that in certain cases the natives of St. Paul and St. George islands may kill fur seals other than in the months of June, July, September and October. Now it is a notorious fact that highly civilized gentlemen, barbarians and savages pay profound respect to their stomachs, and in their gastronomical zeal to attend to the wants of "the inner man," such individuals, namely, civilized gentlemen, barbarians and savages, are proud to be called gourmands. In this matter, Collector Phelps, in public estimation, takes high rank as a "civilized gentleman," and it is sincerely to be regretted that he advocates a short allowance for gourmands visiting or inhabiting St. Paul, St. George and the "adjacent islands." It is the more to be regretted because young fur seal meat is tender and delicate as veal, and the northern "man and brother" has a voracious appetite for delicacy.

Mr. Phelps proposes to prevent fur seals being killed indiscriminately in their annual passages to and from the rookeries of St. Paul and St. George islands. This proposal is tainted with a humanitarian flavor which must in after ages tenderly commemorate the memory of its author in the musty volumes of lore devoted to the record and works of those gushing and generous quasi-corporations known as "societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals." And yet while Collector Phelps is gushingly protecting the fur seal animal, he seems

to forget that the animal man has certain rights, among them the right to enjoy juicy fur-seal stake. From this inalienable right Mr. Phelps seeks to oust the animal man, thus reversing his doctrine and actually advocating cruelty to animals, for if it is not refined cruelty to prevent a hungry Aleut or lean Yankee from gouging himself with seal stake, when the knowing of the inner man is violent, we should like our hero to give us his definition of refined cruelty.

Whatever may be said about the appetites of civilized or savage men, there is one thing certain and that is that the policy pursued by the Custom House officials in this city, from the greatest to the least, in regard to Alaska tends to drive the trade and commerce of that territory to foreign shores, and especially to Victoria and Honolulu. The Indians about Sitka and at other points in Alaska will kill fur seal for their actual wants. All furs so obtained are now, owing to the Custom House interpretation of the law, bought from the Indians by foreigners and shipped to foreign ports, the Hudson Bay Company being the principal purchasers. There has been one exception to this general rule, that of Mr. Kinkead, United States Settler at Sitka, who in August last brought 300 fur seal skins from New Archangel, and sold them to A. Wassermann & Co., in this city. Would it not be better that all fur seals obtained in the same manner should come to this city rather than go to Her Majesty's Possessions in North America, or the possessions of His Majesty the King of the Kanakas. Probably in this matter of fostering and protecting our commerce, the Custom House authorities are following the precepts of Congress and blindly zealous are doing just what they ought not do.

Finally we recommend Mr. Phelps to read up on the fur seal business and especially apply himself to the columns of the ALASKA HERALD, and the *Overland Monthly*, November, 1890. Then after "a careful reading of all the laws touching Alaska," and of all the comments thereon, we guarantee that Collector Phelps will be inspired to issue a proclamation, if not a *pronouncement*, which will inflame the world with delight, if not disgust.

SHOALS OF SEALS.

[From the New York Herald, March 21st.]

A telegram was received here yesterday by Mr. Curry, ship broker, of South street, stating that the steamship *Walrus*, which left the port of St. Johns (N. F.), on the 1st inst., has just arrived with a full cargo of seals (15,000), taken off Turk Island about a week ago. The Captain of the *Walrus* reports thirty sail of vessels in the same ice, all of which were loaded and had borne up for home. The Captain also stated that he was for days together surrounded by seals as far as the eye could see, and predicts an unusually prosperous voyage. The weather during the sealing expedition has been very moderate, and the larger masses of ice lay along the shore, thus enabling the fleet to avoid the dangers which are generally encountered there at this season. This will be the earliest sealing season ever known in Newfoundland.

It is our constant aim to stimulate and encourage trade in Alaska, and promote the welfare of its inhabitants. Merchants and traders who appear to take an interest in the Alaskans, command our respect and approbation, while those who are mere leeches on the territory, we lose to castigate. A Company of this city has just published a Russo-American Primer for the Alaskans to learn the English language, and we heartily commend such long needed stimulant for the dormant intellect of the Aleuts. Other parties, however, are busily engaged in sending bad whisky and images of Greek Church Saints to demoralize the natives, for they have no other end in view than to make money. Such men deserve the severest reprobation and it is a sweet duty to d—m them. May they be d—d is our semi-monthly prayer.

Two lager beer breweries are running in Sitka, and for this reason, no doubt, Mr. Kapes prohibits the importation of San Francisco lager. Mr. Kapes is a very free drinker, but evidently not a free trader. Opposition lager would damage him financially.

IGNORANCE IN RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Athenaeum* notices an article, by M. Bobrovsky, in the last number of the Russian *Military Magazine*, on the ignorance of the Russian army. The very small proportion of the Russian peasants who can read and write is evident from the statistics kept in the War Office of the recruits. In the three years from 1867 to 1869 the percentage of recruits able to read and write, who entered the service, was 6 per cent., 9-5 per cent., and 9-6 per cent. In the Prussian army, of the recruits for 1867-8, the proportion was 86-8 per cent. If the proportion among the Russian recruits is so small, what must it be among the whole population, when the women are counted in? Since the Crimean war, however, more pains have been taken to teach the soldiers by regimental schools, and in 1866, of the whole army, the proportion knowing reading and writing was 24 per cent., in 1868, 25 per cent., and in 1869, 26 per cent. These statistics are a little stretched, for many of the soldiers could with difficulty understand the sense of the word they laboriously spelt out. At present, about one-fourth of the whole army can read and write. The greatest number of illiterate soldiers is found in the special arms and scientific corps, where they constitute from one-third to one-half; in the infantry (half of the whole army) only one-fourth can read and write; while in the cavalry and irregular troops, the number varies from one-fifth to one-seventh. The success of the army schools is worth remarking. The army which receives yearly from 50,000 to 60,000 illiterate recruits, has succeeded in the period from 1857 to 1867 in teaching 180,000 soldiers; that is, instructs yearly about one-fifth of the illiterate recruits.

We have seen a very remarkable specimen of elephant ivory lately brought from Nushagak, Alaska. It is seventeen inches in circumference by about five inches in diameter. It is stated by reliable authority that millions of pounds of fossil ivory of this kind is to be found in the peninsula of Alaska. The ivory is of a very fine species, and what speaks most highly for its superior quality, is the fact that manufacturers of billiard balls prefer it for their use. For all other purposes it is equally valuable. The ivory is worth a dollar a pound in the San Francisco markets.

THE Emperor Alexander the Second is generally known in St. Petersburg to have become a confirmed drunkard. He imbibes nothing but the strongest kind of alcoholic liquors. All the efforts of his family to reclaim him have proved fruitless.

THE regular spring sale at London came off between the 6th and 9th ultimo. Marten skins sold at 20 per cent. higher than a year ago; Otter, Fisher and Mink, 15 per cent. higher, and Red Fox 10 per cent. higher; no change in Bear Skins. On the 10th, ult., C. M. Lamson & Co. held their first sale, when Raccoon sold from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than last September, and Skunks at 40 per cent. higher.

VESSELS fitting out for the North Pacific, with clearances for Siberia, usually call at various way stations in Alaska and supply the natives with immense quantities of liquor. They thus evade the revenue laws prohibiting the sale of whisky by vessels clearing for Alaska. The result is that the Alaskans become beastly drunk, are robbed of their property, and finally beggared. Those Siberian smugglers should be closely watched and summarily punished.

A NEW American oceanic cable is to be laid at once from New York city to Holland, and thence to Russia, and over the Pacific Ocean between China and California. At its Russian landing the cable of the company will connect with overland wires through the Russian territory and China. Upon the completion of the lines to Holland, Russia, and across the Pacific, it is contemplated to construct a line *à la* the Bermudas and Azores Islands and the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.

PARTIES brought to this city recently some coal specimens from Cook's Inlet, but an inspection by competent parties says the coal is of very bad quality.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Окончаніе.)
СТАТЬЯ VI.

О Долгахъ.—Всѣ долги сдѣланные и обязательства приняты до провозглашенія этой Конституціи, также обязательны для Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, подъ законами этой Конституціи, какъ были при конфедерации.

Основной Законъ Страны.—Сія Конституція и законы Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, которые будутъ въ продолженіи ея изданы, и всѣ договоры заключенные и которые имѣютъ быть заключены правительствомъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ,—будутъ составлять высшій законъ страны; и судьи во всякомъ Штатѣ будутъ подчинены этимъ законамъ, чтобы не было въ Конституціи или въ законахъ какого-то ни было Штата противно имъ.

Присяга, безъ Различія Религія.—Выше-упомянутые сенаторы, и представители, и члены законодательства различныхъ Штатовъ, и всѣ офицеры исполнительнаго и судебного вѣдомства, какъ въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, такъ и въ каждомъ изъ отдѣльныхъ Штатовъ, будутъ обязаны присягой или удостовѣреніемъ, поддерживать сію Конституцію;—но о религіи не будетъ вопроса, и известное религиозное убѣжденіе не будетъ необходимымъ качествомъ для какого-бы то ни было публичнаго мѣста довѣряемаго въ правительствѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

СТАТЬЯ VII.

Утвержденіе конвенціи девяти Штатовъ будетъ достаточно для основанія этой Конституціи между Штатами, которые такимъ образомъ утвердятъ ее.

Сія Конституція составлена въ конвенціи, при единодушномъ согласіи присутствующихъ Штатовъ,—семнадцати Сентября, въ лѣто отъ рождества Христова, тысяча семьсотъ восемь-десять седмого, и отъ независимости Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки двѣнадцатое.

Во свидѣтельство чего, мы при семъ приложили подписи именъ рукъ нашихъ.

ГЕОРГІЙ ВАШИНГТОНЪ,

Президентъ и Депутатъ отъ Виржиніи.

За симъ слѣдуютъ имена депутатовъ отъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Въ первомъ листѣ нашего журнала, 1-го Марта, 1868-го года, мы начали этотъ переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки. Мы дали его очень долго, выжидая вниманія нашихъ Аласканскихъ братьевъ, на образъ Республиканскаго правленія. Но русскіе обладатели сильно испортили ихъ человеческую натуру, православіе и царизмъ глубоко проникло въ ихъ нравы и жизнь,—время прой-

детъ, и можетъ быть долгое, пока Руссо-Американцы достойны будутъ называться гражданами Республики. А мы сдѣлали свое—первый и единственный переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки на русскій языкъ, для русскихъ живущихъ въ этой Республ. Мелодія, которая когда нибудь имъ понадобится.

Катакази въ Вашингтонѣ.—Катакази въ Вашингтонѣ—это значитъ, что кто-то графу Министру Катакази—тоже бестія прохвѣтъ, прохвѣтъ, прохвѣтъ кевича.

На дняхъ русскій консулъ въ Вашингтонѣ случаю бракосочетанія своей дочери, не успѣвъ пригласить французсканаго посла, послѣ послѣ пожаловали французсканаго посла, онъ встрѣчаетъ ихъ въ дверяхъ, и говоритъ, что въ этотъ вечеръ принять ихъ не можеть ему много гостей, а на другой день утромъ просить придти къ нему—"у насъ останется довольно со стола кушанье, завтра приходите на завтракъ." Вотъ бестія!—приглашаетъ русскихъ дамъ угощать объѣдками,—словно собакъ—что-ли?

Мы очень часто—по-отечески учимъ уму-разуму русскихъ слушающихъ нашего совѣта. На дняхъ одинъ русскій, которому мы отыскали работу въ деревнѣ, получивши прогонные деньги на проѣздъ, вмѣсто того чтобы купить пассъ на проѣздъ, зашелъ въ первый встрѣтившійся кабакъ и пропилъ всѣ деньги. Пьяный безъ чувства, онъ переночевалъ подъ мостомъ на пристани. На другой день опять явился къ намъ,—разумѣется мы начали его по-отечески бранить. "Батька, что вы бранитесь," говоритъ нашъ русскій другъ, "по-русски называютъ тогда пьянымъ безъ чувства, когда воронъ живому глазу выклеиваютъ."

Одинъ правотѣрный русскій, четыре года проживавшій въ Америкѣ, (будто-бы убѣжникомъ,) на дняхъ прибылъ въ нашъ богоспасаемый градъ Санъ Франциско. Услыша, о существованіи православной церкви,—первымъ долгомъ сочелъ помолиться русскому богу и его архіерею; по выходѣ изъ церкви, на той-же улицѣ, его спутники богомольцы, указали ему русскій бардачекъ, Маша приняла его, за одинъ долларъ, очень любезно; послѣ зашли въ православный кабачекъ, и были божественно пьяны. Русскій всегда радъ встрѣтить на чужбинѣ русскихъ.

О родина святая!
Чье сердце не дрожитъ,
Тебя воспоминая.

Ихъ императорское величество соблаговолило: построить въ Санъ Франциско православную церковь—на выставку развратнаго православія, и русскую богадѣльню—потому что русскій человѣкъ внѣ Россіи неспособенъ ни къ какому дѣлу.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 20, 1871.

No. 79.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 492 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

MUCH has been written of the wrong and corruption perpetrated in Alaska since it came into our possession; the suffering of the natives has been dwelt upon and severe criticisms passed, by the American press and public, as to the outrageous conduct of our civil and military authorities there. But there have been many good men interested in Alaska affairs, who have done, and are trying to do, something good for the people of that territory. Through their efforts, many of the educated Russians remaining there and in California have procured good situations, and through this means have been kept from actual starvation. Neither the American people nor the government ought to be responsible for the acts of corrupt and dishonest officials in Alaska, since both people and government have done what they could to abate the nuisances.

ON the 10th inst. the steamer *Alexander* sailed for Alaska, having on board the *Bishop* of the Russian Church, and a small army of ecclesiastical supernumeraries. Their mission is to rejuvenate the back-sliding Aleuts and make them bow down to their infallible Pope; the Emperor of all the Russias. Between the Pope at St. Petersburg, and the Pope at Rome, it is not improbable that the Aleuts will hear more about the doctrine of infallibility as propounded by those religious tyrants, than about the doctrine of civil liberty as inculcated by the Constitution of the United States. Under such outrageous religious teaching, how can the unfortunate Aleuts ever become good citizens of the Republic?

MANY business men and capitalists who invested money in the Alaska trade continue to complain of their losses. But they are themselves to blame, for instead of sending capable, honest and reliable men to represent them there, the great majority sent turned out to be thieves and drunkards. These miserable creatures, without manhood or honor, not only debased, demoralized and prostituted themselves, but unfortunately dragged down the poor Aleuts in the same fetid sink of corruption. Is it not time that the complainants learned a lesson from their own bad judgment?

It is doubtful whether the Aleuts can reach the "stool of repentance," as we fear the new missionaries will find them so drunk that to raise them from the ground would be like an attempt to raise them from the dead. Since most of the missionaries, however, have passed through this phase of civilization, they can deeply sympathize with the happy Aleuts.

AN honorable Yankee gentleman having perused in our last issue an article concerning the ignorance of Custom House Collector Phelps in Alaska affairs, remarked that nobody was ever insane enough to give Mr. Phelps credit for any knowledge that reached beyond his stomach or his purse.

MR. PHELPS, Collector of Customs in this city, having read in our last number that the steamer *Walrus* had lately brought 15,000 fur-seal skins from Newfoundland to New York, exclaimed enthusiastically, that had he been the great Mogul of the Gotham Custom House he could have made a nice thing for Uncle Sam (!) out of the *Walrus'* cargo.

THE heira of Russian Greek priests to Alaska will be the signal of a healthy assault on the remnants of any "Old Bourbon" found there. The Russian priest has a vigorous appetite for bad religion and good whisky.

LEASE OF BEHRING, COPPER AND ROBBER ISLANDS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN—OFFICIAL.

On the eighteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, I, the undersigned, August Wassermann, representative of the American Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., citizen of the United States of America, have concluded this contract with the Russian Ministry of the Interior as follows:

1. The Russian Government gives to the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., for the term of twenty years, commencing from the month of February, 1871, the exclusive privilege of catching fur seals on the Commander islands (Behring and Copper), and on Robben Island, belonging to Russia.

2. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., binds itself in the course of a year from the conclusion of this contract, to present in the number of their partners, at least one partner a Russian subject, whose name will be included in the firm of the company. The local authorities of the country will have the duty of watching over the fulfilment of this agreement.

3. For the sole privilege of catching fur seals on the above-mentioned islands, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., pays the Russian Government for twenty years the annual sum of five thousand roubles, according to section 8 of this contract, and an additional payment of two roubles for every fur seal skin taken away by them from these islands. Besides this, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. pays to the natives for each full grown and uninjured skin received from them fifty copecks in silver money. Each native hunter receives from the company a receipt book, in which the agent of the company enters the number of skins received and the payments made them. In case of a discord (dispute) this book is full evidence.

4. The catching of fur seals on the islands, Behring and Copper, must be done exclusively by natives; but on Robben Island, as they are uninhabited, the company can employ their own hunters.

5. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., agrees on all above-mentioned islands to kill only such a number of seals as may be fixed by the local Russian authorities, and the company also agrees to receive of the natives the full quantity of seal skins taken, except of damaged and not full grown skins. At present, though, for the purpose of fixing the price of the contract, the minimum number of skins to be taken by the company away, is put down at one thousand skins.

6. The catching of fur seals shall be carried on from the month of May to the end of November; it, however, depends on the local authorities to change or prolong this hunting period.

7. In order to take away the skins from these islands, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. agree to charter a Russian vessel provided with the necessary legal documents for carrying the Russian flag, which shall be sent out from Petropavlovsk, or some other Russian port, on the condition of returning to the same port, after the trip to the islands, for the purpose of paying the due tax per skin, according to section 3 of this contract, and then the skins can be exported by foreign vessels. The vessel going out of a Russian port to these islands shall be furnished by the local authorities with a special clearance.—

REMARK—For catching fur seals on Robben Island, the chartered Russian vessel can go out of one of the Russian posts in Patience Bay if the preliminary visit to the port of Petropavlovsk should prove inconvenient.

8. The annual payment mentioned in section 3 is to be made by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., in Petropavlovsk, a year in advance, in drafts on St. Petersburg or London, not putting the Government to any expense for the transfer of the sums. The tax for the skins taken away is to be paid in the same way, but only after the conclusion of the yearly operation. The company has also the right to pay the tax in Petropavlovsk in cash, although they are not obliged to do so.—REMARK—The annual payment for the first year is to be made by the company at St. Petersburg, at the conclusion of this contract.

9. As a guarantee for the punctual payment of the annuity, as well as of the tax on the fur seal skins taken away from the aforesaid islands, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. deposit in the Russian Imperial Bank thirty thousand roubles. This deposit can consist of Russian Government 5 per cent. securities, or of stocks and bonds guaranteed by the Government, received at the prices periodically published by the Ministry of Finance, for the receipts of deposits from Government contractors and furnishers. The interest arising on such securities remains the property of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

10. The import of spirituous liquors to the Commander islands is prohibited. With the exception of these liquors, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., have the right to sell to the natives of these islands necessary articles, at prices not higher than those fixed by the local authorities on agreement with the agents of the company.

11. Up to the expiration of the contract with Philipus concerning the provisioning of the Northern Circuits, namely: up to the 1st of January, 1872, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., agree to take from Philipus the necessary quantity of salt, at prices fixed in the above mentioned contract. After the expiration of the contract, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., is allowed to import salt for their own, as well as for local use, free of duty or tax.

12. In case of any quarrels or disagreements concerning this contract, arising between the Russian Government or Russian subjects and the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., the latter agree not to have recourse to or profit by any intervention of the Government of the United States. Disputes and disagreements with the natives are to be decided by the local Russian authorities in the usual course, but disputes between the company and the Government shall be decided according to the laws of the Russian Empire.

13. The Ministry of the Interior, through the medium of the local authorities, and of officials delegated for that purpose, watches over the punctual fulfilment of this contract and the rights of the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. In case of any material infringement by the latter, the Russian Government has the right to annul this contract, but not otherwise than by legal proceedings, according to the laws of the Russian Empire.

14. If experience shows the necessity or utility of making any change in any point of this contract, or of adding new explanations, then, by agreement between the Ministry of the Interior and the Commercial House of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., there may be concluded be-

tween them special additional conditions for the remaining term of this lease, in the same way as this contract has been concluded.

15. All the expenses of concluding this contract are taken upon himself by Mr. Wassermann.

16. This contract is to be kept holy and inviolable on both sides — the original Russian text of which must be kept in the Department of the Executive Police of the Ministry of the Interior; a certified copy of it in the Russian and English languages is to be given to A. Wassermann. Similar copies in the Russian language must be sent by the Ministry of the Interior to all places and establishments affected by the fulfillment of this contract.

Dated February 18th, 1871.

(Signed)

PAUL PAVLOVITCH KOSAGOFFSKY,
Director of the Department of the Executive Police of the Ministry of the Interior, Actual Counselor of State.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & Co.,
By A. Wassermann.

Certificate.

I, the undersigned, Charles Hamdorff, His Imperial Majesty's Notary Public, sworn for Foreign Affairs and for those of the Exchange, do hereby certify that the present is a true translation of the certified copy in the Russian language, hereto annexed. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, St. Petersburg, the 25th February, 1871.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES HAMDORFF, Notary Public.

TRANSLATION OF SUPPLY CONTRACT.

On the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, I, the undersigned, August Wassermann, authorized agent of the Commercial House of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., citizen of the United States of America, have closed the following contract with the Ministry of the Interior:

1. The Commercial House of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. is bound to supply the islands Shoomsha, Simusir, Behring and Copper, with the principal provisions, namely: flour, groats, salt, gunpowder and lead.

2. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. is bound to have all the articles named in section 1 stored on each of the islands in quantity sufficient for two years, according to the number of people living there, namely: on Shoomsha Island, six hundred poods of flour, thirty poods of salt, twenty poods of gunpowder, and fifty poods of lead; on Behring Island, one thousand poods of flour, one hundred poods groats, two hundred poods of salt, twenty-five poods of powder, and sixty poods of lead; on Copper Island, three hundred poods of flour, forty poods of groats, fifty poods of salt, ten poods of gunpowder, and thirty poods of lead. On the Island Simusir, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. is bound to have such quantity of provisions as may be fixed by the Military Governor of the Littoral District. This quantity may be diminished if, at the end of the year, one-half shall not have been consumed; but if this quantity should be insufficient, the said Commercial House is bound to increase it inasmuch that the inhabitants may in no wise be in want of said articles. Of such supplies the said Commercial House is bound to

inform the Military Governor of the Littoral District.

3. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., is bound to sell the articles named in section 1 on all the islands at prices not exceeding the following, namely: rye, or wheat flour and groats, three roubles; salt, one rouble; lead, six roubles, and gunpowder one rouble per pood, full weight on the spot. The said Commercial House is bound to establish and keep the warehouses and stores; also, to pay the clerks selling the provisions at its own expense, and has no right to request any assistance from the Government either for its establishment or for the transportation of provisions.

4. To all the medical and police functionaries installed by the Government on said islands, the said Commercial House is bound to furnish, at the request of the authorities, fixed rations of provisions on receipts, which the Treasury of the Imperial Government will pay at the aforesaid prices. The said Commercial House is also bound to furnish the medical functionaries with necessary medicines, according to the number of inhabitants, if the Military Governor requires it.

5. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., is bound to carry, without charge, on its ships all medical and police officers and clergymen sent by the Government to visit the islands, but on the condition that by such passengers the vessel shall not be obliged to change its course. Also, the said Commercial House is bound to carry to their destination on its ships all parcels and mails delivered by the Government. On its side the Government will order the commanders of its own vessels to assist the Commercial House and its agents in the same manner.

6. This contract becomes obligatory from the 1st of January, 1872, for the term of three years, and until the 1st of January, 1875.

7. The Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., is bound to take of Mr. Philippeus, who has heretofore furnished the aforesaid provisions according to the contract closed with him, such quantity of goods as may be on hand on the 1st of January, 1872, at the prices fixed in this present contract, on condition that the quantity does not exceed the two years supply named in section 2 of this contract, and that they are of good quality.

8. It should be considered that gunpowder and lead are generally furnished by the Government; that the unrestricted sale of gunpowder is wholly prohibited to private persons; and that its sale by this contract is conveyed to said Commercial House with a view to preserve the Government's interest by avoiding the voyages of the Government's vessels. They should, therefore, be sold only in quantities necessary to the wants of the inhabitants of the Islands. Also, that in furnishing a two years' supply of salt it is liable to considerable waste, which, by this contract, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., must bear. The Military Governor will deliver to the said Commercial House an open order, to notify the merchants possibly landing at the Islands, as well as the inhabitants, that the sale of the aforesaid articles, gunpowder and lead, is for the term of this contract conveyed solely to the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and that no other person has the right to import these articles into the Islands. In case of transgression the articles will be confiscated to the Government's profit. The other articles named in this contract may be freely imported and sold by other persons.

9. At the expiration of this contract, and in case of its non-renewal, the Government is bound to take of the said Commercial House the provisions imported by virtue of this contract, by weight on the spot, and at prices agreed on in this contract, on condition that the quantity does not exceed the two years' supply. Of the cessation of this contract the Commercial House must be informed one year in advance.

10. Estimating the operations at six thousand roubles, Mr. Wassermann will bear the expenses for stamped paper, and the fixed duties.

11. This contract is by both sides to be kept holy and inviolate (the original to be filed in the Department of the Executive Police of the Ministry of the Interior, and a copy to be given to A. Wassermann). In case of non-fulfillment of any point of this contract, the Commercial House, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., will be subjected to its lawful nullification.

THE GREAT WANT OF ALASKA.

According to eminent military authorities who have lately sent reports on Alaska to the War Department, "the great want" of that Territory "is a gun-boat to keep the Indians in order, and a strong garrison at Sitka."

Since the memorable days of the Great Destroyer of the feudal system in France, history records the failure of every military man who has attempted to write upon civil law or administer civil affairs. The Code Napoleon is a masterpiece of jurisprudence worthy of the genius of a Blackstone and the eulogy of a Kent, the profound researches of a Puffendorf and the lofty equity of a Grotius. The Code is the lineal and worthy descendant of the magnificent Institutes of Justinian.

In ancient times, celebrated military commanders were famous for their civil administrations. The great Roman general, Quintus, brother of the immortal Cicero, governed Asia Minor, then a province of proud, peerless and haughty Rome, with such judgment, discretion and good sense, that the inhabitants of the conquered country thanked the Gods in giving them such a conqueror. Indeed, the virtues of this military hero as a civil ruler were consecrated and deified by a grateful people made happy and contented through his excellent wisdom and integrity. Cincinnatus, created a dictator, and Lycurgus, the law-giver of Sparta, are even more celebrated as civil rulers than as military heroes.

A truce to the republics of Greece and Rome, with all their civic and military splendors, while we glance at our own beautiful Republic, "the best government ever the sun shone upon." We will especially deal with, if not a conquered province like Asia Minor, at least a purchased one—like Alaska. Have our generals and under officers there merited the eulogies bestowed on a Quintus or the immortality fated to a Lycurgus. Alas! even shame blushes at the putrid pastime of our military governors in Alaska. There has been a record of wrongs, unjustness and moral turpitude worthy of men rotten at heart and base in soul! And what of the civil rulers, who like their military cotemporaries, purchased virtue with the stolen gold of their country, and rioted in licentiousness and beastly pleasures while acting guardians of the public welfare? Accursed are they one and all. The vengeance of a terrible Destiny is following them, and one by one they are rotting from the earth they desecrated with their foul, polluted touch. The oaths and execrations of their victims, whether dead or alive, are the only paeans fit to be heard above the dishonored and detested graves of those rulers who violate every law of decency, of justice and of fair dealing. Has not the government of Alaska since it came into our possession been a government of brute force? Has not helpless and too confiding women been violated and outraged by soldiers, officers and civilians? Have not smuggling, piracy, robbery, arson and murder stained the annals of Alaska under our civil and military rulers?

Is it not time that this government of brute force, this shameless indifference to the common decencies of mankind should cease in Alaska? We protest, as we have often protested, against the government of brute force in Alaska. And if "the great want" of that Territory "is a gun-boat to keep the Indians quiet and a strong garrison at Sitka," after our government of five years in Alaska, then it would be better to freely bestow the country to the despotism of Russia from whence it came. The latter is certainly preferable for the natives and even more just than the republican anarchy and corruption with which the country has been cursed since it came into our possession. Good reflecting citizens may well ask if San Domingo is to be a second Alaska, handed over to the tender mercies of military plunderers and civilian thieves?

Terence makes one of his characters (Chremes) divinely exclaim "that there is nothing in which the human family, or the humblest member thereof, is concerned in which he has not a deep interest." Filled with this beautiful spirit, our hearts have always gone out to the oppressed and we have ever labored to the best of our ability to alleviate their sorrows and sufferings. Of such are the Aleuts and the Indians of Alaska; and in the name of humanity and our country we again protest against the barbarous and inhuman rule of military brute force exercised over the poor and oppressed Alaskans.

A NEW Russian work, with the pleasing title of *Istoriya Odnogo Goroda*—which, being translated, means "The History of a Town"—is mentioned by an English correspondent, in St. Petersburg, as a remarkable production. The author's *nom de plume* is Schedrin, but his proper name is Saltehoff, and he is the Russian Juvenal, with a spice of Dean Swift. His book is a keen, biting satire, and his shafts are leveled at Russian society. Under the form of burlesque descriptions of the town of Glupoff, and the Governors who ruled it from 1752 to 1826, he draws a picture of life and manners in Russia during the second half of the past and the beginning of the present century. The work could not properly be translated in full, for its slang is local and sometimes offensive, and a part of it is preposterous. One of its oddities is a picture of a typical Governor of Glupoff, who has for his head a *pate de foie gras*, which is eventually devoured by the "Marshal of the Nobility," a great *gourmand* and lover of truffles. Such absurdities as these, it is surmised, have been introduced on purpose, in order to discomfit the overattentive or official reader. It is said that this book has excited great interest in Russia, where its strange and striking scenes are acknowledged to be but too truthful revelations of Russian history. It is not likely that we shall see a translation of it, but its publication is an interesting bit of literary history.

LETTER FROM MOSCOW.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN.]

Moscow, March 5th, 1871.

Dear Honcharenko:

You are now a citizen of the American Republic, and while you are pleased to praise your adopted country, others may have different opinions. We Russians know well enough how Americans treated the inhabitants of Russian America after the cession of that Territory to the United States. And lately, the American government established a quasi legitimate slavery in Alaska. Your government gave freedom to negroes, but makes slaves of white men in Alaska. Mind, I do not seek to interfere with American politics.

But in the name of your native land, your holy Ukraina, the country of free Cossacks, I beg you not to praise American enterprises in Eastern Siberia. We Russians know that Americans for many years have done business in Eastern Siberia as pirates and tyrants. And the new American Company just commencing business in Siberia must conduct and behave themselves like human beings, or we will drive them from our land, which we obtained with our blood.

LIBERAL.

☞ American Journals please notice.

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Окончаніе.)
СТАТЬЯ VI.

О Долгахъ.—Всѣ долги сдѣланные и обязательства принятые до провозглашенія этой Конституціи, также обязательны для Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, подѣ законами этой Конституціи, какъ были при конфедераціи.

Основной Законъ Страны.—Сія Конституція и законы Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, которые будутъ въ продолженіи ея изданы, и всѣ договоры заключенные и которые имѣютъ быть заключены правительствомъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ,—будутъ составлять высшій законъ страны; и судьи во всякомъ Штатѣ будутъ подчинены этимъ законамъ, чтобы не было въ Конституціи или въ законахъ какого-то ни было Штата противно имъ.

Присяга, безъ Различія Религія.—Выше-упомянутые сенаторы, и представители, и члены законодательства различныхъ Штатовъ, и всѣ офицеры исполнительнаго и судебного вѣдомства, какъ въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, такъ и въ каждомъ изъ отдѣльныхъ Штатовъ, будутъ обязаны присягой или удостовѣреніемъ, поддерживать сію Конституцію;—но о религіи не будетъ вопроса, и извѣстное религиозное убѣжденіе не будетъ необходимымъ качествомъ для какого-бы то ни было публичнаго мѣста довѣряемаго въ правительствѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

СТАТЬЯ VII.

Утвержденіе конвенціи девяти Штатовъ будетъ достаточно для основанія этой Конституціи между Штатами, которые такимъ образомъ утвердятъ ее.

Сія Конституція составлена въ конвенціи, при единодушномъ согласіи присутствующихъ Штатовъ,—семнадцати Сентября, въ гѣто отъ рождества Христова, тысяча семьсотъ восемь-десять седмого, и отъ независимости Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки двѣнадцатое.

Во свидѣтельство чего, мы при семъ приложили подписи именъ рукъ нашихъ.

ГЕОРГІЙ ВАШИНГТОНЪ,

Президентъ и Депутатъ отъ Виржиніи.

За симъ слѣдуютъ имена депутатовъ отъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Въ первомъ листѣ нашего журнала, 1-го Марта, 1868-го года, мы начали этотъ переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки. Мы дали его очень долго, выжидая вниманія нашихъ Аляскаскихъ братьевъ, на образъ Республиканскаго правленія. Но русскіе обладатели сильно испортили ихъ человѣческую натуру, православіе и царизмъ глубоко проникло въ ихъ нравы и жизнь,—время про-

детъ, и можетъ быть долгое, пока Руссо-Американцы достойны будутъ называться гражданами Республики. А мы сдѣлали свое:—первый и единственный переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки на русскій языкъ, для русскихъ живущихъ въ этой Республикѣ; можетъ быть онъ когда нибудь имъ понадобится.

Мы получили письмо, изъ Нью Йорка, отъ какого то джентельмена русскаго литератора. Онъ спрашиваетъ насъ, сколько мы можемъ платить ему за русскія статьи для нашего журнала,—и можетъ-ли онъ имѣть необходимое содержаніе для жизни отъ нашей редакціи, переселившись въ С. Франциско.

Мы отвѣчаемъ джентельмену литератору: “Въ нашемъ Франциско литературой прожить нельзя. Но купивши двѣ корзины,—что стоитъ одинъ долларъ; и наполнивши одну корзину яблоками, а другую орѣхами, что стоитъ другихъ два доллара,—всего капитала требуется три доллара; и энергически занимаясь этой торговлей, гдѣ соображеніе указываетъ лучшую продажу, можно выработывать честнымъ трудомъ, одинъ долларъ въ день, каковая сумма очень достаточна для необходимаго содержанія въ Санъ Франциско. А время и знакомство въ обществѣ, укажетъ всегда что нибудь лучшее.”

Русскіе холопы въ своей краснорѣчивой литературѣ благовѣствуютъ міру: что въ Россіи рабства больше нѣтъ,—что русскій челоѣкъ освобожденъ отъ тѣлеснаго наказанія; можетъ быть съ дуру кто нибудь и повѣритъ этой лжи. Но въ нашемъ Франциско мало вѣрятъ въ прогрессъ царства Русскаго. Нашъ журналъ учитъ Американцевъ что въ Россіи творится,—а офицеры на корветѣ “Бояринъ” въ присутствіи Американцевъ бьютъ матросовъ въ рожу.

Одна Франциска Коммерческая Компанія взяла отъ Русскаго правительства на аренду на 20 лѣтъ, острова Беринговъ, Мѣднй, Шумшу, Тюлений, и другіе мѣста на Сибирскомъ берегу. Русскіе патриоты взбѣшены этимъ поступкомъ Американцевъ. Вотъ глупость какая—право. Американецъ откажется отъ случая зарабатывать долларъ. Русскіе отъ неумѣня дѣлаютъ что нибудь въ Русской Америкѣ, продали ее Американцамъ, которые теперь дѣлаютъ деньги. Мы бы желали, если бы Русское правительство, продало Американцамъ всю Сибирь. Превосходное дѣло батюшка царь сдѣлалъ бы!

Счастливаго пути—барону Полю, святому Архерею, попу Николаю, политику Люгебилю! Даже мы съ удовольствіемъ пожелаемъ бы скорѣе убраться къ чорту, изъ Франциско, Мартишъ Федоровнѣ. Вѣдь онъ здѣсь на грамъ на Россіи.

ALASKA



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 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 483 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

[3] In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE great catch of fur seals at Newfoundland last March proves conclusively that a great ocean highway connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans beyond the North Pole is no longer a matter of doubt. We have already noticed that many whales have been found in the Pacific having stuck to them harpoons received in the Atlantic. Neither fur seals nor whales ever cross the torrid oceans, the fur of the former and the fat of the latter, from their excessive warmth, making such a journey impossible. These animals then true to the eternal laws of nature, can only get from one ocean to the other by a North Polar route. The investigation of this question by scientific men has already attracted and will continue to attract the deepest attention. Through the study of the laws of animal life and economy, science has established facts of incalculable benefit to the human family.

MR. ALPHONSO L. PINART, a gentleman connected with several distinguished scientific societies in Europe, left this city on the 27th ultimo, for Nushagak, Alaska, with the purpose of making a geological, ethnological and geographical exploration. He will examine the country of Kolmakow on the Kuskokvim river, a country never before explored, and besides will examine into the mysterious lakes in the peninsula of Alaska. It is the intention of Mr. Pinart to make an extended tour through the most important points of our newly acquired territory. He will return via San Francisco in September, and thence proceed to Europe. We wish the gentleman a pleasant, profitable journey and a safe return.

WE are frequently compelled to answer the question whether the company who have the lease of St. Paul and St. George islands, also the contract with the Russian government for supplying Eastern Siberia with certain goods, are not the sole dictators of Alaska and Siberia. We repeat they are not dictators in any sense of the word. Their rights in all cases, are well defined by law. And all those rights not conceded them may be enjoyed by other citizens. By reading the ALASKA HERALD, or studying the laws of Russia and the United States, concerning Siberia and Alaska, traders and speculators will know their rights and how to defend and maintain them.

THE Aleuts are enthusiastic about our cuts in the lately published "Russo-American Primer." The "five black bottles all in a row," has tickled their fancy hugely, and the cut of the Grand Hotel, "in which (class of houses) the majority of Americans live so long and so happy," has made them ambitious to have a small city of such houses moved to the wilds of Alaska. Happy are the Aleuts with their black bottles and big hotels.

A BRACE of educated Aleuts, who speak the English language fluently, are debating the question of a free religion for their countrymen. While they are thus engaged, dozens of their spiritual (?) priests will be indulging in free whisky.

SHARKS and politicians are occasionally visible at and about Sitka. Of the two, the latter reptile is the most dangerous to the peace and happiness of the natives.

(From the official documents for the lease of fur-seal fisheries at St. Paul and St. George Islands.)

BY-LAWS OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The corporate name of this company is the "Alaska Commercial Company," and its affairs are under the management of five trustees, who shall hereafter be chosen by the stockholders of the company on the third Wednesday of January, in each year, and who shall hold office until their successors are elected.

The annual meetings of the stockholders shall be held at the office of the company.

At all elections of trustees by the stockholders, each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him on the books of the company.

Stockholders may vote by proxy in the usual form. All proxies shall be signed by the party owning the stock.

II. The principal place of business of the company is San Francisco, California.

III. The meetings of the board of trustees will be held upon the call of the president, or by notice issued by authority of the president personally served on each trustee, or published in a newspaper of general circulation in San Francisco, according to law. Special meeting may be held upon notice signed by three trustees, having been duly served or published in such newspaper for ten days before the day of such meeting. At all meetings of the board of trustees, a three-fourths of the trustees being present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Adjourned meetings may be held in pursuance of a resolution of the board adopted at any meeting by a vote of a majority of the trustees present, or on motion to that effect.

IV. The officers of the company shall consist of a president, a vice-president, and a secretary who shall act as treasurer of the company, and shall be chosen by the board of trustees at the first meeting after the annual election of trustees in each year, such officers to hold office one year or until their successors are elected.

V. The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall preside at the meetings of the board. In case neither are present, the board may appoint a president pro tem.

VI. All vacancies in the board may be filled by the board at the next meeting after the existence of such vacancy, and it shall require the affirmative vote of three trustees to elect. In case of any vacancy occurring among the officers or agents of the company, the same may be filled at any meeting of the board.

VII. All certificates of the capital stock of the company shall be signed by the president and secretary, and attested by the corporate seal of the company, and can be issued to the parties entitled thereto, or to their authorized agent. All transfers of stock shall be made on the books of the company by the secretary upon the surrender of the original certificate or certificates, properly indorsed by the party in whose favor the same was issued. No stock shall be transferred to any person not a stockholder of the company at the time of such transfer, unless the same shall have been offered for sale to the company, or stockholders of the company, and the purchase, at the fair cash or market value, refused; except by authority of a resolution of the board of trustees permitting such transfer.

VIII. The corporate seal of the company consists of a die of the following words: "Alaska Commercial Company, San Francisco, California," of which the following is an impression.

IX. The corporate seal, and all property and securities of the company, shall be under the control of the president, subject to the action of the board of trustees.

The funds of the company shall be kept by the treasurer of the company, subject to the control and authority of the board of trustees, and cannot be disbursed without the authority of the board.

The trustees may require a bond from the treasurer for the security of the company in such sum and with such sureties as may be satisfactory to the board.

The secretary shall keep the books of the company, the minutes of the meetings of the board, and perform such other duties as the trustees may require.

X. The pay and salaries of all officers of the company shall be determined from time to time by the board of trustees.

XI. The board of trustees have power to appoint such general business agents, sub-agents, attorneys, and clerks as may be deemed proper and requisite for the management of the interests and business of the company, and shall fix the pay, commissions, or salaries of all such agents, factors, attorneys, and clerks, from time to time as circumstances may require.

XII. All transfers of the capital stock of this company, made to persons not citizens of the United States, or made for the use or benefit of any citizen or citizens of any foreign government, are absolutely void.

XIII. Dividends from net profits of the company may be declared and paid by order of the board of trustees, in accordance with law.

XIV. These by-laws may be altered or amended by the board of

trustees in the manner prescribed by law.

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JULY 28, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the by-laws of the Alaska Commercial Company.

H. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary Alaska Commercial Company.

Resolution.

The following resolution was adopted by the board of trustees of the Alaska Commercial Company, at a meeting of the board held January 31, 1870, to wit:

Resolved, That John F. Miller, the president of the company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to, personally, at any time, in the name of this company, to contract with the United States for a lease or franchise for the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, and the right to take and ship fur-seal skins therefrom, on such terms as may be prescribed by law or the honorable Secretary of the Treasury; and that the president of this company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered for, and in the name of this company, to accept any such lease or franchise whenever the same may be obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, or other proper officer of the United States, and to make, sign, execute, and deliver, for, and in the name of this company, any and all contracts, obligations, bonds, or other writings, required from this company, by law, or by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, or which may be necessary or proper to vest the rights, privileges, or franchises under such lease, in this company, or for the purpose of security of the payment of any rent or tax, or other sums of moneys agreed to be paid, or required to be paid by this company, in consideration of such lease, contract, privilege, or franchise, or for any other purpose whatsoever, in relation to the subject-matter of any such lease, contract, or franchise; and the said president of this company is hereby authorized and empowered to do all acts and things which he may deem necessary, or which may be required by the proper officer of the United States, to obtain such lease or franchise, of or upon said islands, and the waters adjacent thereto, and the power and authority to bind this company by contract, obligation, or other writing, promise, or engagement, in respect to the procuring or acceptance of any such lease, contract, or franchise of or upon said islands, is hereby fully granted to the said president of this company.

I, H. M. Hutchinson, secretary of the Alaska Commercial Company, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original resolution as the same appears of record on the books of said company, and that the said resolution was unanimously adopted by the board of trustees of said company at a meeting of the board held January 31, 1870, and that the same remains in full force.

Witness my hand and the seal of said company this 28th day of July, 1870.

[SEAL.]

H. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary Alaska Commercial Company. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, H. L. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true, full, and correct copy of certificate of incorporation of the Alaska Commercial Company, with the indorsements thereon, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of State, at office in Sacramento, California, the 2d day of July, A. D. 1870.

[SEAL.]

H. L. NICHOLS, Secretary of State. By LEW. H. HARRIS, Deputy.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, City and County of San Francisco, ss:

On this 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, before me, Paul Newmann, a notary public in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared the within-named Louis Etop, Kouak Gerstie, A. Wasserman, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument as parties thereto, personally known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the said annexed instrument, and they each for himself duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as his act and deed, freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.]

PAUL NEWMANN, Notary Public.

Original of the Incorporation of the Alaska Commercial Company.

(Five cent internal revenue stamp, cancelled.)

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of incorporating under the laws of the State of California, a corporation to be known by the corporate name of Alaska Commercial Company, and we hereby certify—

That the objects for which this corporation is formed are for carrying on the business of hunting and fishing in the department or territory of

Alaska, and for dealing in general merchandise, fish, exchange, and shipping.

That the capital stock of the corporation shall be two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. That the time of its existence shall be fifty years from and after the date of this certificate.

That the number of its trustees shall be five, and that the names of those who shall be trustees and manage its affairs during the first three months, and until their successors are elected, are Louis Slop, Louis Gerstle, A. Wasserman, William Kohl, and Leopold Baskowitz.

That its principal place of business shall be in San Francisco, Cal. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 16th day of September, A. D. 1868.

LOUIS SLOP, (SEAL)
LEWIS GERSTLE, (SEAL)
A. WASSERMAN, (SEAL)

Signed and sealed in presence of—

PAUL NEWMANN.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK
Of the city and county of San Francisco:

I, Washington Bartlett, county clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, and clerk of the county court thereof, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Alaska Commercial Company, filed in my office this 18th day of September, 1868.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 18th day of September, A. D. 1868.

(SEAL) WASHINGTON BARTLETT,
Clerk.

By BERT McNULTY,
Deputy Clerk.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1870.

To the honorable the Secretary of Treasury:

The undersigned, as the attorney of Louis Goldstone, of San Francisco, California, and on his behalf, respectfully protests against the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in awarding the lease of the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, to the Alaska Commercial Company, on the bid of the said Goldstone; he, the said Goldstone, being lawfully and properly, entitled to said lease, on his said bid. And for divers other good and sufficient causes.

JOS. W. McCORKLE,
Attorney for Goldstone.

Copy of lease from the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company, of the right to take fur seals in Alaska. Delivered August 31, 1870.

This indenture, in duplicate, made this third day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy, by and between William A. Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, entitled "an act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and the Alaska Commercial Company, a corporation duly established under the laws of the State of California, acting by John F. Miller, its president and agent, in accordance with a resolution of said corporation duly adopted at a meeting of its board of trustees held January 31, 1870, witnesseth:

That the said Secretary hereby leases to the said Alaska Commercial Company, without power of transfer, for the term of twenty years from the first day of May, 1870, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, within the Territory of Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals.

And the said Alaska Commercial Company, in consideration of their right under this lease, hereby covenant and agree to pay for each year during said term, and in proportion during any part thereof, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars into the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary to be made for this purpose under said act, which payment shall be secured by deposit of United States bonds to that amount; and also covenant and agree to pay annually into the Treasury of the United States, under said rules and regulations, a revenue tax or duty of two dollars upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped by them, in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid; and also the sum of sixty-two and one-half cents for each fur-seal skin taken and shipped, and fifty-five cents per gallon for each gallon of oil obtained from said seals for sale on said islands or elsewhere, and sold by said company. And also covenant and agree, in accordance with said rules and regulations, to furnish, free of charge, the inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, annually, during said term, twenty-five thousand dried salmon, sixty cords firewood, a sufficient quantity of salt, and a sufficient number of barrels for preserving the necessary supply of meat.

And the said lessees also hereby covenant and agree, during the term aforesaid, to maintain a school on each island in accordance with said rules and regulations, and suitable for the education of the natives of

said islands, for a period of not less than eight months in each year.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree not to kill upon said island of St. Paul more than seventy-five thousand fur seals, and upon the island of St. George not more than twenty-five thousand fur seals per annum; not to kill any fur seal upon the islands aforesaid in any other month except the months of June, July, September and October of each year; not to kill such seals at any time by the use of fire-arms or other means tending to drive the seals from said islands; not to kill any female seal or any seal less than one year old, nor to kill any seal in the waters adjacent to said islands, or on the beaches, cliffs or rocks where they haul up from the sea to remain.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to abide by any restriction or limitation upon the right to kill seals under this lease that the act prescribes or that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary for the preservation of such seals.

And the said lessees hereby agree that they will not in any way sell, transfer or assign this lease, and that any transfer, sale or assignment of the same shall be void and of no effect.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree to furnish to the several masters of the vessels employed by them, certified copies of this lease to be presented to the Government revenue officers for the time being in charge of said islands, as the authority of said lessees for the landing and taking said skins.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that they, or their agents, shall not keep, sell, furnish, give or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors on either of said islands, to any of the natives thereof, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as medicine.

And the said lessees further covenant and agree that this lease is accepted subject to all needful rules and regulations which shall at any time or times hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the collection and payment of the rentals herein agreed to be paid by said lessees; for the comfort, maintenance, education, and protection of the natives of said islands, and for carrying into effect all the provisions of the act aforesaid, and will abide by and conform to said rules and regulations.

And the said lessees, accepting this lease with a full knowledge of the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress, further covenant and agree that they will fulfill all the provisions, requirements and limitations of said acts, whether herein specifically set out or not.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

(SEAL) WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
(SEAL) ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,
By Jno. F. MILLER, President.

Executed in presence of—
J. H. SAVILLE.

I certify that the foregoing printed copy of the lease of the United States to the Alaska Commercial Company, of the right to take fur seals in the Territory of Alaska, has been compared with the original on file in this Department, and is a true copy thereof.

J. H. SAVILLE,
Chief Clerk Treasury Department.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1870.

SCIENCE has a generous magnificent spirit. It knows neither country nor creed. Neither hardships, famine, pestilence or ruthless wars can daunt its indomitable spirit. Its beneficence is universal. We were forcibly impressed with these thoughts upon taking leave of Mr. Alphonso L. Pinart, a young French gentleman, who lately sailed for Alaska in the interests of science in that country. He goes as the representative of a scientific society in Paris, and thus France, great, glorious and free France, the mother of science and the guardian of free thought, while torn and bleeding from a foreign war and now in the agony of civil slaughter, is doing for Alaska a work of especial interest to Americans and of general interest to all civilized nations. All hail to science, its promoters and protectors.

"GO FOR HIM."—When Nye "went for that heathen China" he made a winning fight of it, and we advise our readers to go for that admirable *fac-simile* of the original manuscript, as written by F. Bret Harte, with all its interlineations and corrections, together with the letter-press copy as it appeared in the OVERLAND MONTHLY of September, 1870, embellished with a capital likeness of the author. Every one desirous of seeing just how Bret Harte looks, and of perusing his calligraphy, will possess himself of a copy. It is issued from the office of John H. Carmany & Co., 400 Washington Street, San Francisco, Cal., and is for sale by all newdealers. The lithographic execution is a perfect specimen of that art. Sold for 25 cents per copy.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farrwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV.

MAY 1, 1871.

No. 80.

SIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The gradual and steady advance of our commercial relations with Siberia is a bright indication of the glorious future of both countries. Step by step our interests are gaining ground, the result being mutually beneficial to the nations concerned in this march of progress and prosperity.

When we reflect that such an immense territory as Siberia, with its population of eight millions may be made a special tributary to the commercial interest of San Francisco, as well as of general interest to the entire nation, we will not be deemed importunate if we incite our local capitalists and business men to be truly alive to the magnificent opportunities offered them for investment and speculation beyond the Golden Gate (mouth of the Amoor River) of the far North.

By and beyond this Golden Gate stretches a country larger than the United States, a country 8,600 miles in length, and over 2,000 miles in breadth; the United States being only 2,500 miles in length, by 1,600 in breadth. That country is generally known as Siberia, compared to which, in size, the empires of France, Germany, Austria, Spain and Italy are mere townships. Siberia is generally divided into what are popularly known as Eastern and Western Siberia. The population of the former is estimated in round numbers at 8,000,000 and the latter at 5,000,000. Nearly three fourths of the inhabitants are Russians, the great majority of those being political convicts or religious dissenters from the established Greek Russian Church. In many respects these unfortunate exiles and dissidents are no better than slaves. Among them are thousands of Russian nobles and members of the first families, as the terms go. From the circumstances surrounding them, all have to very industrious in order to gain the scanty necessaries of life. Generally speaking they are communists in their social relations and intensely Republican in their political sentiment. Without exception they are condemned to perpetual exile, and their return to Russia proper, as refugees, incurs the penalty of death, without judge or jury, when captured. Thus themselves and their descendants, generation after generation, are born to a galling servitude and an atrocious slavery, with the ignominious brand of Cain set upon them, simply because they dared to worship the God of their own imagining, dared to exercise civil and religious liberty, the birth rights of every human being however lowly.

What shall we say of the natural resources of Siberia? It is certainly one of the richest mineral countries of the earth. Gold, silver, iron and copper are found in immense quantities. In one year alone the gold yield of the great mining regions of Tomak and

Eniseisk, yielded nearly \$11,000,000. Lead, tin, zinc and other minerals are also found abundant. The iron ores of Siberia are pronounced the most malleable and excellent known. Jasper and porphyry, of great beauty, when polished exist in various districts. Salt, in natural crystals, is found in profusion. Besides Siberia is one of the richest fur-bearing countries in the world, and there is no end to the wild game and fish of its mountains and waters.

Vast regions of Siberia are adapted to agriculture, and nearly all the cereals and fruits of the temperate zone may be produced. In some portions corn of good quality has been raised. Timber is abundant and the pine and fir are of excellent qualities.

As civilization advances, this almost locked up kingdom of riches will be opened to the enterprise of leading nations and especially to the United States. With the march of progress will go the march of ideas, and soon or later the 8,000,000 of Siberian serfs, fired by the love of liberty, will burst the chains that bind them, as if they were wild beasts, to their Imperial despot and keeper. Every true American that touches Siberia brings with him, in his heart of hearts, the warm and sacred fires of sympathy, the very touch of which electrifies the chained and bleeding slave into a consciousness of a glorious manhood, free and independent.

The march of humanity fighting its way for liberty through the blood of its martyrs is slow, but every generation leaves behind it imperishable monuments which mark the downfall and destruction of the enslavers and tyrants of mankind. Looking over the bloody past, and recognizing with grateful hearts the magnificent results in civil and religious freedom, we hail the *bloody future* with joy, for we know that from out the coming blood, humanity will achieve its complete liberty from the spiritual and political tyrants whose accursed lust and love of power make them the insatiable butchers of their fellow creatures.

THE *Alts* of the 23d ult., under the head of its classic and immortal "editorial notes," discourses quaintly upon the late military reports concerning the abode of the Gods—Alaska. Our venerable and respected cotemporary says:

"Congress has just published a report on Alaska—Alaska, the great reported-upon—which has appended thereto the most unique public document which we recollect having read. It is a census return of the inhabitants of Sitka, other than United States soldiers. The sum total is 391, and the nationality is indicated by the plentifulness of "hoffs," "noffs" and "toffs," scattered through the return. Two military officers made the return, and, with charming *abandon* of style, they describe many of our Alaskan fellow-citizens thus: "Worthless cuss; no account;" "destitute and dirty;" "lazy, able-bodied, needs watching;" "has young baby; dirty, destitute;" "sharp, quick, steals, robs, rascal in every muscle;" "bilk of worst kind; utterly worthless." What a picture is here of our worst relations in Sitka! Scarcely one of the 391 Sitkans is set down as even decent. In the midst of all this filth, however, gleams one Alexander Miletich, saloon-keeper, who is noted as an "honest, good man, and reliable." Surely, Alexander is deserving a good notice as one of the few men who may save this hyperborean Sodom from destruction. But, for the main part, the picture which the census report gives, is not at all encouraging to those who would like to think well of the Russian-Americans."

An intelligent Aleut, educated in St. Petersburg, calls our attention to this military defamation of his countrymen and women and retorts that of all the drunkards, gamblers, thieves, villains, cutthroats and scoundrels, cruel, beastly and barbarous, that he ever met with in the lowest scums of European society, he never saw thereamongst cutthroats and scoundrels, so cruel, beastly and barbarous, as the great majority of the military and civil forces who have cursed Alaska with their infamous presence since it came into the possession of the United States.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset have given an emphatic contradiction in Parliament to the substance of the rumor extensively spread in the United States, that England was prevented from recognizing the Southern Confederacy only by the influence of the Russian Government. The report, whether coming from the Russian Ambassador or not, was of course intended to damage England and raise Russia in the estimation of the Americans. The theory of alliance between Russia and America is that, in case of a war with England, Russia would find in America the only naval power capable of seriously crippling English commerce. But, in the first place, Russia will not conciliate America by selling her bleak provinces for more than they are worth, or by hoaxing her with tales of friendly acts never performed; and in the second place, when the pinch came we suspect that blood would be thicker than water, and that America would hardly accept the *role* of upsetting the hive for the bear to eat the honey.—*S. F. News Letter.*

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(О к о н ч а н і е .)
СТАТЬЯ VI.

О Долгахъ.—Всѣ долги сдѣланные и обязательства принятые до провозглашенія этой Конституціи, также обязательны для Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, подъ законами этой Конституціи, какъ были при конфедерации.

Основной Законъ Страны.—Сія Конституція и законы Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, которые будутъ въ продолженіи ея изданы, и всѣ договоры заключенные и которые имѣютъ быть заключены правительствомъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ,—будутъ составлять высшій законъ страны; и судьи во всякомъ Штатѣ будутъ подчинены этимъ законамъ, чтобы не было въ Конституціи или въ законахъ какого-то изъ Штатовъ противно имъ.

Присяга, безъ Различія Религія.—Выше-упомянутые сенаторы, и представители, и члены законодательствъ различныхъ Штатовъ, и всѣ офицеры исполнительнаго и судебного вѣдомства, какъ въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, такъ и въ каждомъ изъ отдельныхъ Штатовъ, будутъ обязаны присягой или удостовѣреніемъ, поддерживать сію Конституцію;—но о религіи не будетъ вопроса, и извѣстное религиозное убѣжденіе не будетъ необходимымъ качествомъ для какого-бы то ни было публичнаго мѣста довѣряемаго въ правительствѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ.

СТАТЬЯ VII.

Утвержденіе конвенціи девяти Штатовъ будетъ достаточно для основанія этой Конституціи между Штатами, которые такимъ образомъ утверждаютъ ее.

Сія Конституція составлена въ конвенціи, при единодушномъ согласіи присутствующихъ Штатовъ,—семнадцато Сентября, въ лѣто отъ рождества Христова, тысяча семьсотъ восемь-десять седмого, и отъ независимости Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки двѣнадцатое.

Во свидѣтельство чего, мы при семъ приложили подписи именъ рукъ нашихъ.

ГЕОРГІЙ ВАШИНГТОНЪ,

Президентъ и Депутатъ отъ Виржиніи.

За симъ слѣдуютъ имена депутатовъ отъ другихъ Штатовъ.

Въ первомъ листѣ нашего журнала, 1-го Марта, 1868-го года, мы начали этотъ переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки. Мы дили его очень долго, выжидая вниманія нашихъ Аласканскихъ братьевъ, на образъ Республиканскаго правленія. Но русскіе обладатели сильно испортили ихъ человѣческую натуру, православіе и царизмъ глубоко проникло въ ихъ нравы и жизнь,—время прой-

детъ, и можетъ быть долгое, пока Руссо-Американцы достойны будутъ называться гражданами Республики. А мы сдѣлали свое:—первый и единственный переводъ Конституціи Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки на русскій языкъ, для русскихъ живущихъ въ этой Республикѣ; можетъ быть онъ когда нибудь имъ понадобится.

Мы получили письмо, изъ Нью Йорка, отъ какого то джентельмена русскаго литератора. Онъ спрашиваетъ насъ, сколько мы можемъ платить ему за русскія статьи для нашего журнала,—и можетъ-ли онъ имѣть необходимое содержаніе для жизни отъ нашей редакціи, переселившись въ С. Франциско.

Мы отвѣчаемъ джентельмену литератору: “Въ нашемъ Франциско литературой прожить нельзя. Но купивши двѣ корзины,—что стоитъ одинъ долларъ; и наполнивши одну корзину яблоками, а другую орѣхами, что стоитъ другихъ два доллара,—всего капитала требуется три доллара; и энергически занимаясь этой торговлей, гдѣ соображеніе указываетъ лучшую продажу, можно выработать честнымъ трудомъ, одинъ долларъ въ день, каковая сумма очень достаточна для необходимаго содержанія въ Санъ Франциско. А время и знакомство въ обществѣ, укажетъ всегда что нибудь лучшее.”

Русскіе холопы въ своей краснорѣчивой литературѣ благовъствуютъ міру: что въ Россіи рабства больше нѣтъ,—что русскій человѣкъ освобожденъ отъ тѣлеснаго наказанія; можетъ быть съ дуру кто нибудь и повѣритъ этой жи. Но въ нашемъ Франциско мало вѣрятъ въ прогрессъ царства Русскаго. Нашъ журналъ учитъ Американцевъ что въ Россіи творится,—а офицеры на корветѣ “Бояринъ” въ присутствіи Американцевъ бьютъ матросовъ въ рожу.

Одна Франциска Коммерческая Компанія взяла отъ Русскаго правительства на аренду на 20 лѣтъ, острова Беринговъ, Мѣдный, Шумшу, Тюлений, и другіе мѣста на Сибирскомъ берегу. Русскіе патриоты взбѣшены этимъ поступкомъ Американцевъ. Вотъ глупость какая—право. Американецъ откажется отъ случая зарабатывать долларъ. Русскіе отъ неумѣнья дѣлаютъ что нибудь въ Русской Америкѣ, продали ее Американцамъ, которые теперь дѣлаютъ деньги. Мы бы желали, если бы Русское правительство, продало Американцамъ всю Сибирь. Превосходное дѣло батюшка царь сдѣлалъ бы!

Счастливаго пути—барону Полю, святому Архіерею, попу Николаю, политику Люгебилю! Даже мы съ удовольствіемъ пожелали бы скорѣе убираться къ чорту, изъ Франциско, Мартинъ Федоровнѣ. Вѣдь онъ здѣсь на срамъ для Россіи.

ALASKA



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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 423 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHAS W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

SOME Russians have lately presented a petition to the Czar asking for the contract to supply Eastern Siberia with goods. The petition was not granted. Months ago the contract held by Mr. Philippson, Russian Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, by which that gentleman supplied Eastern Siberia, was revoked, because the provisions and foods supplied were of the very worst quality and in many cases utterly unfit for use. It was also discovered that the Russian lords and masters had in many cases treated the inhabitants with severe cruelty because they rebelled against the goods and provisions furnished them. We are in hopes that the American contract lately granted for the supplies of Eastern Siberia will have a better result. There is one thing certain, that the new contractors will make all the money they can, but it is equally certain that the natives will only receive kind treatment from them. The quality of goods, too, will be much superior to those furnished from St. Petersburg, as San Francisco is a great central point and its communication with Siberia offers special facilities for the transportation of all merchandise needed.

THE postal communication between this city, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands is not as certain and regular as could be desired. Many letters destined for Unalaska and other islands of the Aleutian group are forwarded to Sitka where they remain a time and are then forwarded to the dead letter office at Washington. Between Sitka and the Aleutian group there is no regular mail, and letters for these points via Sitka seldom reach their destination. Parties intending to communicate with the far north should send their favors by the Captains of sailing vessels, having first complied with mail regulations in the way of postage. We trust the Post office authorities will inquire into this matter and do what they can to facilitate mail matters between this point and the Aleutian Islands.

THE bark *Dowaga*, called from this port a few days ago for Petropaulovsk, Kamchatka, taking as passengers several Californian miners, determined to try their luck in gold mining along the Siberian coast. We admire their energy and wish them all success. Too we are glad to note every movement that will increase the friendship, as well as other relations, between the Pacific coast and Siberia.

DURING the last month several traders and merchants from Alaska arrived in this city, bringing with them, among other things, a few fur-seal skins, some two or three, others six or seven, and in one case a captain had over twenty. Immediately hungry detectives informed the Collector of Customs concerning these scanty importations and sought to make themselves officially importunate in the matter. The Hon. Mr. T. G. Phelps, dismissed them with a vigorous sentence or two, and in thus rebuking those official busybodies, we admire the good sense of that clever gentleman.

FURS AND THE FUR TRADE.

Appleton's Journal says: We have received from Mr. William Macnaughtan, fur commission merchant, New York, the successor in business of the late Ramsay Cooke, so long the partner and survivor of John Jacob Astor, and so often mentioned in that charming book, Irving's "Astoria," a very interesting table, evidently compiled with great labor and care, giving the sales in each year, from 1859 to 1870, of furs in London by the Hudson's Bay Company and Messrs. C. M. Lampon & Co. As the sales of these parties comprise fully three-fourths of the American furs sold in the world in any year, they give a more accurate approximation to the entire fur production of the globe, than can otherwise be obtained. We have not the space, nor is it appropriate to the character of the Journal, to insert this table entire; but some notes deduced from it will be of interest to our readers. The sable, ermine, Kolenaki, and Hudson's Bay sable, are not among the furs sold by these parties—Leljac being the largest and best market for them. By far the rarest and most precious of the furs on their list is that of the silver fox, a very rare animal, found only in our extreme northern latitudes. Of this costly and beautiful fur, sold almost exclusively to the nobles of Northern Europe, but five hundred and forty-one skins were sold in 1865, and for five years of the eleven the annual supply was less than eight hundred skins. In 1860 the unprecedented number of twenty-four hundred and twenty were put upon the market, and in 1870 there were nineteen hundred and ten sold. The cross fox, also a very beautiful animal, is also rare; the highest number of skins sold being six thousand two hundred and ninety-one in 1869, while the number sent to market in 1865 was twenty-three hundred and five, and the quantity had vibrated between these two extremes through the whole eleven years.

The pelts of the different species and varieties of the bear ranged in different years from seven thousand to nearly thirteen thousand, and the wolf skins from four thousand to twelve thousand six hundred. On the whole, judging from this table, wolves seem to be decreasing. The number of mink skins had exceeded one hundred thousand only twice in the eleven years, viz., in 1860 and 1869, ranging for the remainder of the time from fifty to ninety-five thousand. The marten skins, including the pine, and stone, and perhaps also the fitch marten, range from seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1870, to one hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-one in 1859. In 1866 they nearly reached the highest number.

The muskrat, or musquash, is much the most abundant of our American fur-bearing animals, and even the large average sale of its skins by these parties, amounting to about two million a year, and in some years rising to two millions two hundred thousand, does not give an adequate idea of its abundance. More than a million, and possibly two million muskrat skins are consumed here without crossing the ocean. A similar remark may be made concerning the skins of the skunk, or, as it is now generally called, the black marten, or Alaska sable. Since its introduction as a fashionable fur here, large numbers of the skins are offered to our fur dealers directly, instead of being shipped to Europe. There has been, in consequence, an apparent falling off in the numbers sold in the European markets, while there is an actually increasing consumption of these elegant furs. The maximum of sales in the London market was reached in 1860, when one hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-nine were sold by the two parties named above, and, though very nearly the same point was reached in 1864, the sales since that time there have been, in round numbers, seventy-eight thousand, sixty-one thousand, one hundred and nine thousand three hundred, seventy thousand four hundred, eighty-four thousand three hundred, and in 1870 fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-nine. We think the consumption in this country the past winter will be nearly double this. The fur of the raccoon is almost exclusively used in Germany, Poland and Russia, and very few of the half million raccoon skins sold annually in London will find their way back to this country.

Nothing in this table has more surprised us than the large number of beaver skins sold in London. We had supposed that the beaver was becoming a rare animal, and that with the substitution of the nutria and musk rat for the finer qualities of fur hats, and the rabbit and domestic cat for the cheaper grades, the beaver had ceased to be hunted so zealously as he was twenty-five or thirty years ago; but this table shows, in the sales of these two houses, an average of one hundred and fifty thousand skins during the entire eleven years; and in 1867, one hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and eighty-eight, and in 1870, one hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two skins. These amounts would seem to indicate an increase in the number of beavers, and a steady demand for their fur abroad, if not at home.

Of the other animals whose furs were sold during these eleven years, there is little particularly worthy of notice. The lynx, of which, in 1863, 1864 and 1865, an average of only about fifty-five hundred skins were sold, suddenly shot up in 1866 and 1869 to nearly eighty thousand, a greater comparative increase than any other animal on the list, though the opossum rose from twenty-three thousand and sixty-five in 1863, to two hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven in 1867. Both furs are increasing rapidly in demand in the European markets, but the increase in the supply of the lynx must arise from their being most thoroughly hunted, and not from any considerable multiplication of their number, for, unlike the opossum, the lynx is not remarkably prolific.

RUSSIAN INTOLERANCE.

An English paper says: Our readers may be surprised to hear of the latest Russian ukase, forbidding Jews in Poland to wear their usual long gowns, national caps, and ringlets. If so, they will still be more surprised to learn the reason for this wonderful decree. The ukase itself does not pretend to the merit of novelty or originality, being the exact copy of Jewish costume entirely forbidden—except one issued long ago by the then Governor-General Paskevich. It contains some rather remarkable passages. Not only is the national the priests while engaged in their sacerdotal duties—but even distinct prescriptions are added respecting the costume to be substituted, which must be orthodox Russian, viz: a long coat covering the knees, and loose trousers worn inside the boots. Free Jews are generously not compelled to wear the Russian servants' dress. If they prefer the modern—or, as the ukase has it, "German"—style, they must not grow a beard, but have their chins quite bare. Cases of disobedience are threatened with imprisonment for an uncertain length of time, Jewesses experience still more severe treatment, being without exception interdicted the continuance of the old custom, and the fashion of wearing ribbons in their hair. They must cover their hair with caps or bonnets, and only such as are bald or suffering from diseases of the skin are allowed the use of perukes. In other cases the practice of shaving the head is expressly forbidden, and the police are empowered at any time to examine Jewesses as to whether they wear their own hair or false ringlets. The penalty imposed upon any breach of this commandment is limited to five roubles. Now the reason for this singular decree is no other than the patriotic conduct displayed by German Jews during the late Franco-German, fighting as bravely and contributing money as liberally as any Christian. The Emperor of all the Russias, in his Slavonic wisdom, attributes this satisfactory result to the common costume of Jews and Christians in Germany, and is bent upon trying the same experiment in his dominions. Whether it is likely to be successful, our occidental skepticism must be allowed to doubt. But if the decree appears to be despotic and medieval to our readers, we may remind them that, as late as 1851, some German governments made the wearing of a full beard penal, on account of its being an emblem of democracy.

A RUSSIAN VILLAGE DANCE.

Holiday in the Czar's domains! After hearing mass, the peasants have gathered around the door of the drinking-shop. Groups of men chat and drink. A musician, seated on the ground, or on a low stool of whitewood, tortures the strings of a long-handled banjo, which he holds on his knees. Hear the strange melody; it rolls entirely on four or five notes, thrown out as quick as thought, then redrawn with melancholy slowness, at times resolutely accentuated. Where the air begins or ends only the musician can tell, provided he knows. He plays by ear, and without changing a tone, the repertoire of a century back.

The dancer strikes, "first with heel-tap, then with the toe." At this moment the lazy instrument scarcely gives forth a few plaintive notes; the dancer seems to deliberate where to set his foot. Wait! The musician rouses up, the notes rush forth, the dancer raises his head, and gambols and gesticulates as he keeps time to the music. If there happens to be a girl in the circle around stout enough to keep up with him—and it will be a wonder if there is not—he rushes to her, encircles her waist with his right arm, while she seizes his belt in her right, and they dance up and down a straight line in perfect time. Suddenly she bursts away, and dances off in flight; he pursues, nears, grasps her; she eludes him, and dances off, casting him a sower from her headdress. Without losing his step in the dance, he picks this up, and renews his pursuit till he overtakes her, when they begin again to dance their best. Other couples join it. The steps are not varied, and the figures are left to the imaginations of the dancers, some of them resembling the cotillon.

The barrel near at hand supports the *amovet*, a copper urn for tea, to which the dancers resort for refreshments in their vigorous amusements, and when the dance has ended, the barrel of whisky serves for a long debauch. "The serfs are enjoying themselves."

THE NORTH POLE.

The German geographer, Dr. Petermann, publishes in the current number of his *Geographische Mittheilungen*, an elaborate report on the recent Norwegian expeditions to the Polar Seas. It appears from the observations and measurements made by Captain Johannessen and other commanders, that the sea grows deeper towards the north. The whole of the inlet between Nova Zemlia and the Russian coast is less than 100 fathoms deep, except in three small places, while to the north of Nova Zemlia the places where the sea is 100 fathoms deep are of great extent, and at 76 deg. north latitude the depth attains 160 fathoms. The deepest part which has yet been sounded in these waters is in the Sea of Kara, east of the island of Waigatsch (70 deg. north latitude), where the depth is 400 fathoms. As to the climate, the gulf stream is shown by the Norwegian explorers to extend to Nova Zemlia. The stream is here from 150 to 200 geographical miles wide, between the 70th and 74th degs. of north latitude, and of a considerable warmer temperature than that of the adjoining seas. It proceeds from west to north along the coast of Nova Zemlia, where it meets another warm current proceeding from the mouths of the Ob and the Yenisey in the south.

The most important result of the Norwegian expeditions, says Dr. Petermann, is that they prove a complete dissolution of the ice in the Sea of Kara, and that the fragments of ice which are still to be found there in the summer months in no way impede either the navigation or the fishery. It is now beyond a doubt that this sea, which has hitherto been in such bad repute, can be traversed in all directions, and that it is possible to sail round the whole island of Nova Zemlia. This completely demolishes the old superstition which gave the Sea of Kara the name of an "ice-collar." During the first half of the year, up to about July 1st, the navigation is barred by a huge belt of latitude, east and west of the Kalguoff Islands. This belt extends north-eastward from the Russian coast to Nova Zemlia, and even in May its average breadth is 155 geographical miles. It may, however, be avoided, thinks Dr. Petermann, by steering to the northeast from Norway, and to the northwest from the White Sea up to the 73d or 74th degree of north latitude.

During the whole of the months of July and August, the Sea of Kara is completely navigable, as its average temperature is 2.25 degrees R., and ice dissolves in those regions at a temperature of 3 degrees. It appears from these data, concludes Dr. Petermann, that even in latitudes so high as 70 degrees, the sea, though blocked by huge masses of ice for ten months in the year, is open for navigation, and completely free from ice, during the two remaining months; and that scientific discoveries of great importance might be expected from an expedition sent into the Polar seas by way of the Sea of Kara, the islands of New Siberia, and Behring Strait.

CAPTAIN HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Captain Hall, whose expedition to the North Pole was fostered by the last Congress, is now engaged in fitting out his ship—called the *Porpoise*—at Washington. He expects to sail during next month. There are at present about 130 workmen engaged on the vessel, which is on the ways, and they are doing the work in the most substantial manner. The vessel is about 400 tons, 133 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 18 in depth of hold, and will be rigged as a topsail schooner. There are two thicknesses of 3-inch white oak planking on her, so arranged as to secure the greatest amount of strength. The frame is solid about four feet below the load line. The bows will be sheathed with iron a distance of fifty feet as a further protection against the ice, and she has a hoisting propeller for use in working through the floating ice. It was originally intended to line her with cork, but this plan has been abandoned. Her engines are building in the strongest possible manner for the rough service she is intended to undergo.

THE Aleuts have discovered the high art of making "cranberry sauce," which they mix with train oil, and this mixture they pronounce a dish worthy of the Gods.

AN IMPERIAL VISITOR.—The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the Great Grand Son of a "sea-cook," a Finn named Paul, who for a few years ruled the Muscovite Empire, and was then hung by Russia,—is about to visit the United States.

The *New York Times*, says: "The Grand Duke Alexis is the third son of the reigning Czar of Russia, Alexander II. He was born on the 2d of January, 1850, and is consequently a little over 31 years of age. He is said to be strikingly handsome; in fact, he is considered very like his illustrious grandfather, the late Czar Nicholas, who, in his day, was not only the grandest looking sovereign, but was called the handsomest man in Europe."

This young scion of royalty may be, as is stated, a very handsome young man, but if he takes after his illustrious grandfather the Czar Nicholas, he will turn out to be one of the most besotted members of the rotten Russian dynasty. We expect our New York cockneys, and brainless shoddyites will fall down and worship the "golden calf," and that "young ladies," especially will play the part of vasy parasites in their scramble after an introduction to royal flesh and blood.

HABITS OF THE FUR SEALS.—J. A. Allen gives in the *Bulletin* of the museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, an interesting account of those little-known animals, the *Otarids*, or Eared Seals, from which the seal skins of commerce are obtained. The fur seals resort in great numbers to the Probloff islands, off the northern part of the Alaska territory, in the summer months, for the purpose of breeding. It is estimated that no less than 1,153,000 male and female seals take up their abode in these "breeding rocks," as they are termed. Each male has about ten or fifteen wives, the older males always driving off the younger ones, who retaliate by stealing the wives of the patriarchs while they are asleep, carrying them off in their mouths. Constant struggles are the result, in which the females often get severely lacerated. All the males have assembled at these breeding places by the 15th of June; the females only then begin to arrive, and are not all collected till the middle of July. By the middle of August the young are born; the old males who have remained at their station the whole of this time without food, now go off shore in company with the young ones to feed; and at the end of October the whole body of seals leave the islands and journey southward. The only seals killed for the sake of their fur, are the young males, great care being taken by the hunters not to disturb the remainder in any way.

SEVERAL Russian and Creole ladies have lately arrived here from Sitka. That hyperborean metropolis is being so rapidly depopulated of its most refined and aristocratic society, that the "free, enlightened American citizen," resident there is already reduced to the congenial society of Koloshian lassies and their swarthy sisters from the Kichapim.

It is related that the Amorous Ixion, having boasted of an intimacy with the matchless Juno, was cast into hell and bound to an ever-revolving wheel. Again does history repeat itself, for we have the news that a gallant tar, commanding a trading schooner having boasted of an intimacy with the favored wife of a polygamous Tayoum was cast into the sea, soundly ducked and afterwards bound to a raw hide, around which he revolved until the savage Solomon had his great wrath appeased. So much for extending pleasant courtesies to another man's wife among the civilized savages of our Northern Elysium. We rejoice in the spread of morals and raw hide in Alaska.

B. H. STERNFELD. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

PACIFIC FUR STORE.

F. P. MULLER & CO.,

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

LADIES' FURS AND BUGGY ROBES,

120 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Occidental Hotel,

San Francisco.

Furs cleaned, repaired and made over.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Russian Sable capes, muffs and collars,—Hudson Bay Sable,—Russian Mink moques and basques,—Fur Seal moques,—Black Astrachan moques,—Sicilian Lamb moques,—Royal Ermine moques, muffs and boas,—Siberian Squirrel goods, etc. All the above articles made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

The Alaska Herald,

ASAPIUS KOONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farrwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. MAY 18, 1871. No. 51.

THE SITKA FUR TRADE.

The fur trade between Sitka and this city is greatly diminishing. This, however, is not due to any decrease in the number of fur bearing animals captured in that portion of Alaska, but is rather owing to certain unwise rules and regulations governing the Custom House authorities at Sitka. The Indians about the Alaskan capital kill a very large number of fur bearing animals every year, the skins of the larger number and the best of which they carry off to the Hudson Bay Company's traders, because they can realize a much larger profit from them than they could from American traders. The Sitka Custom House regulations prohibit the selling of gunpowder, shot and ammunition to the Koloshians, and also the supply of "Russian rum," which is so highly prized by the natives. All these articles the Hudson Bay Company freely provide for the Indians, and in addition excellent blankets, tobacco and various trinkets held in great estimation by the Indians. All these articles are sold at a high price in exchange for the valuable fur skins caught on American soil. Fur seal skins being especially prohibited from being sold to our traders at Sitka, it naturally follows that they find their way across the line, and finally reach Victoria. The number of fur seal skins, minks, martens, fisher, fox and so forth, that thus annually find their way to foreign ports is very large and valued at \$100,000. All this is especially detrimental to the fur trade interests of this city, and it would be well for the proper authorities to make such inquiries as might lead to an abatement of the injudicious rules and regulations so seriously injuring the fur trade between this point and Sitka. That the illicit trade will continue to grow larger every year, if not checked, is the opinion of those well informed in such matters. Certainly so important an interest as the fur trade of our northern possession should be judiciously guarded and protected at every point.

Mr. NOAH BROOKS, lately connected with the *Alta*, as managing editor, departed for New York a few days ago to assume a prominent position on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. Mr. Brooks is an able writer and a gentleman of unblemished reputation. In his editorial capacity, while in this city, he proved himself to be a true and steadfast friend of Alaska and warred incessantly against the wrongs and abuses committed in that Territory. In his new field of labor he can wield a powerful influence in the same cause, and that he will do so, his former fidelity is the best guarantee.

In a few days the U. S. steamer *Serenes*, will sail for the Aleutian Islands on coast survey business.

ANOTHER ALASKA HESIRA.—Quite a large number of Russians and Creoles from Sitka and other points in Alaska have arrived here within the past week having come by fishing smacks, sailing vessels and steamer, as best they could. Many who did not wish to come by way of San Francisco availed themselves of every opportunity to go North by trading vessels and reach some point in Siberia. All these were of the best and most industrious classes in Alaska, and have left that country because, after a long trial, they found themselves unable to compete with the sharp practices of our traders there. It is estimated that no less than 8,000 of these simple and well meaning people have fled from that territory within the past three years. They were all skillful as hunters, mechanics, artisans and laborers, and their departure is a serious loss to the material interests of the country. Alaska is crying for population, and it is for the interests of our merchants interested there to so instruct their agents that a further depopulation may be stopped. By kind treatment and fair dealing these people would have become good and useful American citizens.

THE GREAT NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL CATCH.—The news of the great catch of millions of fur seals, at Newfoundland, has caused considerable depression among furriers, traders, speculators and merchants in San Francisco, who are specially interested in the fur trade of the North Pacific. Such an extraordinary catch it was naturally supposed would have the immediate effect of overstocking the European market and bringing the price of fur seals to a ruinous figure. As the question was of deep significance to one of our most important commercial interests on this Coast, we were informed, however, that in that immense capture not a single genuine fur seal had been found. The entire capture consisted of what is known as Blue Backs, a cross between the genuine fur seal and the hair seal. The Blue Back has been largely used by the Scotch and North German people. In Germany the animal is known as the *Biau Manner*. As a fur animal its value is unrecognized by those furriers who are specially engaged in supplying the aristocracy of Europe with the pure article, and is chiefly put to such uses as overcoats for hunters and travelers, inside shoes, slippers and other articles used by the middle and common classes. Its value in the trans-Atlantic markets averages about \$3 per skin, while the price of the North Pacific fur seal ranges at present at \$6 per skin. From these important facts it will be seen that the great haul in the Atlantic waters can in no way injure the valuable fur trade of the Pacific.

The greecian bend, high heeled boots and waterfalls have finally reached Unalaska. The dainty and delicate maidens of that hyperborean region are delighted with those novelties of civilization. We next expect to hear of the devil or a dancing master,—those twin exorcences of modern civilization, revelling amidst the dusky damsels of Unalaska. The dancing master is the devil's "right bower," and between them the Unalaska lassies, like our civilized belles, will become badly demoralized. Thereat, on the whole, our pious soul with grief is agitated.

Now that the United States is virtually in possession of the entire Pacific to the Arctic Ocean, does it not become us as Americans to interest ourselves in the discovery of the North Polar route, for such a route undoubtedly exists, and especially we of the Pacific slope should be proud spirited enough to make the attempt. Will not our daily cotemporaries agitate so important a subject.

SOME furriers on Montgomery Street have exposed over their doors, for public exhibition, a number of sea otter skins, but the quality exhibited is not the genuine article known as Kurile sea otter, being only a common species found off the coast of Washington Territory, and for which there is little or no demand in Europe.

THE Russian Imperial ukase prohibiting the Jews in Poland to wear the national hat, works and will work a great injury to the Alaska fur trade. The peculiar hat ostracised was made of the Fisher fur skins, brought from Alaska, and which found a large market among Polish Jews. Before the ukase Fisher was valued in the London market at \$6.00 a piece, and now they are only \$3.00.

A SHORT time ago, Mr. John Thompson, who has been a hunter for the past 18 years in Washington Territory, called for Kadlak. Mr. Thompson made a speciality of Sea Otter hunting and we trust the Alaskans will learn of him how to capture that valuable animal, without the practice of unnecessary cruelty. A good voyage and good luck to our friend Thompson.

ДУМЫ МОИ У GOLDEN GATE.

Бывало глѣть десяти мальчикомъ, рано—рано до восхода солнца, возьму школьные книги, и иду на Киевскіе валы, у Золотыхъ Воротъ, твердить наизусть уроки, что было задано учителемъ. Разсуждать въ то время начальство не велѣло. Теперь на старость глѣть, при заходѣ солнца, сижу у Golden Gate, въ Санъ Франциско, отживая вѣкъ свободнымъ человекомъ, и разсуждаю—какъ говорится по русски,—“никого не боюсь, и знать никого не хочу.”

Этого-то свободному Козаку и нужно было, ему нужна была дикая свобода. Будучи рожденъ въ религиозномъ и политическомъ рабствѣ, выбивался самъ собой, безъ вождей, на свободу. По окончаніи духовныхъ школъ, тяжело было дышать въ духовномъ званіи, у себя дома—на родинѣ. 20-го Ноября, 1857-го года, въ Одессѣ, сѣвши на пароходъ “Херсонецъ,” ѣхать въ Аѳины, перекрестился три раза,—“не возвращусь на родину больше, я не люблю ее,”—обстановка не по нутру мнѣ. Въ Аѳинахъ, при русскомъ посольствѣ, было много русскаго люду, съ которыми бы можно продолжать родную жизнь; ромъ очень дешевъ въ Аѳинахъ, мои соотечественники любили пить ромъ стаканами—заломъ, и закусывать селедками; но я не могъ выдерживать въ Греціи русскіхъ обычаевъ, мнѣ нравилось пить греческое вино. Русскіе любятъ пить много рому и водки—въ тихомолку, и послѣ драться на яву,—это мнѣ тоже не нравилось; Греки любятъ пить вино, пить и веселиться,—я промѣнялъ скифскія обычаи на эллинскія;—здѣсь мнѣ кажется начало отщепенія моего отъ роднаго и родины. Встрѣчаясь часто въ обстановкѣ эллинской жизни, я свылкался съ ихъ полу-свободной гражданской жизнью, и изучалъ ихъ языкъ; при этомъ также изучалъ древнюю эллинскую философію. Часто въ нашихъ разговорахъ о христіанской религіи, мои друзья Эллины, высказывали преимущество элевсинскихъ мистерій предъ живымъ христіанствомъ; а правду сказать я уже и самъ начиналъ взглядывать своимъ соображеніемъ при чтеніи философіи эллинской что христіанская догматика большая глупость.

Послѣ русскому правительству угодно было, за подозрѣніе—“въ свободномъ сознаніи,” арестовать меня, и отправить на родину подъ отеческую опеку русскаго духовенства. Но я уже сознавалъ, что я не дитя, что опека не нужна мнѣ, что я не имѣю христіанской души, а только человѣческое тѣло,—и оставивъ всякаго рода попеченіе, бѣжалъ на свободу изъ Константинополя въ Лондонъ. Тамъ приходилось опять жить въ родной обстановкѣ, или русской или польской. Патриотизмъ я называю такимъ же безуміемъ, какъ всякаго рода

религія. Воротился опять въ Аѳины, изъ туманнаго Лондона,—упражняться въ эллинской философіи и наслаждаться прелестной природой.

Въ этомъ періодѣ, до отъѣзда въ Америку, 10-го Октября, 1864-го года, мнѣ приходилось встрѣчаться во многихъ мѣстахъ Турціи, Палестины и Греціи, съ русскими бѣжавшими изъ родины во различныхъ обстоятельствахъ,—я видѣлъ что едва сотый способенъ къ самобытной жизни, безъ царской опеки русскій человекъ не можетъ жить, онъ горюетъ, и съ горя или пьетъ, или чрезъ мѣру предается другимъ страстямъ. Царь и православіе,—это электричество жизни русскаго человека. Польскихъ убѣжниковъ, также много встрѣчалъ, но раздѣленныхъ на какія то враждебныя партіи; говорить съ ними о общечеловѣчествѣ не возможно, они слѣпо увлечены католическимъ развратомъ.

Живя теперь въ Санъ Франциско, на совершенно человѣческой свободѣ, и кругомъ окруженъ дѣвственнымъ человекомъ, котораго просвѣщенные народы называютъ дикаремъ,—вижу что человекъ есть тотъ же звѣрь, какъ боберъ, медвѣдь, муравей, пчела. Что всякій человекъ обязанъ сознавать свои способности въ звенѣ человѣчества, и работать самобытно для своей жизни, чтобы наслаждаться ею, не на трудъ своего собрата, а собственнымъ трудомъ, или обмѣномъ труда,—обмѣномъ взаимныхъ услугъ другъ другу. Мнѣ ненуженъ погоняй. “Волка ноги кормятъ,” говорить русская пословица. Утромъ опредѣляешь планъ дневной работы, и пойдешь изъ норы на свѣтъ трудиться, или мѣняться трудомъ,—который вознаграждается или деньгами, или другимъ обмѣномъ потребнымъ для жизни. На черный день, или на дни старости и болѣзни, подражая бобру, медвѣдю, пчелѣ и другимъ животнымъ, или лучше сказать по всеобщему животному истиннику,—сберегаешь что нибудь. Въ существованіе бога китайскаго, или чорта христіанскаго не вѣрю,—а надъ шарлатаномъ назорейскимъ и его безумными послѣдователями постоянно смѣюсь. Смерти вовсе не боюсь, а по смерти для меня все равно, на что мое стерво будетъ употреблено, или на удобреніе картофеля, или на пищу ракамъ въ болотѣ.—Живу себѣ—та поживаю припѣваючи,—ѣмъ, пью, имѣю хорошее пищевареніе, хорошій сонъ,—наслаждаюсь жизнью при абсолютной автономіи,—такъ себѣ свободный—непоробоченный человекъ-звѣрь.

Кто за діаволъ капитаномъ на корветѣ “Бояринъ.” Какой-то Сирковъ—Сравковъ—Сѣрковъ. Дѣло въ томъ, что бѣдныхъ матросовъ на суднѣ бьютъ офицеры,—а когда несчастные выйдутъ на берегъ прогуляться,—курносые-идіоты Ирландцы со звѣздами; тѣ самые, которые ловятъ по городу собакъ, бьютъ беззащитныхъ матросовъ на смерть.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФІЯ

основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
АГАПИЕМЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО.

PIONEER



Merchants and others, doing business with Alaska and Siberia,
can have their

*Business Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Bill Heads,
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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Russian Job Printing

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RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ДЕСЕМВРИСТ.

РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Санъ-Франциско.
Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

АГАПИУСЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1, 1871.

No. 82.

THE ALASKA HERALD.
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 423 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

It is expected that valuable discoveries and highly interesting reports will be made concerning Alaska by Mr. Alphonso L. Pinart, who is now travelling in that Territory in the interests of science. That geological formations of an extraordinary character exist throughout Alaska has been already known, but up to the present we have had no general and graphic classification of the vegetable, mineral and animal formations of the antediluvian period as existing in that almost unknown country. The lovers of science await with great interest the discoveries and reports of Mr. Pinart.

MANY whalers have anxiously inquired of us to know in what country and what seas the fur-seals make their winter homes. This is a mystery to the most acute observers. If their winter quarters could be found and they were accessible, the discoverers might count themselves millionaires. Owing to nature's ever beneficent laws, the fur seal is much more richly and warmly clad during the winter months than in summer. At the present stage of the knowledge of the haunts of that valuable animal he is captured and killed at a time when the work is little less than a barbarity, and the fur possesses not half its richness or variety.

THE barque *Oyano* arrived in this city a few days ago from Kadlak. In her manifest at the Custom House a few cases of ale was marked, which the owners had sent for private use to their agents in Alaska. It was returned back to San Francisco because its shipment interfered with the "temperance laws" of Alaska. And yet there are two breweries established and in good running order at Sitka.

THE dust of ivory is valued in New York at four cents per pound, and is used for manure like guano. At this rate the millions of pounds of rotting ivory in the Peninsula of Alaska would be a handsome fortune if transported to New York.

NOT a few of those who made small investments at chance in Alaska are chagrined because of the small profits resulting therefrom. On the other hand those who invested largely and wisely have reaped their rewards. The moral is plain.

THE schooner *H. M. Hutchinson* arrived at this port last week from a fur sealing voyage in the South Atlantic and South Pacific oceans, having only 80 fur seal skins and 10 otter skins. This is a poor result and will not pay the wages of the sailors.

THE facts relating to the seizure of the schooner *Mary Taylor*, a few weeks ago, at Sitka were received too late for publication in this issue. They will appear in our next.

KILLING WHALES BY CANNON.

The inventive genius of America has of late years been directed very largely toward improved modes of capturing fish, in which, not satisfied with the comparatively rude methods of hooks and lines, spears, and even nets, an effort is made to destroy them in a much more wholesale manner. Even the fishery, which for so long a time has been carried on by means of the harpoon, has, it is well known, lately been prosecuted by firing explosive substances into the body of the animal with shoulder-guns or with cannon, and thus disabling it very quickly. This method has been adopted by many whalers in the Greenland seas, and has been especially applied of late to the taking of the large fin-back whales of the Norwegian coast. These animals have hitherto been but little disturbed by whalers, as, although of enormous size (from sixty to ninety feet), they possess comparatively little blubber, and are so active as to be rarely, if ever, successfully attacked by the harpoon.

A recent writer in *Land and Water* recounts a late visit to the establishment of Herr Foyen, in the Varanger Fjord, where, from a small island, the fishery is prosecuted by means of two small steamers of about seventy tons each. The special apparatus employed consists of a harpoon, inclosing in its head half a pound of gunpowder, and with jointed or hinged bars containing some percussion powder between them. When the whale is within gunshot, this harpoon, attached to the end of a long cord coiled around a drum, is fired into the animal from a cannon about the size of a four-pounder. As the flukes penetrate the sides of the whale they are naturally brought together or pressed down toward the shaft, and in so doing ignite the percussion powder, which sets fire to the gunpowder, causing an explosion in the body of the animal that usually produces a mortal wound.

The whale, of course, starts off under the stimulus of the pain, and the rope is carried out for a time, being uncoiled from the drum precisely like a fishing-line from the reel of a fishing-rod, the steamer following after to prevent any undue strain. If necessary a second discharge takes place, which almost invariably produces death.

The steamer then tows the animal back to the station, where the blubber is taken off in a long strip by means of properly constructed apparatus, after which the flesh is removed in a somewhat similar manner, and finally the bones are separated and hauled out. It is the intention of the proprietor to prepare a fertilizer by drying the flesh and reducing it to powder, and a brisk trade has already sprung up in Germany in this article.

The bones are likewise to be ground and utilized in various ways; so that the entire animal—blubber, flesh and bones—will be put to economical purposes.

The carcasses of over thirty whales were heaped up on the island at the time of the visit referred to, forming a hill of very considerable magnitude, visible at a great distance. The proprietor stated that the factory would not answer its expectations unless fifty whales could be taken every summer. It was thought, however, that there would be comparatively little difficulty in securing this number; and in fact, as we learn from later advices, over sixty in all were captured during the season.

INTOXICATION BY FUNGI.—In Keenan's "Tent Life in Siberia" there occurs the ceremony (a Korak marriage) thus described: After due conclusion we removed to an adjacent tent, and were surprised, as we came out into the open air, to see three or four Koraks shouting and reeling about in an advanced stage of intoxication—celebrating, I suppose, the happy event which had just transpired. I knew that there was not a drop of alcoholic liquor in all Northern Kamchatka, nor so far as I knew, anything from which it could be made; and it was a mystery to me how they had succeeded in becoming so suddenly, thoroughly, hopelessly and undeniably drunk.

Even Ross Brown's beloved Washoe, with its "howling wilderness" saloons could not have turned out more creditable specimens of intoxicated humanity than those before us. The exciting agent, whatever it might be, was certainly as quick in its operation and as effective in its results as any "tangle-foot" or "bottled-lightning" known to modern civilization. Upon inquiry we learned to our astonishment, that they had been eating a species of plant vulgarly known as toad-stool. There is a peculiar fungus of this class in Siberia known to the natives as "muchamora," and as it possesses active intoxicating properties, it is used as a stimulant by nearly all the Siberian tribes.

Taken in large quantities, it is a violent narcotic poison; but in small doses it produces all the effects of alcoholic liquor. Its habitual use, however, completely shatters the nervous system, and its sale by Russian traders to the natives has consequently been made a penal offense by Russian law. In spite of all prohibitions the trade is still carried on, and there were \$30 worth of furs bought with a single fungus.

THE ARCTIC QUEST.

Like the fabulous search for the Golden Fleece or for the Holy Grail, the work of Arctic exploration seems destined never to cease. Even if some venturesome American should succeed in flying the stars and stripes from the North Pole, there would be subsequent adventurers still ready to cry *Encelador*.

We are reminded of this unceasing quest by the fact that Capt. C. F. Hall is about ready to start northward on the voyage for which he has so long been preparing. Early this month is the time announced for his departure. He has carefully fitted up the *Poristable*, the vessel which our Government has placed at his command, pursuant to an act of Congress, and has been getting everything in readiness for the long sledge-ride he is to take, when sailing is no longer practicable, under the electric lights which illumine the long, cold midnights of the Arctic zone. Cold-hardened men and dogs from the far north are to accompany him over the ice, and he is laying in such provisions as experience has taught him will be wanted on a journey that may last for years. We may now almost indulge the expectation that to a Cincinnati will belong the honor of not merely reaching a higher latitude than any preceding Arctic explorer, but of actually advancing to the latitude of ninety degrees—the North Pole itself.

It is but a few months since there was still seen a modest sign-board on Fourth street, not far from Main, bearing the words: "C. F. Hall, Engraver." For many years it had stood there, being only removed on his return to the city last year. Mr. Hall was but moderately successful in his original profession. It did not satisfy him. For a time he tried journalism, have embarked in a penny paper enterprise here, which at one period obtained considerable success. Meanwhile he had been reading of Arctic explorations, having been first specially attracted to the subject, we believe, by the writings of Dr. Kane. Determined to make a venture in that direction himself, he accompanied one of the expeditions which went in search of Sir John Franklin. His important discoveries in regard to the fate of that distinguished explorer, and his years of experience among the Esquimaux, gathering information, and studying the most feasible methods for the great undertaking on which he is now about starting, are fresh in the public recollection. His lectures last year, in various parts of the country, were numerously attended, and have imparted much information as to his plans and expectations, of which we need not more particularly speak at this time.

The earliest known scheme of a voyage to the North Pole was conceived by the famous navigators, John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, while they were in Labrador. They did not themselves, however, make much headway in that direction. Since their day, the search for the Northwest passage and the attempts to reach the supposed open Polar Sea, or the Pole itself, have cost many lives and much treasure, with hardly commensurate results. In 1607, Henry Hudson succeeded in getting as far north as 81° 30', and no subsequent navigator has more than slightly exceeded this latitude, still 9½°, or 576 geographical miles, short of the Pole. By the aid of the Government, Mr. Hall has at his disposal the means for making a fair test of his plans. He will have the best wishes of his fellow-townsmen, and the sympathy of the country and the civilized world, in his adventurous undertaking.—*Lynchburg Republican*.

THE Russian press evidently does not agree with those American journals which have expressed the conviction that the influence of England is waning. The *Moscow News*, writing of the result of the London Conference, says: "We are forbidden to extend our frontier by foreign conquest, but England appears to forget that it was by foreign conquest—and that of the bloodiest and most unsparing kind—that she herself acquired all her colonial possessions. The fact is, that the object of the London Conference was not to preserve the integrity of Turkey, but to extend the influence of Great Britain in the East. Henceforth there is to be for us neither ocean nor sea, such being the gracious pleasure of England."

MASTODONIC REMAINS FOUND ON PECAN BAYOU, TEXAS

[From the (Gasteville Frontierman.)]

Have any remains of the mastodon ever been found in Texas? If not, I have the honor of bringing to notice the first extant of the kind. About two weeks ago, while some boys were engaged in throwing stones in Pecan Bayou, in Crown Country, one of them took hold of what appeared to be a fragment of limestone, and pulling at it vigorously, was astonished to find a gigantic bone, imbedded in the earth. It was taken to the house, and of course attracted much attention.

Learning something of it, I visited the place, and found, as I anticipated, that it was the thigh bone and fragment of the scapular of the mastodon, remains of which have been found in different parts of the United States.

It was taken from the banks of the Bayou about 15 feet below the level, and a few feet above the gravel bed, which underlies the latter geological formation. It had been imbedded in yellow clay, and was well preserved. The imprint formed clear and well defined. Most unfortunately, the children had broken it to pieces before I procured it. Otherwise I would send it to professor Agassiz. The scapular bone seems to have been the first part exposed to the action of the elements, and hence its mutilated condition. At its juncture with the shoulder-blade, the thigh bone is twenty-one inches in circumference; the lower end is wanting but from the length of the fragment (twenty-one inches) I should infer it belonged to an American animal some eleven or twelve feet in height.

RUSSIAN princes and their heirs-apparent have often not been on the best of terms. The latest instance of this state of affairs is the quarrel between the Czar Alexander II. of Russia and the imperial crown-prince. These two personages differ widely about the war between France and Germany. The Czar enthusiastically espoused the cause of the latter, while the crown-prince, instigated, it is said, by his very pretty young wife, who displays considerable ability as a political intriguer, makes no secret of his sympathies for France. Very disagreeable scenes ensued in consequence between father and son. The Czar repeatedly ordered the prince from the imperial dinner-table for violently contradicting and even ridiculing him. One day the prince's conduct was so offensive that the Czar ordered him to be confined in his rooms for several weeks.

Russia boasts of having a new Kreloff in the person of Ivan Deltoff, of Kiew, whose fables have met with an unprecedented success. He was nearly twenty years of age before he learned the Russian language, and now, twelve years later, he bids fair to obtain one of the foremost places in Russian literature.

Dr. Aloys Pichler, librarian of the Imperial Library of Russia, was detected in carrying out a volume underneath his fur, and upon searching his house 6,000 volumes were brought to light, beside manuscripts valued at more than \$5,000.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC has gone to St. Petersburg for the purpose of settling there permanently, and, if he can get the necessary permission from the Russian Government, starting a daily newspaper in the French language at the capital on the Neva.

THE Czar of Russia has pardoned all the Polish ladies who were sent to Siberia on account of their participation in the insurrection of 1863.

THERE are now upward of one hundred permanent American residents in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG has five daily papers, with an aggregate circulation of sixty thousand copies.

KOMISSAROFF, the peasant who saved the life of Czar Alexander II., in the year 1881, is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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Are agents for ALASKA HERALD in that city.

WOMAN IN ALASKA AND ELSEWHERE.

A celebrated French philosopher, M. Proudhon, in his famous work entitled "Justice," lays down this proposition regarding the divine sex: "Woman is inferior to man; a sort of mean term between him and the animal kingdom." Michelet, the famous author of "L'Amour," and "La Femme," says, "she is a weak creature, always wounded and exceedingly barometrical." M. Auguste Comte, whose system of Positive Philosophy has created such a furor, virtually says, that woman has ever been and still is a mere docile beast made to minister to man's lust, and that the doctrine and practice have become so revolting, that science will discover for her a means of propagating the species whereby she will be relieved from her past and present beastly servitude to the chaste lord of creation. We need scarcely speak of the contempt in which she has been held by the Egyptian, Persian, Greek and Roman philosophers. In China, female children are drowned or slaughtered after the merciless manner that dog fanciers do away with slut pups.

In all the so-called Christian and civilized governments of the old world, thousands upon thousands of women are used as beasts of burden, and in equal numbers others are condemned by force of circumstances to live a horrible life in dens of infamy. Even in our own land a vast number of women are doomed to a life of servitude and degradation. In the moral state of Massachusetts hundreds of girls of tender age work from twelve to sixteen hours a day in the factories, and in New York sewing girls are mere slaves and serfs. And right here in San Francisco there are several blocks of houses recognized as the abodes of fallen and degraded women. From St. Mary's Cathedral, on California Street, from Grace Church, corner California and Stockton, from the Baptist Church on Washington street, the colored Church on Stockton, the Chinese mission school on Sacramento, you can throw stones into the vilest dens of infamy to be found on the face of the earth. We make no comment on these Christian churches frowning down piously on houses of assignation, and dens of infamous pollution. We will leave this unpleasant duty to those who make a specialty of caring for the "lambs," these good and saintly "shepherds," who if they followed the works of their master, would be more earnest in reclaiming the lost and fallen Magdalenes.

As to the condition of woman in Alaska, the published and verified accounts given through the press within the past three years are the best criterions. Many of the revelations as to the abuse she suffered were shocking in the extreme. There, if any place in the world, she has been looked upon as "a mean term between man and the animal kingdom," there she has been used as "a docile beast to minister to men's lust," there she has been "always wounded," wronged and violated.

If the advocates of "woman's rights" can do anything to relieve the unfortunate and degraded women throughout Alaska, the United States and other countries we wish them success in their humanitarian and blessed work. There is one thing certain and that is that the past and present Christian appliances for the amelioration of "fallen woman" have proved utterly futile. The shocking and degraded condition of thousands of women throughout our broad land is a sad comment on the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century.

B. H. STERNFELS. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

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The Alaska Herald,

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month	\$2 50
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JUNE 1, 1871.

No. 83.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILING FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALASKA AND SIBERIA.

The following is the list of vessels sailing from the port of San Francisco to points in Alaska and Siberia from the 1st of November, 1870, up to date:

- November 7—Schooner Clara L. West, Charitonoff, Kadiak; D. Shlrpeor.
 November 11—Schooner Mary Taylor, Waller, Sitka; Master.
 November 18—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, Freeman, Sitka.
 November 21—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, Norton, whaling voyage; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 December 10—Bark Menzhikoff, Chapman, whaling and trading; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 December 10—Schooner Gen. Harney, Glidden, Kadiak; F. Tittle.
 January 1, 1871—Bark Carlotta, Smith, whaling voyage; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 January 28—Schooner Fayaway, Allport, Fox island; Master.
 February 1—Schooner Wild Gazelle, Sherburne, Kadiak; William H. Sears.
 March 10—Schooner M. A. Read, Hewitt, Petropaulovsk; Williams, Blanchard & Co.
 March 12—Schooner Sea Nymph, Swain, Petropaulovsk; Malovanaki & Co.
 March 14—Schooner Eustace, Sandman, Petropaulovsk; American Russian Commercial Company.
 March 16—Bark Cyane, Archimandritoff, Kadiak; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 March 21—Schooner Gen. Harney, Schlegel, Kadiak; F. G. E. Tittle.
 March 21—Ship Cesarevich, May, Sitka; Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 March 21—Brig Victoria, Redfield, Petropaulovsk and whaling; Wright & Bowne.
 March 23—Bark J. W. Seaver, Rainey, Petropaulovsk; Williams, Blanchard & Co.
 March 23—Bark Francis Palmer, Jacobson, Vladivostok (Port May); C. J. Jansen.
 March 25—Bark Union, Wentworth, fishing; A. Jacobs.
 March 25—Schooner Annie, Lee, Kadiak; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 March 25—Schooner Romp, Provost, Petropaulovsk; Master.
 March 28—Schooner John Bright, Comstock, Unalaska; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 March 28—Brig Olga, McFarland, Kadiak; Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 April 1—Schooner Mary Taylor, Waller, Sitka; Master.
 April 10—Steamer Alexander, Erakine, Kadiak; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 April 12—Brig Hallie Jackson, Clements, Kadiak; C. J. Jansen.
 April 12—Schooner Flying Mist, Henderson, fishing; T. W. McCallum.
 April 12—Bark Legal Tender, Chipman, fishing; A. Crawford & Co.
 April 13—Schooner S. H. Merrill, Morse, fishing; Miller & Hall.

April 15—Schooner Fanny, Hays, Petropaulovsk; Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

April 20—Schooner Dreadnought, Ferriman, Nicolaevsk; Master.

April 27—Schooner Amanda Ager, Haynes, Unalaska; Master.

April 29—Schooner Letitia, Merrill, fishing; C. L. Taylor & Co.

May 4—Bark Gold Hunter, Gray, fishing; C. L. Taylor & Co.

May 4—Bark Clara R. Sattl, Salder, fishing; Williams, Blanchard & Co.

May 5—Col. bark Dominga, Wing, Petropaulovsk; C. L. Taylor & Co.

May 6—Bark Washington, Slocum, fishing; N. Richard.

May 6—Schooner Urania, Ravens, Sitka; Moller & Horst.

May 15—Bark Milan, Snow, Kadiak; Pope & Talbot.

May 24—Bktine Constitution, Crockard, Sitka; N. Richard.

May 25—Schooner Scotland, Bradford, fishing; C. L. Taylor & Co.

May 30—Schooner Legal Tender, Percival, Petropaulovsk; Williams, Blanchard & Co.

This list shows a large increase over the number of vessels departing during the same period of last year. And we note with satisfaction that the owners and masters of vessels, and the merchants and speculators interested in Alaska and Siberian commerce, evince a more manly and honorable rivalry than has heretofore been the case. During the past three years there has been a current belief even among some sagacious business men, that a merchant or trader had only to go to our northern possession or adjacent country and a fortune awaited the adventurer. They have discovered however that trade is governed by law there as elsewhere, and that the man who invests largely and judiciously, will have profits in a like ratio, and the man of small but judicious investment ditto. Bad speculations fall there as they do everywhere. The lesson from all this is that our merchants, capitalists and others doing business with Alaska and Siberia are more cautious in their operations than they have been heretofore, yet at they same time they exhibit increased confidence as our figures show. There can be no doubt that the trade between this city and the countries mentioned will increase with rapidity every year and that those who are far seeing enough to avail themselves of the coming opportunities must reap handsome fortunes therefrom.

MALTREATING RUSSIAN SAILORS.

We find the following in the *S. F. Chronicle* of May 19th in its record of proceedings before the Police Commissioners:

"The next case called was that of Captain Kentzel and Officer Kelly, who were charged with beating and otherwise maltreating a Russian sailor from the corvette *Boyarin*.

Mr. Tait, who is a clerk in a drug store on Davis street, was the principal complaining witness, and charged Captain Kentzel with kicking a sailor, as well as striking him with a cane—he called it a "billy" or club at first. He said Officer Kelly came to the assistance of Captain Kentzel, who was endeavoring to convey the drunken sailor to the Station-house, and struck the Russian twelve or fifteen times over the shoulders and arms with his club. He had not seen any resistance on the part of the sailor.

George Metcalf and Ebenezer Jamieson were called, and made a slightly different statement in regard to the affair, but both appeared to think it was very brutal. Captain Kentzel testified that they had experienced much trouble with the sailors, and that when they arrested one his comrades, would make an attempt to rescue him. Captain Kentzel stated that he had used his cane and fists over the shoulders of the man in question, but did not kick him; the man would lie down on his back and cling to his pants. His endeavors to get away from the sailor's grip might have given the impression that he was kicking him, but it was not so. Officer Kelly corroborated the Captain's statement, and said he had been compelled to use his club once or twice on the arms and shoulders of the resisting sailor.

The Commissioners did not think the officers were to blame, and dismissed the case."

We thank the citizen who so kindly interfered on behalf of the sailors, but cannot commend the cool manner in which the commissioners disposed of so serious a grievance.

THERE are some parties in Sitka and other portions of Alaska, who seem to have special privileges and facilities for selling whisky to the natives, and among those parties are Mr. Miletich and others. They seem to have the monopoly of degrading the natives and of coining fortunes from the detestable operation. If fortunes are to be realized in this work of degradation why not permit equal privileges and facilities to all alike?

ДУМЫ МОИ У GOLDEN GATE.

Бывало лѣтъ десяти мальчиномъ, рано—рано до восхода солнца, возьму школьные книги, и иду на Кіевскіе валы, у Золотыхъ Воротъ, твердить наизусть уроки, что было задано учителемъ. Разсуждать въ то время начальство не велѣло. Теперь на старость лѣтъ, при заходѣ солнца, сижу у Golden Gate, въ Санъ Франциско, отживая вѣкъ свободнымъ человѣкомъ, и разсуждаю—какъ говорится по русски,—“никого не боюсь, и знать никого не хочу.”

Этого-то свободному Козаку и нужно было, ему нужна была дикая свобода. Будучи рожденъ въ религиозномъ и политическомъ рабствѣ, выбивался самъ собой, безъ вождей, на свободу. По окончаніи духовныхъ школъ, тяжело было дышать въ духовномъ званіи, у себя дома—на родинѣ. 20-го Ноября, 1857-го года, въ Одессѣ, сѣвши на пароходъ “Херсонецъ,” ѣхать въ Афины, перекрестился три раза,—“не возвращусь на родину больше, я не люблю ее,”—обстановка не по нутру мнѣ. Въ Афинахъ, при русскомъ посольствѣ, было много русскаго люду, съ которыми бы можно продолжать родную жизнь; ромъ очень дешево въ Афинахъ, мои соотечественники любили пить ромъ стаканами—залпомъ, и закусывать селедками; но я не могъ выдерживать въ Греціи русскихъ обычаевъ, мнѣ нравилось пить греческое вино. Русскіе любятъ пить много рому и водки—въ тихомолку, и послѣ драться на яву,—это мнѣ тоже не нравилось; Греки любятъ пить вино, пѣть и веселиться,—я промѣнялъ скифскія обычаи на эллинскія;—здѣсь мнѣ кажется начало отщепенія моего отъ роднаго и родины. Встрѣчаясь часто въ обстановкѣ эллинской жизни, я свикался съ ихъ полу-свободной гражданской жизніей, и изучалъ ихъ языкъ; при этомъ также изучалъ древнюю эллинскую философію. Часто въ нашихъ разговорахъ о христіанской религіи, мои друзья Эллина, высказывали преимущество элевсинскихъ мистерій предъ живымъ христіанствомъ; а правду сказать я уже и самъ начиналъ взглядывать моимъ соображеніемъ при чтеніи философіи эллинской что христіанская догматика большая глупость.

Послѣ русскому правительству угодно было, за подозрѣніе—“въ свободномъ сознаниі,” арестовать меня, и отправить на родину подъ отеческую опеку русскаго духовенства. Но я уже сознавалъ, что я не дитя, что опека не нужна мнѣ, что я не имѣю христіанской души, а только человѣческое тѣло,—и оставивъ всякаго рода попеченіе, бѣжалъ на свободу изъ Константинополя въ Лондонъ. Тамъ приходилось опять жить въ родной обстановкѣ, или русской или польской. Патріотизмъ я называю такимъ же безуміемъ, какъ всякаго рода

религія. Вернулся опять въ Афины, изъ туманнаго Лондона,—упражняться въ эллинской философіи и наслаждаться прелестной природой.

Въ этомъ періодѣ, до отъѣзда въ Америку, 10-го Октября, 1864-го года, мнѣ приходилось встрѣчаться во многихъ мѣстахъ Турціи, Палестины и Греціи, съ русскими бѣжавшими изъ родины по различнымъ обстоятельствамъ,—я видѣлъ что едва сотый способенъ къ самобытной жизни, безъ царской опеки русскій человѣкъ не можетъ жить, онъ горюетъ, и съ горя или пьетъ, или чрезъ мѣру предаётся другимъ страстямъ. Царь и православіе,—это электричество жизни русскаго человѣка. Польскихъ убѣжниковъ, также много встрѣчалъ, но раздѣленныхъ на какія то враждебныя партіи; говорить съ ними о общечеловѣчествѣ не возможно, они слѣпо увлечены католическимъ развратомъ.

Живя теперь въ Санъ Франциско, на совершенно человѣческой свободѣ, и кругомъ окруженъ дѣвственнымъ человѣкомъ, котораго просвѣщенные народы называютъ дикаремъ,—вижу что человѣкъ есть тотъ же звѣрь, какъ боберъ, медвѣдь, муравей, пчела. Что всякій человѣкъ обязанъ сознавать свои способности въ звѣнѣ человѣчества, и работать самобытно для своей жизни, чтобы наслаждаться ею, не на трудѣ своего собрата, а собственнымъ трудомъ, или обмѣномъ труда,—обмѣномъ взаимныхъ услугъ другъ другу. Мнѣ не нуженъ погоняй. “Волка ноги кормить,” говоритъ русская пословица. Утромъ опредѣлишь планъ дневной работы, и пойдешь изъ норы на свѣтъ трудиться, или мѣняться трудомъ,—который вознаграждается или деньгами, или другимъ обмѣномъ потребнымъ для жизни. На черный день, или на дни старости и болѣзни, подражая бобру, медвѣдю, пчелѣ и другимъ животнымъ, или лучше сказать по всеобщему животному истинкту,—сберегаешь что нибудь. Въ существованіе бога китайскаго, или чорта христіанскаго не вѣрю,—а надъ шарлатаномъ назорейскимъ и его безумными послѣдователями постоянно смѣюсь. Смерти вовсе не боюсь, а по смерти для меня все равно, на что мое стерво будетъ употреблено, или на удобреніе картофеля, или на пищу ракамъ въ болотѣ.—Живу себѣ—та поживаю припѣваючи,—ѣмъ, пью, имѣю хорошее пищевареніе, хорошій сонъ,—наслаждаюсь жизнію при абсолютной автономіи,—такъ себѣ свободный—непоробоченный человѣкъ-звѣрь.

Кто за діаволъ капитаномъ на корветѣ “Бояринъ.” Какой-то Сирковъ—Сравковъ—Сѣрковъ. Дѣло въ томъ, что бѣдныхъ матросовъ на суднѣ бьютъ офицеры,—а когда несчастные выйдутъ на берегъ прогуляться,—курносые-идіоты Ирландцы со звѣздами, тѣ самыя, которые ловятъ по городу собакъ, бьютъ беззащитныхъ матросовъ на смерть.

ALASKA



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 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 429 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents re-packed them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

M. ALPHONSE L. PINART has sent us the following welcome note from Unalaska, dated May 24th:

"MR. A. HONCHARENKO:—We made the voyage from San Francisco in 24 days, through very heavy weather. North of Golden Gate, hail and snow storms visited us at almost every moment, but we reached here safely and without any accident whatever. Our little schooner (*Amanda Ager*) behaved splendidly during the entire trip. On our arrival we were greeted with a heavy fall of snow.

We met in the harbor the steamer *Alexander*, arrived this morning from Kadiak; schooner *John Bright* from Attu; and brig *Helie Jackson* about to sail north.

We hope to leave tomorrow for Nushagak. I shall be back in this place by the end of July. I am very busy just now organizing my expedition. My health is good.

Yours, etc.,

ALPHONSE L. PINART."

VALUABLE coal discoveries have been made on the mainland of Alaska. The probabilities are that California and the Pacific Coast may yet be supplied with coal from our northern iceberg. Think of it! a semi-tropical region to be furnished with heat from the arctic zone, at so much per sack. When the whole baggage of science is unpacked we may look for Alaskan discoveries more startling than has ever yet oscillated in the Darwinian brain!

ONE of our local cotemporaries states that Admiral H. Lieben & Co. "have several vessels engaged in the fur trade of the North Pacific, etc." So has the Emperor Norton. A decent "puff" is one of the choicest productions of the civilized cranium, but a "commercial lie" is the quintessence of gangrene on the brain.

FUR SEAL meat is a very tender and delicate article. It should be introduced to the palate of the Californians, as its use prolongs life, is an antidote against the thirst for strong liquors, an incentive to virtue, and gives the breath a sweet liquidity highly reliable to the diviner enjoyment of this life.

NEVER did the pen of genius paint the word "Alaska" with such golden hues and magnificent results as has the painter's brush in drawing a sign of that magic tri-syllable on a massive building opposite the Bank of California!

PARTIES who ought to know assert that large herds of fur seals make their winter homes around the islands of Kuprianoff, Chichagoff and Admiralty. If this is true, we may expect a lively slaughter next winter.

UNGA rejoices in a fishing warehouse, the handiwork of an enterprising Yankee. This is the first Alaska "codfish story" started which promises to be a genuine scaly one.

ON the 6th instant the steamer *Alexander* brought from St. Paul and St. George islands 3,448 salted fur seal skins. This is the first lot obtained since leasing the islands to the Alaska Commercial Company.

THE troubles with the schooner *Mary Taylor* are not yet ended. We will publish the proceedings after the report made by the Grand Jury in her case.

NOTES ON THE GREENLAND SEAL
FISHING OF 1871.

Before attempting to give any account of this fishing, as it is called, it may be as well to premise that in most years there is a heavier body of old polar-washed ice found running to a point, and separated in some few years from the open water by a more or less broad belt of loose, or as it is termed, pancake ice. To this point of old ice, which is invariably found between lat. 60° and 73° N. and long. 0° and 15° W., the seals resort from all quarters in the month of March, for the purpose of bridling forth their young. The ships generally make the ice somewhere within the above-mentioned limits about the middle of March; and by boring through the young ice, along the edge of the heavier pack, and watching the direction in which any seals which may cross their track are heading, some indication is obtained as to where they are likely to be met with at the period of parturition, which takes place from the 20th to the 24th of March. Some idea of their vicinity is also gained by watching the flight of the ivory gull, which always attends in large numbers at this time, doubtless taught by experience that they may then obtain an abundant supply of food. During the present season these somewhat vague indications were rendered extremely obscure, firstly, by the presence of immense quantities of recent loose ice, probably resulting from an unusually severe winter, and from the absence of a point of heavy ice in the most usual latitude; and, secondly, by a succession of heavy gales accompanied by thick snow, rendering anything like an accurate survey of the outline of the ice impossible; and, thirdly, at the period at which these animals take the ice there was a strong hurricane from the N. W., which endured for three days, and altered the entire aspect of the country by driving the ice southward. For some days after this hurricane the weather continued very unsettled, the atmosphere never clearing for more than an hour or two at a time, and at no time could any object be seen over a distance of eight miles. The seals were first seen this season about the 20th of March, and were then proceeding in a north-westerly direction. They appear to have found a suitable point of heavy ice about fifty miles to the N. W. of the Island of Jan Mayen, where they were stumbled upon by two steamers on the 24th of March, the day proceeding that on which the hurricane already referred to commenced; but those ships were driven out to sea, and the ice to which the seals had betaken themselves was forced down on the island, which is conjectured to have divided it into two unequal portions, the smaller portion passing out to the north of the island, while the greater bulk of it was driven along the coast to its southern extremity, from which it streamed off in patches with large intervening sheets of water. Here the seals were found by one or two other steamers on the 28th, but owing to the continued stormy weather they were unable to kill many before the 31st. The indiscriminate slaughter of young and old seals was then commenced by the crews of those ships, and they had succeeded in securing good cargoes by the 2nd of April, between which date and the 4th other ships continued to arrive, and at the latter date there was a fleet of from twenty-five to thirty ships on the sealing-ground, which had then driven about seventy-five miles south from the island. By the time the last of these ships arrived, although the young seals were then only in a fit condition for killing, the fishing was almost an accomplished fact, nothing remaining from them except what could be gleaned after their more fortunate predecessors, and in most cases this did not exceed from 2,000 to 3,000 seals. Every patch of ice was stained with blood and marred by the black carcasses of the slain; indeed, as far as the eye could reach, the ice looked like the scene of a sanguinary battle, in which the dead and wounded had been left on the field. Here and there could be heard the wailing cry of a young one which had succeeded in escaping observation, and in an adjacent hole the head of its anxious mother could be seen bobbing up and down to pacify it and assure herself of its safety.

These young saddle-back seals are beautiful little creatures. They lie dotted over the ice like a flock of sheep, their woolly cream-coloured coats contrasting with its lazulitic white tint, and their large black

lustrous eyes have a more innocent confiding look than even those of our classical type of innocence, the lamb. Nothing can exceed the brutal manner in which they are slaughtered. The weapon employed for the purpose is a club, the head of which is ten inches long, in form closely resembling a pickaxe, and having a handle four feet in length. Quelled by a blow on the head with this club, which in most cases only stuns them, they are forthwith turned on their backs and laid open by an incision extending from the mouth to the tail, and in two or three minutes are denuded of their skins and fat together. When half-flayed alive, the poor animal frequently recovers its consciousness and has sufficient vitality left to wriggle madly about, its ruthless destroyer proceeding unmoved with his task, except when his victim succeeds in leaving the print of its nails on his hands, when with an oath he plunges his knife into its heart, and relieves it from further torture. It is a harrowing sight to see the dam seeking for its lost young one among the dead, recognising its mangled body by the small pieces of skin left on its paws, and to observe the fond manner in which she pats its still warm and perhaps writhing body with her paw, endeavouring to induce it to take suck; and again the almost newly-born seal that had been passed over as worthless might be seen weltering in the blood of its butchered mother, vainly seeking for its accustomed source of nourishment. Many of these poor little starvelings are gleaned up a few days later by the less fortunate ships, and they are then pitiable looking objects, almost wasted to skeletons, with pinched anxious-looking faces, and dull, watery eyes. Although almost worthless when newly-born, great numbers are killed and allowed to lie on the ice by the sailors, who when excited, are easily worried by their plaintive, childlike cry. Great loss is incurred in this trade by the very early age at which the young seals are generally killed. A day or two after birth the average weight of the skin and fat together is ten pounds, but so rapidly do these animals grow, that when fourteen days old the average weight is then fifty pounds. There were only from twenty-five to thirty ships among the seals this season; one half of them were British ships, the other half Norwegian. In former years Germany has sent a large fleet of ships, but, probably owing to the war, no vessel hailing from a German port was seen in the country this season. The gleaning continued till the 10th of April, by which time the few solitary young ones that had escaped began to shed their white coats and take to the water when molested. The ice on which the slaughter had taken place was then about midway between the islands of Jan Mayen and Iceland, which were 180 miles distant.

On first arriving among the seals, the impression always is that they are much more numerous than they really are. This mistake probably arises from the circumstance that at such a time all the seals are on the ice, *i. e.*, not only the male and female and their young, but also the barren females and their males, so that when these are alarmed by the first ship they leave the locality, and only one young one to every four old ones previously seen is left. The very marked decrease in the number of seals this season is doubtless, in some measure, attributable to the young having been killed at a very early age last year, consequently very large numbers were required to make up a cargo, and also to the fact that as many as forty thousand old breeding seals were killed at the same time. Killing the young immediately after birth one year would naturally influence the period of parturition in the next, and it is probable that they were born a few days earlier this season owing to this cause. The aggregate number of young and old seals obtained by the entire sealing fleet this season does not exceed 200,000, which gives an average of about 8,000 to each ship. Fifty years ago a flock of seals, covering a line of fifty or sixty miles long by a quarter of a mile wide, is said to have been not unusually met with, and old sealers speak of having seen fifty sail of ships lying at the edge of the ice, and each of them taking a full cargo. Even so recently as 1850 forty sail of ships obtained large cargoes, the lowest of which was 10,000 seals. Of late years, however, the flock has not exceeded two miles in length by about one hundred yards in breadth, unless perhaps a gale of wind had broken up the packed ice into streams or patches, extending over an area of twenty miles long by

one or two wide. When sailing ships alone prosecuted this trade, the poor seals had a chance of escaping entirely for a year now and again, and so their numbers were not sensibly diminished; but since steamships have been introduced they never escape, as those vessels are able to scour along the edge, and bore into the ice in every direction, so that whatever the state of the weather or ice may be, some of them are certain to stumble on the objects of their search, and from their superior size and the greatly increased facility they possess for moving in all directions, they are able to destroy ten times the number that a sailing ship can. The diminution in their numbers is, however, due as much perhaps to the slaughter of the old as of the young seals. As already stated, many thousands of the brooding seals are annually destroyed at the time of parturition, and steam ships, armed with the most approved patterns of small-bore breech-loading rifles, and manned by crews skilled in the use of these deadly weapons, are now sent out from our own country to shoot the old seals in the months of May, June, July, and August, during which time they are closely followed, and a few shot daily, from the north coast of Iceland to the eightieth degree of latitude. In the course of these months they shed their winter coats, and are more apathetic and unwary than at any other season, but they are then in very poor condition, yielding comparatively little oil. The Norwegians have carried on this practice for many years, and the more intelligent seal fishers of this country are vehement in their denunciation of a course which cannot fail in time to ruin the trade, for not only do these people kill vast numbers of the old seals, but they also wound immense numbers, which are lost by getting into the water and sinking. Were it possible to bring about an international arrangement to establish a close season for these animals—say from the end of April to the first of September—their numbers would be greatly increased, and this lucrative trade consequently prevented from rapidly falling into decay. They manage these things better in the Newfoundland and Labrador fishing, which is in the hands of a few individuals, who very wisely prohibit their men from destroying the breeding seals; consequently only those that are in good condition are killed, viz., the young seals, the old males, and barren females, the latter of which, there is reason to believe, are more numerous than is generally supposed. By attention to this provident regulation, that fishery has been prevented from falling off, and is now quite as profitable as ever it has been. There is a strongly-expressed conviction, even among the least observant Greenland seal fishers, that the number of seals is yearly decreasing; nor can this be wondered at, when we consider that not only are immense numbers of young seals killed annually, but that large numbers of old seals are also destroyed; and I venture to think that if this war of extermination continues unchecked for a few years longer, the Greenland seal fishing will, in the next generation, be numbered among the things that were.—*Land and Water.*

THE way in which the action of great monarchs affect the ordinary mortal worm, is strongly illustrated by the ukase of the Czar prohibiting the Polish Jews from wearing caps made of fisher skins. It has made Admiral Liebes & Co. shed tears copiously. Can not the Admiral introduce the fashion in San Francisco by surmounting his massive brain with a *chapeau à la fisher*?

FUR SEAL oil is of a beautiful quality, yellow, clean and very soft. It would be a most valuable article for machinery of all kinds. Some enterprising man ought to bring it before the public, and as slight drawback to this end, we may remark that there's money in it!

B. H. STERNFELD. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

PACIFIC FUR STORE.

F. P. MULLER & CO.,

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
LADIES' FURS AND BUGGY ROBES,

129 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Furs cleaned, repaired and made over.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Russian Sable capes, muff and collars,—Hudson Bay Sable,—Russian Mink sacques and basques,—Fur Seal sacques,—Black Astrachan sacques,—Sicilian Lama sacques,—Royal Ermine sacques, muff and boas,—Siberian Squirrel goods, etc. All the above articles made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE WORLD.

The Russian language is said by writers of distinction to be one of the richest and most beautiful in the world. Singular as it may seem to those who have seen the printed words without any knowledge of their pronunciation or meaning, we are credibly informed that the language is soft and agreeable in sound, and has not the defect of the Italian in being too effeminate; it also contains many words that express the same ideas. There is very little national literature in Russia, but we are told that if ever a Slavonian Milton or Shakespeare arise, he will find an inexhaustible treasure in his native tongue wherewith to express his thoughts. The Russian Alphabet has thirty-five letters, of which a great number are vowels, many of them purely Greek characters. Scholars find no little similarity between Russian and Greek, and the Highlanders see in it a resemblance to Erse. In printing the language with Roman letters, those words which appear to be spelled with so many consonants, merely contains letters of which we have not the equivalent—*cha, scha, etc.*, are each expressed in Russian by a single character. Proper names have, as with the ancient Greeks, a termination denoting parentage; *ovich* for the males and *ovna* for the females. Thus, Demetrius Ivanovich, means Demetrius the son of Ivan; Cleopatra Ivanovna, Cleopatra the daughter of Ivan, and so on.—*Er.*

A LETTER from St. John, New Brunswick, gives the intelligence that the news from the fisheries continues excellent. Numerous arrivals of vessels are reported, bringing with them in each case over 10,000 seal, and some have arrived with cargoes of over twelve thousand. The value of a seal is about \$3, and from this some idea may be had of the profits accruing from this industry. Good judges estimate that the catch of this season will amount to half a million seals, worth at St. John's \$1,500,000. There is some excitement at that place lately over the arrival of an American steamer, the *Monticello*, which brought a cargo of twenty thousand seals, valued at \$60,000. The question of her right to engage in this trade was made the subject of debate in the New Brunswick Legislature, and, while it was decided not to interfere with her, the case was referred for decision to the British Government, to determine whether her owners had violated the stipulations of the treaty of 1818, and what measures, if any, are to be adopted in her case.

RECENT accounts of the discovery of gigantic human remains embedded in the earth would appear to necessitate a change in the theory by which modern science attempts to account for the origin of man. Writers, like the author of the *Vestiges of Creation*, have evidently begun at the wrong end of the chain whose various links are supposed to furnish such a plausible argument in support of their theory. Instead of the human race having been gradually "developed" from the oyster, it would appear that the primal man was a colossus, and that he is slowly but surely dwindling down to the oyster. This theory is certainly flattering to a man when contemplating his ancestry, but less consoling when looking forward to his progeny. A human skeleton just dug up on the banks of the Kern River in California, measured seven feet five and half inches in length; while another, found twelve feet below the surface in Jeffersonville, Ind., measured twelve feet. With regard to the California giant, we are told that "the skull was much larger than the ordinary-sized craniums moving around at the present day," and that "a full-grown person placed his head inside the skull." We commend the example of this "full-grown person" to all people with "ordinary-sized craniums moving around at the present day." Let them hide their diminished heads in the skulls of their ancestors whenever they get a chance.—*N. Y. Times.*

AN Aleutian lassie has been repeating the antics of Dido. It will be remembered that the Carthaginian queen killed herself because deserted by Æneas, and committed the deed by casting herself into the fiery flames. The Aleutian belle, deserted by her swarthy paramour, took an extra dose of whale oil. The funeral was well attended.

PROFESSORS Agassiz and Mills of Harvard College are to visit the Pacific Coast, etc Cape Horn. They will sail on a coast-survey steamer September 1st.

WHYMPER'S "Travels in Alaska" has been published in New York, London, Paris, Leipzig and St. Petersburg.

The Alaska Herald,

ASAFIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month	\$2 50
" " Three Months	6 00
" " Six Months	10 00

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JUST MODIFICATION OF THE ALASKA REVENUE LAWS.

For the past three years the commercial interests of Alaska have been in a depressed condition. Two causes operated to this end: first, ignorance in regard to the revenue laws; second, dishonesty of the officials representing the Government there.

One of the provisions in the lease of St. Paul and St. George islands gave to their inhabitants the right to catch and kill as many fur seals as were necessary for their sustenance. In all other portions of Alaska the people were denied this right by law, yet they enjoyed it in fact. The killing of fur seal was to them a matter of life or death, as the flesh of the animal is one of their chief sources of food. And since Congress could not prevent the killing, it wisely (?) determined to prevent the sale of the skins, and actually passed a law, with severe penalties attached, prohibiting the purchase of such skins from the Indians by American citizens. The consequence was that the Indians found a ready and willing purchaser in the Hudson Bay Company. Thus thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of furs have passed over to foreign hands that should legitimately have found their way to San Francisco.

We earnestly and perseveringly protested against such unwise revenue laws. We addressed our representatives in Congress upon the subject, and through the columns of the ALASKA HERALD gave facts, figures and arguments to prove the soundness of our views in opposition to the unwise enactments.

We are now happy to state that those enactments have been so modified as to do greater justice to the people and interests of that Territory. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Mr. William Kapus, Collector of Customs at Sitka, to permit all American citizens to purchase fur seal skins from the Indians of Alaska, providing that whisky or other intoxicating liquor is not given in exchange, and that no infringement is made upon the rights and privileges of the lessees of the Prebilloff group. The traders may furnish the natives with blankets, tobacco, trinkets and all such articles, and in return receive whatever fur skins they are able to obtain.

Through these just and long needed modifications of the Alaska revenue laws we may hopefully look for increased business and enterprise in that *terra incognita*. The Indians are no longer compelled to make long journeys in search of the Hudson Bay Company officials, and our citizens are no longer tempted to violate the laws, since the laws at last, are made for their benefit. We congratulate the Treasury Department and all concerned upon the wisdom and justness of the measures instituted.

THE YUKON RIVER.

Heroic Feat. The High Commission have opened the Yukon to American commerce! Stupendous feat, to open a river that freezes sixty feet deep! Captain Hall ought to employ them to thaw a way for him to the Open Polar Sea.

The above mild sarcasm is taken from the Washington Patriot, and as its implied reference to the value of the Yukon (not Yucan) river is based upon very apparent ignorance of its resources, we shall endeavor, in as few words as possible, to set the Patriot right, and at the same time to furnish some information concerning that region which, at this juncture, will be read with especial interest.

It was our good fortune, some four years ago, to make a tour along the coast of Alaska, penetrating, in some cases, into the interior. This journey led us to Port Michaeloffski, or St. Michael's, as it is known on the coast,—a small trading settlement, with a Russian fort, almost exactly at the mouth of the Yukon. From here we ascended the river in sledges drawn by dogs, the waters being frozen at the time; stopping at the settlements of the trappers and obtaining information concerning the resources of the country at every available point. This journey lasted several weeks, and was only completed when we reached Nulatto, an English trading post, and the farthest settlement of the kind on the river.

This journey afforded excellent opportunities for observing the character of the country, the resources, and the general value of its free navigation to the United States. And from our observations we are convinced that there is no portion of the whole territory which is more inviting to American enterprise, and the investment of American capital. At some early period this region was the principal breeding-place of the walrus, though they have now betaken themselves to the more Southern bays and inlets along the coast. Behind them, however, they left vast deposits of ivory, which might be readily collected if transportation were obtainable to the near markets of the Hawaiian Islands or California. The sables found in this region are of a rich, dark color, rivalling in delicacy of texture those found on the Kamchatkan peninsula. Foxes, silver-gray, blue, black, white and red, are also plentiful here, while the bears of this region, black and cinnamon, are remarkable for their extraordinary size and the softness of their coats, which command the highest prices. Ochre, red and yellow, and chalk, are also found in great deposits, and the natives even report the existence of large quantities of amber. The climate is best explained by the productions of the soil. These embrace a great variety of vegetables, which, however, are indigenous, and a considerable variety of berries—cranberries, black-berries, salmon-berries, dew-berries, and many others which we cannot immediately recollect. The vegetables and fruits are all of an excellent quality, and possess a very agreeable flavor. The reindeer, a most succulent meat, is also found here in countless herds, and the deposits of mammoths' tusks, a very superior ivory, almost equal in abundance those of the walrus.

Thus much for the resources. The reader will observe that they are neither few nor insignificant. Before concluding this article, it is proper that something should be said of the natives. Along the Yukon one finds principally Indian tribes, though in some places there are traces of the free intercourse which occurs between the Russians and the aborigines, and their superior caste will be noticed. Taken all in all, they are a very harmless, faithful, sober and industrious people. They exhibit eagerness to have their country developed, and will, in so far as they are concerned, afford every possible encouragement to a free trade. Many of them speak the Russian language fluently, but, of course, the native dialects are the current vernacular. Physically, these people are magnificent types of man and womanhood, all being large and well-proportioned, lithe and graceful, but strong as their own native bears and fleet as the fox. They subsist mainly upon venison, fish, blood, congealed into cakes, and berries. They devote the summer season to fishing, and the winter to trapping and hunting the fur-bearing animals, which abound here, as we have said, in endless variety. They dwell in rude but comfortable enough wooden-houses, and are sufficiently advanced to have bath-houses attached, an anomaly in Alaska. Unlike the tribes in the other regions, these Indians are not nomadic, but settle in good-sized communities, living at peace with themselves and their neighbors, and enjoying the blessings of a government of their own, which, though very primitive in form, secures to them tranquility, order, and a fair share of prosperity.—*Mark J. Kelly in Lynchburg Republican.*

ДУМЫ МОИ У GOLDEN GATE.

Бывало гдѣ десяти мальчиномъ, рано—рано до восхода солнца, возьму школьные книги, и иду на Кіевскіе валы, у Золотыхъ Воротъ, твердить наизусть уроки, что было задано учителемъ. Разсуждать въ то время начальство не велѣло. Теперь на старость гдѣ, при заходѣ солнца, сижу у Golden Gate, въ Санъ Франциско, отживая вѣкъ свободнымъ человѣкомъ, и разсуждаю—какъ говорится по русски,—“никого не боюсь, и знать никого не хочу.”

Этого-то свободному Козаку и нужно было, ему нужна была дикая свобода. Будучи рожденъ въ религиозномъ и политическомъ рабствѣ, выбивался самъ собой, безъ вождей, на свободу. По окончаніи духовныхъ школъ, тяжело было дышать въ духовномъ званіи, у себя дома—на родинѣ. 20-го Ноября, 1857-го года, въ Одессѣ, сѣвши на пароходъ “Херсонецъ,” ѣхать въ Афины, перекрестился три раза,—“не возвращусь на родину больше, я не люблю ее,”—обстановка не по нутру мнѣ. Въ Афинахъ, при русскомъ посольствѣ, было много русскаго люду, съ которыми бы можно продолжать родную жизнь; ромъ очень дешевъ въ Афинахъ, мои соотечественники любили пить ромъ стаканами—залпомъ, и закусывать селедками; но я не могъ выдерживать въ Греціи русскихъ обычаевъ, мнѣ нравилось пить греческое вино. Русскіе любятъ пить много рому и водки—въ тихомолку, и послѣ драться на яву,—это мнѣ тоже не нравилось; Греки любятъ пить вино, пѣть и веселиться,—я промѣнялъ скифскія обычаи на эллинскія;—здѣсь мнѣ кажется начало отщепенія моего отъ роднаго и родины. Встрѣчался часто въ обстановкѣ эллинской жизни, я свикался съ ихъ полу-свободной гражданской жизнью, и изучалъ ихъ языкъ; при этомъ также изучалъ древнюю эллинскую философію. Часто въ нашихъ разговорахъ о христіанской религіи, мои друзья Эллины, высказывали преимущество элевсинскихъ мистерій предъ живымъ христіанствомъ; а правду сказать я уже и самъ начиналъ взглядывать моимъ соображеніемъ при чтеніи философіи эллинской что христіанская догматика большая глупость.

Послѣ русскому правительству угодно было, за подозрѣніе—“въ свободномъ сознаніи,” арестовать меня, и отправить на родину подъ отеческую опеку русскаго духовенства. Но я уже сознавалъ, что я не дитя, что опека не нужна мнѣ, что я не имѣю христіанской души, а только человѣческое тѣло,—я оставивъ всякаго рода попеченіе, бѣжалъ на свободу изъ Константинополя въ Лондонъ. Тамъ приходилось опять жить въ родной обстановкѣ, или русской или польской. Патріотизмъ я называю такимъ же безуміемъ, какъ всякаго рода религія. Воротився опять въ Афины, изъ туманнаго

Лондона,—упражняться въ эллинской философіи и наслаждаться прелестной природой.

Въ этомъ періодѣ, до отъѣзда въ Америку, 10-го Октября, 1864-го года, мнѣ приходилось встрѣчаться во многихъ мѣстахъ Турціи, Палестины и Греціи, съ русскими бѣжавшими изъ родины по различнымъ обстоятельствамъ,—я видѣлъ что едва сотый способенъ къ самобытной жизни, безъ царской опеки русскій человѣкъ не можетъ жить, онъ горюетъ, и съ горя или пьетъ, или чрезъ мѣру предается другимъ страстямъ. Царь и православіе,—это электричество жизни русскаго человѣка. Польскихъ убѣжниковъ, также много встрѣчалъ, но раздѣленныхъ на какія то враждебныя партіи; говорить съ ними о общечеловѣчествѣ не возможно, они слѣпо увлечены католическимъ развратомъ.

Живя теперь въ Санъ Франциско, на совершенно человѣческой свободѣ, и кругомъ окруженъ дѣйственнымъ человѣкомъ, котораго просвѣщенные народы называютъ дикаремъ,—вижу что человѣкъ есть тотъ же звѣрь, какъ боберъ, медвѣдь, муравей, пчела. Что всякій человѣкъ обязанъ сознавать свои способности въ звенѣ человѣчества, и работать самобытно для своей жизни, чтобы наслаждаться ею, не на трудъ своего собрата, а собственнымъ трудомъ, или обмѣномъ труда,—обмѣномъ взаимныхъ услугъ другъ другу. Мнѣ ненуженъ погоняй. “Волка ноги кормятъ,” говоритъ русская пословица. Утромъ опредѣлишь планъ дневной работы, и пойдеши изъ норы на свѣтъ трудиться, или мѣняться трудомъ,—который вознаграждается или деньгами, или другимъ обмѣномъ потребнымъ для жизни. На черный день, или на дни старости и болѣзни, подражая бобру, медвѣдю, пчелѣ и другимъ животнымъ, или лучше сказать по всеобщему животному истинкту,—сберегаешь что нибудь. Въ существованіе бога китайскаго, или чорта христіанскаго не вѣрю,—а надъ шарлатаномъ назорейскимъ и его безумными послѣдователями постоянно смѣюсь. Смерти воевс не боюсь, а по смерти для меня все равно, на что мое стерво будетъ употреблено, или на удобреніе картофеля, или на пицу ракамъ въ болотѣ.—Живу себѣ—та поживаю припѣваючи,—ѣмъ, пью, имѣю хорошее пищевареніе, хорошій сонъ,—наслаждаюсь жизнью при абсолютной автономіи,—такъ себѣ свободнымъ—непо-рабоченнымъ человѣкъ-звѣрь.

На дняхъ пріѣхалъ изъ Китая, въ С. Франциско, Григорій Гавриловичъ Гончаренко, сынъ поповскій, Каменецъ-Подольской губерніи. Гдѣ-то въ Китаѣ, онъ пережидался, его называютъ теперь—Гаврило Абрамъ Бинъ Абрамъ Гончаренко. Онъ ходитъ въ Синагогу молиться жидовскому богу—также, какъ Авраамъ Харитоновъ выкрестившись, ходитъ молиться въ церковь русскому богу.

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THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

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CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
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IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

A few days ago, Mr. A. Martin, a trader doing business at Sitka, brought 100 fur seal skins from that point. Several small lots have also been procured by other parties. Under the late modification of the revenue laws, such skins may now be brought to San Francisco instead of being smuggled, as heretofore, to Victoria or Honolulu. In return for such articles, the natives are furnished with American goods of every description and thus there is not only an exchange of products, but of mutual good will, alike profitable to our merchants doing business in Alaska and the inhabitants of the country. Just laws are the best medicine for a territory afflicted with spies and detectives.

ONE of our Sitka friends has sent us a bottle of fur seal calf oil, brought from the Prebiloff Islands. It is a very superior article for giving edge to razors, swords, and other fine cutlery. Three drops taken daily by a Democratic politician will make him sharp enough to split the amendments to the constitution all to pieces. For clergymen suffering with catarrh, corns and religious insanity, it is a veritable balm of Gilead. This sacred ointment we have divided up into trinitarian doses and forwarded respectively to the venerable antediluvian at Rome, the Methodist camp shriekers, and the editor of the *Pacific Observer*.

LET US HAVE PEACE! This is the watchword of our Alaska merchants and traders for 1871. For the past three years they have quarrelled like cats and dogs over the juicy bones in that territory. Now the lambs and the lion's junket in harmony. Blessed are the peacemakers, for great shall be their rewards in codfish and in salmon-fish, in sea otters and in land otters, in fur seals and in hair seals, in minks and in martens, in whales and in whiskey—when they get to San Francisco.

THE Russians in Sitka have commenced a new era. Before the cession of the Territory, many of them were officers and clerks in the service of the Russian government, drawing large salaries and commanding but to be obeyed. The change that came over the spirit of their dreams brought them to hard work, and now they can pack codfish, saw wood, work on the wharf, or do any other manual labor like those born thereto. Like men they accept the situation and make the best of it.

THERE is nothing bad in this world that is not more than balanced by something good. The French government have exiled several thousand Communists to New Caledonia, one of its possessions in the south Pacific. We propose to "exile" several thousand barrels of Alaska salmon and codfish to the Caledonia Communists, and thus *Their's* loss will be our gain.

ALASKA has passed through a whiskey rebellion, the traders having fought hard for importation, but "Uncle Sam" being a temperance man, defeated their spiritualistic machinations, and now the poor Devils, like the Lydian king, Tantalus, are surrounded by a sea of water, but not a drop of whiskey.

AN Aleutian marriage extraordinary: Mr. Arpomanpodero Secchoevachkovich Larionoff to Miss Srenova Galimovna Morjovska by Rev. Father Theophanis Drevochelatsky, all of Prebelovaky. The wedding presents consisted of 7,000 pounds of blubber, one barrel of whale oil and a bound volume of the ALASKA HERALD.

ARCTIC JACK O'LANTERNS.

Almost as far back as we can remember, it has been a hobby with scientists and a weakness with governments to send out expeditions, in some quest or other, to the silent seas of the Arctic region. So far these expeditions have yielded no practical results, and beyond the enrichment—for so science pleases to consider it—of the maps with addenda of Polar capes and Boreal islands, and seas and rivers to which none but science will ever care to meddle, neither the scientists nor the governments have ever received the worth of their invested moneys.

After the loss of the ill-fated party of Sir John Franklin, it became a favorite hobby to dispatch expeditions in a doubtful search after intelligence of the missing adventurers. Expedition after expedition failed in this endeavor, and returned home after the endurance of untold suffering—often losing some of their number, and leaving their bones to bleach on Arctic shores—with the same melancholy report that no living trace could be found of the heroic band of the ill-starred Franklin. But still the scientists were loth to resign their cherished hobby, and the governments were slow to throw the scientists overboard and put a stop to the idle and extravagant expenditures of money which encouraging them entailed. England sent out so many expeditions that it would be invidious to particularize, France did much the same, Germany followed in the rear—having, we believe, fitted out the last which has been sent, Dr. Peterman's—Russia sent out Baron Wrangell, and the United States sent Dr. Kane, Dr. Hays, and now sends Captain Hall. We have said that the governments enumerated sent out these expeditions, but it will be more accurate to state that they were sent under the auspices of the respective governments, which have mainly assisted by contributions of war vessels—converted for the occasion to the peaceful investigations of science—the greater part of the expense being defrayed by the scientists of the respective nations, Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, standing conspicuous among those in this country by his liberal donations to the expedition of Dr. Kane. But of all these expeditions none have brought any reliable tidings of the missing party, their investigations disclosing nothing beyond the discovery of a grave or two, with head-stones that told of the presence there of some of the dead of Franklin's adventurous followers, a few silver spoons inscribed with the name of his vessels, and some half-dozen empty oyster cans, which through no other agency could have penetrated into that desolate region, and this is all. It is not much to show as an offset against the millions of money, and the scores of precious lives which have been the cost of this unprofitable quest. But while the scientists cling still to their fatuous hobby, all hope of recovering the missing men has been abandoned in every other quarter. Some three years ago, at the Sandwich Islands, we met and became acquainted with the distressed widow of the leader of that little band whose fate still remains such an unfathomable secret, and Lady Franklin—most zealous and untiring of all searchers after traces of her lost husband—confessed freely that she had resigned all hope in that direction, and accepted her bereavement with the fortitude of a true Christian woman. So much for Sir John Franklin and the many costly expeditions of which his recovery has been the governing object.

It must not be supposed, however, that expeditions to the pole are confined to the search after Franklin. There is still another Jack o'Lantern in that direction which swallows up, in the unvarying succession of years, vast sums of money and not a few lives. This other will o' the wisp is a Northwest passage, which shall connect the Atlantic with the Pacific oceans, through an Arctic course, though of what use the discovery, once made, would be to the world, remains as profound a mystery as is its own existence. Wrangell made this passage the subject of a long and tedious search, going with sledges from the Siberian coast, braving such dangers as would make the boldest turn pale, threading his way patiently through icefloes and treacherous waters, enduring fatigue and hunger, and all for what? To find at the end of his peril-fraught journey an open sea indeed, but so distant from the nearest safe approach that he doubted himself

whether it might not be a mirage after all that stretched out before his eager gaze. This, and nothing more, was the reward of all his labor, all his perseverance, all his indomitable courage. And yet Wrangell's was the only expedition intelligently organized of the many that looked to a similar end. We have ourselves penetrated from Plover Bay—on the Asiatic side of Behring's straits—to Kotzebue Sound and far into the Arctic sea, and we are convinced that the only feasible way of approaching the open Polar sea is by following over the route of Wrangell, taking Nijnee Kolemak as a base, and thence striking across, in winter, of course, with sledges and portable rubber boats, or even the fragile wooden *wetks* of the natives. After years of toil, with a vast outlay of money to secure the organization of a perfect chain of supplies, it is possible—mind, we do not say probable—that as much may be accomplished as did the Russian traveller, but that more, or at all events *much* more, may be accomplished, we are strongly disposed to doubt. And our doubts, it will be observed, are founded upon a personal experience in those distant latitudes.

In a few days more the *Polaris* will sail from New York, with the expedition of Captain Hall, bound upon a like fruitless journey—in anticipation we venture to pronounce it fruitless—to search out this mysterious Northwest passage. That his expedition will be an addition to the long list of failures which have attended this bootless quest, we have not the shadow of a doubt. Indeed, from what we have heard about Captain Hall's general character, we predict that as soon as he reaches his proposed winter-quarters—somewhere about latitude 80°, we believe—he will provide himself comfortably for a long stay, take a native woman to wife, and turn his attention to the improvement of the Esquimaux race rather than to any search after the Northwest passage. With this we have little concern. The expedition will cost the tax-payers \$100,000—this is what we are interested in. This money, dear reader, will come out of you and me, and will go to pay for a pleasant excursion for Captain Hall and his brother-excursonists. Is not this a rather steep price to pay for an expedition to go after will o' the wisp? The North Pole is, we can understand, a delightful place to in during these sweltering days, but if Capt. Hall and the scientists desire to go to this refreshing, but not popular, spot, they might defray their own expenses, we fancy, and not saddle the cost upon a nation of suffering tax-payers.—*Mark J. Kelly.*

A MUSCOVITE "LOCK-OUT."—Correspondence from Moscow describes a "lock-out" of singular origin. M. Nosoff, the proprietor of a cloth factory, was required by the authorities to improve the sanitary condition of his establishment, and he was so grossly offended by the requirement that, in a fit of rage, he dismissed the whole of his work-people, some 500 or 600 in number. The working men of the city took up the cause of their brethren, and in a body marched to the palace of the Governor, who was allowed no peace until he had assured them that legal proceedings would immediately be taken against their employer.

ANOTHER diamond has been discovered in the crown of Alaska commerce, a diamond valued at \$100,000 per annum. It has been estimated that at least 100,000 male seals are killed every year throughout the North Pacific. Up to 1870 the generating *oblen* of every slaughtered animal was thrown away, which fact coming to the ears of a Celestial *cuisinier*, he adroitly gained the Industrial Reformer, and (to protect home industry) gathered up the pendulums, brought them to San Francisco and sold them to a Chinese firm at \$1.00 a piece. Will it be believed that the Celestials make a choice, delicious soup from the articles, and that said *bouillon*, taken in judicious doses, gives a magnificent impulse to amatory oscillations. Without intending to perpetrate a practical joke, we commend this great discovery to our saint-ly cotemporary, the Salt Lake Herald.

At the last Leipzig Fair marten furs fell 10 per cent. below the January sale in London. It gives us great pleasure to state that the depression did not seriously disorder the intellectual thermometer of Admiral Liebes & Co.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Waldorf, Germany, in 1764, of Protestant parents. He was trained to rise early and give the first hours to the Bible and Prayer Book; he continued this habit through life and said that it was a source of much comfort and pleasure to him.

His father was a butcher, and was very anxious to have his son learn the same trade, but the business was very distasteful to him, and he early had a strong desire to emigrate to America. One of his brothers had already settled in New York as a butcher, and he determined to join him as soon as possible. With this end in view he obtained his father's consent to go to London and join his elder brother who was there engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments, thinking that here he could learn the English language and earn money enough to take him to America.

At the age of seventeen he left his native village on foot, with his wardrobe in a bundle slung over his shoulder, and two dollars in his pocket. He says: "Soon after I left my native village I sat down beneath a tree to rest, and there I made three resolutions; to be honest, to be industrious, and not to gamble."

He remained in London about two years, working with untiring industry and improving every opportunity to learn the English language and to gain information with regard to America.

In November, 1788, with five guineas, after paying for his passage and seven German flutes, he set sail for the "New Land." The voyage was long and stormy, and when near Baltimore they were caught in the ice and detained till March. This detention, however, determined his future course, for on the ship he became acquainted with an old German fur trader who persuaded him to engage in that business.

He went to work for a Quaker by the name of Robert Bowne, receiving two dollars a week and his board. He was first set to beating furs, but with his usual industry he set himself to work to master the whole business.—He eagerly questioned the Indians who came to the store to sell furs, and in a short time his employer, recognizing his merits, intrusted him with the buying of the furs. At that time he was obliged to make long and difficult journeys to Montreal to purchase furs, as that was the principal fur depot of the country. As soon as he found that he could trust his clerk with the business, he sent him in his place, and was delighted with his success.

In 1796, feeling that he was master of his business, he left Mr. Bowne and commenced business for himself in a small store in Water street, which he fitted up with a few toys and trinkets adapted to the tastes of the Indians who had the skins to sell. His entire capital consisted of only a few hundred dollars, part of which was loaned him by his brother. The entire fur producing region of the country was at that time in the control of powerful and hostile corporations, but nothing daunted, young Astor entered the field with a determination which is of itself almost a guarantee of success. At first he employed no assistants, but bought the skins and beat, cured and sold them himself.

After a little time he took a partner who attended to the business at the store while he made many trips into the country, buying skins wherever he could find them.

As soon as he had collected a few bales of skins he shipped them to London, taking passage himself on the vessel. He sold his skins very successfully and made arrangements with business houses by which he could ship them his goods and draw on them for the amount. He also secured the agency in New York for the musical instruments manufactured by the firm of which his brother was a partner.

About this time he married Miss Sarah Todd of New York, who was of a higher social position than her husband. Nevertheless, she entered heartily into his business, and was a true helpmeet to him, doing much of the buying and beating of the furs herself.

Jay's Treaty in 1794, by placing the frontier forts in the hands of the Americans, was of great service to Mr. Astor, as he could send out agents to buy up the furs while he could remain in New York and take charge of his business there.

His business was now in a very prosperous condition, and he soon purchased a vessel to take his furs to London. He was diligent in his business, plain, simple and economical in all his habits. He lived over his store until 1800, when he moved to Broadway on the site of the present Astor House, where he lived for nearly twenty-five years.

At one time he had several ships employed in carrying furs to Canton and bringing back cargoes of tea to New York, both of which would be sold so as to pay a very large profit. It is estimated that he made about two millions of dollars by his trade in furs and tea, but the bulk of his immense fortune which at the time of his death was reckoned at twenty millions of dollars, was made by his investments in real estate.

As fast as the gains from his business came in he invested them in long leases of property that the owners would not sell, or in purchasing the property. When he found a piece of land in the heart of the city that could be bought at a reasonable price, he secured it, but most of his purchases were of property that was then in the suburbs, but which, so rapid has been the growth of the city, is now in its center.

One of the most important of his undertakings was the attempt to found the town of Astoria. His design was to establish a chain of trading posts from the lakes along the Missouri and Columbia to the Pacific, with a central depot at the mouth of the Columbia; to send supplies around Cape Horn to these Pacific posts; to ship the furs from these posts direct to China, and bring cargoes from that country to New York. He believed that "the line of posts across the continent would become a line of towns; immigration would follow, and civilization would belt the continent."

A company was formed to carry out this project, with Mr. Astor at its head. Two expeditions were sent to the mouth of the Columbia, and the enterprise would probably have been successful had his positive instructions been obeyed. But his agents proved faithless and betrayed him to a rival British company.

He continued in business for about fifty years, but during the last twenty years of his life lived in the retirement of his family, leaving his business mostly in the hands of others.

As a business man he was strictly honest and upright, but devoid of generosity, and close and penurious even to meanness.

He stands forth a prominent example to all young men who are just beginning life and struggling single handed and alone. If they will imitate his faithfulness, industry, simplicity and economy, although they may not attain to so great wealth and eminence as he, yet they may become distinguished and succeeded in acquiring all that is necessary; but at the same time, let them remember that it is not the acquisition nor possession of great wealth, but the right use of it that confers true and lasting happiness, and let them generously use it for the good of others, and their name shall be blessed.—*Family Circle*.

B. H. STERNBERG. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

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The Alaska Herald,

AGAPTUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
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"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. JULY 1, 1871. No. 84.

ALASKA SNOBBERY AND ITS RESULTS.

Some of our enterprising capitalists have worked hard to establish business in Alaska. They have not been as successful as was expected. The failures principally arise from the fact that they sent too highly civilized gentlemen to represent them in that territory.

Many of the agents were young men, having large salaries, and on reaching their destination showed a more active disposition in establishing harems than in collecting fur skins. They dressed in the height of fashion, wore costly jewelry, smoked the best cigars, drank the choicest qualities of Bourbon and Madeira, attempted the role of Solomon—and the result was they failed.

Others were married and took their wives along with them, accompanied by the baggage characteristic of our high toned civilization, namely, numberless hand boxes, canary-birds, pianos, chignons, and honp-de-doodle-dooes without limit. The result was they also failed.

In several cases these stilted stool-pigeons had the ambition to inaugurate Grecian and Roman architecture side by side with the Aleutian hovels, and demanded of their employers materials costly enough to re-build the Pyramids. Having partially succeeded in their arch-masonry, they actually sent to San Francisco for firewood, and in a single instance the request was complied with and 50 cords were sent at an actual cost in this market of \$500, to which must be added freight and delivery charges. The Aleuts could have furnished almost as good quality of fuel for \$1.00 per cord, from the drift to be found in immense quantities along the Alaska coast.

We only mention a few of the vagaries of our "Alaska Commercial travellers," and with the hope that Darwin may scalp a few of them (not the vagaries but the agents,) and, if possible, discover how much of the flesh, the world and the devil is wrapped up in the hides of those merry rascals. We guarantee they will be found decidedly fishy and light-weights in the scales of common sense.

Our Alaska merchants have run great risks and responsibilities in developing the resources of a new and almost unknown country. A few have been successful; these were honestly represented. We have wished them all well and regret failures of the unfortunate. The past should be the guide for the future; and if the unsuccessful ones will only cast overboard the kid-gloved gentry, and supply their places with plain, sensible business men, every dollar lost can be replaced ten-fold.

SEVENTEEN London doctors are to make a summer excursion to Nova Zemlia. Good news for the Arctic undertakers.

SIBERIAN DELUSIONS DISPELLED.

Mr. Barry's new book tells a different story about Siberia from the ordinary accounts of travelers. Part of the enormous area of that country are almost uninhabitable, it is true, but in the regions through which Mr. Barry traveled the climate was everywhere "temperate and endurable," while a great part it could boast of "a fine agricultural soil, a rich deep black loam," in which anything would flourish. The roads are "as good as those in any other part of the Empire," and there is "plenty of pretty scenery, hill, wood, and water," and the posting-houses are "much better than those of many parts of the centre of Russia." The peasants are far more civilized and better educated than those of the other parts of the Empire—a result of which the cause may be that "the churches are fewer in number, and of course the number of priests is also proportionately smaller." And there "woman takes her proper place, looking after her household and her children," instead of being left, as she is in central Russia, "to do the hard work and slave at field labor," while her lord and master drinks and sleeps.

As to the mineral wealth of Siberia, it is something of which but a very small number of people have any idea, for at present only a few spots are worked, and those "most unsatisfactory, and under the worst possible management." It seems that "there is plenty of refined society to be met with in all Siberian towns, and the time of one's sojourn there always glides away pleasantly; the regularity and evenness of the climate being an addition to the enjoyment of life." To any one who is desirous of visiting that attractive country, it may be interesting to know that steamers play daily from Nijnee Nowgorod to Perm, "doing the distances pleasantly in a week," and the boats are "kept very clean," their provisions "are plentiful and good, and their tariff of charges is moderate."

A GREAT RUSSIAN SHIP COMPANY.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* reports that a mercantile navigation company has been formed there, under the patronage of the Government, with a capital of a million sterling, for the purpose of building ships and extending Russian commerce. Agents have been sent to all parts of the world, and four building yards are being constructed in the harbors of the north. During the next five years the company engages to build twenty steamers of from 500 to 1,000 tons burthen each, ten of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons; and two American clippers of over 2,000 tons. The crews are to be composed entirely of Russians, and in the event of war the company will place its steamers at the service of the Government without compensation, in consideration of a subsidy and various exceptional privileges.

A RUSSIAN nobleman who has taken degrees at Heidelberg and St. Petersburg, and who is entirely conversant with the English, German, French, Polish, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages in addition to his native tongue, and speaks them fluently, advertises in a Hartford, (Connecticut,) paper for a situation as a coachman. At last accounts he had not been employed, probably on account of the difficulty of finding horses possessing the same linguistic acquirements as himself.

THE largest salmon fishery establishment in Alaska Territory is located at Sitka and owned by J. Mora Moss & Co. The Company employ 50 Russians in the business, and find them steady, active workmen.

HON. D. SHIRTSER, intends to establish a lager beer brewery at Kadiak. May his bones bleach into ivory if his article is not more palatable to us than the Russian bear!

THE Aleuts on Kadiak Island are raising large quantities of potatoes. If they keep on they'll soon be able to vote the Democratic ticket.

A distinguished English scientist is en route for Alaska in search of mammoth animal remains. We respectfully introduce the Britisher to a delinquent 250¢ subscriber of ours up there.

ДУМЫ МОИ У GOLDEN GATE.

Бывало лѣтъ десяти мальчикомъ, рано—рано до восхода солнца, возьму школьные книги, и иду на Киевскіе валы, у Золотыхъ Воротъ, твердить наизусть уроки, что было задано учителемъ. Разсуждать въ то время начальство не велѣло. Теперь на старость лѣтъ, при заходѣ солнца, сижу у Golden Gate, въ Санъ Франциско, отжиная въкъ свободнымъ человекомъ, и разсуждаю—какъ говорится по русски,—“никого не боюсь, и знать никого не хочу.”

Этого-то свободному Козаку и нужно было, ему нужна была дикая свобода. Будучи рожденъ въ религиозномъ и политическомъ рабствѣ, выбивался самъ собой, безъ вождей, на свободу. По окончаніи духовныхъ школъ, тяжело было дышать въ духовномъ званіи, у себя дома—на родинѣ. 20-го Ноября, 1857-го года, въ Одессѣ, сѣвши на пароходъ “Херсонецъ,” ѣхать въ Афины, перекрестился три раза,—“не возвращусь на родину больше, я не люблю ее,”—обстановка не по нутру мнѣ. Въ Афинахъ, при русскомъ посольствѣ, было много русскаго люду, съ которыми бы можно продолжать родную жизнь; ромъ очень дешевъ въ Афинахъ, мои соотечественники любили пить ромъ стаканами—залпомъ, и закусывать селедками; но я не могъ выдерживать въ Греціи русскихъ обычаевъ, мнѣ нравилось пить греческое вино. Русскіе любятъ пить много рому и водки—въ тихомолку, и послѣ драться на яву,—это мнѣ тоже не нравилось; Греки любятъ пить вино, пѣть и веселиться,—я промѣнялъ скифскія обычаи на эллинскія;—здѣсь мнѣ кажется начало отщепенія моего отъ роднаго и родины. Встрѣчаясь часто въ обстановкѣ эллинской жизни, я свикался съ ихъ полу-свободной гражданской жизніей, и изучалъ ихъ языкъ; при этомъ также изучалъ древнюю эллинскую философію. Часто въ нашихъ разговорахъ о христіанской религіи, мои друзья Эллы, высказывали преимущество элевсинскихъ мистерій предъ живымъ христіанствомъ; а правду сказать я уже и самъ начиналъ взглядывать моимъ соображеніемъ при чтеніи философіи эллинской что христіанская догматика большая глупость.

Послѣ русскому правительству угодно было, за подозрѣніе—“въ свободномъ сознаніи,” арестовать меня, и отправить на родину подъ отеческую опеку русскаго духовенства. Но я уже сознавалъ, что я не дитя, что опека не нужна мнѣ, что я не имѣю христіанской души, а только человѣческое тѣло,—и оставивъ всякаго рода попеченіе, бѣжалъ на свободу изъ Константинополя въ Лондонъ. Тамъ приходилось опять жить въ родной обстановкѣ, или русской или польской. Патріотизмъ я называю такимъ же безуміемъ, какъ всякаго рода религія. Воротился опять въ Афины, изъ туманнаго

Лондона,—упражняться въ эллинской философіи и наслаждаться прелестной природой.

Въ этомъ періодѣ, до отъѣзда въ Америку, 10-го Октября, 1864-го года, мнѣ приходилось встрѣчаться во многихъ мѣстахъ Турціи, Палестины и Греціи, съ русскими бѣжавшими изъ родины по различнымъ обстоятельствамъ,—я видѣлъ что едина сотый способенъ къ самобытной жизни, безъ царской опеки русскій человекъ не можетъ жить, онъ горюетъ, и съ горя или пьетъ, или чрезъ мѣру предается другимъ страстямъ. Царь и православіе,—это электричество жизни русскаго человека. Польскихъ убѣжниковъ, также много встрѣчалъ, но раздѣленныхъ на какія то враждебныя партіи; говорить съ ними о общечеловѣчествѣ не возможно, они слѣпо увлечены католическимъ развратомъ.

Живя теперь въ Санъ Франциско, на совершенно человѣческой свободѣ, и кругомъ окруженъ дѣйственнымъ человекомъ, котораго просвѣщенные народы называютъ дикаремъ,—вижу что человекъ есть тотъ же звѣрь, какъ боберъ, медвѣдь, муравей, пчела. Что всякій человекъ обязанъ сознавать свои способности въ звенѣ человѣчества, и работать самобытно для своей жизни, чтобы наслаждаться ею, не на трудѣ своего собрата, а собственнымъ трудомъ, или обмѣномъ труда,—обмѣномъ взаимныхъ услугъ другъ другу. Мнѣ ненуженъ погоняй. “Волка ноги кормятъ,” говоритъ русская пословица. Утромъ опредѣлишь планъ дневной работы, и пойдешь изъ норы на свѣтъ трудиться, или мѣняться трудомъ,—который вознаграждается или деньгами, или другимъ обмѣномъ потребнымъ для жизни. На черный день, или на дни старости и болѣзни, подражая бобру, медвѣдю, пчелѣ и другимъ животнымъ, или лучше сказать по всеобщему животному истиннику,—сберегаешь что нибудь. Въ существованіе бога китайскаго, или чорта христіанскаго не вѣрю,—а надъ шарлатаномъ назорейскимъ и его безумными послѣдователями постоянно смѣюсь. Смерти вовсе не боюсь, а по смерти для меня все равно, на что мое стерво будетъ употреблено, или на удобреніе картофеля, или на пищу ракамъ въ болотѣ.—Живу себѣ—та поживаю припѣваючи,—ѣмъ, пью, имѣю хорошее пищевареніе, хорошій сонъ,—наслаждаюсь жизнію при абсолютной автономіи,—такъ себѣ свободный—непоробоченный человекъ-звѣрь.

На дняхъ пріѣхалъ изъ Китая, въ С. Франциско, Григорій Гавриловичъ Гончаренко, смѣтъ поповскій, Каменецъ-Подольской губерніи. Гдѣ-то въ Китаѣ, онъ пережидался, его называютъ теперь—Гаврило Абрамъ Бинъ Абрамъ Гончаренко. Онъ ходитъ въ Синагогу молиться жидовскому богу—также, какъ Авраамъ Харитоновъ выкрестившись, ходитъ молиться въ церковь русскому богу.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 19, 1871.

No. 85.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

W. B. KING, Agent,
 423 CALIFORNIA STREET,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labor. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

UNALASKA, an important port on the Aleutian group, is attracting considerable attention. It has a native population of 600 inhabitants, which is being steadily augmented by arrivals from the Pacific Coast, mostly small traders and speculators. Already there are nine commercial and business houses established there, and we are credibly informed that a lager beer brewery and a billiard saloon will be soon added to the permanent institutions. Unalaska is the principal headquarters for all the fishing and whaling expeditions bound for Plover Bay, Bristol Bay, Behring's Sea and Arctic Ocean. At that point they do their re-fitting, take in supplies of needed articles, and procure fresh water, which is plentiful and excellent. The climate is moderate owing to the influence of what is known as the Japanese hot current. Ho for Unalaska!

We rejoice to know that Secretary Boutwell has lately shown himself to be strongly in favor of correcting any abuses in the Alaska revenue department and thereby favors the trade and progress of our northern possession. The inhabitants of that country have suffered long and unjustly in many ways, and there is no man in the nation who can so well comply with their wishes and wants as the Secretary of the Treasury. In strange contrast with the official conduct of Secretary Boutwell is that of Mr. K., an officer in the revenue department here, who has been of late proclaiming in the public streets that he "did not care a d—n whether the people of Alaska starved or not," as he was determined to seize every fur seal skin he could get hold of coming from that country. Such an inhuman sentiment deserves the severest condemnation and its author should be dismissed from the office he disgraces. We state the fact and invite thereto the attention of the proper authorities.

ONE of our local contemporaries publishes a letter from Sitka in which the writer asserts that "the United States government has d—d Alaska." Such is the result after a reign of four years. The joke is almost as huge and ghastly as this: After 1900 years of Christian government, a few half-cracked, crazy women in our midst are attempting to establish a model Republic, as they consider all past governments a failure. The evidence to be adduced is that men are asses, and now the "strongminded," like the ancient Croes, are determined to turn them into swine. Those women had better imitate the twin sisters of Apollo, and "out of love for chastity," retire to the shady groves of Saucellito or Terminopolis. As to the American purgatory, Alaska, since it has been "d—d" by a layman, we frantically appeal to Bishops Kip, Johannes, Alemany, or some other ecclesiastical Goliath to come forward and offer up prayers for the soul of "the d—d territory."

THREE HUNDRED copies of the ALASKA HERALD, which were sent to Unalaska to be distributed amongst the natives, were burned by a United States revenue officer at that point. For this wanton destruction of sacred literature, may that gentleman's ghost be doomed to whittle the Czar's horns until both, to escape the excruciating torture, descend to the infernal regions, where they ought to have been long ago.

THE Alaska ice-crop will not be very copulent this year, owing to the tropical tendency of the atmosphere. Our scientific sharps should inquire why it is that our Northern Parad-ice is afflicted with the freezing out process.

MEN DESCENDED FROM MONKEYS.

LETTER FROM THE "OLD HAG," MR. BUCKLAND'S MONKEY

Yesterday evening, as I sat on the edge of the fender warming myself before the fire, I watched my master, Mr. Frank Buckland—who always lets me out of my cage after dinner, if I am good—reading a book with a green cover. All of a sudden my master put down his cigar; he looked very inquiringly at me, and he then beckoned. "Come here, Old Hag," said he; "quick, dear old girl." I immediately jumped on to his shoulder with a grunt, took a sip of his gin-and-water to compose my nerves, and then inspected the book. "Look here, Old Hag," he said, "this is page 809 of Mr. Darwin's 'Descent of Man,' and this is a picture of you." I looked at it, of course, most attentively. I did not consider it a very flattering likeness, so as I am not yet sufficiently "developed" to speak my master's language or to read his books—though I can tear them up, as he well knows—I asked him in my own language, which he well understands, to read out to me what Mr. Darwin says of me and my family. "The face of the *Cercopithecus potourista*"—my Latin name, you know—though they call me the Old Hag—"is black, the whiskers and beard being white, with a defined round white spot on the nose, covered with short white hair, which gives to the animal an almost ludicrous aspect."

Ludicrous aspect! What next, indeed? I shake my tail with rage, I bristle the hair of my head, and show my teeth with indignation at the cat and my master too, for he is the same species as Mr. Darwin. I am considered by my master and everybody who sees me to be exceedingly pretty, and when my missis has washed my white beard and white nose, which get dirty from my sitting so much before the fire, to be as handsome a lady monkey—bar none—as any out of the Zoological Gardens. I have been with my kind master and missis nearly seven years; and now that my face should be called ludicrous. Oh, dear! I will stand no nonsense, so I shall just give you my opinions. I have often thought of writing to *Land and Water*, only I have not got the muscle *opponens pollicis* in my right hand, it is in my foot. What a pity! So I shall dictate to my master what I want to say. I think my master looks much more *ludicrous* than I do. I am pleased to hear, from Mr. Darwin's green book, that he is descended from some of my ancestors, and that he is a near relation of mine. I have examined his ear, and have found in it "the little blunt point projecting from the inwardly folded margin of helix" (see Darwin, p. 23). There can therefore, of course, be no possible doubt that my master is (as Mr. Darwin gives in his conclusion) descended from "a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits, and an inhabitant of the old world." I, the Old Hag, have not got pointed ears, but I have a splendid tail, and I am an inhabitant of the old world. Poor dear master! what a wretched make-up, after all, he is after perfect me! I shall order a cage for him, and shall immediately take his chair, and become a candidate for the first vacancy there may be at the St. Pancras School Board. Won't I go in for "development," that's all! I'll teach the guardians who they are, and pass a resolution that no guardian shall be re-elected unless he has long pointed ears. I see the reader is laughing at my letter. What business has he to laugh at me, the representative of his great-great-great—add 1,000,000 more "greats"—grandmother?

I will take another point. I knew a fortnight ago that my master was very busy writing his official report on Salmon Fisheries, so I watched my chance and bit him through the thick of the muscle of his right hand, making my teeth meet; he was ill for three weeks, and he is not quite well yet. I have seen him write with this hand. I can use both hands alike, that proves my superiority. He suffered great pain, and as he could not write, he was obliged, like the sailor's parrot who would not speak, "to think the more." I am now very sorry for what I did. But, after all, it proves his inferiority to me, for I found he could not bite me in return; of course he could not, his canines are not sufficiently developed, though they might have been so a hundred thousand years ago. The poor man has blunt unde-

veloped canine teeth; mine are long, sharp, and pointed, like surgical bistouries, and I can bite if I like. I only wish Mr. D. would come here and see me, I'd give it him. Now how can you expect my master to give me a return bite in his degenerate state of development? Read your Darwin, ye monkeys, tame and wild, and you will see that I am right. Mr. Darwin says: "The males alone of the anthropomorphic apes have their canines fully developed; but in the female gorilla, and in a less degree in the female orang, these teeth project considerably beyond the others; therefore the fact that women sometimes have, as I have been assured, considerably projecting canines, is no serious objection to the belief that this occasional great development in man is a case of reversion to an ape-like progenitor."

"He who rejects with scorn the belief that the shape of his own canines, and their occasional great development in other men, are due to our early progenitors having been provided with these formidable weapons, will probably reveal by sneering the line of his descent. For though he no longer intends, nor has the power to use these teeth as weapons, he will unconsciously retract his 'snarling muscles' (thus named by Sir C. Bell), so as to expose them ready for action, like a dog prepared to fight." Just so. Let me catch any of the readers of *Land and Water* retracting their "snarling muscles," at me and I will show them that my canines have not been diminished in size or power.

By the way, my friend and companion Tiney, who lives in the same cage with me, has told me something. We are both ladies, and of course have private chats together. Tiney says, "Don't be hard on the master. I will prove Darwin's theory. I have discovered 'Locomotion' all out of my own head. You see we are both in the same boat—i. e., cage—and you are too old to be up to any larks; but there is no game that I am not up to. Now you know my master is proud of his sofa-cover, which the missis put on when he was in Scotland; now I want to tear that up, and I am determined to do it. Now, see how I will manage matters. I often shake the cage for amusement and exercise. One day I found that during the shaking process our cage advanced in a particular direction. You, you lazy old thing, will not help me to shake the cage, you only shake your tail, and that's not business, you know. Now I have discovered that I can, by shaking the cage in a particular direction, get it right across the room, and as, as the governor knows, I can shake the cage up to the fireplace, some six feet, and can tear up the linings of the sofa. What did Brunel do half as good as this? I am the originator of locomotion, and you may depend upon it that the creature who designed and built the locomotive engines of the Great Western that take you down to Bristol in three hours was only "a descendant of a hairy quadruped furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits."—*Land and Water*.

LECTURE ON ALASKA.—Capt. J. L. McDonald lectured on the afternoon of July 4th, at Center's Hall, on the resources of Alaska, and the inducements for capitalists and working men to emigrate to the Northwest Coast, describing the vast territory of Alaska with its 26,000 miles of shore line, its topography and climate, its timber, minerals, fisheries of cod, salmon, sea otter, seals, walrus, whales, and the smaller but still valuable fish, all so inviting to the energetic young men of New England. The lecture has produced much discussion amongst the solid men and fishermen generally, and we learn that Capt. McDonald intends to lecture in this vicinity several months to come, during which time he will visit the south shore and the eastern part of the State. Hon. Nathaniel Atwood, the distinguished naturalist, came down from Boston to attend this lecture, and warmly congratulated the captain on the importance of his theme and the benefits soon to accrue to the settlers around the Northwest Coast.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

KATACASY.—We sincerely hope President Grant will have self-respect enough to inform Gorchakoff that we want his man Katacasy in this country no longer. Russia can afford, as she has often proved, to send a gentleman, a man of honor and a man of veracity, to represent her in the United States. And if Gorchakoff will not understand there is plainer language which the Czar will.—*N. Y. World*.

THE USE OF POLAR EXPEDITIONS.

The plan of Captain Hall of the steamer *Polaris*, to go in search of the North Pole, excites general curiosity, but this curiosity seems in many cases, to be directed rather to the probable fate of the expedition than to its expected results. What is to be gained, some men ask, by expending so much capital and risking so many lives, in an effort to reach a place where no man can possibly stay and where nothing worth bringing back can possibly be found? And there are not wanting voices to declare that the whole scheme is a piece of foolhardy adventure, born of idle curiosity or vain emulation.

But the fact is that the expedition in question is a truly a scientific movement, in the service of truth, as any series of experiments ever undertaken in the laboratory of Bunsen or of Faraday. The active research of the last few years into the facts of geography and meteorology, has brought face to face with science, a number of important problems which demand for their solution a better knowledge of the region within the polar circle. The exploration of any unknown land or sea is of immense value to botany and mineralogy. If an astronomical station could be established, even for a few months, at the pole, it would possess great advantages as an observatory, for many purposes, over any other on the globe. If an organic remains could be discovered in the extreme north, or if the absence of them in certain formations there could be established, either fact would be of the highest importance in its bearing upon the past changes of temperature on the globe.

Captain Hall may fairly be expected, if he succeeds in nothing else, to bring back to us some valuable information as to the extent and shape of the land and the ocean within the polar circle. But one of the most interesting problems now before physical geographers depends upon precisely this information for its solution. Dr. Carpenter has just put forth a theory, which Sir John Herschel, before his death, adopted to explain the general circulation of water in the ocean.

It has long been known that the rapid evaporation of water in the Mediterranean constantly lowers the level of that sea, and produces a strong eastward current through the straits of Gibraltar. But evaporation takes off pure water and leaves all the solid matter that is suspended in the sea; so that the water of the Mediterranean is left denser and heavier than that of the Atlantic. It has, therefore, been suspected that this heavier water, sinking by its weight, would cause by its pressure a return current to the westward, at the bottom of the straits, and this suspicion has recently been made a certainty.

Now, Dr. Carpenter holds that the sea in the neighborhood of the equator sustains the same relation to the northern and southern oceans as the Mediterranean does to the Atlantic, but in a much higher degree; that evaporation under the sun produces a general surface movement of waters from the polar seas to the equator; that the condensation of the warmer waters there produces a sub-current toward the poles, and that these two general movements, as modified by the form of the continents and of the sea-bottom, and by the revolution of the earth, substantially account for all the great currents of the ocean, and for the varied temperature and consequent distribution of life in its depths. Capt. Hall's examination of the Polar sea and of its outlets, is likely to have a great influence upon the future development of this theory.

It is not necessary here to speak of the various questions of human physiology which are illustrated by life in the extreme north; nor of the other incidental matters of profound interest on which information might be gathered there. The pursuit of knowledge is always noble and always ennobling; and its past history is full of assurances that, when it is faithfully carried out, it is sure to bring immeasurable and unforeseen rewards. We are assured that the expedition now about to start is provided with everything which experience and forethought suggest as necessary to its efficiency and safety; and the earnest wishes of enlightened men will be with the adventurous explorers in all their perils, for their triumphant return with a precious freight of additions to our knowledge of the world in which we live.—*New York Evening Post*.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TELEGRAPH TO ASIA.—The necessity of laying a telegraph cable from the Pacific Coast of the United States to some part of the Russian Pacific possessions, is rapidly making itself felt. Mr. Tietgen, Director of the Danish Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company, has lately thrown some light on this interesting subject. He says that the line between China and Japan is now open, with every prospect of being much used. It is something to make note of, that the number of telegrams sent to China, last year, from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, was 140,000. Now, if those countries find need for such extensive commercial communication with the Orient, what must be need of these United States? It is not sufficient to transmit or receive dispatches from or to China and Japan per Atlantic telegraph cable; the thing is too costly, requires too much time, and is entirely too roundabout. The Russian Government has shown anxiety to be directly connected with ours by telegraph under the Pacific, and China is not behind-hand in the matter. The former has given great facilities to the company represented by Mr. Tietgen for extending the line to Vladivostok, the new Russian naval station on the Pacific, and which is closed only two months in the year. The Japanese authorities have viewed the matter with so much favor that a telegraphic cable has been brought to Nagasaki, and telegraphic communication will be held between all Japanese ports opened to foreign nations. The telegraph operators that were sent to China have acquired the language so well that they now send and receive telegrams in Chinese characters. With all these advantages already in our favor, there can be but little difficulty in establishing direct telegraphic communication with Europe and the Orient from the Pacific side of our continent.—*S. F. Commercial Herald*.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, previous to his recent departure for Germany, took a solemn pledge to abstain entirely from spirituous liquors. The German Courts have been privately informed of this, and, in consequence, no wine will be offered to anybody at the repasts at which the Czar is present.

A NUMBER of Polish ladies, princesses, countesses, and other members of the highest nobility, proposes to make up a purse of five million francs, and to present it to the ex-Empress Eugenie, as an expression of their sympathy and respect for the fallen greatness of a dynasty which has so often pleaded for the cause of Poland.

THREE hundred barrels of ale were lately shipped from this city to the Aleutian islands. Evidently the Aleuts are becoming reconciled to the products of civilization.

THE editor of the *Pacific Observer* is reported to have swelled feet. His congregation would rejoice if he had a swelled tongue.

AN undertaker of this city has shipped a cargo of coffins to Alaska. This is "cold comfort" for the wicked politicians of that region.

B. H. STERNFELD. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

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The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONOHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
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TRAVELS IN ALASKA.

Of the many who have written about our possessions in the far North, FREDERICK WHYMPER, author of "Travels and Adventures in Alaska," stands pre-eminent. The book given us by this adventurous traveller is written in a plain, natural style and full of practical information. To these features must be attributed its popularity and publication in the United States, England, France, Germany and Russia, honors rarely conferred on more ambitious works.

The author carries the reader with him in a pleasant, ever-changing journey, from the memorable day on which he left his native merrie England, surcharged with "a little superfluous energy," to his return back to San Francisco, having in the meantime "done up" Alaska in particular, and the whole route of travel in general. As an official member of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition, Mr. Whympfer had unusual facilities for observation, and with graphic pen, and no less graphic brush,—for the gentleman is a skilful artist,—his book shows how well he availed himself of all facilities requisite to the work before him. The many splendid steel engravings of characteristic interest, portraying natural scenery and types of Indian races, together with a map of the reputedly longest river on the American continent, (the Yukon or Kwichpak), its tributaries and surroundings, greatly enhance this popular book.

Respecting the purchase of Alaska, the author facetiously narrates the sarcasms of that portion of the American press opposed to the scheme and denouncing our Northern Paradise as a pandemonium populated with ice-bergs, polar bears, volcanoes and earthquakes, and, by way of strange contrast, follows this up with the prophetic statement that, "there are many, both in England and America, who look on this purchase as the first move toward an American occupation of the whole continent, and who foresee that Canada, and British America generally, will sooner or later become part of the United States."

It is not our purpose to write an extended review of the work, and will have to content ourselves with a remarkable feature appended thereto, namely, "The Indian Dialects of Northern Alaska," which, upon reflection, are curious evidences of the wonderful fertility of the human mind in its savage state, to make sound the representative of every thing real and ideal forever presenting illusions to the brain. Civilized man is merely a step in advance of his savage brother! The extraordinary variety of language, as illustrated in the various nations and tribes of the earth, is well sustained throughout Alaska, where no less than thirty dialects, mostly Indian, are spoken.

With reluctance we leave the fascinating studies of travel and language in our *terra incognita*, and commend our readers to a perusal of the work so briefly mentioned.

RELICS OF ANCIENT TIMES.

The student of current literature is constantly meeting with fragments of information which evince a lively interest in the relics of past ages. Discoveries are being constantly made in the world of nature and art, all tending to throw light upon the wonderful changes ever going on in the material and animal kingdoms. Throughout the civilized nations adventurous spirits and scientific enthusiasts are dragging forth the memories of the dead past into the storehouse of the living present. The skeletons of giants and the remains of petrified whales are the characteristic contributions of California. From Mexico we are in receipt of an artistically formed earthen glass and coverlid found imbedded in mother earth, at a depth of several feet, near the village of San Jose, District of Tekax. These curiosities are believed to be portions of the sacred vessels in which the ancient Aztecs performed their religious rites. Central America gives us specimens of Indian pottery, picked up in the huacas or burial grounds of the lost tribes.—South America presents burnished spears and iron arrows, made centuries ago. If we travel towards the North, we find Oregon a theatre in which the remains of huge animals have been found. Farther north, in Alaska, gigantic bones of the ancient monsters of sea and land are bleaching along the shores of the mysterious lakes in that distant country. The Great West is prolific with the remnants of the Mound Builders. It has been our destiny to travel throughout the countries named, and, upon reflection, we confess our belief that the New World is in reality the Old. The close student of ancient American history, in all its departments, leads him to the conclusion, that the continent discovered by the great Italian is the veritable Cradle of Mankind. Science will yet demonstrate, without a doubt, that the theological Garden of Eden is a genuine American institution, and that the Eternal Spirit, enamored of its mighty works, celestial and terrestrial, first breathed the breathe of life into its crowning glory—the "Melican Man."

THE Russians in this city have been somewhat agitated about the publicity of a marriage in high life amongst them. Since the "coming event" (?) was a matter of social gossip in Russian circles, we cannot see that its publication was anything more than an interesting *outré* of the hour. In the United States, England, France, Germany, and other barbarous countries, such intelligence is deemed fashionable, and the highly civilized Russian bear need not get his back up in a hurry, or feel that his aristocratic hide has been seriously punched by a little Yankee vim. We *Chronicle* the affair with peculiar unction.

AT Fort St. Michael, on the Alaska mainland, they have a carved statue of an Aleutian Prince or Tayoun who reigned twenty-five years. Since the days of St. Peter no other Big Injun has been so long out in the cold. Lately some twelve thousand of "the faithful" natives had a procession in honor of the *dead* Chief, and with war paint, feathers and ecclesiastical toggery, it took them two hours and a half to pass a given point. Hi!

AN item for the Industrial Reformers:—Some Commission Agents at the foot of Clay Street, have for sale new and fresh importations of Alaska commercial "diamonds." By the way of digression, we remark, that our everwatchful friend Collector Phelps has sent suggestions to Washington that these "jewels of great price" be taxed eighty per cent. for the benefit of the internal revenue (s)office.

AMONG the projected improvements for the Aleuts is a lager beer brewery to be established at Unalaska. Other parties are eager to ship absinthe to that point. On behalf of the Daahawaya, we protest against these movements which threaten to get up a Franco-German unpleasantness in the Aleutian stomach.

"How is your web," ought to be a standing and classic phrase with the Sitkans, who have to endure more than three hundred rainy days every year. It wouldn't be a bad salutation for the Oregonians, if the Sitkites consider that it reflects upon their "understanding."

ПРАВООУЧЕНИЕ.

Если кому нибудь из русских пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повишуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки понамъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходцы,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Четвертаго сего Іюля, въ день независимости Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки, нашъ городъ Санъ Франциско, былъ украшенъ флагами разныхъ націй; также и на русскомъ консульствѣ металась какая-то старая тряпка, съ смольными пятнами на бѣлой полосѣ.

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе безсильныхъ и пресыщеніе богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аласку, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговня дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значитъ Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополію и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, далъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шашникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговня дѣла,—это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

На дняхъ, на англійскомъ фрегатѣ “Зелось,” былъ данъ великолѣпный балъ, на которомъ были также офицеры изъ корвета “Бояринъ.” Весь Санъ Франциско говоритъ объ этомъ балѣ. Послѣ этого былъ балъ и на русскомъ корветѣ “Бояринъ”; но никто объ немъ не слыхалъ,—кромѣ въ воздухѣ раздавались стонанья несчастныхъ матросовъ “Боярина,” перевозившихъ, всю ночь, дѣвокъ на корветъ и назадъ. Другія націи на чужбинѣ прославляютъ свое отечество, а русскіе выставляютъ только, какія у нихъ животныя страсти, какъ они умѣютъ безпутствовать.

Говорятъ, что преосвященный епископъ Чабанъ, намѣренъ вступить въ законный бракъ, съ одной Алеуткой. — Все это изъ подражанія патриарху Агапію. “Лучше жениться, нежели разжизниться,” говоритъ св. апостолъ Павелъ. Мы рады, и очень даже рады, что монахи начинаютъ сознавать плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній. Въмѣсто того, чтобы каждое утро въ молитвахъ, исповѣдываться богу: —“Господи! согрѣшихъ, въ прошедшую ночь, на небо и предъ Тобою, —малакіей, блудоушаніемъ, дѣторастлѣніемъ, и всѣми мерзкими нечистотами,” —лучше разумѣется вступать въ законный бракъ.

Староста церковный въ Санъ Франциско имѣетъ правонеславный кабачекъ, исключительно для гостепримства русскихъ матросовъ, и еще для своего Іудина кармана. (Вѣдь онъ рыжій какъ Іуда Искариотъ.)

Одинъ матросъ по простодушію спросилъ насъ, что это значитъ,—я не заплатилъ снола старостѣ за водку, а пообѣщался принести въ другой разъ, онъ мнѣ сказалъ, на своемъ языкѣ: “обень-ти бога.”—Мы отвѣтили матросу, онъ проклинаетъ твоего русскаго бога.—А ты Іуда нечестивый, вѣдь онъ принимаетъ насъ, чтобы деньги только брать съ насъ, онъ не почитаетъ нашего бога, мы къ нему больше ходить не будемъ.

Этимъ нашъ разговоръ съ матросомъ и кончился.

Одинъ русскій Баронъ, собралъ милостыню, на выѣздъ изъ Санъ Франциско въ Нью Йоркъ, 60 долларовъ,—пересчиталъ—вѣдь много денегъ! И отъ ужаса о такомъ чрезмѣрномъ богатствѣ, пошелъ на прощанье, въ послѣдній вечеръ, къ дѣвкамъ и въ театръ. Большую часть денегъ истратилъ, такъ что едва хватило до Мормонскихъ странъ, гдѣ и застрялъ, не на что дальше ѣхать. Русская натура!

Руссо-Американскій матросъ Яковлевъ, пошелъ къ русскому консулу осведомиться объ отходящихъ судахъ въ Аласку; изъ уваженія къ офису, онъ одѣлся чисто. Одежа Яковлева ужаснула Клинкейн-строма,—“вѣдь ты мужикъ лучше одѣтъ чѣмъ я,—вотъ времена настали какія,—мнѣ жить нечемъ, а всякій мужикъ теперь живетъ лучше господъ.”

Многіе русскіе благородные дворяне, служившіе чиновниками въ Россійско-Американской Компаніи оставшіеся въ Америкѣ быть гражданами Республики, теперь проживаютъ въ Ситкѣ. По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ полученнымъ нами изъ Ситки, мы знаемъ, что многіе изъ нихъ промѣняли перо на топоръ, сѣкъ или удку, или ружье и западню. Вѣдь это благое дѣло. Лучше собственнымъ трудомъ приобрѣтать насущный хлѣбъ, чѣмъ другихъ заставлять кровавымъ трудомъ поддерживать чиновную лѣживую жизнь.

ALASKA



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THE ALASKA HERALD

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

DR. WM. H. DALL, a member of the Smithsonian Institute, and a gentleman well known in the scientific world, is now in this city, making preparations for an exploring tour through Alaska. Dr. Dall, has already visited that territory and published a standard scientific work of his researches there. His present investigations, undertaken through official instruction and government patronage, will more especially be devoted to the actual condition and wants of the natives, the commercial demands of the country and the general welfare of both. The books on Alaska, by Dr. Dall and Mr. Frederick Whympere, give us valuable information in many respects, but there is still a great demand for some practical exposition upon which tangible benefits may accrue to the people and the country. The false notion that Alaska is merely a land of icebergs has long ago been exploded. It is an exceedingly rich country,—its fur bearing animals and fisheries are the most productive known. We hope that the investigations and reports of Dr. Dall, during his present tour, will be such as to arouse the government, and especially the people of the Pacific Coast, to action in improving the conditions of the people of Alaska.

It is gratifying to notice the earnest desire among scientific men to explore Alaska. There are no less than three scientific expeditions now planned for that territory, one of which is already on the ground. The commendable energy organizing such enterprises deserves public appreciation, and it is only to be regretted that enterprises of another and equally important nature are not inaugurated. Alaska is seriously in need of common schools, and since the government will do nothing in this respect, we trust some private citizen of liberality will send organized expeditions of school-masters to that country. They are the best missionaries in the world, and the Aleuts will warmly welcome their advent. Give the natives zealous school teachers, instead of bigoted priests, and the result will be a coming generation of sensible Americans in the stead of religious fanatics.

How is it that the United States government has sent a Russian imperialist to Alaska? One Mr. Buynicky,—an humble slave of the Czar, and who not only never thought of becoming naturalized, but is a bitter enemy of Republican institutions,—passed through this city a short time ago on route for St. Paul island, the credited agent of the Treasury Department. Are there no American citizens who could fill the office just as well? Is Katacsay, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, so omnipotent that he can have one of his tools appointed to so important an office?

THAT most powerful and most American of ecclesiastical organizations—the Methodist Church, is determined to do something for the Alaskans. At a late conference it was resolved that prompt measures should be taken to establish Common and Sunday schools in Unalaska.

A VALUABLE patent has been received by ADOLPH MULLER of this city for the coloring of fur seal skins, by which process they receive a glossy and golden hue perfectly splendid. We wish the patentees all success.

THE beard of the hair seal and sea lions, brought from Alaska, is becoming a popular article of commerce in this city. Each blade is worth twenty-five cents. They are invaluable as medical implements used in caustic operations.

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

The interior of this globe is literally a *terra incognita*. The deepest exploration in that direction has only reached about one mile, and as the earth is nearly 8,000 miles in diameter, it is easy to perceive how entirely superficial have been our observations. Scientific men have ranged almost from pole to pole; have explored nearly all countries and expatiated on all climates; have plumbed the oceans and strung their beds with telegraphic cables; have navigated the air and ascertained its constituents; have carried their investigations even to the stars, and determined their size, movements, and distances, but have only penetrated one pitiful mile into the crust upon which they live. They have, however, come to the knowledge of the fact that the earth is not solid; but has a fluid interior of some sort; very probably a mass of fire, while the solid crust which surrounds it is not proportionably thicker than the shell of a hen's egg. It has been found that for every one hundred feet of perpendicular descent there is a rise of temperature of two degrees Fahrenheit, and if we were to penetrate to the depth of twenty-five miles, the heat would be 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit: sufficient to melt iron and boil stones into lava. The existence of volcanoes, geysers, boiling springs, and other phenomena of like character, is sufficient to verify the existence of intense subterranean heat. Volcanoes are evidently connected with each other under the earth's surface, for we know that they frequently sympathize, although separated by immense distances. Whenever gases are generated within the earth, either by the infiltration of water coming in contact with internal fires, or from whatever cause, they must find vent, and this they do through the natural escape pipes presented by volcanic craters. If the crater be stopped up through the accumulation of earthy substance and years of inaction, a violent commotion ensues upon the surface until a vent is found, and this commotion is called earthquake. Electrical disturbances frequently accompany these demonstrations, which are sometimes attributed to that influence; but the foregoing theory seems to be the most natural, and in perfect accordance with physical laws.—*S. F. Commercial Herald*.

SEVERAL Russian Imperial subjects have been admitted to citizenship within the past few weeks. They were all residents of Alaska at the time of its cession to our government, and by simply registering their names at the register's office became citizens, according to the provision of the treaty:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia in three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes in that country." (Article III., Proclamation of the President in the matter of the Russian Treaty.)

In March, 1861, a banquet was given by a number of Liberals in London in honor of the Czar having signed the emancipation proclamation freeing the serfs. The event occurred at the residence of Alexander Herzen, the Thomas Jefferson of Russia, and among those present was Joseph Massini, who said to us: "that if Rome became the capital of Italy in his life time, we should be honored with the thrice-cocked hat of the Pope." The great Massini has his life's ambition realized, but none of that "old hat" for us.

The Aleutian and Creole women of Alaska have the smallest, most beautifully shaped and aristocratic looking hands of any women in the world. We have seen nothing that approaches the exquisite mould and symmetry of their *manitas*, except amongst the beautiful *senoritas* of Mexico and South America.

We can not do as they do in Siberia—at least not in July. There they buy milk by the pound. It is carried in a bag, and the requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet. It is thawed as needed, and, of course, does not sour very easily.

WHEN the Russian American Telegraph is completed, the following feat will be possible: A telegram from Alaska for New York, leaving Sitka, say at forty minutes past six on Monday morning, would be received at Nicholaevsak, Siberia, at six minutes past one on Tuesday morning; at St. Petersburg, Russia, at three minutes past six on Monday evening; at London, twenty-two minutes past four on Monday afternoon; and at New York at forty-six minutes past eleven on Monday forenoon. Thus, allowing twenty minutes for each retransmission, a message may start on the morning of one day, to be received and transmitted the next day, again received and sent on the afternoon of the day it starts, and finally reaches its destination on the forenoon on the first day, the whole taking place in one hour's time.

THOMPSON & JACKSON, on the south bank of the Santa Clara river, exhumed an old curiosity the other day. It is a globular vessel about six inches in diameter and half an inch thick, and has evidently been used as a smelting pot or crucible. The chief curiosity is its composition, being, apparently, pure mica, moulded or carved. It was found four feet beneath the surface of the soil, with a deposit of human bones. We shall give it to the San Francisco Academy of Arts and Sciences, and hope some antiquarian will be able to give us some light on the subject.—*San Buenaventura Signal*.

THE accounts of the hob-nobbing of the imperial rulers of Russia and Prussia, and of exchanges of impressive compliments between the Czar and the Sultan, must read rather dismally to those bluff and honest Britons who fancied that the London Conference was needed to preserve peace between those nations which now embrace each other.

PRINCE GORCHAKOFF, whose name is again assuming prominence before the world, is now well advanced in years, being upward of seventy-two. For nearly fifty years he has been engaged in diplomatic duties, both at German courts and at home. During the Crimean War, he was ambassador to Austria, and soon after succeeded Count Nesselrode as foreign minister in the Russian cabinet. In that position he has managed several important questions with marked ability.

A SUIT of blue satin and black velvet, trimmed with Russia sable, blue gloves, black kid gaiters, inlaid with blue, and blue stockings and blue hat with ostrich plumes, compose what is called a stylish skating-costume in New York.

THE first installment of the Alaska ice crop has reached here. About two thousand tons from Wood's Island, near Kadiak, is now in the market.

WE learn that parties residing on Kadiak island have raised excellent potatoes, onions and beets there. Splendid cabbage is grown at Kenai.

WE recommend the flour merchants of San Francisco to introduce rye flour into the markets of Alaska and Siberia. This is an indispensable article amongst the natives of these regions. All the rye flour was formerly shipped from Russia for their use.

THE third volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1870 to March 1871, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00.

W. E. LOOMIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

MESSERS. MACONDRAY & Co., have imported a large quantity of the very best sea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

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MESSERS. A. ROMAN & Co., Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers, 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, have an English and Russian Phrase Book, specially adapted for the use of Traders, Travelers and Teachers. Price, in paper, One Dollar.

KAMCHATKA.

The Kamchadals are chiefly engaged in fishing, fur-trapping, and the cultivation of rye turnips, cabbages and potatoes. The few Russians are scattered among their villages, and trade for furs with them and the nomadic tribes to the northward. The wondering Koraks, who are the wildest and most independent natives in the peninsula, seldom come south of the fifty-eighth parallel of latitude except for the purpose of trade. Their chosen haunts are the great desolate, steppes which lie to the eastward of Penjinak Gulf, where they wander constantly from place to place in solitary bands, living in large fur tents, and depending for subsistence upon their vast herds of tamed and domesticated reindeer. The whole peninsula is supposed to be governed by a Russian *Ispraenik*, or local governor; but the Koraks are not really governed at all, nor do they require ruling. They are most harmless and meritorious of savages, exceedingly interesting in a very strange way. One feels, in reading of them, as if they were creatures of an Arctic mythology, dim and grim even beyond the Scandinavian; tenants of shades whose fields are ice-fields, and whose ghostly light comes from the flaming swords of the aurora borealis. The settlement of the southern natives, who are dark, swarthy, and smaller than the pure Siberians, with all their rudeness, are not wanting in comfort, and the following picture is attractive as well as vivid: "If you can imagine a rough American backwoods settlement of log-houses clustered around a gaily colored Turkish mosque, half a dozen small haystacks mounted on high vertical posts, fifteen or twenty titanic wooden gridirons similarly elevated, and hung full of drying fish, a few dog sledges and canoes lying carelessly around, and a hundred or more gray wolves tied here and there between the houses to long heavy poles, you will have a general but tolerably accurate idea of a Kamchadal settlement. They differ somewhat in respect to their size and their churches; but the gray loghouses, conical *balagans*, drying fish, wolfish dogs, canoes, sledges, and fish-rodors, are all in variable features. Like the Esquimaux, though without the same terrible conditions of existence to explain their decay, the Kamchadals are dying out. Since 1780 their numbers have diminished one-half. They have already lost most of their distinctive customs and superstitions; and only the occasional sacrifice of a dog, to some malignant spirit of storm or disease, enables the modern traveler to catch a glimpse of their original paganism. They depend chiefly on the salmon, which literally chokes the rivers, for their subsistence; but the whole peninsula abounds in animal life. Reindeer, and black and brown bears, roam about everywhere; a species of ibex inhabits the mountain; and millions of ducks, geese and swans swarm about every river and little marshy lake throughout the country. Mr. Wemman's account of the reception given to the Major, Dodd and himself at a settlement whose name he never attempted to master, but which he calls Jerusalem, is one to capsize all one's previous notions of Kamchatka.—*Chamber's Journal*.

RUSSIAN FOOD AND DRINK.

The tea in Russia is very different from that used in England and in this country. The strong, black, high flavored congou, from the south of China, used here, is almost unknown in Russia; and when by accident they have it (as by present from a friend,) they do not know how to use it. What they use is a light, delicate flavored tea from the north of China. Make the infusion as strong as you like, it would be impossible from it to produce a cup of tea as dark and black as ours. At the strongest theirs never seems to get beyond a light amber color. A cup of tea of the color of senna or coffee would revolt them. Hence, when they have English congou, they regulate the strength of the infusion by the color they are accustomed to see in their own, a standard which, to speak mildly, does not produce strong tea. But looking at their tea, not at ours, but as another species of the same genus, and altering our standard accordingly, then it has merits of its own not possessed by others. Coming from the colder districts and

more mountainous regions of northern China it has not the strong aroma of that from the less elevated and hotter slopes of the south, but it has, in its place, a peculiar delicacy and refinement of flavor. The breads resolve themselves practically into different modifications of three chief kinds. *Oberney-chleb*, black bread made of rye; *kalach*, white bread made of wheat, and of this the best kind comes from Moscow; and *asyks*, white bread enriched with raisins or other accessories, equivalent to our buns or the Scotch "cookies."

Ices are made in great perfection in St. Petersburg. One, a very good kind, made from or flavored by the hazel-nut; and another still better, a water ice made from the juice of the *klucee*, or cranberry (gathered after the berry has been touched by frost,) sweetened and slightly flavored with vanilla. In Russia this is much used, and it is well deserving of introduction into this country. The great vegetable staple of the country is the cabbage, which grows in great perfection, fine, large, solid, white and crisp. It supplies a chief portion of the subsistence of the people all the year round. At the beginning of winter every family lays in a store. At that time the plants are cut down and chopped up or shred into thin slices. These are packed in barrels with vinegar and salt, and a certain amount of fermentation takes place, when the cabbage becomes a kind of sauerkraut. From these barrels a portion is taken as required, and made with meat into a cabbage broth called *solt*. This *solt* is the most characteristic national dish in Russia. With the mass of the people it is their daily food. Meat is cheap in St. Petersburg; only about half a price we have to pay, and consequently it is much more freely used. All northern nations consume a greater quantity of animal food than more meridional races. Every meal, every dish at every meal, forces the fact upon the visitor's attention, in St. Petersburg.

By the last steamer from China there arrived in this city a Russo-Polish emigrant, just escaped from a Siberian dungeon, where he had been incarcerated three years and a half. The name of the gentleman is M. Lepsinskiy and he is said to be a man of superior education, having graduated at the College in St. Petersburg. His father was a Colonel in the last Polish rebellion, and was killed while fighting for the liberty and independence of his native country.

It is again vigorously asserted that the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is about to visit the United States, and among the gratifying circumstances of the visit is the fact that he will unbend in a buffalo hunt on the Plains. It is not stated if he will also fish for salmon in our northern rivers and trap muskrats in the mountains. We hope his imperial curiosity will not dull its edge until he shall have conducted at least one campaign against the edible grasshopper of Nevada, and exhumed the succulent leek of Oregon.—*S. F. News Letter*.

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The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. IV.

AUGUST 1, 1871.

No. 80.

LIBERTY AND RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The atrocious and bloody deeds of the late New York Catholic mob have aroused the nation to a deep sense of the dangers which threaten its peace and perpetuity. Religious madmen desecrated the laws of the Republic, and trampled upon individual rights. The wild fanaticism of Orangemen and Catholics resulted in bloodshed and murder. As to the right and the wrong involved, it was merely a question of majorities. The Catholics in this case were in the ascendancy and made the brutal assault. If they had been in the minority the Orangemen would have been no less murderous. History teaches us that religious fanaticism is alike bloody and natural to both parties. If, however, in this free country, Catholics can venerate and worship the Pope, certainly Orangemen have an equal right to bow down to an Orange Prince. The blind fanatics on either side are enemies of religious toleration and civil liberty. They never can become true American citizens. But the nation is in much greater danger from the power of the church of Rome than all other powers combined. The past record of Catholicism is one of blood, murder and assassination. It has been the deadly enemy of liberty in all countries. As a butcher, torturing the body; as a tyrant, enslaving the mind; as a "servant of God"—what damnable mockery!—owning human souls, Catholicism has been the most atrocious engine for distorting and mangling humanity that has ever cursed the earth.

Its twin sister of religious intolerance and brutality, the Greek-Russian Catholic Church, is also seeking to gain a stronger foothold in the Republic. Alaska is to day under the complete dominion of this religious tyranny. A Russian bishop and Russian priests are inculcating the doctrine of "infallibility," as understood by the Czar, to sixty thousand American citizens.

Roman Catholic bishops and priests, in armies, are teaching the doctrine of "infallibility," as understood by the Pope, to ten millions of American citizens.

May we not well be startled at these terrible facts. Religion as taught by the Czar and the Pope, is the most appalling despotism ever known. It takes possession of the child in the mother's womb and follows its steps into the grave. Body, mind and soul are ever under the dominion of the "infallible" tyrants.

Can the unfortunate victims of a such unmerciful masters ever become American citizens in the true sense of the word? Are they not taught, is it not pounded into them, that they cannot serve two

masters? A mythical Christ, a poor, miserable Jew, emaciated and blood stained, is held up to them as the only *master* worth having, while the Czar and the Pope, with their sleek, well-fed legions, are preying and fattening upon the victims of this monstrous delusion!

Great God! talk about the civilization and enlightenment of "the glorious nineteenth century," while these degrading mockeries are being inculcated to the thousands throughout a *free* Republic.

Now comes the grave question as to how we shall master these gigantic evils which threaten the destruction of our civil liberties. To attempt their control by the formation of Protestant Leagues or "Know Nothing" parties, is as useless as to set up reefs to prevent the tiger from ravishing the lambs in the fold. Both means have been tried in Europe and America, but failed, and the enemy is more violent and defiant than ever. This is especially the case in the United States. Can we abolish religion altogether? We would do so if we had the power, for religion is only another word for insanity, and, consequently, antagonistic to reason, upon which the laws of the Republic are founded. But religion cannot be abolished while the masses are so deeply saturated with Pagan and Romish superstitions.

Still there is a remedy, and the only "infallible" remedy, that will save the nation's life from the hands of religious assassins. It is this: We must teach the rising generation that the Constitution of the United States is the most holy book ever written and that the laws of the Republic are more sacred than all the ecclesiastical laws ever enacted. Let us, as Americans, swear by the Constitution instead of the Bible, let us proclaim its immortal author, Thomas Jefferson, as beyond and above all the Czars and Popes that ever lived, and then, and not till then, are we free from enslavements of religious bigots and tyrants of all sects.

O for the mighty man to spring forth and proclaim such noble and exalted truths! Would not the American heart cling to him devotedly? Would not all hearts throughout the earth have reason to sanctify such a bold and mighty spirit? The harvest is ripe for his coming and the Destiny of events will produce the immortal man. History will deify him as the true Savior who cleansed the world of religious despotism, the most terrible of all despotisms, and for all time his name will be dear and his memory sweet to the Republic and to Humanity.

THE United States government deserves the severest censure for its wanton negligence of the educational interests of the Alaskans. Since the territory came into our possession nothing has been done by the authorities to establish schools there. The people, young and old, are almost as ignorant of the English language, the customs, habits and institutions of Americans, as they were while subjects of the Imperial Russian government. The only effort made to instruct the Alaskans has been by private citizens, at whose instigation the publisher of this journal has edited two small Russo-American works, a primer and a phrase book, which we are pleased to know has been of great benefit to the natives. The public press should agitate this important question until our common school system is established throughout Alaska. Through this means alone can the natives of that country be educated to a knowledge of their duties and rights as American citizens.

SOME physicians in this city have held a meeting for the purpose of analyzing the generating organ of fur seals. They found it contains sulphur and phosphorus in very large quantities and consequently possesses remarkable strengthening power. We have already stated that the Chinese make a delicate and delicious soup from the article. It is to be introduced for the benefit of "forty-niners," and all other virtuous Californians.

IN our Russian columns we have stated that the Russian flag flying from the Consulate headquarters in this city, was a very dirty, ragged and rotten piece of bunting. A short time afterwards the flag was taken down and replaced by something that had the appearance of respectability. We are filled with gentle admiration to know that the Russian Consul attentively reads the ALASKA HERALD.

ПРАВОУЧЕНИЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки попомъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходцы,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Еи! Еи! Мартиша славный малый, когда пощечь его розгами. Онъ теперь очень аккуратно смотритъ за флагомъ.

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе безсильныхъ и ~~сиротъ~~ богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій Архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посетилъ Азію, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговля дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значитъ Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополию и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, далъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шашникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговля дѣла, —это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

На дняхъ, на англійскомъ фрегатѣ “Зелось,” былъ данъ великолѣпный балъ, на которомъ были также офицеры изъ корвета “Бояринъ.” Весь Санъ Франциско говоритъ объ этомъ балѣ. Послѣ этого былъ балъ и на русскомъ корветѣ “Бояринъ”; но никто объ немъ не слыхалъ,—кромѣ въ воздухѣ раздавались стонанья несчастныхъ матросовъ “Боярина,” перевозившихъ, всю ночь, дѣвокъ на корветъ и назадъ. Другія націи на чужбинѣ прославляютъ свое отечество, а русскіе выставляютъ только, какія у нихъ животныя страсти, какъ они умѣютъ безпутствовать.

Говорятъ, что преосвященный епископъ Чабанъ, намѣренъ вступить въ законный бракъ, съ одною Алеуткой.— Все это изъ подражанія патриарху Агапію. “Лучше жениться, нежели разжизниться,” говоритъ св. апостолъ Павелъ. Мы рады, и очень даже рады, что монахи начинаютъ сознавать плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній. Въмѣсто того, чтобы каждое утро въ молитвахъ, исповѣдываться богу:—“Господи! согрѣшихъ, въ прошедшую ночь, на небо и предъ Тобою,—малакіей, блудодѣніемъ, дѣторастлѣніемъ, и всѣми мерзкими нечистотами,” —лучше разумѣется вступать въ законный бракъ.

Одинъ русскій Баронъ, собралъ милостыню, на выѣздъ изъ Санъ Франциско въ Нью Йоркъ, 60 долларовъ,—пересчиталъ—вѣдь много денегъ! И отъ ужаса о такомъ чрезмѣрномъ богатствѣ, пошелъ на прощанье, въ послѣдній вечеръ, къ дѣвкамъ и въ театръ. Большую часть денегъ истратилъ, такъ что едва хватило до Мормонскихъ странъ, гдѣ и застрягъ, не на что дальше ѣхать. Русская натура!

Руссо-Американскій матросъ Яковлевъ, пошелъ къ русскому консулу осведомиться объ отходящихъ судахъ въ Аласку; изъ уваженія къ офису, онъ одѣлся чисто. Одежа Яковлева ужаснула Клинкейн-строма,—“вѣдь ты мужикъ лучше одѣтъ чѣмъ я,—вотъ времена настали какія,—мнѣ жить нечемъ, а всякій мужикъ теперь живетъ лучше господъ.”

Многіе русскіе благородные дворяне, служившіе чиновниками въ Россійско-Американской Компаніи оставившіе въ Америкѣ быть гражданами Республики, теперь проживаютъ въ Ситкѣ. По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ полученнымъ нами изъ Ситки, мы знаемъ, что многіе изъ нихъ промѣняли перо на топоръ, сѣтъ или улку, или ружье и западню. Вѣдь это благое дѣло. Лучше собственнымъ трудомъ приобрѣтать насущный хлѣбъ, чѣмъ другихъ заставлятъ кровавымъ трудомъ поддерживать чиновную лѣнивую жизнь.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки, существуютъ двѣ политическихъ партій—Республиканская и Демократическая. Первая партія стремится къ абсолютной свободѣ и прогрессу человечества,—а вторая имѣетъ много глупыхъ и невѣжественныхъ предрассудковъ, которые держатъ въ застоѣ жизнь народную.

Всякій Руссо-Американецъ, гражданинъ этой Республики, при подачѣ голосовъ въ день народныхъ выборовъ, долженъ давать голосъ за Республиканскую партію,—какъ истинно благоразумную и абсолютно свободную.

ALASKA



HERALD.

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IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, than merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHA'S W. SMITH,

General Freight Agent,

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞ In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

POLITICAL rumor has it that Hon. T. G. Phelps, Collector of Customs for the port of San Francisco, is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Phelps is a gentleman of undoubted ability and should he receive the nomination, his election would be a source of gratification to the merchants, business men, traders and working classes of Alaska. The combined interest of such men have considerable influence in California politics, and as Collector Phelps has lately shown himself to be a true friend of Alaska and its people, he would receive their cordial support. As United States Senator he would exert a still more powerful and beneficial influence.

WM. KAPUS, Collector of Customs at Sitka has been "out of" from the Church over which Uncle Sam presides and no longer rejoices in the fat things and financial feasts of an office holder. The cause of his falling away from grace and which aroused the ire of Secretary Boutwell, representing our venerable Uncle, was his tenacious love of a lager beer establishment at Sitka, in which he was a shareholder. Who will succeed the redolent William? Perhaps William Sumner Dodge, ex-Mayor and statesman; Thomas G. Murphy, ex-editor and duelist of the defunct Sitka Times; J. H. Kincaid, ex-postmaster and poet, all of Sitka. They are excellent fellows, chaste and good judges of whisky, but better send the Devil at once and have done with it.

SOME of our friends consider that we are dabbling in the poetical pool of politics and that already we have had a serenade. The only serenade surging in our memory was that of a lot of moon-struck cats, who acted as if they were holding a Democratic ratification meeting. Their "unterrified" yells would have done justice to the most lusty lunged disciples of ye Democracy. If our friends consider this serenading, their acoustic constructions must be very delicate and easily out-tered to.

THE christianized Indians of Alaska still retain a delicate appetite for barbaric recreations. A number of braves lately killed a huge bear, scooped out his entrails and in the cavity thus made put a live squaw convicted of adultery. They then sewed up Bruin's hide and left the victim to her torture. Christ would have said—"go and sin no more," but his dusky disciples said, "grin and 'bear' it." Alaska is not the only country where the disciples of Christ have left bloody traces of intolerance and brutality.

MANY foreign citizens in our midst confound the terms Democracy and Republicanism, and think that when they vote the Democratic ticket they have supported Republican principles. Our Russian-American citizens make no such mistakes, because the word Republican in the Russian language means a government by the people in which every voter is his own master. They have level heads and will not be soothed by "unterrified" pap.

HISTORY OF NET FISHING.

To undertake to write a full account of salmon fishing, or to give even a full account of all the various ways of catching salmon, would be a task which, even if it were possible, would require more space than could properly be devoted to it in this article. But, because it is consequently impossible to treat the subject at the present time exhaustively, it does not at all follow that it is impossible to give a general view of it, which may be interesting to the large number of persons who are more or less interested in the salmon question, and which, without being wearisome, may impart a good deal of information which, unless they engage in very difficult and tedious research, it will be impracticable for them to obtain for themselves.

On the history of angling I do not propose to touch. Angling literature is so abundant, so accessible and so popular, that though it might be, comparatively speaking, an easy matter to write an article on salmon angling, the subject would not have much novelty, and the article could not by any possibility impart much information that is new. But the history of net-fishing and fish-spearing has been a less popular study: most people are entirely unacquainted with it; and it is therefore to these modes of taking fish, or to the history of these two modes of taking fish, that I propose chiefly to advert. I shall confine myself mainly to those methods which have fallen into disuse, because an account of those which are practised still would require considerable space; would be necessarily tedious; and, after all, would only contain information which in the very nature of things must be easily accessible. But there are many ways of taking salmon, which used to be practised in this country, but which have long since been stopped, in consequence chiefly of Parliamentary intervention; and, as it is impossible to understand why Parliament objected to these methods of taking fish, without understanding what these methods really were, it can hardly be waste of time or waste of labor to endeavour to explain them.

The art of fishing was one of the most ancient of all the industries practised by man. Fosbrooke implies that the ingenuity of man has not invented a single contrivance for capturing fish which was not known and used eighteen centuries ago, and, without entirely subscribing to this conclusion, it is certain that the earliest histories which have come down to us contain allusions to the importance of fish and fishing. That the Jews and the Egyptians were fish-catchers and fish-eaters can easily be shown. "We remember," the Israelites complained in the desert, as we are told in Numbers—"We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely." The importance of fish to the Egyptians is still more evident from a passage in Isaiah, in which the prophet, after threatening the Egyptians with the drying up of their streams, adds, "The fishers also shall mourn, and they that cast angle upon the brooks shall lament, and they that spread nets upon the waters shall languish;"—a passage which could not possibly have been written if fishing had not been an important industry among the Egyptians in Isaiah's time. But though fishing was an important industry in Egypt, and though the population of the Delta is said to have subsisted almost entirely on a fish diet, the Egyptians were forbidden to eat those fish which were, or were supposed to be without scales or fins, and which Moses also directed the Jews to regard as unclean. Dr. Eadie, to sum up this short reference to fish and fishing, gives us an account of the three methods—angling (I am afraid only "bottom fishing"), net-fishing, and fish-spearing, by which fish were taken in ancient Egypt.

The love of fish and fishing, however, was not certainly shared by another ancient nation—the Greeks. The Pythagoreans, especially, were particularly careful to avoid eating fish. Plutarch, in his Symposiacs, enters at some length into the matter, and explains the reasons which led the Greeks to be disinclined to fish for food—a disinclination which is the more extraordinary from the fact that they were a seagoing people. The "Odyssey" has more than one allusion to the disinclination of the Greeks to fish. Perhaps on the whole the most striking is that in the 19th Book, in which Homer represents the companions of Ulysses only having recourse to fishing when they were in actual danger of starvation.

In a later age, however, fish became a favorite food, and fishing consequently an important industry among the Greeks. Pollux, who wrote in the second century of our era, divides fishermen into three classes—anglers, fishermen by nets, and fishermen by spears. There is therefore abundant evidence that these three kinds of fishing were very ancient; and if we turn from secular literature to the Bible we shall be able there also to discover a similar category. "They take up all of them with the angle, they catch them in their net, and gather them in their drag," says Habakkuk. "Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?" God says to Job—a passage, by the by, which might have been profitably remembered by a correspondent of the *Field*, who proposed that gentlemen in search of an exciting sport should go out angling for crocodiles, the Leviathan of Job. "Canst thou" (to go on with the passage) "fill his skin with barbed irons or his head with fish spears?" We may take it for granted, therefore, that the Jews, as well as the Egyptians and Greeks, were more or less skilled in the three ways of taking fish—angling, netting, and spearing—and that the Greeks at any rate were in the habit of using a light as an adjunct to the spear.

Professor Lightfoot tells us—I am quoting from a reference to him in Smith's Biblical Dictionary—that the Jews had another way of taking fish—a method analogous to the use of the weir in this country. This method—and here is the most curious part of the description—was forbidden on the sea of Galilee, in consequence of the damage done to boats by the stakes; so that exactly the same reasons which induced our ancestors to put down fixed engines in our great rivers, induced the Jews, thousands of years ago, to put down these engines on the Sea of Galilee.

In our own country the science of taking fish did not probably advance so rapidly as it did in Palestine and Greece. Turner, in his history of the Anglo-Saxons, quotes a passage from the venerable Bede which strikingly illustrates the ignorance of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors in the art of fishing. "Though the sea and their rivers abounded with fish, they had no more skill than to catch eels." Wilfrid, however, who ruled over South Saxony in the 8th century, fortunately for his subjects, had travelled on the continent; and so, when a very grievous famine broke out in Sussex, he rescued the people by teaching them how to catch fish, joining their eel-nets—the "eel-net" is always mentioned as an Anglo-Saxon net—together for the purpose.

We may assume that the new industry which Wilfrid thus created soon acquired importance; though the Anglo-Saxon fisherman, if we may take the following instance as a proof, was neither very skillful nor very resolute. In one of the dialogues composed by Elfric to instruct the Anglo-Saxon youth in Latin—the dialogue is quoted by Mr. Turner—the fisherman is asked, "What gettest thou by thy art?" "Big loaves, clothes, and money." "How do you get them?" "I ascend my ship, and cast my net into the river; I also throw in a hook, a bait, and a rod." "Suppose the fishes are unclean?" "I throw the unclean out"—the Anglo-Saxon in this respect was, at any rate, more prudent than his more skilful posterity—"and take the clean for food." "What fishes do you take?" "Eels, haddocks (*sic*), minnows, eelpouts, skates, and lampreys, and whatever swim in the river." "Why do you not fish in the sea?" "Sometimes I do, but rarely, because a great ship is necessary there." "What do you take in the sea?" "Herrings and salmon, porpoises and sturgeons, oysters and crabs, mussels, winkles, cockles, flounders, plaice, lobsters, and such like." "Can you take a whale?" "No, it is dangerous to take a whale; it is safer for me to go to the river with my ship than to go with many ships to hunt whales." "Why?" "Because it is more pleasant for me to take fish which I can kill with one blow. You may take whales without number, and then they get a great price; but I dare not from the fearfulness of my mind." One or two things will

* This sentence, like many others in Job, is altered entirely in chap. lxx., but the alteration does not affect my argument, that the Hebrew writer knew of fish-spearing. The Greek is, as I think any one who will turn to it will confess, very much less eloquent than the beautiful version with which we are all of us familiar.

strike most people immediately on reading this dialogue. The Anglo-Saxon clearly thought that everything that lived in the sea must necessarily be a fish. Mollusks and whales are both included in the category. But it is certain that he had some excuse, since the expression "whale fishery" has, in defiance of natural history, survived till the present day; and every Eton boy remembers the illustration of fish in the Latin grammar, *Piscium ut Ostrea, ceta*, the first of them being mollusks, the second mammals. The most pertinent to our present purpose is the apparent belief of the Anglo-Saxon that salmon could only be taken in the sea. But possibly "the fearfulness" of the fisherman's mind may have led him to consider all tidal waters as part of the sea; and this construction unquestionably acquires force from the circumstance that all the fish which are included in the category of sea fish may be caught in the tidal portions of our rivers.

Mr. Turner's Anglo-Saxon fisherman must not, however, be taken as a fair specimen of Anglo-Saxon ingenuity. In other parts of the Heptarchy the art of fishing had apparently made more progress. It would have been strange if it had not done so, for the ancient Britons had certainly been fishermen. The coracle, which is as old as Herodotus, and which according to Giraldus Cambrensis, suggested Bledhericus' enigma: "There are people among us who carry their horses to their hunting-grounds on their shoulders, mount them to take their prey, and when they have taken it carry them home again," is probably made on exactly the same "lines" on which it was constructed two thousand years ago. That it is an ineffective boat for fishing purposes, no one who has watched the noiseless motion of two coracles, can suppose; and those who have seen a Welsh fisherman shoulder his coracle after his day's fishing will understand the force of Bledhericus' enigma. The very fact, however, that coracles are only found in Wales, proves that the Anglo-Saxon invaders did not adopt the simple but ingenious contrivance of the Britons, whom they compelled to retire to the Welsh fastnesses. But, though the Anglo-Saxons did not adopt the coracle, they were not certainly so ignorant as Elfric's "fearful" fisherman. At any rate, Edric, who had the honor of ferrying St. Peter across the Thames, when the apostle visited this country for the especial purpose of consecrating his new church at Westminster, was a net fisherman, lived one hundred years before Wilfrid taught the people of Sussex how to catch fish, and had good gear and tackle, or the great catch that St. Peter promised him would have been a curse instead of a blessing. It is true that the legend of Edric cannot, from its very nature, be authentic; but an inauthentic legend is a sufficient proof of the truth of certain allegations contained in the legend. That a legend representing Edric as a fisherman should have been accepted, conclusively proves that there were net fishermen who fished the Thames in Edric's time. If, for instance, he had been represented fishing with a fly, the inaccuracy of the legend would have been at once apparent, because fly-fishing was in these days an unknown art. But he is represented as fishing with a net, and the legend was believed, and could only have been believed because net-fishing was an art practised in the time in which he was supposed to have existed. That, in later days, at any rate, the art of net-fishing made considerable progress with the Saxons is plainly perceptible from the fact that many of the old names of fishing engines, some of which survive to the present day, are—like weir, garth, wheel, etc.—clearly and distinctly Saxon words, and the fact that some of these names are the names of stationary or fixed engines, show apparently a still more considerable progress in the art of fishing.—*Land and Water.*

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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and

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

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Are agents for ALASKA HERALD in that city.

HOW TO BOIL SALMON.—Salmon, when large, should be boiled in pieces, or slices; for this reason—if the thick part is cooked enough, the thin part is cooked too much when a large piece is boiled. Double jowls, therefore, can never be properly cooked; split jowls are to be recommended in preference. But if the fish is a small one—6lb. or 7lb., for instance—it may be trussed for boiling by bending its head towards the centre of the body, and its tail towards the same point on the opposite side. To secure the fish in this position, it is necessary to use string, and it may then be boiled whole, removing the string after it is cooked. The fish is sent to table resting on its belly. When boiled whole it should be put into cold water, and allowed to boil gently until it cooked. When cooked in pieces, place the fish at once in boiling water, and, after it has been in a minute or two, lift it up on the strainer out of the water, and let it remain for a couple of minutes; return it to the water, and repeat the operation twice more. This process is necessary to cause the card to set, and is said to make the fish eat crispier. Let it boil at a gentle rate until it is cooked. Another process adopted for boiling salmon in South Wales, is to soak the fish in cold water first, and then to put it on the fire with as much water as will cover it, together with salt and as much vinegar as will make the water slightly acid. As soon as the water approaches the boiling point, the fish is removed on the strainer, the water is poured into another vessel, and the fish, on the strainer, is placed over it to cool, together with the water. The next day the fish is set on the fire in the same liquor, and when warmed through is cooked—it must not boil.

THE women of the Pacific Coast will be delighted to hear that the women of Alaska are in favor of shooting the tyrant man whenever he falters in doing that which he ought not do. This we learn from a private letter in which it is mentioned that an Aleutian belle poisoned her lover, a short time ago, for no other reasons than that the poor fellow had a wooden leg and couldn't chew gum.

ITEM for Susan B. Anthony and her cohorts: An Aleutian Orpheus has invented a musical instrument the dulcet reverberations of which so charms sea lions, whales and "strong-minded" hermaphrodites that said animals are easily subjected to man's dominion. The instrument is an electric "black snake" applied to their tough hides.

AN Indian chief in the interior of Alaska has been "developed" as a spiritual medium. The usual moral result followed: He quit chewing tobacco and "clawed up" his wife. We ought to have more mediums.

THE patent received by Adolph Muller, of this city, for dressing fur seal skins is not the only one of the kind in the United States, but his has certain features, which excel all others. By Mr. Muller's mode very little acid is used. Besides the polish in dressing is so rich that it has been aptly called the "Golden Seal Color." By the new process all fur seal skins brought from the North Pacific can be dressed in this city.

W. E. LOOMIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

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PACIFIC FUR STORE.

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Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of
LADIES' FURS AND BUGGY ROBES,
120 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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Furs cleaned, repaired and made over.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Russian Sable capes, muffs and collars,—Hudson Bay Sable,—Russian Mink sacques and basques,—Fur Seal sacques,—Black Astrachan sacques,—Sicilian Lama sacques,—Royal Ermine sacques, muffs and hoes,—Siberian Squirrel goods, etc. All the above articles made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONGHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, mental and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month	.....\$2 50
" " Three Months	..... 6 00
" " Six Months	.....10 00

VOL. IV. AUGUST 19, 1871. No. 87.

LAWS RELATING TO ALASKA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
 Washington, D. C., February 4, 1870. }

Under and in pursuance of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the second section of the Act of Congress, approved on the 27th day of July, 1868, entitled "An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to Customs, Commerce and Navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes," the importation of distilled spirits into and within the District of Alaska, is hereby prohibited, and the importation and use of fire-arms and ammunition into and within the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, in said District, are also prohibited, under the pains and penalties of law.
 U. S. GRANT, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 8, 1870.

In conformity with the foregoing order of the President and to insure its faithful execution, Collectors of Customs are hereby instructed to refuse clearance to all vessels having on board distilled spirits for ports, places, or islands, within the territory and Collection District of Alaska.

Vessels clearing for any port or place, intending to touch, trade, or pass within the waters of Alaska, with distilled spirits, or fire-arms and ammunition, on board, will be required to execute and deliver to the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance a good and sufficient bond in double the value of the articles so laden, conditioned, that said spirits, or any part thereof, shall not be landed upon or disposed of within the territory of Alaska, or that said arms and ammunition, or any part thereof, shall not be landed, disposed of, or used, upon either the islands of Saint Paul or Saint George, in said District.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
 Secretary of Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., August 23, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo in which you inquire whether wines are included in the prohibition levied upon the importation of spirituous liquors into the territory of Alaska. While the regulations of the Department issued in pursuance of law apply in terms to "distilled spirits," it was and is the intention to have them apply to intoxicating drinks of all kinds, and to discourage so far as it has the authority, their importation or transportation to that territory.
 I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON,
 Acting Secretary.

WILLIAM KAPUS, Esq.
 Collector, Sitka, Alaska.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1871.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letters of December 2d and January 2d last, requesting instructions in regard to the disposition to be made of certain wine, ale and porter, transported in bond to your port in con-

travention of the instructions of this Department of February 8th and August 23d 1870.

In reply thereto, you are hereby directed to retain the merchandise in question in your custody until the parties are prepared to return it under proper transportation bond to the port from which it was transported or elsewhere, when it may be delivered to them for that purpose.

Such re-shipment however should be made under the supervision of a customs officer to be designated by you, and every precaution taken to prevent its being re-landed in the district of Alaska.

The Collector at San Francisco, was advised under date of the 7th ultimo, of the Department's views upon this subject, and instructed not to allow the shipment of intoxicating liquors of any kind to your district.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
 Secretary.

WILLIAM KAPUS, Esq.
 Collector, Sitka, Alaska,
 care of Collector of Customs, San Francisco, Cal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1871.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, stating that in November last you shipped from San Francisco to Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska Territory, some wine and beer, alleged to have been intended for your own personal use and not for sale. But that upon arrival of said wine and beer at said ports the Collectors of Customs there took possession thereof and declined to deliver the same. I have to enclose herewith copies of instructions issued by the Department on the subject dated February 8, and August 23, 1870, and February 10, 1871, respectively, from which it will be seen that the action of the Collector in not delivering said liquor for use in said Territory was correct.

The copy of letter dated February 10, 1871, above referred to will inform you upon what conditions delivery of the liquors in question can be had.

The information communicated by you "that a brewery had been established for the manufacture of beer, in Sitka, and that several parties in Sitka are permitted to land liquor there,"—will receive the attention of this Department.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
 Secretary.

DAVID SHIRPSER, Esq.
 19 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The above laws and instructions relating to the importation of distilled liquors to Alaska are clear and explicit. No one will deny that the prohibition laid upon the importation of "distilled liquors," is the general sense, is sound policy. Intoxicating liquor has proved to be the deadliest enemy ever introduced to our territories populated by Indian tribes. Through it war and the barbarities of war have been of constant occurrence.

But with special reference to Alaska it would seem that the prohibition of wine, beer and other light drinks taken there by private parties for private use is rather more than the actual necessities of the case demand. Under the Russian rule in that country the better classes supplied themselves with the choicest wines and the Imperial government provided its working classes, and even the Indians, with a reasonable allowance of Russian rum. It was found that owing to the rigor and extreme dampness of the climate, such stimulants were absolutely necessary to preserve the health of the inhabitants. The same sanitary precaution is practiced in the Alpine fastnesses, where the St. Bernard dogs have fastened to their collars small vials of liquors for the relief of exhausted and famishing travellers. The same wise and judicious use of stimulants should be allowed to the Alaskans. Merchants, traders and their employees going to Alaska ought to be permitted to take supplies of liquors for themselves and their families in case of exhaustion or sickness. Not to admit this is to prohibit emigration thither and consequently seriously retard the progress and development of the country. And while allowing such importation, the strictest watch should be exercised that the benefits so conferred would not run to license and end in a general wholesale speculation. The heaviest penalties should be inflicted upon the violators of such just and reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic.

There are such things as good sense and moderation in the affairs of men, and we hope to see them applied to the peculiar wants and conditions of our fellow creatures in Alaska.

ПРАВОУЧЕНИЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки помаѣ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходцы,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе безсильныхъ и пресыщеніе богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аласку, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастьрски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговля дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значитъ Отецъ поддерживаетъ мополоію и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, далъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шаяшникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговля дѣла, —это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

Часто мои Христіанскіе друзья поговариваютъ —“какъ скоро этотъ старшій-сѣдой пестъ Горчаренко издохнетъ.” Ахъ милые друзья! Я то посѣдѣлъ отъ добродѣтельной жизни, а лѣтами не такъ-то старъ—всего сегодня 39 лѣтъ отъ роду.

Агапій—въ монашескомъ образѣ, а въ мирѣ бывшій Андрей—Гончаренко, родился 19-го Августа, 1832-го года, въ селеніи Кривомъ, Кіевской губерніи, Сквирскаго уѣзда.

Въ этотъ присновѣстный для меня день, я приглашаю всѣхъ моихъ друзей и не друзей на вечеръ. Широко будетъ приготовленъ изъ мудреныхъ частей морскихъ котловъ,—трески и красной рыбы будетъ чортова пропасть,—тость на “многая лѣта,” будетъ пить—китовый жиръ. На завтрашнее утро, дорогіе гости, будете чувствовать добродѣтельно и здорово.

Говорятъ, что преосвященный епископъ Чабанъ, намѣренъ вступить въ законный бракъ, съ одной Алеуткой. — Все это изъ подражанія патриарху Агалию. “Лучше жениться, нежели разжизниться,” говоритъ св. апостолъ Павелъ. Мы рады, и очень даже рады, что монахи начинаютъ сознавать плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній. Въмѣсто того, чтобы каждое утро въ молитвахъ, исповѣдываться богу: —“Господи! согрѣшихъ, въ прошедшую ночь, на небо и предъ Тобою, — малакіей, блудоудѣніемъ, двораствѣніемъ, и всѣми мерзкими нечистотами,” —лучше разумѣется вступать въ законный бракъ.

Одинъ русскій Баронъ, собралъ милостыню, на выѣздъ изъ Санъ Франциско въ Нью Йоркъ, 60 долларовъ,—пересчиталъ—вѣдь много денегъ! И отъ ужаса о такомъ чрезмѣрномъ богатствѣ, пошелъ на прощанье, въ послѣдній вечеръ, къ дѣвкамъ и въ театръ. Большую часть денегъ истратилъ, такъ что едва хватило до Мормонскихъ странъ, гдѣ и застрялъ, не на что дальше ѣхать. Русская натура!

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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

No. 88.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

PER schooner *Gen. Harney* we have the following information of the whereabouts of Mr. Alphonse L. Pinart, now engaged in making a scientific exploration on the Alaska mainland.

The schooner *Amands Ager*, having on board Mr. Pinart, arrived at Nushagak on the 31st of May. He was warmly received by the civil and religious authorities. Mr. Nikiforoff, representing the former, and Mr. Orloff, the latter, escorted him personally to his headquarters and bestowed every courtesy upon the distinguished traveller. Mr. Pinart took photographic views of the village of Nushagak, the Greek Catholic Church, the profiles of the natives, mountains and forests, and also of the Bay, with the fishing fleet anchored there at the time. He examined rare fossil remains found in that locality, and obtained several remarkable specimens. His ethnological observations at Nushagak were crowned with success. While there Mr. Pinart presented the natives with several highly prized articles which he brought with him as presents. During his stay the Indians crowded about him, inviting the gentleman to their primitive homes and showing him how generous, simple minded and affectionate the Aleuts are toward strangers. On the 16th of June he left Nushagak on board the schooner *Jeta Bright*, bound for the Yukon river. By July he hoped to reach the distant interior and be present at the great July fair held by the Yukon Indians.

SOME parties in this city interested in the sheep trade and wool business talk of sending a flock or two of sheep to the Peninsula of Alaska. It is believed that certain varieties would thrive there splendidly. During the summer months there is an abundance of excellent grass, and in the winter they could be housed and fed on hay. For a long time some parties have been attempting to draw the wool over the eyes of the Aleuts, but the way now proposed is decidedly the best to accomplish that purpose.

INDULGENCE in sea lion meat, whale meat, and fur seal meat tends to make a man virtuous and a woman corpulent. Such dainty delicacies are difficult to digest, however, unless washed down with aromatic draught of whale oil. In the absence of this later article a little good whisky may be used. As the Alaskans, like most civilized Christians, are caralverous, we suggest that Secretary Boutwell furnish either whisky or whale oil to our northern barbarians.

THE codfish brought by the *Flying Mice* from the Aleutian islands is of an excellent quality and equal in every respect to the eastern article. The cargo arrived very opportunely, as there was a scarcity in the market. The lot brought 7½ cents per pound. This is in encouraging to the fishermen.

THE Phoenix Oil Works, on Front Street, lately presented Professor George Davidson with a whale's "eye tooth," measuring ten feet and two inches in length and proportionately corpulent. It was joyfully received and enthusiastically transmitted to the Smithsonian Institute as a *bijou de Alaska*. Have you seen it?

By latest advices from Sitka we learn that whisky is abundant at 25 cents per drink. Our redolent and rosy nosed friend Wm. Kapas has raised the price through lowering the whisky.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farrwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. SEPTEMBER 1, 1871. No. 88.

INTOLERANCE IN RUSSIA.

Telegraphic information instructs the public that the American delegation of the Evangelical society, who lately presented themselves at the court of St. Petersburg, were rather coldly received. Their object was a mission of mercy. They desired to intercede with his Imperial Majesty, with the hope of procuring for his Protestant subjects and citizens of other countries living within the Empire freedom from religious persecution. The delegation had an interview with Prince Gorchakoff, who having received their petition and studied its contents, advised the Czar not to listen to it; suggesting, also, that aliens should distinctly understand that Russia does not permit them to interfere in the social and domestic relations of the Empire.

Since the occasion of the Evangelical visit the telegraph also has informed us that Russia is persecuting her protestant subjects. The Baptists were mentioned as those coming under the law, but there being no such sect in Russia, the reports must refer to the German Lutheran inhabitants of the Baltic provinces.

Let us now look at the contrast. While Russia is persecuting Protestant throughout the Empire; while his Imperial majesty, through Gorchakoff, will not hear the voice of American churchman, in behalf of religious toleration, the Greek-Russian Catholics of Alaska,—now American citizens, but still deeply attached to Russia through the poisoned ties of religion—are in the full exercise of religious liberty. If Russia would take a lesson from the United States, and reciprocate towards American protestants the courtesy extended by our government to Russian Greek-Catholics, the Empire and its Czar would receive some respect from thinking Americans. We need scarcely state that we have suffered torture at the hands of the Russian government, simply because we had our own religious views and expressed them, but in treating of national questions of this kind we allow neither personal prejudice nor malice to blind us to the principles involved, or bias us in giving other than broad, just and liberal views of the question under discussion.

We assert, then, that Russia in the eyes of America has lost caste through having so shabbily treated the Evangelical delegation and in exhibiting its tyrannical spirit in an age when religious toleration is permitted by all but semi-barbarous and savage nations.

The *San Jose Volksblatt* has an editorial under the caption—"Is self-destruction permitted." The editor had best try it on. He has our permission.

LIBERTY AND RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the ALASKA HERALD of the 1st of last month we published an editorial under the above caption. The article attracted a great deal of attention, being highly praised by advanced thinkers, and bitterly denounced by our orthodox readers. The *Living Way*, a religious monthly published in this city and edited by the Rev. S. D. Simmons, (formerly a Methodist missionary in the interior of Africa), quotes the following sentence:—

"Can we abolish religion altogether? We would do so if we had the power, for religion is only another word for insanity, and, consequently, antagonistic to reason, upon which the laws of the Republic are founded."

In commenting thereon the writer hopes that we will revise our hasty judgment, and thinks that we have been carried away by our "indignation at the abuse of religion." We will not revise our judgment, mature and founded upon reason, and our "indignation" is but the result of the influences of our historical researches as to the atrocious, barbarous and bloody deeds of religious madmen in all ages and all climes. The road over which Christianity has travelled is paved with human skulls and irrigated with human blood. That from which Christianity emerged, beginning with the incest of Adam and Eve, followed by the murderous attack of Cain upon his brother Abel, is a fountain of the most atrocious beastliness. The Christians not to be outdone by the Jews, got up an "immaculate" Jesus, and an "angel" made the affair all right with the *cabron* Joseph. The Jews incensed, hung the god-man Jesus between two thieves, and now the Christians say that the blood of the poor crucified Jew "washeth away all sins." What infernal stuff for free thinking Americans. Just as if God delighted in seeing an unfortunate human being tortured at the stake. We abominate such a God. And we repeat that any religion teaching obedience to such a Supreme Being is the most accursed mental leprosy that can rot out reason and justice from the human brain. We believe in the Constitution of our beloved country, as it was, as it is, and as it will be. We believe in obedience to the laws of our beloved country, of doing and acting right towards our fellow creatures. Beyond this no true man or woman, in heart and soul American, will have any other bible than the Constitution, any other religion than the laws of the Republic.

A CALIFORNIA EDITOR ABROAD.

The spiciest, keenest, most sensible, shrewdest, frolicking and versatile writer in the State of Virginia, is the editor of the *Lynchburg Republican*, Mr. Kelly. His newspaper style is inimitable, and is having a beneficial influence on the press of the State. The stilted writers of long didactic political essays will have to get down from their stilts and employ their nimble legs to get out of the way of the rapid bombardments of Kelly's batteries. The *Republican* is the mirror of Virginia journals. We only wish we could work the gun as effectively as our able cotemporary.—*Alexandria Standard and Sentinel.*

The above handsome and well deserved compliment from the Alexandria (Va.) journal refers to our talented California writer Mark J. Kelly, now editor-in-Chief of the *Lynchburg Republican*, which under his able management, has become one of the leading journals of the state of Virginia—a state remarkable for trenchant and well-edited journals. Mr. Kelly was news editor of one of our leading dailies, a post he filled with remarkable ability, and was besides a welcomed contributor to the ALASKA HERALD and the *Overland Monthly*. He afterwards went to Sacramento and took a prominent position on the *Reporter* and that paper soon gave strong evidence of his vivid originality. Mr. Kelly is not only an able and brilliant writer, but also a fine scholar in the full sense of the word. He speaks and writes the French and Spanish languages with purity and is well read in ancient and modern history. He is a great traveller, and knows by heart almost every point of interest from Siberia to Patagonia. His first lessons in journalism were received in this city and he rapidly rose to eminence among the fraternity of the Pacific Coast. He is eminently a Californian in his style and manner, but with the additional qualities of good breeding and rare courtesy. Mr. Kelly is yet quite a young man, not being over twenty seven years of age. We miss him from the golden shores of the Pacific and send our fraternal greetings to him in the historic state of old Virginia.

ПРАВООУЧЕНИЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ ниюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки попомъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходцы,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе бессильныхъ и пресыщеніе богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аласку, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговля дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значить Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополию и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, далъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шаяшникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговля дѣла,—это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

Ходятъ слухи въ нашемъ городѣ, что архіерей съ своими попами, старостами, и причтомъ церковнымъ на смерть дерутся; даже къ намъ приходила противная партія помѣстить объ этомъ въ “Свободѣ.” Но мы рѣшительно отказываемся слушать или смотрѣть на ихъ дразни. Даже если бы мы видѣли нашими глазами, что староста на улицѣ колотитъ на смерть архіерея, мы пройдемъ спокойно,—сознавши, что мы уже давно отреклись имѣть сочувствіе къ такой мерзости, какъ монахи-архіерей.

Русскіе офицеры изъ “Боярина” оставили долги въ Санъ Франциско,—не заплатили прачкамъ за мытье бѣлья, и въ кабаки за водку.

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THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

SOME time ago parties representing N. Richard of this city arrived at Kadiak to engage in the fishing business. A large quantity of salt from Mexico, without having the duty paid, was about to be landed by said parties, but the Deputy Collector of Customs ordered the vessel to Sitka where the laws had to be complied with. Our conscience is tranquil at the thought that there is one fearless and honest officer in Alaska.

DURING the celebration of the mass in the Russian church of an Alaskan village, the wife of the priest attended divine services in the latest Yankee fashions which she revealed to the astonished congregation by taking off her skin coat. The lady having extremely pretty feet, went barefooted, however. Such are the antics of fashion among the Aleuts.

THE Alaskans, young and old, continue to rejoice over the beauties and blessings of the Russo-American Primer, several hundred copies of which have been freely distributed amongst them. The natives are very diligent students and many of them already speak the English language with considerable fluency.

CAPT. CHARLES BRYANT, special agent of the Treasury Department in St. Paul Island, states that the natives are a remarkably intelligent and honest people. What a pity that Captain Bryant could not say the same of himself and have it believed by our thirty thousand readers.

A gentleman lately arrived from St. Paul Island, speaks flattering of fur seal meat as a sweet and substantial food. On first eating it the palate rebels somewhat, as might be expected, but after a dish or two are enjoyed, it becomes very relishable. Roast fur seal meat is a great delicacy.

BEARS are to be found in immense numbers on the Alaska mainland. They are of enormous size, but do not evince the ferocity of the California animal. It is a fact that contact with civilization increases the ferocity of Bruin and his whole tribe.

ON the cape of Kamchatka there are some of the finest hot springs in the world. The natives resort to them regularly and through bathing cure almost all the ills to which human nature is heir.

MARTENS and minks along the barren sea coasts of Alaska are of a pale color and produce poor fur, while the animals of the interior, are very dark and yield the richest quality.

THE white man has deserted Plover Bay as a trading post. It is still, however, the principal rendezvous of the whale fleet of the far North Pacific.

THE cure for fever in Alaska is to go barefooted.

DUCK SHOOTING IN IOWA.

BY GADWALL.

My first regular duck hunt of the season of 1870 was made in the first week of October. This time I had to examine a number of different lakes or marshes to ascertain the state of water, the condition of the aquatic vegetation, and the crops of wild rice and black seed in each, in order to determine in which locality the best shooting could be found. "Bobson's Lake," so called in honor of the genial old farmer who resides on its margin, was selected as the most promising. This lake or marsh is about a mile and a half long, and from 100 to 400 yards wide, and receives its water mostly from the overflow of the Missouri river. Sometimes, when the spring rise of the Missouri is not sufficient to reach it, the lake remains dry the whole season.

The hearty welcome of Farmer Bobson on my arrival at his house was pleasant to receive, so was his information in regard to the ducks, which he had been watching for the past week, in daily expectation of my advent. Bobson had discovered a cornfield in the neighborhood where the ducks gathered in immense numbers every evening and morning. Mallard shooting in the cornfields in this country is sometimes the most exhilarating and exciting that ever falls to the lot of the sportsman. Here the uncomfortable rubber dress can be dispensed with, and the fine-haired pointer, too delicate to endure frequent immersion in the cold water, can sit down by the side of his master, under the ample cover of the corn, and take an equal interest with him in the proceedings. Every bird brought to the ground can be retrieved without difficulty, while in the shallow lakes most of the winged birds escape unless they fall in open water and within range, so that a second shot can be delivered before they have time to reach the cover of the thick grass and rushes. But this field shooting is of sufficient interest to afford abundant material for a complete story of itself, so I will defer any further remarks in regard to it at present.

After adjusting my waders and filling my pockets with a good supply of cartridges, I made an excursion into the lake. A few mallards, widgeons, and shovellers were flying over and around it all the time, while at the upper end a flock of a hundred blue-wing teal were several times flushed by a couple of predatory marsh hawks (*Falco cyanus*), but they flew only far enough to avoid their enemy, apparently determined not to leave their favorite resort. Hundreds of coots or mud-hens (*Fulica americana*) were lazily sitting and paddling about on the open water, so unsuspecting and confiding that they allowed me to approach within a few steps of them, which they could do with perfect safety, as they possess none of the qualities or characteristics of a game bird. I started to wade out to a thick bunch of flags and rushes, about fifty yards from the shore, where the cover was good, and the water open on two sides of it, and only about knee-deep at any place. I had made about half the distance to my objective point, when an old greenhead flushed from the thick grass so near to me that I involuntarily waited two or three seconds for him to get away far enough to present a fair shot, when he was brought handsomely down. On report of the gun, the ducks arose simultaneously from all parts of the lake, presenting a very beautiful sight. Some of them went immediately down again, while others swung up and down and across the lake, as if for the purpose of exercising and proving their wings. A pair of widgeons or bald-pates going up wind drew my first double shot, after which, without moving from my position, four more double shots were fired as fast as cartridges could be inserted and shells withdrawn. Starting forward then to gather up the dead birds, two mallards went bounding and thrashing up through the thick grass, not more than ten steps distant, where they had lain in perfect concealment during the time that eleven shots had been fired over their heads. Both were brought down by a well-directed double shot. This disposition of the mallard to skulk is well understood by the experienced sportsman, however much it might surprise the amateur. The results of my first five minutes' shooting were quite satisfactory in all respects, except that of the nine ducks killed only seven could be found after a faithful search, so dense was

the wilderness of vegetation with which I was surrounded. Having reached the stand previously selected, I here found good shooting for about three hours, in which time I made a bag of 83 ducks, of which 13 were mallards.

By this time the wind had subsided and the flight had nearly ceased. The excursions of the hawks into the farther corners of the lakes flushed only a few pair of mallards and teal, and they seemed inclined to rise high and strike off to a long distance. The hour of the day and state of the weather were both unfavorable, but the time was not lost, as I had a favorable opportunity just then of observing large flocks of fowl wending their way to the sunny south. I have often noticed during the season of southward migration that immense numbers of fowl would often appear at the same time, and occupy an hour or two in passing a given point, after which no more would be seen, except perhaps a few stragglers, for a day or two, or perhaps several days, all of which is quite accountable, but I will not stop here to give my theory in explanation of it. The greater proportion of the ducks passing at this time were scaup (*Fuligula marila*). The flocks ranged in long elliptical lines, moving with a steady even flight, as if the whole plan of the movement had been laid out beforehand with mathematical precision. The redheads could be distinguished from the scaups only by the form and arrangement of the flocks, the distance being such that the bright red head and neck of the former could not be distinguished from the jet black of the latter. The long-necked pintails, in their brownish-grey suits, appeared to have diamond-shaped heads and angular wings when contrasted with the gilly-dressed little buffheads.

These observations, so interesting to the sportsman, were suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a flock of trumpeter swans (*Oxyanus bucinator*) flying much lower than the ducks, and in a direction which, if not changed, would bring them directly over me. The cartridges of No. 6 shot in my gun were at once withdrawn, and others inserted, containing each twenty-six buckshot of a size weighing seventeen to the ounce. The swan was so high that I had little hopes of making an effective shot, but I determined to take the chances and try. Watching their approach with no little anxiety, and selecting the largest one of the left flank, I let go both barrels at him in quick succession. He dropped a couple of tail feathers, gave an awkward kick with one of his black feet, and passed on with the rest, having received but a slight scratch. The leader at once sounded his trumpet, followed by the others in quick succession, until the whole troupe joined in the chorus, producing an effect quite astonishing to a person who hears it for the first time. The deep basso of the old ganders, with the intermediate baritone and contralto of the females, and the piping soprano of the goalings, produced a wonderful combination that sounded in the distance not unlike the music of a brass band, the occasional discord coming, perhaps, from the one that received a scratch from the buckshot. The third and fifth of the scale, together with the octaves, were very distinctly heard, while one old fellow persisted in harping on the sixth of the scale, with the effect at times of sounding a full minor chord. The flock contained twenty-two, of which fourteen were old birds and eight young.

As the night was now only two hours distant, I waded out of the lake, carried out my game, and prepared for a visit to the cornfield Bobson had told me about, an account of which is reserved for a future day.—*Land and Water.*

SOME self-selected missionaries connected with a company doing business in Alaska built a church at Belkovsky, which cost \$2,000. The natives were so delighted that in return they presented the self-selected missionaries with 900 sea-otter skins, valued at \$40 each. This so encouraged the parties of the first part that two more churches were constructed at other points and still richer presents received in return. Truly, Alaska must be a paradise for missionaries, and the Aleuts the best paying church members in the world.—*S. P. Chronicle.*

A special agent of the Treasury Department, lately arrived from St. Paul Island, states that within the past two years not a single Aleut on the island has been arrested for a crime or misdemeanor of any kind. He speaks of the natives as being the most honest and hospitable people in the world. They'll make good Americans!

ALASKA



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THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

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Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

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Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHAS W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
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IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THERE is a current belief that the peninsula of Kamchatka will yet be annexed to the United States. Far-seeing American statesmen have given the subject profound consideration and many of the leading journals discuss the question from time to time. Certainly Kamchatka is but of little benefit to the Russian Empire. A great portion of the Peninsula has been virtually ruled by Americans for years past. The natives have a better knowledge of the English than the Russian language. This arises from the fact that there are but few, if any, Russian officials along the entire country bordering on the Behring Sea, while Americans engaged in various commercial pursuits, principally in whaling, are to be found at all important points. Our commerce is so rapidly extending itself in the waters of the arctic world that necessity will demand the annexation of the great peninsula. Kamchatka in our possession, fishing, whaling and mining towns would spring up everywhere. And what is still more precious, the poor, benighted Kamchadals would learn to read the ALASKA HERALD and love Jesus.

RECENTLY a small package of twenty-seven salted fur seal skins reached here from Sitka, the property of D. Shurpear. They were seized by the Custom House authorities, which act is in clear violation of the modified revenue law lately promulgated. Having no suspicion that any of the Custom officials are members of the "fur ring" of this city, we must attribute the petty seizure to "intemperance" in the too zealous discharge of official duty.

THE great cod-fishing grounds about Shoumagin islands along the Aleutian Coast, are revalling the celebrated Newfoundland fisheries. Very large quantities of Shoumagin codfish have arrived here this fall. The last shipment is that brought by the schooner *Atved Adams* consisting of 49,000 pieces and several barrels.

THE steamer *Yukon*, built in this city some three years ago for the purpose of navigating the Yukon river, is tied up at Fort St. Michael, and rendered useless by a defective fuse. She ought to be sold to the California democracy, another "bursting up" institution.

ON Saturday last preliminary testimony was taken in the case of Taylor & Bendel vs. The Alaska Commercial Company. The case excites deep interest, and will reveal an extraordinary condition of affairs in Alaska.

THE schooner *Romp* sailed from this port last March on a fur-sealing expedition to the Siberian Coast, and returned a short time ago in ballast. The schooner and her cargo belong to Admiral H. Liebes & Co.

A would be *Boss Tweed* of this city says that the ignorant Aleuts can not tell the truth. The fellow is measuring their corn by his own bushel.

A COUNTRY THAT WE SHOULD ANNEX.

The thoughtful men of America who have watched with interest the steady development of the great northern continent, have long since concluded, from their observations, that a great place among nations was in reserve for Siberia; because they readily foresee that from the relative topographical positions of that country and the rich States which border on the Pacific Ocean, a commerce would spring up which would bring the people of the respective territories together for purposes of trade: and trade has been demonstrated to be the great nucleus around which social relations spring up and, as a consequence, mutual national protection. Hence the necessity that America should foster commercial relations between its Pacific States and the continent of Siberia was early recognized, but it has since developed that to attempt to establish a friendly footing on Siberian soil is in hostility to Russian policy, and if we do trade with Siberia we must protect Siberians. In 1858 this proposition was mooted. In a number of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, of October 8th of that year, we find an article on the same question, under the caption of "Our Western Neighbors," in which the author sees cause for congratulation in the fact that commercial relations had been opened with the inhabitants of Irkutsk and northern Siberia, and the writer prophesied that from these relations as much happiness and profit would be derived by those people as grain would accrue to ourselves. Time, however, has not fulfilled the prophecy, for to-day our relations with Siberia are marked by fear on the one side and distrust on the other. Russian enactments forbid this trade; Russian war vessels guard the coast-range jealousy and confiscate remorselessly when they capture an infringing craft, and hence the natives are afraid, and we are more so. But these relations now fraught with danger and distrust must assume a different phase at no distant day. In other words, the despotism of Russia must be content to cede Siberia or to abide by the consequence which will ensue. This consequence Russia cannot contemplate without a shudder. It means that the men who are in the dungeons and prisons of Siberia are nevertheless men, though branded as convicts. They are bold, intelligent and resolute; their instincts were republican, and republicans are not in good odor at the court of Alexander.—These men have been leaders alike in bold struggles and subtle intrigues, but all looking alike to the freedom of Russians from a hated bondage. Feather-brained theorists, they were styled by some; unruly patriots, by others. Even Massini and Proudhon smiled incredulously upon their efforts. But in what did all this daring patriotism end, in what the impotence of brave and true men to promote their country's good by advancing its enlightenment and pruning its despotism of harmful power? The convict pens of Siberia with their horrors are a living reply, as their infamy is a lasting record of the wanton cruelty of a savage despot. Even here, however, in the frozen shambles of their exile, with the keepers' eyes constantly upon them, and the murderous lash tingling at their backs, the bright plans of the patriots found escape; their hopes did not slumber, because their ardor was unquestionable. Those who secured liberty, at the cost of suffering in silence, again enunciated their cherished theories. They built up towns, and under their auspices the trade of Siberia is now recognized as of almost fabulous richness. These are the men who appeal to Americans, who pray for admittance into the great fraternity of freemen; who think with blissful ecstasy of the happy time when the double-headed eagles of Russia, the symbols of remorseless tyranny and crafty cruelty, shall be trodden under their feet while our national banner shall wave to the breeze, the emblem of a progressive people and a free soil. A trade worth millions is what we are invited to take, and an intelligent race, progressive and full of republican ardor, desires brotherhood with us. Even the veriest mercenary view would forbid a refusal. The men who want to be our brothers are good men, and the trade which they offer we cannot reject. How long, then, shall our Government await before it accelerates the inevitable consummation,—how long before treaties shall be discussed and omissions spoken of,—how much longer shall our merchants permit Russian harpies to pluck this plump bird for them?

Time and patience,—strange words in America,—and we shall see. A few Americans understand their Siberian neighbors; these few will be known in history at some future time.—*Mark J. Kelly in Lynchburg Republican, Sept. 17, 1871.*

SHODDYDOM FLUTTERED.

The social codfish of Gotham at this especial season smelleth rank unto the heavens. Masculine New York writhes under the dexterous manipulations of tailors innumerable, and feminine New York surrenders at discretion to the tender offices of a legion of skillful subordinates, emerging painfully out of its abnormal existence in chrysalis into a forced condition of butterfly. And why? Simply, dear reader, because the coming of a royal young Russian already casts its long shadow before. The princely young man is indeed at last fairly under way, and New York "society," responsive in the inherence of its toady character, prepares to crook the hinges of its knee and humbly fall down in adoration of the coming sprig. Alexis is a young person of less than twenty summers, possibly an entertaining youth, probably a bore, certainly a Prince. Gravest of all is this latter consideration; others only converge to and are lost within it. The magic title, singularly enough, quickness into vitality all the hidden possibilities of servility and self-prostration which lie latent in the bosom of our simple republicans. Translate a Prince from his own domain, where worship is his of right, and plant him in New York or Boston, and it is unlikely that he will miss any title of the adulation which is among his prerogatives at home. In our republican country he will meet toadies who will out-toady his native courtiers, worshippers who will out-worship his most servile henchmen, flatterers who will out-flatter his most supple dependants. New York will bow down at his feet and lick them, metaphorically, as humbly as the dog licked the sores of Lazarus, while Boston—well, if Boston be not permitted to share in the prostration, she may burst her stay-laces in the fullness of her greenest envy. And meanwhile the royal spring who will so disturb the social order will see us not as we are but as we are artificially gotten up for his benefit and, going home, he will not enhance with his report the esteem in which ourselves and our republican institutions are regarded in Russia. Verily it is a rank fish, this republican cod.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

THE FISH-KATACASY IMBROGLIO.—Here is some very important diplomatic news—the Fish-Katacasy imbroglio, to begin with, though that is not exactly news. This quarrel will never be set at rest until it has received its final quietus by the departure of the Russian Minister. The differences are not purely personal as between Secretary Fish and M. Katacasy, as the world has been taught to believe; for the difficulty lies between the governments of the United States and Russia. The quarrel appears to have reached the last stage of bitterness, and matters have come to such a pass that it is the present intention of our government to insist upon the immediate recall of M. Katacasy; otherwise the good relations between the two countries may be seriously affected. The Russian government has not thus far given an official intimation of refusal to the request addressed by our Minister at St. Petersburg.

M. Katacasy is making desperate efforts to keep his post until after the arrival of the Russian Prince, in order to give it the appearance of a victory over Secretary Fish, or, as a high personage remarked to your correspondent, "to spite Fish and make capital out of the Prince." Strange that M. Katacasy, who has not only made himself personally obnoxious to our Government, but to the whole diplomatic corps, should persist in keeping a position which he can no longer with dignity fill, and in which, at the best, he can only maintain himself for a very short time. His position must indeed be an embarrassing one. M. Boris Danzas, the first secretary of the Legation, is included in the request for the recall of M. Katacasy, for similar reasons as his superior.—*Long Branch Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

W. E. LOOMIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

THE PROGENITORS OF MODERN ANTELOPES AND LLAMAS.

Nowadays, when the Darwinian doctrine which so much concerns the forefathers of ruminating animals, etc., is in vogue, we may for a moment glance at what zoologist and paleontologists enunciate respecting bygone forms. Take, for example, the llama (*Lachenia*), a group peculiar to a district of South America, and consisting at most of three or four varieties, differing but slightly from each other. As to the ancient allies of these, such naturalists as Lund, De Blainville, Gervais, and more recently Burmeister and Owen, show that llamas, equalling a camel in magnitude, ranged at will where now diminutive animals—as compared with them—alone live.

Besides the writings of these three first mentioned authors, Burmeister, in the Annals of the Museum of Buenos Ayres, describes some specimens of ancient Brazilian llamas, double the size of the recent species. Not only do these ancient llamas seem to have inhabited the plateaus of Brazil, but Professor Owen, in recent communications to our Royal Society, demonstrates the fact of their geographical distribution as far northwards as the plains of Mexico. Though it is true, as far as sparse fossil remains bear witness, that the Brazilian llamas did not deviate much—except in size—in their skeletal formation from their recent brethren, yet differences, though slight, have been pointed out by Owen, and markedly so, in those inhabiting the Mexican region. For this reason he seems justified in separating them under the generic name of *Palauchenia*.

Such studies are of great interest in a variety of ways, and especially when we compare the ancient herbivorous fauna of other districts. North of Mexico, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, an ancient fauna of a remarkable character lived in the tertiary epoch. Professor Leidy has brought to light some wonderfully curious remains of ruminants from these districts; not only strange deer and antelopes, but camel and llama-like forms where now roam birds widely differing in kind.

Within the Californian range equally uncouth forms of the antelope tribe must at one time have dwelt. Dr. Linn, not long ago, revealed the presence of a great four-horned browser (*Megacerops*), whose affinities seem to have been more with those discovered in India than truly American in kind. This leads us to take note of a communication laid by Dr. Murie before the British Association in Edinburgh, and of which the following is an abstract:

Introducing his paper by some pertinent remarks concerning the labors of the late Dr. Falconer and Sir Proby Cautley, he went on to say that these eminent men, the former a distinguished graduate of the Edinburgh University, brought to light, in their researches of the fossil fauna of the Sewallk Hills, several remarkable mammalian forms. The *Sivatherium*, one of these, as attested by its remains, must have attained the size of a full-grown elephant. It appears, however, to have been a ruminant; in some respects deer-like, in others more resembling the antelope. Still stranger, it seems to have some of the characteristic features of pachyderms—the tapir, for example. After a careful review of the statements and deductions that have been made upon the *Sivatherium*, Dr. Murie went on to show that it belonged to those radical forms which by some may be regarded as one of the progenitors of diverse herbivorous groups. The fossil bones studied by him are those contained in the British Museum; there is also one remarkable fragment in the Edinburgh University Museum.

The points which he regarded as affording a safe basis of the affinities of this curious animal are:—1. The form and structure of the horns. 2. The shape of the bones of the face. 3. The nature of the teeth. 4. The formation of the basis of the skull; and, 5. Other peculiarities of the neck, chest, and limb bones. The *Sivatherium*, according to him, is unlike all other living ruminants but one, the prong-buck, from the facts of its having had hollow horns, evidently subject to shedding. It differs thus from deer whose solid horns usually drop off, and from the antelope tribe, sheep and oxen, whose hollow horns are persistent. Save one living form, the saiga, no recent ruminant possesses, as did the *Sivatherium*, a muzzle resembling in several ways the proboscis of the tapirs and elephants. The dentition partook of the characters of the ancient *Eusmotherium*, etc. The basis and hind end of the skull is typical of oxen. The sternum, portion of the spine, and general strength of the limb-bones show configuration allying it with the *Bovidae*. Other features of the legs hint an affinity to the camel. On the strength of his own recent researches, and those of Mr. Bartlett and Dr. Cassfield, he (Dr. Murie) is inclined to place the *Sivatherium* in the family *Antilocapridae*; Drs. Schuster and Gray have raised the prong-buck to a group equivalent to the *Cervidae* and *Antilopidae*, chiefly from the singular fact of its horns being hollow and periodically deciduous. The great Indian *Sivatherium*, Dr. Murie considers, might as well be taken as the centre type of a family, the *Sivatheridae*. He points out that radiating from it can be traced differentiation of structure allying it to the ancient *Bramathartum* and *Megacerops*. Diverse links lead through the prong-buck towards the deer, giraffe, and camel. On the other hand, configurations point undoubtedly to the saiga, and there it is, as it were, split into lines directed towards the antelope, the sheep, and even the pachyderms.

The result of Dr. Murie's references strengthens the observations of paleontologists, that in bygone times generalized forms existed, from which the specializations of existent fauna can be traced back.

What tempting sport those days would have afforded to hunters! How exciting to have dashed among a troop of gaunt sivatheres rivaling elephants in stature, or have pursued in mountain fastnesses troops of llamas of gigantic size and proportionate speed! Such would have been keen sport, requiring dexterity, hardihood, and courage, far surpassing that called forth by our modern deer-stalking.—*Land and Water*.

THE CATACAZYS AND THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The Russian ambassador at Washington, is M. Catacazy. His wife, Madame Catacazy, has been in her day one of the most handsome women of the time, and is yet, in point of personal beauty and intellectual accomplishments, the equal of any of her sex. It appears that some 25 years ago she was divorced from her former husband, and in time married to M. Catacazy. Though her history is of course well known to the imperial government, she has been received during her present marriage at the court. She accompanied her husband to Washington, and since her residence there has been received and visited by the whole diplomatic corps. But during the last year or two some of the magnates of Washington society have concluded that the character of the lady was too deeply affected by the twenty-five-year-old divorce, and that however acceptable she might be to the imperial courts of Europe, and to the social circle of diplomatic representatives, she was not up to the standard of society at the capital of the American republic. The result has been a social war, in which the object has been to exclude Madame Catacazy from society, especially official society. Just at this juncture, when the campaign looked disastrous for the Catacazys, the Emperor of Russia has dispatched his son, the Grand Duke Alexis, with a royal suite of dukes, counts, duchesses and countesses, with high admirals and other grand dignitaries, military, naval and civil, and has consigned them during their stay in the United States, to the official care of his well beloved Catacazys. The Hotel de Catacazy at Washington, from which the virtuous dames of the republic turn their eyes, whose precincts they avoid, and whose inmates they refuse to countenance or admit to an acquaintance, is to be the imperial residence, and the Catacazys are to be the high chamberlains, with the right to admit or exclude whomsoever they please. The coming season at Washington is to be eminently Russian. For the time, the Emperor of Russia is to hold a court through his son, at the federal capital, as the grand duke will take precedence of all other foreigners, and, with his immense and brilliant retinue, will be the centre of a fashionable unity. Will Washington society exclude and snub the grand duke, unless he repudiate the Catacazys? Will they refuse to accept invitations to the royal levees, where the presentations must be made by the Catacazys? Will they refuse to visit any house to which the grand duke is accompanied by the Catacazys? Since the days when the cabinet of General Jackson was broken up on the question of official recognition of Mrs. Eaton, Washington society has not had such a perplexing difficulty. The McGarraban claim and the annexation of San Domingo, and even the Syndicate itself will fail to attract the least attention until "society" in republican America decides whether it will take the Grand Duke Alexis and his royal suite with or without the Catacazys.—*Chicago Tribune*.

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The Alaska Herald,

ASAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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" " Three Months 6 00
" " Six Months10 00

VOL. IV. OCTOBER 1, 1871. No. 90.

THE MECCA OF RASCALITY.

In the recent trial of the United States vs. the schooner *Mery Taylor*, for a violation of the revenue laws of Alaska, a moral lesson has been adduced which must be of incalculable benefit to the traders, merchants, and expeditionists doing business in Alaska. The decision in this case has resulted in the loss of the schooner and her cargo, estimated at about \$30,000. And all this for taking a few gallons of whisky to that territory and not disposing of same according to established, but illegal rules.

During the last four years American commerce in Alaska has largely consisted of whisky importations, not by the few gallons, but in hundreds of barrels. Vessels and steamers loaded with whisky have reached there and disposed of their precious beverage, but not in a single instance has any one met with the destructive retribution that befel John Waller, Captain and owner of the schooner *Mery Taylor*.

Why? They were adroit and knew how to do business. If the Captain of the doomed schooner knew his man and was ready to consider that the seizure might be made a matter of adjudication by the payment of a few hundred dollars in the way of blackmailing, he might have been relieved from a disastrous suit at law. But Captain Waller, thinking that he was dealing with Nova Scotians, and that honorable men and just laws would protect him, made a serious mistake in so thinking.

Other parties doing business in Alaska think more in accordance with the established customs. Had Captain Waller presented a half dozen cases of champagne, or a dozen boxes of the best cigars in the market, or a small donation of \$500 to "the powers that be" his schooner and his whisky would be held sacred from the polluted touch of the informer. Forgetting these courtesies he has paid heavy penalties.

It is not an agreeable duty to make these statements, but the Press has often disagreeable duties to perform in its efforts to purge the country from the infliction of public plunderers. Here we may appropriately state that in a conversation with a merchant who has been extensively engaged in business in Alaska, he averred that by spending one hundred thousand dollars he could bribe enough of our Congressmen to so legislate that he would realize a million of dollars in the Alaska trade. And it is said that a certain United States Senator, with a somewhat unsavory reputation in Alaska matters, has made fifty thousand dollars out of the contracts and monopolies established in our Northern possessions. Alaska seems to be the "Mecca of rascality."

THE "GOLDEN CITY," under the management of Geo. De Young & Co., has made its appearance, and may now be fairly ranked as the leading literary journal West of the Rocky mountains. It is replete with choice selected and original reading. The present proprietors have taken a "new departure," which ought to be followed by every daily and weekly newspaper in the United States having sense of self respect, namely, the casting out from their columns of a certain class of advertisements which wherever they appear, are a curse to the youth of the country. We congratulate *The Golden City*, and trust it will receive, as it deserves, the patronage and support of the people of the Pacific Coast.

MAZZINI says that the "doctrines preached by the leaders and principal members of the International are as follows: 1. The denial of God, who is the only, eternal and unshakable Foundation of our duties and rights. 2. The denial of the Fatherland and the nation, namely, of the points of support which you may all employ to save your interests and those of humanity. 3. The denial of all personal property, namely, of every inducement to produce more than what is absolutely necessary for daily life. Property, when it is the result of work, represents physical activity, as thought represents intelligence. These few words will suffice to teach you that the Internationals can in no way be of use to your cause."

THE *North-Western Home*, published at Vancouver, Washington Territory, has the following: "Immigration comes to this Territory slowly. The fact is, our Territory, especially this part of it, has not been sufficiently advertised. Here we have—right here in this county, within a few miles of a good market,—thousands of acres of Government land, easily cleared and very productive. This will be settled up in time, but immigrants are slow in finding their way here. They rather look upon Washington Territory as the 'jumping-off place'; but they need have no fear on this score, for Alaska is at our back. The Northern Pacific Railroad is building, and we shall soon be closely connected with the East. These are the most fortunate who soonest secure farms in this vicinity."

THE American Polar Expedition in the steamer *Polaris* (Capt. Hall) left Brooklyn on June 29th. Dr. E. Bessele, of Heidelberg, who was Scientific Director of the German Expedition to Nova Zemlia in 1869, is appointed to the same position on this expedition. The vessel is provisioned and equipped for two and a half years' absence, but the explorations may be continued longer if Captain Hall desires it, and fresh supplies will be sent. The expedition is undertaken principally for geographical discovery, but every opportunity will be made use of to make scientific observations and experiments, for which purpose a long series of instructions have been drawn up by a committee of members of the Academy. These consist of Professor Henry on meteorology; Professor Newcomb on astronomy; Professor Hugiard on magnetism; Professor Baird on natural history; Professor Mack on geology; Professor Agassiz on glaciers. Orders have been given that small copper cylinders, containing letters, scientific intelligence, etc., shall be frequently thrown overboard during the progress of the expedition, and these, when found, are to be sent to the Navy office, and afterwards published.—*Nature*.

WOODWARD'S GARDEN is the Paradise of the Pacific Coast; the Eden of San Francisco. The thousands who flock to this popular place of resort is the best evidence that it fills a great public want. Wherever one strolls there is something new, novel and interesting to be seen. The temperate, torrid and arctic zones are there represented by animate and inanimate life. Even art, literature and music lend additional charms to the multiplied attractions. And there everything is so quiet and orderly that the visitors feel as much at home as if they were promenading in their own private gardens. Nothing can be more delightful than to spend a few home-like hours with one's family or friends in this beautiful Eden of California. Make life happy by so doing, dear reader.

THERE is a colony of American gold miners near Cape Lopatka, Kamchatka. They are said to be doing well and are very happy for Californians.

ПРАВОУЧЕНІЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки попомъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходимъ,—“берегись голый, а то обдерутъ.”

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе бѣдныхъ и пресмыченіе богатыхъ на ничетъ бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аласку, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговля дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значитъ Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополію и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, далъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шалшикову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговля дѣла,—это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

Ходятъ слухи въ нашемъ городѣ, что архіерей съ своими попами, старостами, и причетомъ церковнымъ на смерть дерутся; даже къ намъ приходила противная партія помѣстить объ этомъ въ “Свободѣ.” Но мы рѣшительно отказываемся слушать или смотрѣть на ихъ дразни. Даже если бы мы видѣли нашими глазами, что староста на улицѣ колотитъ на смерть архіерея, мы пройдемъ спокойно,—сознавая, что мы уже давно отреклись имѣть сочувствіе къ такой мерзости, какъ монахи-архіерей.

Русскіе офицеры изъ “Боярина” оставили долги въ Санъ Франциско,—не заплатили прачкамъ за митье бѣлья, и въ кабакъ за водку.

Говорятъ, что преосвященный епископъ Чабанъ, намрѣнъ вступить въ законный бракъ, съ одной Алеуткой. — Все это изъ подражанія патриарху Агаію. “Лучше жениться, нежели разжизниться.” говоритъ св. апостолъ Павелъ. Мы рады, и очень даже рады, что монахи начинаютъ сознавать плоды неестественныхъ воздержаній. Въмѣсто того, чтобы каждое утро въ молитвахъ, исповѣдываться богу: —“Господи! согрѣшихъ, въ прошедшую ночь, на небо и предъ Тобою, — малакіей, блудоушніемъ, дѣторастлѣніемъ, и всѣми мерзкими нечистотами.” —лучше разумѣется вступать въ законный бракъ.

Одинъ русскій Баронъ, собралъ милостыню, на выѣздъ изъ Санъ Франциско въ Нью Йоркъ, 60 долларовъ,—пересчиталъ—вѣдь много денегъ! И отъ ужаса о такомъ чрезмѣрномъ богатствѣ, пошелъ на прощанье, въ послѣдній вечеръ, къ дѣвкамъ и въ театръ. Большую часть денегъ истратилъ, такъ что едва хватило до Мормонскихъ странъ, гдѣ и застрялъ, не на что дальше ѣхать. Русская натура!

Руссо-Американскій матросъ Яковлевъ, пошелъ къ русскому консулу освѣдомится объ отходящихъ судахъ въ Аласку; изъ уваженія къ офису, онъ одѣлся чисто. Одежа Яковлева ужаснула Клинкейн-строма,—“вѣдь ты мужикъ лучше одѣтъ чѣмъ я,—вотъ времена настали какія,—мнѣ жить нечемъ, а всякій мужикъ теперь живетъ лучше господъ.”

Многіе русскіе благородные дворяне, служившіе чиновниками въ Россійско-Американской Компаніи оставшіе въ Америкѣ быть гражданами Республики, теперь проживаютъ въ Ситкѣ. По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ полученнымъ нами изъ Ситки, мы знаемъ, что многіе изъ нихъ промѣняли перо на топоръ, сѣть или удку, или ружье и западню. Вѣдь это благое дѣло. Лучше собственнымъ трудомъ приобрѣтать насущный хлѣбъ, чѣмъ другихъ заставлять кровавымъ трудомъ поддерживать чиновную гнѣвную жизнь.

Живя внѣ Россіи—на свободѣ—четырнадцатый годъ, съ каждымъ днемъ чувствую себя отдаленнѣе отъ родины и всего роднаго. Съ каждымъ днемъ совершенствуюсь въ свободномъ самосознаніи, и иду впередъ и впередъ; а наши то русскіе племена, въ дома ли, или внѣ Россіи,—ѣдятъ жирные щи, пьютъ водку для удобнаго пищеваренія, живутъ въ праздности и сплетняхъ. Вотъ отъ чего я не имѣю дѣла съ русскими, а все мое дѣло съ Американцами. Съ русскими я ничего не имѣю общаго.

Одинъ протестанскій попъ посѣтилъ русскаго архіерея въ Санъ Франциско. Святому отцу угодно было похвастаться предъ Американцемъ, какъ его дьячекъ читаетъ канонъ въ церкви. Алеутъ зараженный свободномысліемъ, отказалъ архіерею въ этомъ удовольствіи.



ALASKA

HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

No. 91.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8.) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHA'S W. SMITH,
 General Freight Agent,
 SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE "Polar Observer" is a queer fellow. His sympathies are always with the weak and the oppressed. He has little inanities like the white man. The latter animal insanely claws the Aleuts as if they were inferior beasts, but the "P. O." comes to their rescue and insanely raves that every man has "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," under our Republican government—the best ever the sun shone upon. The Aleut re-echoes the cry and petitions for the exercise of his rights, liberty and happiness. The white man stifles his petitions. But time, the avenger, brings all things to light; and in this issue of the ALASKA HERALD the "P. O." publishes the "Suppressed Petition," an Aleutian document well worthy of attentive perusal.

MR. SIBAKOFF, while engaged in distributing several hundred copies of the ALASKA HERALD at Petropavlovsk, Siberia, was arrested by the Russian authorities there and imprisoned. He is reported to have received severe treatment at the hands of the police. Mr. Sibakoff is an American citizen, a gentleman of education, a San Franciscan by adoption, and we hope our American friends at Petropavlovsk will secure his release. The circulation of this journal is prohibited throughout the Russian Empire by an Imperial decree, but we fail to see anything criminal in the case. We deeply sympathize with Mr. Sibakoff in his prison cell.

THE Presbyterian Synod lately in session in this city harrowed its pious soul at the thought that there were 40,000 Aleuts hungering for religious food. For this wicked slander upon the missionary labors of the ALASKA HERALD may the bald-headed lamps of pety be sent to Jesus through the force of chain lightning.

AN honest Yankee whaler reading in the San Francisco Bulletin a few days ago about the destruction of fur seals on St. Paul and St. George Islands, said to us: "that it would be a benefit to the traders in general if all the seals in Alaskan waters were exterminated. Then the blackmalling officials could not ruin and beggar innocent parties engaged in legitimate trade."

MR. FAULKNER, who was some time ago Deputy Collector at Sitka, but discharged for dishonest conduct, is now government agent at St. George Island. Mr. Faulkner you're a gentleman! We regret that we cannot introduce a few rattle snakes and a few more scoundrels to keep you company.

WE regret to learn of the death, by drowning, of our esteemed friend Capt. Kuropteff, off Shumshu Island, Kamchatka, the boat in which he was cruising having capsized in a squall. Capt. Kuropteff was a noble hearted man and leaves hosts of friends to mourn his untimely fate.

A short time ago a schooner called from this port on a fur seal cruise to Patagonia. The Captain of the schooner states that the fur seal of that locality is superior to the animals found on St. Paul and St. George Island. That gentleman did not state, however, that the Patagonians were superior to the Aleuts.

LETTER FROM KAMCHATKA.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN.]

PETROPAULOVSK, August 15, 1871.

DEAR FRIEND A. HONCHARENKO:—In the month of May last I was (by chance) at Behring Island, just in time to see your American friends take possession of that and the adjacent islands leased them by our Russian government. We always believed and hoped that under the rule of our new masters,—we call them Americans, though they are only in part so by adoption,—we would have liberty, but we already have the very opposite—slavery. We are completely at the mercy of the monopoly granted the American merchants.

What I see I write to you. The poor, helpless natives of the leased islands may well curse Captain Behring for having discovered them. Formerly they were freemen, now they are slaves. When the order was received from the Imperial government consigning them to their present servitude, and made known through the *Ispravnik* or Governor, the natives fled to the churches and throwing themselves upon their knees, cried in agony and asked for what God had thus punished them so bitterly. It seemed as if the unfortunate people had been cursed with the ravages of cholera, small-pox or some other direful epidemic. They are unspeakably mortified and saddened to be thus sold like brutes, and for consolation, seek their priests, their religion and their God. But neither can help them. The Czar alone can free them from the hated and cursed monopolists. By petitioning "Our Father," we hope to be able to liberate the people from the yoke of their oppressors.

For years long past the honest and industrious natives have hunted and killed fur seals and sold the rewards of their labors to the best advantage and highest purchasers. They were as free in their commercial relations as any people on the globe. They sold their furs in the dearest market and purchased in the cheapest,—a principle of commercial dealing known only to highly civilized and just governments. From the proceeds of their honest toil as hunters, they realized nice incomes,—built for themselves comfortable homes, educated their children, paid obedience to their religious faith, and in every respect were what you Americans call "good citizens."

But a sad change has come over them. Under the old rule they sold their fur seal skins at from \$20 to \$30 per skin to whalers and traders who visited their country, receiving in return cash or such goods as their necessities demanded. The monopoly pays them only thirty-seven cents per skin for the first quality. This price is robbery, and no other word can express it. Besides, they can only trade with their masters, that is at the stores of the agents who represent them. They must purchase at the prices asked, or starve and go naked. And still, my dear friend, this shameless monopoly you call—"liberty under the Americans." I do not want any such liberty; and if I had it I should say,—"Liberty in America means robbing the people to enrich the monopolists."

Please record in your *SVOBODA* that "Republican Americans in 1871 introduced robbery, oppression and slavery into Eastern Siberia, in Copper and Behring Islands." What a shame and a disgrace to your Republic.

But record also that our history will soon be marked by the expulsion of the plunderers and robbers. AN EYE WITNESS.

"KATACASY, the Russian Minister, was recently informed by Secretary Fleh that if, when the visit of the Grand Duke is concluded, he shall not be recalled, his passport will be sent to him, and that the President will not receive him unless accompanied by the Grand Duke; and further, that the President will at no time hold conversation with him."

The above telegraphic dispatch is warranted by the facts in the case. Katacasy, acting as correspondent for the Russian Imperial press, has written letters which tended to bring the people and government of the United States into disgrace. He has spoken of both in a contemptuous and insulting manner. The government, representing the people, has justly treated M. Katacasy as a social outlaw and will insist on his recall.

THE ALASKA COAL FIELDS.

SITUATION OF THE MINES—THEIR EXTENT—CHARACTER OF THE COAL FACILITIES FOR WORKING AND TRANSPORTATION—OPERATIONS OF THE ALASKA COAL COMPANY.

Several months since the *Bulletin* published quite an elaborate account of the coal beds on one of the islands contiguous to the Alaska Peninsula. The account was drawn mainly from the official report of General Thomas, who visited the islands, inspected the veins, and procured some samples of the coal.

Since the discovery was made, and the extent of the coal beds and its quality became known, active measures have been taken by enterprising citizens of San Francisco to open the mines and bring their products to this and other markets.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report respecting the coal deposits in Alaska, uses the following language:

"Prominent among the mineral deposits of Alaska are extensive beds of coal, of excellent quality, generally bituminous, but often of the purest anthracite. These beds are found in many of the islands, and near the sea coast on the main land, in close proximity to excellent harbors, thus promising our commerce convenient and inexhaustible coaling deposits in the North Pacific, an advantage which is magnified in view of the unequalled fisheries and the importance of the fur trade of that great region. Considering the ease with which the coal will be conveyed from the mines to the harbors on the coast, it is probable that they will soon become an important article of export.

ALASKA COAL COMPANY.

This Company was incorporated on the 21st of September last, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. The veins which have been explored by the engineers of the Company, are exposed in the face of a precipitous bluff, 680 feet high, and immediately on the shore of the bay. The harbor is represented to be a very safe one, landlocked, and easy of entrance. There are four principal veins of coal; the first, 20 feet above high water mark, and 5 feet thick; the second, 13 feet above the first, and 6 feet thick; the third, 240 feet above the second and 4½ feet thick; and the fourth, 4 feet above the other, and 9 feet in thickness. They are parallel one above the other, and dip away into the mountains at an inclination of about 2 inches to the yard. The farther vein is about 800 feet from the point of shipment on the shore, and to that point the Company will construct a tramway. That and about 300 feet of wharf will enable them to deliver coal on shipboard. This work the Company proposes to accomplish immediately.

QUALITY OF THE COAL.

The certificate of Henry G. Hanks, chemist, shows that the constituent parts of the coal are as follows: Spec. grav., 1.304; fixed carbon, 48.71; volatile matter, 34.79; water, 14.10; ash, 2.40.

Testimonials as to the superior quality of the coal are made by Horace Davis, of the Golden Gate Mills, Wm. Hall, foreman of the forge department of the Pacific Rolling Mill, J. V. Cornwell, foreman of the mill, G. W. Fogg, Superintendent of Pacific Foundry, and by many prominent citizens who tested samples of the coal at their homes. One of these declares it to be equal to Sydney coal for iron working.

COST OF THE COAL.

The Company claims that as soon as the works above mentioned can be completed, the coal can be mined and delivered in San Francisco at a cost of from \$5.50 to \$6.00 per ton, with transportation at the present rates.

The value of accessible coal mines on this coast, producing a good quality of coal, that can be economically handled and marketed, cannot be over-estimated; especially a mine like this, producing a superior coal that will supply the place of many imported kinds.

The large and constantly increasing consumption of coal on the Pacific Coast, which will be greatly extended as our manufactures increase and the country becomes populous, will always keep a demand equal to the supply.

The operations of this new Company will be watched with great interest by all who are concerned in the procuring of good and cheap fuel for manufacturing and domestic purposes. They have determined not to levy assessments, but have set aside 10,000 shares of its capital stock to be sold for working capital. The officers are: President, W. A. Aldrich; Vice-President, Wm. H. Taylor; Treasurer, Wm. H. Sears; Secretary, Jas. T. Hoyt, and associated with them as Directors are B. H. Hartshorne, C. F. McDermott, B. H. Ramsdell, Joel Clayton and Marks Zellerbach.

THE third volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1870 to March 1871, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00.

Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

THE bark Union arrived October 8th with 500 bbls Salmon and 198,000 Codfish. This is the second arrival this season from the Ochotak Sea. There have been six arrivals this season from the Shoomagin Islands with Codfish, as follows: Alfred Adams, Daley, Flying Mist, J. H. Roscoe, Scotland and S. H. Merrill. These vessels brought 259,000 fish in salt and 56 bbls pickled fish, and comprise all the fleet engaged in fishing at the islands this season. The two vessels from the Ochotak Sea are the Legal Tender and Union, which brought 530,000 Codfish and 500 bbls Salmon. There are three vessels yet to come in from the Ochotak Sea, namely the Clara R. Sutil, Domingo and Gold Hunter. No other vessels are expected to arrive with fish this season. The fleet already in is as follows:

Arrived.	Vessel.	No. Fish.
August....17.....	Flying Mist	85,000.
August....26.....	Daley.....	18,000.
September..3.....	S. H. Merrill.....	80,000.
September..26.....	Alfred Adams.....	43,000.
September..26.....	J. H. Roscoe.....	44,000.
September..29.....	Scotland.....	45,000.
October....4.....	Legal Tender.....	185,000.
October....8.....	Union.....	198,000.

Total..... 520,000.
The vessels yet to arrive, when the last heard from, had the following number of fish: Clara R. Sutil, 80,000; Domingo, 67,000; Gold Hunter, 70,000; total, 167,000; or a grand total of 687,000 Codfish. In addition, the Amanda Ager, Cyane, Letitia and Sarah have arrived with Salmon as follows:

Arrived.	Vessel.	Bbla.
September..6.....	Amanda Ager.....	1,300.
September..7.....	Letitia.....	640.
September..23.....	Cyane.....	1,857.
September..23.....	Sarah.....	624.

Total..... 4,821.
The Cyane and Sarah arrived from ports in Alaska and the Amanda Ager and Letitia from ports further north. In addition, we have received large quantities of Columbia River Salmon.—S. F. Bulletin.

AN eminently respectable conclave of seal savers, doing a good and holy work at salaries ranging from one thousand to seven thousand per year, enjoyed a religious fandango in this city a short time ago. Ecclesiastical scalping-knives, pious soothing syrup and ambrosia-like Aleuts figured in the bill of fare. One of the white chokered cauliflowerers of Christianity thought that some young minister of the Gospel, loving Jesus and not hating woman, might immortalize himself by a religious onslaught amidst the ranting barbarians of Alaska. This piously gigantic brain of ours, ever fertile in producing "the right man in the right place," suggests that the Reverend Dillon Egan, unctious as one loving Jesus and not hating woman, is just the man needed. With a certificate of moral character from the saintly Bishop Kip, (an old friend and spiritual adviser), a few bottles of "Fur Seal Ambrosia," a limited number of clean copies of the ALASKA HERALD and the News Letter, the Reverend Dillon could play the role of an Alaskan Mohammed with consummate ability. The gentleman, like ourselves, is a failure as a Christian missionary.

ALASKA is not a healthy place for the sons of Congressmen, under certain contingencies. Axtell con was employed by the favored parties until Axtell father lost his congressional seat. Now comes Morton son at a salary of \$5,000 per year on St. Paul Island, procured through the influence of Morton father a United States Senator. Where are Senator Cole's representatives? Alaska cries out for more sons of republican royalty. It used to be—long the king, but we've changed it to—long the official nepotism and the plundered Aleuts.

TELEGRAPHIC dispatches announce that some Poles at New York are threatening to assassinate the grand duke of Russia Alexia. The dispatches are good. Not concocted by Russian spies, with Katakasy at their head, to make money out of the Russian government.

W. E. LOONIS, stationer, newspaper and periodical agent, southeast corner Washington and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, has for sale numbers of the ALASKA HERALD.

SKETCH OF A WHALE-FISHING CRUISE.

The steam-ship *Arotie* having lately returned from a very successful seal-fishing voyage to the coast of Greenland, bringing with her 17,800 seals, sailed from Dundee on the 3rd of May for Davis Straits in search of whales, carrying myself as medical officer. I now give a sketch of my experience of the voyage.

Our departure from the above port was marked by a most unfortunate occurrence in the captain's brother-in-law falling off the jib-boom and being drowned. Although a boat was speedily manned no assistance could be rendered, on account of the high wind and the swift currents that wash over the Bar of Tay. On the following day we were rather surprised by the appearance of three "runaway boys," who had stowed themselves away in the coal tanks the night before sailing, and now closely resembled locomotive masses of coal. The captain put two of these unclim ashore at Stromness in the Orkneys by way of example, as it is a common practice amongst these street Arabs of northern seaports thus to impose themselves unwelcomely on the hospitality of shipowners. The wind blew freshly up to the 6th, when it increased in strength, and our jib-boom was carried away on the 7th. Having got this mended, and the jibs set again we made rapid sailing, reaching C. Farwell on the evening of the 14th, the distance being 1,500 miles (statute). We saw the first piece of ice, which was very small, on the morning of the 15th, towards night we met numerous large blocks. The wind and sea were too high for us to attempt to go in to the "Pack-edge" during the 16th and 17th, on which latter date we saw the first black whale (*Balaena mysticetus*), and sent a boat after it, but the sea was too high for a whale-boat to make much progress through the water. We also saw the first iceberg on this date.

On the following day we ventured into the "Pack-edge," i. e., the sea-edge of the broken ice fringing the coast, where we saw numerous white whales (*Phaeona leucas*), seals, and sea-unicorns (narwhals), but did not get a chance of a whale until the evening of the 20th May when we caught a heavy one which would give us about fourteen tons of blubber. This was a very exciting scene for a stranger to witness. The boat having been pulled up to the fish from behind the tail, the harpoon was fired from a harpoon-gun and buried itself to the depth of four or five feet, a little behind the fin; one more blast and then she dived, taking out about 700 fathoms of line, and on her return to the surface, after the lapse of twenty-five minutes, three more gun harpoons were fired in, and the remaining boats lanced the monstrous animal through the lungs, which caused death from exhaustion by large quantities of blood being thrown out at each blast. During the death-struggle the boats had to back off now and then to avoid the lashing of the animal's gigantic tail, which was nearly twenty-two feet across, and nearly a ton-and-a-half in weight. The fish having been brought alongside the ship on the port-side, a little ahead of the main mast, is made fast head and tail by means of chains. The process of "sousing," which consists in removing the blubber from the "krag" or carcase; comes next, and is performed by men armed with large knives with long handles and spades. The blubber is hoisted on board in large masses, cut into square blocks, and thrown down the main hatch on the between-decks, where it remains until all the fish are taken on board or the men have had six or eight hours' sleep. The blocks are then again brought on deck, the skin, which is from one-half to three-quarters inch thick, removed and thrown away, and the blubber is cut into small pieces and sent down to the tanks, which, when full, are caulked up until the cargo is discharged—Land and Water.

B. H. STERNVELA. F. P. MULLER. M. LACHMAN.

PACIFIC FUR STORE.

F. P. MULLER & CO.,

Importers, Dealers and Manufacturers of

LADIES' FURS AND BUGGY ROBES,

120 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Occidental Hotel,

San Francisco.

Furs cleaned, repaired and made over.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—Russian Sable capes, muff and collars,—Hudson Bay Sable,—Russian Mink sacques and bouquets,—Fur Seal sacques,—Black Astrachan sacques,—Sicilian Lama sacques,—Royal Ermine sacques, muff and boots,—Siberian Squirrel goods, etc. All the above articles made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

The Alaska Herald,

ASAFIUS EMMICHARNEO, PUBLISHER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. OCTOBER 19, 1871. No. 91.

THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, by virtue of Treaty Stipulations, feeling aggrieved at the mismanagement of the affairs of this Territory, resulting in serious grievances to us, availed ourselves of the medium of a petition to the General Government, in the hopes of accomplishing through such means, such reforms in the management of Alaskan affairs, as would tend to ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we found ourselves placed.

This petition was framed in 1869, and was entrusted to the care of our countryman I. Arphimandritoff, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington for their action thereon in our relief; but we are sorry to say it never reached its destination. Again we prepared the petition, and this time, to assure its delivery to the authorities at Washington, we entrusted it to Mr. N. Bynitaki, a United States official from Washington, at the time present on the Island. This officer received the petition in 1870, and promised faithfully to present the same to the authorities at Washington; but on his return amongst us in the year 1871 we were again destined to disappointment, for on our urgent inquiry as to what had been done with our petition, we received no answer. We have, in view of these facts, been forced to the conclusion that our petition to secure us the redress of our grievances addressed to the Supreme authority at Washington, has been suppressed.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, forward for publication in the ALASKA HERALD a copy of the said suppressed petition, in hopes that it may, by that means, reach the ear of the General Government, and the proper authorities thereof, at Washington.

PETITION.

St. GEORGE ISLAND, Alaska, August 5, 1871.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States consider that we have been treated by the United States government without due consideration to our wants and necessities.

That we can read and write and are capable of holding correspondence with the Government.

That Government, without consulting us, or understanding our situation, wants, and necessities, leased the Island on which we live, for twenty years, thereby virtually sentencing us to a twenty years imprisonment.

That we recognize by this act, that we have been reduced to a

species of slavery, and that we are compelled to labor and to receive therefor *only* forty cents per fur seal skin, or 50 cents per day for labor—when we can procure it—an amount entirely inadequate to our wants, and which leaves us dependents and paupers, checking our prosperity, and impeding the progress of our civilization.

That in consequence, the education of our children, a privilege secured to other citizens of the United States, must be abandoned. Morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government.

We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy.

We are shut out from all intercourse with other portions of the Republic, and are consequently debarred from improvement by mutual correspondence with sister communities, and from learning through such intercourse, how to advance in the common civilization of our country.

Even merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employees of the company (lessees of our Island,) often beat and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Aleut from the Island, and that they have that power, through this lease obtained by them from Government, at a cost of many thousand dollars. These employees are careless and indifferent about the fur seal,—our *only* resource and support, for ourselves and families. The lessees are permitted to kill 25,000 per annum. When we bring them skins, they select only the first class skin, and order us to take the rest out of their sight. By this means, out of one hundred skins, about 75 are purchased by them and the rest, 25 skins, have to be thrown into the sea. The rejected skins which are cast into the sea and destroyed, would find a ready sale with other outside traders who are eager to purchase them; and thus are the fur seals gradually disappearing; our labor is partially lost, and 25 per cent. of the wealth of our industry is lost to us, because no one is allowed to visit our shores to trade with us, but the lessees of our Island, whom we are compelled to regard in the light of masters and even tyrants.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as wild Indians, we are not such, but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic.

PETER REZANTZOW,
ANDRONIO REZANTZOW,
NICIPHOR VEOLUW,
PETER RUPI,
ALEXIS SHEVTCOW,
EGOR KOLECHOW,
IVAN PHILEMONOW,
SARBA KOLECHOW,
JOB PHILEMONOW,
ZACHAR USTUGOW,
PLATON VEOLUW,
CIPRIAN MERCUREW,
PETER CHELEW,
USTIN SHEVTCOW,
SEMEN PHILEMONOW,
ALEXIS GALAMIN,
GABRIEL GALAMIN,
BORIS GALAMIN,
ALEXIS USTUGOW,
BARPOLOMEUS MALOVANSKI,
IVAN SHEIN,
IVAN POPOFF,
ALEXANDER USTUGOW,
SERASTIAN MERCUREW,
NEOPHIT SHEVTCOW,
JOSEPH SHEVTCOW,
NICHOLAS USTUGOW,
PECOA SHEIN,
IVAN AKUPSKI.

Вонючее дѣло заниматься продажей соленой трески,—но гораздо доходнѣе чѣмъ русской литературой—въ нашемъ Франциско. Вотъ отъ чего уже нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ мы не помѣщали ничего новаго въ русской страницѣ.

Жители острова Св. Георгія, въ 1869 году, подали прошеніе въ Конгрессъ чрезъ своего соотечественника Алеута І. Архимандритова, чтобы въ Вашингтонѣ обратили вниманіе на ихъ несчастное положеніе. Прошеніе не достигло своей цѣли—замято. Въ прошедшемъ году, жители Св. Георгія, подали опять прошеніе въ Вашингтонъ, о томъ-же предметѣ чрезъ Н. Буйницкаго, который былъ на островѣ въ должности офицера отъ Финансоваго Департамента. Но этотъ господинъ былъ подкупленъ Компаніей враждебной благосостоянію Аляскацевъ,—и прошеніе опять замято.

Въ этомъ году прошеніе прислано въ нашу Редакцію—отъ угнетенныхъ жителей Св. Георгія, для заявленія благороднымъ Американцамъ. Дѣйствуя честно,—мы перевели это прошеніе по-англійски, и помѣщаемъ въ нашихъ англійскихъ страницахъ. Публикація этого прошенія, навѣрно обратитъ вниманіе добрыхъ людей, и положеніе несчастныхъ Алеутовъ будетъ улучшено.

Многіе русскіе благородные дворяне, служившіе чиновниками въ Россійско-Американской Компаніи оставшіеся въ Америкѣ быть гражданами Республики, теперь проживаютъ въ Ситкѣ. По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ полученнымъ нами изъ Ситки, мы знаемъ, что многіе изъ нихъ промѣняли перо на топоръ, сѣчь или удку, или ружье и западную. Вѣдь это благое дѣло. Лучше собственнымъ трудомъ приобрѣтать насущный хлѣбъ, чѣмъ другихъ заставлять кровавымъ трудомъ поддерживать чиновную лѣнливую жизнь.

ПРАВООУЧЕНІЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки понамъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходимъ,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Людство было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе безсильныхъ и пресмыченіе богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аласку, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая раемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговныя дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значить Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополию и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, давъ большой нагоний Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шашникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели преосвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговныя дѣла,—это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

Живя внѣ Россіи—на свободѣ—четыренадцатый годъ, съ каждымъ днемъ чувствую себя отдаленнѣе отъ родины и всего роднаго. Съ каждымъ днемъ совершенствуюсь въ свободномъ самосознаніи, и иду впередъ и впередъ; а наши то русскаго племени, въ дома ли, или внѣ Россіи,—дѣлятъ жирные шипы, пьютъ водку для удобнаго пищеваренія, живутъ въ праздности и сплетняхъ. Вотъ отъ чего я не имѣю дѣла съ русскими, а все мое дѣло съ Американцами. Съ русскими я ничего не имѣю общаго.

Одинъ протестанскій попъ посѣтилъ русскаго архіерея въ Санъ Франциско. Святому отцу угодно было похвастаться предъ Американцемъ, какъ его дьячекъ читаетъ канонъ въ церкви. Алеутъ зараженный свободномысліемъ, отказалъ архіерею въ этомъ удовольствіи.

Руссо-Американскій матросъ Яковлевъ, пошелъ къ русскому консулу осведомиться объ отходящихъ судахъ въ Аласку; изъ уваженія къ офису, онъ одѣлся чисто. Одежа Яковлева ужаснула Клинкейн-строму,—“вѣдь ты мужикъ лучше одѣтъ чѣмъ я,—вотъ времена настали какія,—мнѣ жить нечемъ, а всякій мужикъ теперь живетъ лучше господъ.”

Кадьяцкій врачъ Михаилъ Пителінъ, 4-го сего Октября, вступилъ въ законный бракъ съ Наталіей Черныхъ, въ Городской Думѣ города С. Франциско.

Русскіе офицеры изъ “Боярина” оставили долги въ Санъ Франциско,—не заплатили прачкамъ за мытье бѣлья, и въ кабаки за водку.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1, 1871.

No. 92.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.

OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHA'S W. SMITH,

General Freight Agent,

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE PRESS ON THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

In the last issue of this journal we published the "Suppressed Petition" of the Aleuts which may still be found in another column. The *Sacramento Union*, a journal of the greatest influence and ability, published the Petition and had an able editorial article on the subject. The article is a credit to the head and heart that penned it. Full of warm human sympathy for the oppressed and showing a remarkably correct knowledge of Alaskan affairs, it cannot but have a powerful effect throughout the country. Its influence will be directly felt at Washington. The press of this city, except the *Call*, has been entirely silent on the Petition, neither publishing or commenting thereupon. The *News Letter* had a characteristic article on the subject. The *Call* having published the Petition on the 30th ultimo, the following day, on the authority of a "gentleman" dealt the truths in the suppressed document. It would have been a just and profitable publication in the *Alta*, *Bulletin*, and *Chronicle*, and we regret exceedingly their silence on so important a public question. We this day, however, give the opinions of these journals on Alaska affairs in times past, and it will be seen, to their credit, that they were bold and outspoken in denouncing the wrongs and corruptions in Alaska. We trust they will likewise express themselves in regard to the serious grievances set forth in the "Suppressed Petition."

SINCE the above was in type the *Examiner* has published the Petition, with very just and forcible editorial remarks.

THE "Suppressed Petition" of the Aleuts will be found standing in another column. We shall continue to publish it, until justice is done the oppressed and outraged people in Alaska. It is a document that will bear reading and demands the most serious attention of the independent press of the country. The American people will allow neither serfdom nor slavery to exist in any shape or way and will ever hold sacred the right to petition as one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the humblest citizens of the Republic. In time justice will be done to the enslaved Alaskans.

WHAT's the matter with the Aleuts? Their bowels seem to yearn for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, a panacea platonically inherited by them according to the treaty entered into between the Russian and American Eagles. But they cry aloud in the ALASKA HERALD—which publishes their "Suppressed Petition" for fair play—that they enjoy neither life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness, as guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. Why are Congressmen dumb and the press silent, while the Aleuts groan under unconstitutional agony? Let us try to melt and warm their ice-bound coast.—*S. F. News Letter*.

AN AUDACIOUS MONOPOLY.

The distant, foggy territory of Alaska seems to be prolific in bringing forth troublesome questions. "The wolf's long howl from Oon-alaska's shore," of Campbell's sounding line, is nothing to the row which Alaska itself has made in public circles from the time its purchase was first suggested until now. The country was considerably agitated over the treaty providing for its cession, and when the time arrived for making an appropriation to pay for it, Congress was divided against itself. Next came the scandal about the reported bribery of reporters, editors and Congressmen to secure the passage of the Appropriation Bill, and now we are astonished with an audacious proposal to give the whole territory over to the exclusive monopoly of a few citizens, to the exclusion of everybody else. In the Sixth Article of the Russian-American treaty of cession, it was agreed that the conveyance of the territory be declared absolutely "free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants or possessions, by any associated Companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, or by any parties, except merely private individual property-holders." This referred especially to the Russian-American Fur Company, an association of Russian capitalists, to whom the Alaskan territory had been farmed by the Imperial Government of Russia. The cession of the country to the United States having taken away the franchises and privileges of this great monopoly, it fell to pieces and abandoned the field which it had heretofore worked so profitably. The houses, stores, vessels and other personal property which the Company owned were sold to a California concern, variously known by title, but consisting of a few individuals, at the head of which are Messrs. Hutchinson, A. Wasserman, and Louis Schloss. So far as any right of purchase could make them, these individuals, Hutchinson & Co., are the successors of the Company which received its license from the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg.

These men have already, by monopolizing the means of marine transportation to Alaska, and currying favor with the military authorities there, secured a tolerably close contract for running the machinery of the Territory in their own interest. But a bolder step became necessary to protect them against the restless enterprise of American citizens, and accordingly they have applied to the Congress of the United States for such a charter. Hon. Cornelius Cole, accordingly, has introduced the following bill in the Senate:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all other persons, except the native inhabitants of the islands of St. Paul and St. George and of the Aleutian Islands, are prohibited from killing fur-bearing sea animals or fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and all persons are prohibited from using fire-arms in the taking of such animals, and from killing them otherwise than in accordance with the rules and practices of the Russian-American Fur Company prior to the acquisition of said islands and territory by the United States. And the assignees and successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities possessed and enjoyed by the Russian-American Fur Company upon the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the term and period of thirty years; provided that the said successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall, at their own proper cost and expense, and without any charge whatever upon the Government of the United States, or of the Territory of Alaska, furnish and supply the native inhabitants of the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of all the Aleutian Islands, extending from Kodiak to and including the Island of Attou, with all the necessaries and comforts of life which the Russian-American Fur Company and the Russian Government were in the habit of furnishing said inhabitants, including food, clothing, fuel, lumber, instruction in the useful arts, education and religion, as fully in all respects as were enjoyed by them at any time while under the government of Russia—the true successors of the Russian-American Fur Company, and the proper performance of their obligations, from time to time, to be determined by the President of the United States; provided, further, that in no case shall the said native inhabitants be paid less for services and labor rendered to the successors of the Russian-American Fur Company than they were accustomed to have and receive while under the government of Russia; and the importation and sale to said inhabitants of intoxicating liquors of every description whatsoever, unless for medicinal purposes, is strictly prohibited."

A proposition so monstrous has never been made to any Congress and we are confident that the honorable Senator who introduced it could not have given the bill a thorough examination. It is well known that Senator Cole has always taken a lively interest in the Alaska purchase, and that his was one of the first suggestions which led to the drawing of the treaty for its cession. He would never have made himself liable to the imputation of being cognizant or interested in any scheme to acquire the Territory and hand it over to a knot of jobbing speculators. The gist of the whole bill is contained in the portion which we have italicized; all the preceding part is well enough, and is included in a bill with a precisely similar title already introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. T. D. Elliot, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce. But by Mr. Cole's bill the firm of Hutchinson & Co. come into virtual feudal possession of Alaska and its inhabitants, or of that portion which is included in the vast chain of islands stretching from Kodiak, on the northeast, to Attou, on the extreme southwest, with the islands of St. Paul and St. George, on the north. These wretched Aleuts are handed over, body and soul, to the tender mercies of a single grasping firm, to have and to hold in a worse than Russian serfdom by the legitimate successors of the Imperial monopoly which has just been routed out of its stronghold of power by the (nominal) dawning of republicanism in the hitherto benighted regions of the north. For thirty years this concern is expected to be able to warn off all vessels which may attempt any trade with their native serfs; for thirty years they are to have the sole monopoly to kill and catch fur-bearing animals in the territory referred to; for thirty years they are to have exclusive commerce in the world's largest supply of one variety of peltries; for thirty years they are to hold in subject slavery a race of people, whose beggarly wage of labor, and whose food, clothing and fuel, religion and education (what a mocking satire!), are to be determined in quantity and quality by an appeal to what?—why, to the standard once adopted by that scandalous Imperial tyranny, the defunct Russian-American Fur Company.

As we have already shown, there can be no successor to the right of the Russian monopoly. The soil was purchased free of all such incumbrance, and the audacious proposition in Mr. Cole's bill is based upon the mere purchase by the California concern of certain personal property, consisting of a few old vessels, stores and sheds. This is a republican government, and Congress has no right to grant an exclusive franchise and a feudal serfdom in any part of the free territory of the United States to any man or men. And when the bill proposes that the President of the United States shall, from time to time determine who are the legal successors of the Russian Company, it merely provides for an impossibility; there can be no successor to franchises which have been solemnly extinguished by act of treaty. The country has just paid seven millions of dollars for the Territory of Alaska, and it is not willing to give it to Hutchinson & Co. nor to any other man in order that they may enjoy a princely revenue therefrom, to the exclusion of everybody else. It is well to provide for the protection of fur-bearing animals, so that they shall not be exterminated; but it is better that the species sought to be protected should be extinct than that such a monstrous proposition as that embodied in Mr. Cole's bill shall receive the sanction of law. It is contrary to the spirit of civilization and republicanism. Against it will be arrayed every man who understands it (except those pecuniarily interested in it), and the most influential citizens of California have already numerous signed a memorial to Congress praying against the passage of the bill.—*Alta California*, January 30, 1869.

In the year 1869, February 23d, the Aleuts testified before the Chamber of Commerce of this city, "that Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. the preceding year killed an equal number of male and female seals." At the time, Mr. A. Wasserman, of the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., denounced the Aleuts as ignorant liars. An investigation proved that they spoke the truth.

In the year 1869, June 1st, the steamer *Alexander*, belonging to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and also the bark *Cyane*, belonging to the same firm, brought a cargo of 100,000 salted fur seal skins to this city, which were seized for a violation of the contract law, in consequence of the testimony given by the Aleuts before the Chamber of Commerce.

Commenting on the subject, the *Alta California* of June 19th, 1869, said: "Neither the factors who buy skins, nor the vessels which bring them here are liable. It is the person that kills the seals who alone incurs the penalty of the law, and until the slayers can be found no penalty can be enforced." So the cargo was released by Gen. Miller, who at that time held the position of Collector of Customs.

"General" Miller, at present President of the Alaska Commercial Company (Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.), asserts that the affidavits of the Aleuts from St. George Island, lately taken before Judge E. D. Sawyer, are tissues of ignorant lies.

THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, by virtue of Treaty Stipulations, feeling aggrieved at the mismanagement of the affairs of this Territory, resulting in serious grievances to us, availed ourselves of the medium of a petition to the General Government, in the hopes of accomplishing through such means, such reforms in the management of Alaskan affairs, as would tend to ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we found ourselves placed.

This petition was framed in 1860, and was entrusted to the care of our countryman I. Archimandritoff, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington for their action thereon in our relief; but we are sorry to say it never reached its destination. Again we prepared the petition, and this time, to assure its delivery to the authorities at Washington, we entrusted it to Mr. N. Buynitski, a United States official from Washington, at the time present on the Island. This officer received the petition in 1870, and promised faithfully to present the same to the authorities at Washington; but on his return amongst us in the year 1871 we were again destined to disappointment, for on our urgent inquiry as to what had been done with our petition, we received no answer. We have, in view of these facts, been forced to the conclusion that our petition to ensure us the redress of our grievances addressed to the Supreme authority at Washington, has been suppressed.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, forward for publication in the ALASKA HERALD a copy of the said suppressed petition, in hopes that it may, by that means, reach the ear of the General Government, and the proper authorities thereof, at Washington.

PETITION.

ST. GEORGE ISLAND, Alaska, August 5, 1871.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States consider that we have been treated by the United States government without due consideration to our wants and necessities.

That we can read and write and are capable of holding correspondence with the Government.

That Government, without consulting us, or understanding our situation, wants, and necessities, leased the Island on which we live, for twenty years, thereby virtually sentencing us to a twenty years imprisonment.

That we recognize by this act, that we have been reduced to a species of slavery, and that we are compelled to labor and to receive therefor only forty cents per fur seal skin, or 50 cents per day for labor—when we can procure it—an amount entirely inadequate to our wants, and which leaves us dependents and paupers, checking our prosperity, and impeding the progress of our civilization.

That in consequence, the education of our children, a privilege secured to other citizens of the United States, must be abandoned. Morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government.

We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy.

We are shut out from all intercourse with other portions of the Republic, and are consequently debarred from improvement by mutual correspondence with sister communities, and from learning through such intercourse, how to advance in the common civilization of our country.

Even merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employes of the company (lessees of our Island) often beat and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Aleut from the Island, and that they have that power, through this lease obtained by them from Government, at a cost of many thousand dollars. These employes are careless and indifferent about the fur seal,—our only resource and support, for ourselves and families. The lessees are permitted to kill 25,000 per annum. When we bring them skins, they select only the first class skin, and order us to take the

rest out of their sight. By this means, out of one hundred skins, about 75 are purchased by them and the rest, 25 skins, have to be thrown into the sea. The rejected skins which are cast into the sea and destroyed, would find a ready sale with other outside traders who are eager to purchase them; and thus are the fur seals gradually disappearing; our labor is partially lost, and 25 per cent. of the wealth of our industry is lost to us, because no one is allowed to visit our shores to trade with us, but the lessees of our Island, whom we are compelled to regard in the light of masters and even tyrants.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as wild Indians, we are not such, but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic.

PETER REZANTZOW,
ANDRONIC REZANTZOW,
NICIPHOR VEULOW,
PETER RUPF,
ALEXIS SHIVETCOW,
EGOR KOLECHOW,
IVAN PHILEMONOW,
SABBA KOLECHOW,
JOB PHILEMONOW,
ZACHAR USTUGOW,
PLATON VEULOW,
CIPRIAN MERCURIEW,
PETER CHLEBOW,
USTIN SHIVETCOW,
SEMEN PHILEMONOW,
ALEXIS GALAMIN,
GABRIEL GALAMIN,
BORIS GALAMIN,
ALEXIS USTUGOW,
BARPHOLOMEUS MALOVANSKI,
IVAN SHEIN,
IVAN POPOFF,
ALEXANDER USTUGOW,
SEBASTIAN MERCURIEW,
NEOPHIT SHIVETCOW,
JOSEPH SHIVETCOW,
NICHOLAS USTUGOW,
PHOCA SHEIN,
IVAN AKUPSKI.

WE have worked earnestly for the welfare and happiness of the people of Alaska. It has been our constant aim to recognize their rights and demand their enforcement. We have always opposed, as we ever will, any system of legislation which hands over American citizens in the capacity of serfs to the tender mercies of monopolists. In laboring for the Alaskans and endeavoring to show their superior condition as men and citizens under Republican government, we at the same time for example sought to excite the people of Siberia to strike for their rights as Republicans. We are the sworn enemy of monarchy, monopoly and Imperialism. And yet our columns lately prove that something akin to monarchy or Imperialism exists in Alaska. But the iniquities will not last long.

It is not improbable that the people of Alaska will rise in rebellion against their enslavers. Since that country came into our possession the universal testimony has been that the natives are quiet, peaceable and industrious. Their plunderers, however, are driving them to despair and the people can not be blamed if they strike boldly for their rights and liberties.

MESSRS. MACONDRAY & Co., have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONGHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farwell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. NOVEMBER 1, 1871. No. 92.

THE FUR SEAL MONOPOLY.

The Alaska Commercial Company obtained a lease of the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the adjacent islands, with a view to securing a monopoly of the fur seal skin yield. The terms were, that they should pay to the government \$55,000 per annum, for the exclusive privilege of procuring these furs and \$3.63 per skin, as an income tax, being limited to a catch of 100,000 per annum. The terms of the contract, also included a provision, binding on them, to support the native inhabitants, furnish them with necessary supplies of clothing and medicine, and means of educational and religious improvement. They were also required to preserve the seal oil, for which they stipulated to pay 55 cents per gallon, which at the maximum, would produce for 100,000 seals per annum, at the average yield of three gallons each, a further revenue to government of \$165,000. These provisions were rendered necessary, the financial, in view of the cost of Alaska to the Government, and the humanitarian, in view of the isolation of the people of Alaska; and the necessity for a delegation of the patriarchal power and protection of Government over a people as yet unprepared for independent action.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

With a recklessness, characteristic of a soulless and heartless monopoly, this creature of the Government, created ostensibly for beneficent purposes, with trading privileges merely as an incident, has flagrantly violated every covenant, and ignored every stipulation under which they obtained their power. They have barbarously ill-treated the native population who, when indignant and remonstrant, were subdued and intimidated, by the authority which they derived by virtue of the contract. They have refused to purchase the product of their labor, giving them only forty cents per skin for selected sorts, and ordering them, under penalties, to cast the balance of their labor into the sea. They have heartlessly charged the natives exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, bringing them individually into debt to the Company, and thus virtually reducing them to a status of *peonage* or

ABSOLUTE SLAVERY,

from which there is no hope of rescue, for twenty years. They have returned to the Government, a report of only 45,000 fur seal skins, when there were actually killed, over 150,000 animals, thus dissipating the wealth of the region, without any corresponding benefit. They have thrown into the sea, the entire product of the oil from the slaughtered seals, and have not returned to Government *one dollar* of revenue from this source, while they have robbed commerce of a valuable product, and dissipated the wealth of this region. They have neglected to feed or clothe the natives, who are limited to this source for their supplies, by virtue of the contract, but have left them to perish of hunger, and cold, and from sickness and distress. To such an extent has this distress prevailed, that the more venturesome natives have been forced to make long voyages, over a dangerous sea, in open baydarras, to procure the absolute necessities of life, from distant places, outside the accursed circle which bounds the monopoly.

They have neglected to furnish religious or intellectual culture to the inhabitants, and have with a jealous vigilance, shut them out from all possible

INTERCOURSE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD,

or with their own people at distant points in Alaska, so that if they wish for intercourse, they must steal away in their open boats, and at the risk of the vengeance of the minions of this tyrannical company. The condition of these people is not a secret, nor is the above statement unverified. In a late examination, before an ex-judge of this district, an inhabitant of St. George Island, testified to these facts under oath. The Bishop of the Greek Church, on this coast, visiting Alaska, has reported that the natives bless the Russian Government, for its patriarchal care, while they curse the free government of America which has singled them out for a hopeless slavery.

The Company which has thus violated every provision of its contract, broken every pledge, and dares in the face of the Constitution of free America, to reduce a people, American citizens by treaty, to slavery, consists mostly of adventurers born on a foreign soil, ignorant of the true principles of our government, and intent only on their own gain, but with craft and cunning sufficient to incorporate in their organization such Americans as are unscrupulous as themselves, and unfortunately they have found such among the prominent people of the country, both East and West, and even among the leading officials of the land. They have drawn into their interest parties, prominent in official station, and such is the power they wield that the press is muzzled, legislation controlled, and justice baffled.

That their members have no design other than their own aggrandisement, and no interest in this country and its prosperity, is evidenced by the fact, that one of their number is about to become a Russian subject, procure a monopoly of the seal haunts of Siberia, and eventually cause the entire race of fur seals to be driven from our shores to Siberia, where more profitable contracts can be obtained, and where lower terms are asked for the exclusive privileges enjoyed by them.

TREASON TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Powerful monopolies, with sovereign franchises, are at war with the institutions of a people professing self-government, even when such monopolies are instituted for beneficent purposes, such as the promotion of free intercourse, the advancement of trade, or the development of commerce, but when a monopoly endowed with unlimited powers, seeks to reduce a free people to slavery, it over reaches itself, by arraying itself in open antagonism to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "involuntary servitude except for crime shall not be tolerated in the United States." Such a monopoly, anomalous as it may appear, has actually been instituted by the supreme authorities at Washington. It is endowed with sovereign power over the territory and the people of a portion of this Republic, the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and the inhabitants thereof. With a licentiousness born of deceit, nurtured by cupidity, fostered by the venality and corruption of interested officials, and emboldened by the impunity which it unblushingly boasts, it violates its contracts, disregards its pledges, and to subserve its ends, subsidizes the press, and reduces to its service, by the aid of money, the legislators of the land, and the guardians of our liberty. Truth, justice, and humanity are crushed within its ponderous jaws, and it devours with a rapacious greed the labor and industry of whole communities, while with its iron heel it crushes out liberty and reduces a free people to slavery.

AMERICAN.

THAT ALASKA PETITION.

We published yesterday from the columns of the ALASKA HERALD, of this city, a petition, or rather a protest, said to have been signed by a number of Aleutian residents of St. George Island, Alaska. The document denounced, in severe terms, the conduct of the lessees of the Island, and made statements concerning them that, we are assured by a gentleman of high standing in this city—a man who is in a position to know whereof he speaks—are totally false, and calculated to mislead. The Aleuts, he informs us, are well paid, comfortably cared for, better treated than they have ever been before, and, in short, in every way satisfied with their situation.—*Morning Call, Oct. 21, 1871.*

We trust our respected cotemporary will give the name of the "gentleman of high standing." Is he some local *Boss Tweed*? Does he not stand a conspicuous mark among those at whom the intellectual *metronettes* has been hurled? Does the mere verbal testimony of one "gentleman of high standing" outweigh the solemn testimony of twenty-nine worthy citizens who with their grievances publish their names before the world? It would not in a court of law! And our opinion of the *Call* leads us to believe that that influential journal will decide as the law does. But if further testimony is needed to corroborate the grievances and wrongs set forth in the petition, it may be found with Judge E. D. Sawyer, before whom the worthy Aleuts were sworn, and gave strong evidence in corroboration of the complaints and allegations of their countrymen. Will the "gentleman of high standing" please, rise and explain, or in default thereof our respected cotemporary, the *Call*?

Волнющее дѣло заниматься продажей соленой трески,—но гораздо доходнѣе чѣмъ русской литературой—въ нашемъ Франциско. Вотъ отъ чего уже нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ мы не помѣщали ничего новаго въ русской страницѣ.

Жители острова Св. Георгія, въ 1869 году, подали прошеніе въ Конгрессъ чрезъ своего соотечественника Алеута І. Архимандритова, чтобы въ Вашингтонѣ обратили вниманіе на ихъ несчастное положеніе. Прошеніе не достигло своей цѣли—замято. Въ прошедшемъ году, жители Св. Георгія, подали опять прошеніе въ Вашингтонѣ, о томъ-же предметѣ чрезъ Н. Буйницкаго, который былъ на островѣ въ должности офицера отъ Финансоваго Департамента. Но этотъ господинъ былъ подкупленъ Компаніей враждебной благосостоянію Аляскапцевъ,—и прошеніе опять замято.

Въ этомъ году прошеніе прислано въ нашу Редакцію—отъ угнетенныхъ жителей Св. Георгія, для заявленія благороднымъ Американцамъ. Дѣйствуя честно,—мы перевели это прошеніе по-англійски, и помѣщаемъ въ нашихъ англійскихъ страницахъ. Публикація этого прошенія, навѣрно обратитъ вниманіе добрыхъ людей, и положеніе несчастныхъ Алеутовъ будетъ улучшено.

Многіе русскіе благородные дворяне, служившіе чиновниками въ Россійско-Американской Компаніи оставшіеся въ Америкѣ быть гражданами Республики, теперь проживаютъ въ Ситкѣ. По послѣднимъ извѣстіямъ полученнымъ нами изъ Ситки, мы знаемъ, что многіе изъ нихъ промѣняли перо на топоръ, сѣтъ или удку, или ружье и западню. Вѣдь это благое дѣло. Лучше собственнымъ трудомъ приобрѣтать насущный хлѣбъ, чѣмъ другихъ заставлять кровавымъ трудомъ поддерживать чиншную лѣнливую жизнь.

ПРАВОУЧЕНІЕ.

Если кому нибудь изъ русскихъ пожелается бѣжать на свободу,—разсудите, можете-ли вы жить свободной жизнью, безъ нянюшки. Если вы еще малолѣтны, сидите дома,—повинуйтесь батюшкѣ царю, и цѣлуйте руки понамъ. Вы воображаете, что нибудь сдѣлаете добраго для отечества,—право ошибаетесь. Ирландцы, почти половина ихъ вышла изъ родины въ Америку, чтобы освободить Ирландію отъ Англійскаго правительства; но не могутъ, хотя на это имѣютъ всѣ матеріальныя средства. А наши-то русскіе выходцы,—“берегись голый, а то обдеруть.”

Людетво было пошло, двадцать тысячъ лѣтъ передъ нами; также будетъ пошло и другихъ пятьдесятъ тысячъ лѣтъ послѣ насъ. Угнетеніе безземельныхъ и пресмыщеніе богатыхъ на нищету бѣдныхъ. Русскій архіерей Іоаннъ, или по-русски Иванъ—Ванька, посѣтилъ Аляску, не для того чтобы что нибудь доброе сдѣлать для прогресса жизни православныхъ обитателей страны;—но строго, по-архипастырски, страшая адомъ и награждая расемъ, приказалъ Алеутамъ имѣть торговля дѣла только съ тѣми Американскими торговцами, которые въ дружбѣ со святымъ владыкой,—значить Отецъ поддерживаетъ монополию и рабство. Даже Іоаннъ, давъ большой нагоняй Уналашканскому попу Иннокентію Шаяшникову, за то, что онъ покупалъ потребности для жизни, въ лавкахъ тѣхъ купцовъ, которые не имѣютъ знакомства съ Архіереемъ. Неужели пресвященному Іоанну не достаточно жалованья отъ русскаго синода, если мало, то лучше бы прибавить ему больше жалованья, а не мѣшаться въ торговля дѣла,—это очень пошло выглядываетъ въ глазахъ благородныхъ гражданъ нашей Республики.

Живя внѣ Россіи—на свободѣ—четыренадцатый годъ, съ каждымъ днемъ чувствую себя отдаленнѣе отъ родины и всего роднаго. Съ каждымъ днемъ совершенствуюсь въ свободномъ самосознаніи, и иду впередъ и впередъ; а наши то русскіе племена, въ дома ли, или внѣ Россіи,—ѣдятъ жирные щи, пьютъ водку для удобнаго пищеваренія, живутъ въ праздности и сплетняхъ. Вотъ отъ чего я не имѣю дѣла съ русскими, а все мое дѣло съ Американцами. Съ русскими я ничего не имѣю общаго.

Одинъ протестанскій попъ посѣтилъ русскаго архіерея въ Санъ Франциско. Святому отцу угодно было похвастаться предъ Американцемъ, какъ его дячекъ читаетъ канонъ въ церкви. Алеутъ зараженный свободномысліемъ, отказалъ архіерею въ этомъ удовольствіи.

Руссо-Американскій матросъ Яковлевъ, пошелъ къ русскому консулу освѣдомится объ отходящихъ судахъ въ Аляску; изъ уваженія къ офицеру, онъ одѣлся чисто. Одежа Яковлева ужаснула Клинкейн-строма,—“вѣдь ты мужикъ лучше одѣтъ чѣмъ я,—вотъ времена настали какія,—мнѣ жить нечемъ, а всякій мужикъ теперь живетъ лучше господъ.”

Кадьяцкій врачъ Михаилъ Пителинъ, 4-го сего Октября, вступилъ въ законный бракъ съ Наталіей Черныхъ, въ Городской Думѣ города С. Франциско.

Русскіе офицеры изъ “Боярина” оставили долги въ Санъ Франциско,—не заплатили прачкамъ за митье бѣлья, и въ кабакъ за водку.

Is the Trade of Alaska Territory to be Wrested from General
Competition of the Merchants of the
Pacific Coast by a

MONOPOLY!

Extraordinary Developments!

IN REGARD TO THE

ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The "Suppressed Petition" of the Aleuts of St. George Island, originally published in the *Alaska Herald*, has created a lively interest throughout the State, and has been commented upon by most of the leading journals. These comments, when calmly viewed in the light of disinterestedness, by an outsider, appear anything but impartial and satisfactory, and rather demonstrate a very superficial knowledge of affairs in Alaska. The *Sacramento Union* first indulges in a violent attack upon the Alaska Commercial Company, and, a few days later, turns completely around, and just as violently whitewashes that concern. This whitewashing article is favorably indorsed by some of the most influential journals, the *Alta*, *News Letter*, etc. The same papers that during the late canvass daily thundered against monopoly in whatever shape or form, now appear in a new role, as the champions of monopoly. Slavery in the Southern States appeared to them an abomination, but serfdom in Alaska is deemed a blessing to the Aleuts, and to deny that the present condition of the natives on St. Paul and St. George islands is anything but serfdom, seems mere sophistry.

That the Alaska Commercial Company has almost absolute control over those natives, is an admitted fact, and though this power may be used as well for good as for evil, yet we used to be told over and over again that even the power to do injury to the most humble of the human species is a disgrace to civilization, and must be abrogated. We do not envy the position in which the above journals

have placed themselves. It is as immoral in principle as it is illogical in argument.

"Because the Aleuts were treated like serfs by Russia, the same treatment is good enough for them by Americans."

"Because the publisher of the *Alaska Herald* is known to be a man of small means, blackmail must needs be at the bottom of his publications."

This is the main charge, and nobody coming to the rescue, I deem it but fair to try and show that the allegations are altogether at random, and, consequently, unjustified.

The undersigned has long been a resident of Alaska, and was among the first American citizens landing in 1868, on St. Paul and St. George Islands, and therefore may be presumed to know a little more of Alaska matters than many of the newspaper reporters. He is not now pecuniarily interested in that Territory, having fortunately withdrawn before the ascendancy of the Alaska Commercial Company; but as soon as this monopoly is done away with, and Alaska is once more open to free competition, he is anxious to engage again in this trade, and so are many of his friends and acquaintances. For this event, I have been waiting for some time, and I have the patience to wait a little longer, knowing full well that the Tammany ring of Alaska will soon overreach itself, and Justice will triumph in the end. In the meantime, I have followed developments with

great interest, and also read the "Suppressed Petition," as well as the comments of the *Union*, endorsed by the *Alta*, etc.

The *Union*, etc., charge and argue as follows:

1. "That the above petition is a fabrication and never came from St. George Island because General Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company told them so."
2. "That the Aleuts are not able to get up such a document."
3. "That the petition is said to be framed in 1869 while the lease did not go into operation till much later."
4. "That several of the parties whose names are attached to the petition were dead before the commencement of said lease."
5. "That the Alaska Commercial Company did not take possession of the Island of St. George till October of last year, up to which time the Island was open to the trade of private parties, and therefore the allegations could not be true as against the Company."
6. "That the throwing of small, damaged, and cut fur-seal skins over the cliffs into the sea could not be true from the same reason, and if true is very excusable."

In addition to the above General Miller had told them that the Aleuts are most humanely treated—that they feel exceedingly happy and grateful—that the Company is building dwellings for them at "immense" cost—that they are constructing sidewalks for the natives, that they may not soil their feet—that they are keeping a first-class physician—that the Aleuts have unlimited credit at their stores at less than retail prices in San Francisco—that the Company is paying out \$40,000 wages per annum, which is divided among 85 laborers, etc.—and that nothing less could be expected of the scrupulous integrity of the members of said Company.

The final argument is that the petition was merely gotten up for the purpose of procuring blackmail and that all the evidence is *ex parte*, all of which the *Union*, *Alta*, etc., implicitly believe.

Now for the answer:

§ 1.

Though I have not seen the petition myself, Mr. Honcharenko, the publisher of the *Alaska Herald*, says that it is a *bona fide* document—that it was sent East and is now in the hands of influential parties who will avail of it at the proper time when it will make its appearance. This caution is deemed necessary that the document may not die the same death that the former petition did.

That General Miller asserts that the document is a fabrication and a fraud, is no argument at all, for the word of Mr. Honcharenko is as much deserving of credit as the random assertion of General Miller and his associates.

I have known Mr. Honcharenko for a number of years, and never heard of his committing a dishonest act. I believe the petition to be *bona fide*, because a fabrication would be a fraud and a grave crime of which I trust he is incapable.

Honcharenko is an enthusiast on the subject of liberty, and some of the best years of his life have been passed in strenuously working for this end against oppression in Russia. He now labors for the benefit of his countrymen in Alaska Territory, and I confidently believe that, were the lease to change hands, he would use the same effort to crush it that he now directs against the Alaska Commercial Company.

§ 2.

That the Aleuts are not able to get up such a document is a very weak argument.

I learn that the original is composed in Russian: Now it may show some bad spelling, it may have been written on dingy paper, and the style may be faulty. The petition as it appeared in the *Alaska Herald* purports to be a translation. This translation may have remedied those defects—it may have turned disjointed sentences into elegant English, but that the main sense of the document has not been tampered with, I am assured by Mr. Honcharenko, and believe it. The petition contains nothing extraordinary—no subtle argument—nothing but just a common sense recital of grievances, and of common sense many of those Aleuts are eminently possessors, which I can assert from personal experience. In addition, I refer to a letter of Chas. Bryant, special agent of the Government, dated St. Paul, October 19, 1870, says:

"I cannot refuse a due share of praise to the natural gifts of the Aleutian race, and I beg leave to express here my earnest belief that the Aleuts might become as good American citizens as any admitted under the 15th amendment to the Constitution."

great stress is laid upon the circumstance that the lease did not go into operation until October of last year, while the petition is said to have been framed in 1869, and that at the same time the Island of St. George was open to the trade of private parties.

Now this assertion is a deliberate untruth; for since the spring of 1869 no traders were permitted to stay on the islands, with the exception of two employees of the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., and two more of the firm of Williams & Haven. Those two firms were then in partnership as regards the fur-seal business, and are now identified with the Alaska Commercial Company.

In connection with this, I offer some interesting evidence gleaned from the files of dispatches at the Custom House, and from other government documents.

The first is a dispatch dated Washington, February 23, 1869, directed to Collector Miller, signed by Secretary McCullough, and reads as follows :

"Steamer Alexander, (belonging to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.) may clear in ballast, with sea stores, direct for St. Paul and St. George, to remove property of owners and part of their employees ; send with her two trustworthy inspectors to remain on said islands, and prevent landing of any persons or merchandise until relieved by Lincoln."

It may be presumed that the two trustworthy inspectors were selected by General Miller, in accordance with instructions, and, as a result of their superintendence, we have a total of seals killed during the season of 1869, on St. Paul Island alone, of 62,589 as ascertained by actual measurement and count. (For particulars, see report of Frank W. Wicker, Special Agent of the Treasury Department).

Now, how does this compare with the explicit instructions of the Government, not to allow any more seals killed than were actually necessary for the sustenance of the natives.

Question : Where is General Miller now ?

Answer : He is President of the Alaska Commercial Company.

The reports of Vincent Colyer and Frank W. Wicker are very instructive, and give many valuable details. Colyer states that he learned from the Aleuts that about 60,000 skins had been collected at St. Paul Island during that season ; also that the seal skins of both firms were stored together, and all things appeared to be in common. He then goes on to say :

"Having noted the above statements of the Aleuts, I left them and went to call on the officers and to present my letter of introduction from General Davis, and authority from the President. I met the Lieutenant, the *revenue officer in charge of the island*, in company with Colonel Frank W. Wicker, in the salt house ; they had just come down from headquarters. Colonel Wicker asked the Lieutenant how many skins were in that salt house. I understood the Lieutenant to say about 28,000. Colonel Wicker then asked if that was the only house in which skins were stored. The Lieutenant replied that there was one other at the other side of the village, in which there were about 2,000 skins. Colonel Wicker then said : "and is that all there are at present on the island ? The Lieutenant answered : "Yes." It was then dark, and we left the store-house and went on board the steamer."

The next day Colyer and Wicker made a thorough examination of the various storehouses, with the result above given.

After this digression I return to the argument.

I expect to have conclusively shown that the statement as to free competition in trade on the islands is entirely untrue. Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Bendel, and other well known gentlemen will bear me out in this, for he proceeded to St. George Island in the Spring of 1869, to look after his property, but was peremptorily ordered off.

After this explanation, is it so singular that the natives should have framed the petition in 1869 ? To them the island was as good as leased, for trade was not open to other parties whatsoever, and Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., may have deemed it advantageous to favor the general impression of their already possessing a lease.

The natives claim that two petitions were suppressed before the last one was framed, and though they call it a copy of the former, as it probably is in the main sense, yet some additions may have suggested themselves in the third attempt. Is there anything strange in this ? The Aleuts are no lawyers, and probably never dreamt of the subtleties they would have to contend against.

These very irregularities speak for the genuineness of the document. They are just such inaccuracies as illiterate and unsophisticated persons would be apt to commit, while it is very improbable that a deliberate fabrication would have laid itself open to such apparent incongruities, where all the material is so easily at hand to avoid them. Mr. Honcharenko is too well posted for that.

As regards the various names attached to the document of persons claimed to be dead long ago, I learn that several

affidavits will soon bring them to life again. The Company indulges in the boast that during their occupancy of the Islands since 1869 only two natives died, while 17 Aleuts expired during the previous year of general competition. Now St. Paul has about double the number of inhabitants of St. George Island and of those the larger part are women and children. It may be presumed that these two deaths were at least equally divided between the two Islands. It may be further presumed that at least one of the unfortunates was a woman or child. The Alaska Commercial Company commits itself by its own evidence and the "deadman" argument of General Miller is on a par with the rest.

§ 6.

The charge in the petition of throwing small, damaged and cut fur-seal skins over the cliffs into the sea, which is deemed untrue by the *Union* people, and if true—*very excusable*—appears to me the most aggravating charge of all. On this point we do not grope in the dark, but have positive evidence in the shape of two affidavits of Aleuts and the corroboration of Mr. Axtell, son of the late Congressman, who was clerk of the Company on St. George Island. In addition we have the evidence of the very superior quality of the skins brought this year from the Islands of which more than 60,000 already arrived six or seven weeks ago when the season was but half over. The quality and size most palpably demonstrates that the skins were all picked and carefully selected.

Now, this is a clear violation of the lease, which distinctly states that no more than 100,000 seals per year are permitted to be killed, on both islands together, viz: 75,000 on St. Paul, and 25,000 on St. George Island. It can be shown, by affidavits that on the latter island more than the allotted number had already been slain before the end of August. The Act of Congress in regard to the lease is specially *termed* as follows:

An Act to prevent the Extermination of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska.

It goes on to say:

"If any person or company, under any lease herein authorized, shall knowingly kill, or permit to be killed, any number of seals exceeding the number of each island in this Act prescribed, such person or company shall, in addition to the penalties and forfeitures aforesaid, also forfeit the whole number of the skins of seals killed in that year, or, in case the same have been disposed of, then said person or company shall forfeit the value of the same."

In addition, let us see what H. H. McIntyre, special agent of the Treasury Department, states on this subject:

"The table from the records of the late Russian-American Company, appended to this report, exhibits the number of seals taken from each island from 1817 to 1837, and from 1842 to 1860. 'Previously to 1817,' says the late Bishop Veniaminoff, 'no records were kept.' From the same authority, we learn that during the first few years following the discovery of the islands by the Russians, in 1781, over 100,000 skins were annually obtained. But this, it seems, was too large a number, for the decrease in the yearly returns was constant until 1842, when they had become nearly extinct, and in the next decade, the whole number secured was 129,178, being in 1852, but 6,564. But from 1842, under judicious management, there appears to have been an increase, and in 1858, 81,810 were taken, which was the largest catch in any one year until 1867, when, as I am informed, some 80,000 or 100,000 were secured, under the supposition that the Territory would soon be transferred to the United States. 'The decrease from 1817 to 1838,' says Bishop Veniaminoff, 'averaged about one eighth of the whole number annually, so that in 1834, there were produced, on both islands, instead of 60,000 to 80,000, only 15,751, and in 1837, 6,802.' From the most careful computation I have been able to make, I am of opinion that no more than 100,000—that is, 75,000 on St. Paul, and 25,000 on St. George—can be annually taken, without incurring the risk of again diminishing the yearly production, as we observe the Russians to have done in former years."

The table above referred to, I transcribe:

TABLE

Showing the Number of Fur-Seals taken by the Russians on St. Paul and St. George Islands, from 1817 to 1860.

1817.....	60,188
1818.....	59,856
1819.....	52,025
1820.....	50,220
1821.....	44,995
1822.....	36,469
1823.....	29,873
1824.....	25,400
1825.....	30,100
1826.....	28,250
1827.....	19,700
1828.....	23,228
1829.....	20,811

1830.....	18,084
1831.....	16,084
1832.....	16,446
1833.....	16,412
1834.....	15,751
1835.....	6,580
1836.....	6,590
1837.....	6,802
1838.....	(about) 6,000
1839.....	(about) 6,000
1840.....	(about) 8,000
1841.....	(about) 8,000
1842.....	10,370
1843.....	11,240
1844.....	11,924
1845.....	13,637
1846.....	15,070
1847.....	17,703
1848.....	14,650
1849.....	21,450
1850.....	6,770
1851.....	6,564
1852.....	6,725
1853.....	18,085
1854.....	26,146
1855.....	8,585
1856.....	23,550
1857.....	21,082
1858.....	31,810
1859.....	22,000
1860.....	21,590

Total, in 44 years.....765,687

For me to make use of the report of Mr. McIntyre, is not open to the charge of being *ex parte*, for Mr. McIntyre has long been a member of the Alaska Commercial Company.

The avowed object of the Act of Congress, in leasing the Islands, is to preserve the fur-seals and to prevent their extermination, while, on the contrary, the lease has become the starting point for general slaughter, and this fact may well be viewed by parties interested in the welfare of Alaska, with feelings of grief and dismay.

But the *Union* treats every remark unfavorable to the Alaska Company as an attempt at blackmail, and according to its peachings, the merchants of the Pacific coast ought to quietly acquiesce in the outrage, and stand meekly by, without uttering a complaint—for Miller says complaints are quite absurd, and Miller is an honorable man.

I now proceed to the examination of the state of joy and happiness in which the Aleuts on St. George Island are

proclaimed to revel. A beautiful picture is presented to our view glowing with humane treatment—perfect freedom—and unlimited credit at the corner grocery. We generally hear so much of “soulless companies” that an exception to the rule is quite a relief; but unfortunately there are two sides to every thing, and in turning over the painting we are suddenly transferred from the contemplation of gaudy tints to that of a desolate burlap on the back.

We now let the Aleuts speak :

Several natives arrived about six weeks ago on the steamer *Alexander* from St. George Island told the following in the presence of witnesses :

“ When H. H. McIntyre, present member of the Alaska Commercial Company, was on the Island of St. Paul, the Chief went to see him and finding nobody in the room sat down on the sofa. Shortly after McIntyre’s wife entered the room and ordered the Aleut to quit the sofa. The native, not understanding the English language, kept his seat, when McIntyre husband came to the rescue, ordered the man bound and had fifty lashes applied to his posterior.

This assertion may have been somewhat exaggerated—the provocation may have been greater, but such complaints are rarely without some foundation and when almost absolute power is given it is known to invite excesses. The same natives tell of other instances of brutality.

We do not admire the philanthropy of at least this particular member of the Company.

I also learn that the prices charged on the Islands are certainly higher than alleged. Colyer states them in his report to have been about one-third more than San Francisco prices. Now this is not unreasonable, but why must we have the statement of General Miller that the prices charged are less than the retail quotations of this city.

Again, I learn on good authority, that a large number of the Aleuts stand indebted on the books of the Company for more than a thousand dollars. How is this? Such an amount is enormous for a native and those debts could only have been contracted upon excessive charges. I doubt that the Company feels as confident of retaining the lease as it professes, for why this preparation for a rainy day? A resumption of free competition in trade would probably not find a single native on the Islands available for hire, and that too for a course of years.

The above statements will no doubt meet with a wholesale denial, but let us hope that we shall be favored with something more substantial than vague assertions.

The remainder of the Company's sketch—the first-class physician, (who is he? where is he? is he on both Islands at the same time?)—the erecting of dwelling-houses for the natives at immense cost, and the side-walk dodge—is as good a joke as I have heard for a twelve-month. The next thing will be a park and a skating rink.

Now the *Union* thinks that the Aleuts enjoy all the sweets of life with the single exception of sugar, for it has been called upon by a prominent gentleman and his associates, and consequently everything is serene and the natives are reported "as happy as a big sunflower," and why should it be otherwise, for—Miller says the natives are content. You bet they are, for they have got a sidewalk,—and Miller is an honorable man.

But the most ridiculous thing of all is the attempt of the Alaska Commercial Company to stand on its dignity. For a politician who has been as often through the mill at Washington as this Miller; who has engineered the Lease Act through both Houses of Congress against a strong opposition, and notoriously at great cost; for such a politician and lobbyist to lay claim to scrupulous integrity is simply absurd and in very bad taste. To expect a man to pass out of such an ordeal as a scrupulous philanthropist is as ludicrous as to expect an animal to plunge into a whirlpool and to return on shore without wetting its skin. That the skin should be wet is but natural, and nobody objects; but strong objection is raised when it undertakes to shake itself in other peoples' face—to get dry.

So much about General Miller. We should have left him severely alone, if he and his Company had not obtruded themselves so conspicuously upon our notice.

We now turn to another member of the Alaska Commercial Company, Mr. Wm. Kohl.

We take up the *Alta* of Sept. 26th, where we find an article with the following heading: "Fraudulent Registry of a Foreign Ship—The *Fideliter* Condemned."

From the perusal of the article we learn, that Mr. Wm. Kohl attempted to palm off a British vessel for an American bottom, by a process certainly very ingenious, but which Judge Hoffmann nevertheless declares to be a most unequivocal fraud. A decree of forfeiture was entered against the vessel.

Now, to this Company, of which General Miller is the head, and Kohl a prominent member, the *Sacramento Union* wants us to show every mark of deference. If it deserves the confidence of the *Union*, it has not been able to enlist mine, and this distrust I probably share with a majority of the merchants on the Pacific Coast.

The final argument of Miller and associates—the assumption of blackmail—I answer by a still graver charge:

General Miller attacks with an assertion drawn from imagination—I answer with a fact drawn from real life. The fact to which I refer, is an affidavit of the editor of the *Alaska Herald*, sworn to and signed before Notary Public C. G. Messic. In this affidavit, Mr. Honcharenko describes how he has been persistently importuned by members of the Alaska Commercial Company to discontinue his publications in favor of the Aleuts—as much as \$8,000 was offered, but refused. In this attempt some additional members of this philanthropic organization are implicated, viz: Greenwald and Gerstle.

The affidavit of Mr. Honcharenko is a very lengthy document, for he gives all the minutæ of the disreputable transaction, and also refers to various witnesses. This affidavit will be a hard bone for the Company to swallow. It is the strongest argument I offer in support of the "Suppressed Petition." Not to weaken its force I preserved it to the last.

In winding up I would urge upon the attention of the public two additional and most important points in favor of doing away with the lease.

The first is a report of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which Wicker has appended to his communications to the Treasury Department. We extract from it the following:

"The fur trade is the only wealth of that country at present available, and should therefore be carefully guarded and left open to all American vessels, under proper restrictions, to encourage the development of other interests. The fisheries, for instance, are very extensive, and a voyage for furs, if unsuccessful, might prove profitable on the fishing banks. The fur trade is the stimulant to go there, and once there other interests would attract attention." But "without some inducement shipmasters would hardly undertake the hazards of such a tedious voyage, and often a very perilous one."

Again,

"We have been told that we have not the skill to manufacture fur-seal skins in this country, which can only be exported to find a market. The fact is, we have had no opportunity to acquire skill during the monopoly enjoyed in England, through the arrangement with the Russian-American Fur Company. The same result will again follow if the Government leases the islands, and no market will be found in the United States, and we will be obliged to import manufactured furs from England at a heavy cost and expense, besides the addition of our import duty."

This prediction has become literally true).

The report then goes on to say :

"View this as we may, we must feel the ill effects of such a policy, and for what purpose? To enrich a few, and keep back the development of the country for an indefinite period. The only inducement now to go there is the interest in question, and, if open to competition, many vessels will be fitted out at this and other ports, and the furs, in return, exposed for sale in our home markets, and eventually the entire and very important trade of that country will be enjoyed by our own citizens. We are therefore deeply interested in securing the passage of a law allowing public competition, which can be done under instructions amply protecting the seals."

The complete disregard of the suggestions of our Chamber of Commerce is an insult to the merchants of the Pacific Coast.

The second point which I am about to make against the lease is as strong as the former. It is this: that a monopoly of the fur-seal islands, is a virtual monopoly of the whole of Alaska Territory.

The skins of the sea-lion are an article of absolute necessity to all the natives in Alaska. Of these skins they construct their baydarkies or boats, to hunt the sea-otter, and to navigate the ocean. No other skins will do for that purpose. The membrane and sinew of the same animal is also indispensable to them for bowstrings and other purposes. Now, the only place in all Alaska from which to obtain this necessary of life, is the Pribiloff group of islands, that is, St. Paul and St. George. For corroboration of this statement, we turn to the reports of the special agents :

Colyer says :

"The skin of the sea-lion, as well as the flesh, is highly prized, the former for covering baydarkies or canoes, and the latter for food."

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11, 1871.

Charles Bryant reports :

"Along with the fur-seal, the sea-lion is found in considerable numbers, on the Pribiloff Islands. It is covered with a thick growth of light brown hair, without fur, but the skin is of considerable value as an article of commerce in the western part of the Territory, being used by the natives, to cover their boats. All the Aleutian Islands and a large extent of the mainland coast are dependent on the Pribiloff group for their supply of skins for this purpose. Their flesh is preferred to that of the seal, as an article of food, and nearly every part of the animal is made use of in the manufacture of the various articles necessary for sea-otter hunting."

The above clearly shows, that the Alaska Commercial Company, through the control of this article of absolute necessity, has an immense advantage over all other traders; an advantage which they have not been slow to turn to good account. They make use of this irresistible weapon to drive all the rest of the traders from Alaska soil. In addition, they have already raised prices for all kinds of furs so far above living rates, that their purpose of extending the monopoly over the whole of the Territory is obvious on the surface. If the lease is allowed to continue, they must be successful, and then : "Woe to the Aleuts."

If ever there was a subject deserving of the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, it is this bold attempt to wrest from the merchants of this Coast, the trade of a vast and valuable public domain, and we hope that a fair and impartial, but close investigation will be had at the earliest day. This will undoubtedly result in a strong memorial to Congress, and might be easily backed by a monster petition of our mercantile community on the Pacific Coast. Our Congressmen and Senators should be enlisted in the same cause and stimulated into action by the determined bearing of their constituents. Such an effort may yet make of Alaska what it was originally intended to be—a large tributary to the wealth of our country.

VERITAS.

I append an extract from to-day's *Chronicle* :

"TOO SHARP FOR THE DETECTIVES.—Some of the Alaska traders appear to be too sharp for the revenue detectives. During the past summer, so the report goes, a vessel arriving with a cargo of salmon, had on board eighty barrels of fur-seal skins, but the barrels had all the evidence of containing salmon. The detectives got on the track, but were foiled, and the skins were shipped to Europe. At a later date, seven hundred skins are reported to have arrived,

which, in open day, were carted through the streets, and forwarded to their "unknown" destination. The Rip Van Winkle detectives were again foiled. In both cases, the Government tax of \$2 60 per skin, was unpaid, the traders conscientiously believing, no doubt, that it is better to lay up treasures on earth than in heaven, no matter what Uncle Sam may think about the matter. Alaska has furnished the public with a good deal of newspaper music, and why not, since its traders are sharps, and its detectives flats."

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 15, 1871.

No. 93.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (ROOM 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHA'S W. SMITH,

General Freight Agent,

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

☞ In the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

THE ALASKA HERALD

IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

THE most surprising point about the Alaska Commercial Company is that its members have not been translated, "right slap to heaven," as Mr. Squeers would say. They are entirely too good for this gross earth.

In one of the articles lately published in their behalf by the independent press of San Francisco, we are told that the Company is "now erecting a new and comfortable house for the free occupancy of each family on both islands at immense expense to themselves, and for which nothing is paid by the Aleuts; that the laborers are paid the amount fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury for their labor; that goods are sold to them cheaper than the same can be purchased in San Francisco at retail—in fact on the average at a loss to the Company; that all the Aleuts, whether laborers or non-producers, including widows and their families, who can earn nothing, are supported by the Company; that the people are all housed and well fed, and have unrestricted credit at the Company's stores; that they are paid for every day's work done, even for the labor of repairing their own houses, and building sidewalks for their own convenience and of no possible use to the Company."

How little does the world know of its greatest and best! Here are some half-dozen men, living among us, going up and down in the streets, like a famous Biblical character, bargaining, buying and selling, like the commonest mortals; and all the time their hearts are overflowing with more than the milk, with the melted butter, of human kindness. St. Vincent de Paul was but a feeble type of these unselfish men. Their morning salutation is, "From Greenland's icy mountains," and their evening-song, "Salvation! oh, Salvation!" Their bowels yearn with an exceedingly great yearning towards the Aleuts; and as the hart panteth after the water-brooks, so pant their souls to invest these simple islanders with store-clothes, grain.

They deserve canonization. When we think of all their groceries, spread out before the children of Alaska, we are lost in wonder, love and praise. Coals, candles and house-rent free! Oh! Gen. Miller, what an angel you are!

"My son," said an old rogue to a young one, "if ever you find yourself in danger when picking a pocket, run round the first corner, crying, as loud as you can, 'Stop thief!'"

We are far from insinuating that the *Sacramento Union* is a young rogue, or that it would take lessons of another, no matter how old; but we must think it rather cool in that paper to charge anybody with blackmailing, when it eats its own words, brave words, "about the Alaska Commercial Company, because it has been 'called upon' by Gen. Miller, President of the Company."

It is not a little odd that so many refuse to accept the doctrine of the Papal Infallibility, when the San Francisco Press almost with one accord, loudly affirms its faith in the infallibility of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Why this difference? If the Company has money, so has the Pope. Both have retainers, both have a hierarchy and a faithful flock.

What advantage, then, has the Company? Obviously, this: An independent press stands ready to support its enterprises and print belief in its incorruptibility.

The Pope has neither *News Letter* nor *Union*.

THE OPPRESSION OF THE SEAL-FISHING COMPANY.

Mr. Buynitzky, the United States Treasury Agent at Alaska, passed through this city a month since, en route for Washington, to report on the state of affairs. Mr. Buynitzky is an earnest and sincere man, and his sympathies are actively excited for the natives of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, who, he says, are made the victims of oppression by the new California Company, which has the exclusive right of seal fishery off those islands. While in this city, Mr. Buynitzky freely expressed himself in regard to the matter, and intimated quite clearly what his report to the Department at Washington would be. But no account, setting forth his views as expressed to the Department, has yet been received here, and we therefore publish statements as made by him, conversationally, while in this city.

He says that the islands of St. Paul and St. George contain a population of 305 natives, including men, women and children. In religious belief they are Christians. They are a simple-minded people, and so honest that money or other valuables can be left exposed among them without danger of being stolen. The majority of the adults can read, and a great many of them can write. They attend Sunday Schools regularly every Sunday. Mr. Buynitzky established and taught school among them. The natives read eagerly all New York and other pictorials which they obtain from the officers.

They have no comfortable houses, but live in huts sunk three feet in the ground and covered with sod. They are always reeking with moisture. They have no fuel except blubber. Their unhealthy mode of life causes great mortality among them, and the adults die from consumption about as fast as the children are born. Mr. Buynitzky says the most of this misery and loss of health might be done away with if the controlling power in the islands would exert its influence for good instead of evil. In a short time they could be provided, or induced to provide themselves with comfortable, dry and well-ventilated cabins, and their present position would thereby be greatly ameliorated.

The company to which the Government has given the exclusive right of seal fishing does not catch the seals. On the contrary, all the fishing is done by the natives. Whatever the natives charge for the seal skins the company pays them, and whatever the natives wish in the line of food, clothing or other commodities they have to buy from the company at such prices as the latter sees fit to charge. Having the monopoly of supplying them, they are enabled to, and do, use their power oppressively. The United States Government does not interfere to prevent this oppression, but leaves the actual power of government in the hands of the company. When the natives raise on the price of the seal-skins, the company advance the price of their goods, always charging enough to allow an unreasonably large margin of profit.

Strange as it may seem, there is no people on the face of the earth, who can compare with them in value of production. The value of the seals annually caught by them is \$1,000 to each man, woman and child. Mr. Buynitzky says all this value is extorted from them in the manner above described. They are citizens of the United States in every sense of the word, and have a right not only to protection from the power of an oppressive monopoly, but to look to the general Government for legislation which will tend to the positive amelioration of their unfortunate condition. The privileges conferred upon the company amount simply to an exclusive right to purchase from the natives the product of their fisheries, and to supply them with such articles as they wish to purchase. These privileges are taken advantage of to such an extent that the natives are practically the slaves of the company.

Mr. Buynitzky says the true interests of the Government as well as those of the natives would be advanced by allowing the latter to catch and dispose of their skins to the highest bidder, unrestricted save by reasonable game laws.—*San Francisco Bulletin*, Jan. 5, 1871.

WHO IS THE BLACKMAILER?

On the 31st of last month "General" Miller, President of the Alaska Commercial Company, fled to Sacramento and told a whining story to the editor of the *Union* about the "Suppressed Petition" published in the ALASKA HERALD. Thereupon the Sacramento *Union* alleges that the Suppressed Petition was published for blackmailing purposes. We brand the story as an infamous lie. "General" Miller has attempted to blackmail us. He basely sought to stifle the freedom of the press in offering his price for the ALASKA HERALD. He knew we were a poor man and by hard labor, struggling day and night, endeavoring honestly to make ends meet, and he thought we were an easy prey; that with gold, his accursed gold, he could buy us like a slave. Yes, he attempted to blackmail us; but he missed his man. Miller is the blackmailer, not we. We defy him to the proof of such a filthy stain upon our honor and our manhood.

On the 26th day of last month, this "General" Miller in person requested an interview with the publisher of this paper, and acceding thereto, "General" Miller made us the infamous proposition of a blackmailer. Mr. Greenwald, another member of the Alaska Commercial Company, at repeated times between the 19th and 20th of last month, attempted to blackmail us. This gentleman also offered an article for publication in the ALASKA HERALD, no matter what the cost of its publication would be, but as the article was false in fact and statement in regard to the wrongs and oppressions perpetrated upon the Aleuts by the Alaska Commercial Company as stated in the Suppressed Petition, we refused to publish it, and finally closed our door against him.

Failing to buy us, this "General" Miller and his partners have sought to defame our character by their sophistical misrepresentations to the Sacramento *Union*, in which journal, as we have already stated, we are accused of being a blackmailer. The editorial article containing this accusation was republished by the *Chronicle*, the *Alta California* and the *News Letter*—journals published in this city. We have not the desire to institute legal proceedings against our cotemporaries for the base slanders, feeling assured that they have been imposed upon, and that when they come to read the sworn testimony in regard to this blackmailing business, already forwarded to Washington, they will do us justice. We patiently await a full investigation of all the facts in the case, knowing that we have spoken the truth and nothing but the truth.

ALASKA—ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES.

A. E. Redstone, Esq., of California, and General E. C. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, had an audience with the President yesterday in reference to the Alaska seal fisheries. Mr. Redstone represents a large number of Alaskans who have been endeavoring for a few years past to lay their grievances before the authorities at Washington in reference to alleged unjust treatment of them by the American Seal Fishery Company, and the general mismanagement of the affairs of their Territory. They have made repeated efforts to represent their case to the United States by petitioning the General Government, but by some means their petition has been suppressed. They complain that the lessees of the island maltreat them; that their business of killing seals is interfered with so that they cannot trade with outside parties even with the seal-skins which are rejected by the company and thrown into the sea. They request that they may cease to be regarded as wild Indians, and be treated as citizens of the American Republic. The President assured Messrs. Redstone and Wilson that he would see that the petitioners had justice done them, and that a fair investigation should be had in the matter.—*Washington Chronicle*, October 28, 1871.

—The *Examiner* had one good article in favor of the Aleuts. It has since said nothing, and waits, no doubt, for further information. It has our thanks for the sympathy shown. We rejoice to believe that there is, at least, one daily paper in the city which has the courage to stand by its convictions.

THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, by virtue of Treaty Stipulations, feeling aggrieved at the mismanagement of the affairs of this Territory, resulting in serious grievances to us, availed ourselves of the medium of a petition to the General Government, in the hopes of accomplishing through such means, such reforms in the management of Alaskan affairs, as would tend to ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we found ourselves placed.

This petition was framed in 1869, and was entrusted to the care of our countryman I. Archimandritoff, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington for their action thereon in our relief; but we are sorry to say it never reached its destination. Again we prepared the petition, and this time, to assure its delivery to the authorities at Washington, we entrusted it to Mr. N. Buynitski, a United States official from Washington, at the time present on the Island. This officer received the petition in 1870, and promised faithfully to present the same to the authorities at Washington; but on his return amongst us in the year 1871 we were again destined to disappointment, for on our urgent inquiry as to what had been done with our petition, we received no answer. We have, in view of these facts, been forced to the conclusion that our petition to ensure us the redress of our grievances addressed to the Supreme authority at Washington, has been suppressed.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, forward for publication in the ALASKA HERALD a copy of the said suppressed petition, in hopes that it may, by that means, reach the ear of the General Government, and the proper authorities thereof, at Washington.

PETITION.

ST. GEORGE ISLAND, Alaska, August 5, 1871.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States consider that we have been treated by the United States government without due consideration to our wants and necessities.

That we can read and write and are capable of holding correspondence with the Government.

That Government, without consulting us, or understanding our situation, wants, and necessities, leased the Island on which we live, for twenty years, thereby virtually sentencing us to a twenty years imprisonment.

That we recognise by this act, that we have been reduced to a species of slavery, and that we are compelled to labor and to receive therefor *only* forty cents per fur seal skin, or 50 cents per day for labor—when we can procure it—an amount entirely inadequate to our wants, and which leaves us dependents and paupers, checking our prosperity, and impeding the progress of our civilization.

That in consequence, the education of our children, a privilege secured to other citizens of the United States, must be abandoned. Morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government.

We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy.

We are shut out from all intercourse with other portions of the Republic, and are consequently debarred from improvement by mutual correspondence with sister communities, and from learning through such intercourse, how to advance in the common civilization of our country.

Even merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employees of the company (lessees of our Island,) often beat and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Alout from the Island, and that they have that power, through this lease obtained by them from Government, at a cost of many thousand dollars. These employees are careless and indifferent about the fur seal,—our *only* resource and support, for ourselves and families. The lessees are permitted to kill 25,000 per annum. When we bring them skins, they select only the first class skin, and order us to take the

rest out of their sight. By this means, out of one hundred skins, about 75 are purchased by them and the rest, 25 skins, have to be thrown into the sea. The rejected skins which are cast into the sea and destroyed, would find a ready sale with other outside traders who are eager to purchase them; and thus are the fur seals gradually disappearing; our labor is partially lost, and 25 per cent. of the wealth of our industry is lost to us, because no one is allowed to visit our shores to trade with us, but the lessees of our Island, whom we are compelled to regard in the light of masters and even tyrants.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as wild Indians, we are not such, but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic.

- PETER REZANTZOW,
- ANDRONIC REZANTZOW,
- NICIPHOR VECULOW,
- PETER RUPF,
- ALEXIS SHVETCOW,
- EGOR KOLECHOW,
- IVAN PHILEMONOW,
- SABBA KOLECHOW,
- JOB PHILEMONOW,
- ZACHAR USTUGOW,
- PLATON VECULOW,
- CIPRIAN MERCURIW,
- PETER CHELEBOW,
- USTIN SHVETCOW,
- SEMEN PHILEMONOW
- ALEXIS GALAMIN,
- GABRIEL GALAMIN,
- BORIS GALAMIN,
- ALEXIS USTUGOW,
- BARPHOLOMEUS MALOVANSKI,
- IVAN SHEIN,
- IVAN POPOFF,
- ALEXANDER USTUGOW,
- SEBASTIAN MERCURIW,
- NEOPHIT SHVETCOW,
- JOSEPH SHVETCOW,
- NICHOLAS USTUGOW,
- PHOCA SHEIN,
- IVAN AKUPSKI.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ДЕКАБРИСТ.

РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристов.

AGAPTIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who have antecedy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. IV.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

No. 95.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD
 IS WIDELY CIRCULATED IN SIBERIA, JAPAN, CHINA, THE
 SANDWICH ISLANDS, AND ALASKA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, take pleasure in notifying all merchants, traders and captains doing business in Alaska and Siberia that it offers much more beneficial and easier facilities for transporting their goods by rail than can be had in shipping by the Panama and Cape Horn routes. In the following specialties the inducements for shipments by rail are of great importance:

Salmon and Codfish,

Shipped by the trans-continental route reach their destination in a short time, and passing through a temperate climate are not in danger of being damaged as would be the case in shipment by Panama and the Equator.

Whalebone and Ivory,

Reach the Eastern and European markets so much quicker when shipped by rail, that merchants economize time, which is of great import, and thus realize quick sales and a ready percentage for the capital invested.

Furs Shipped by Railroad,

Are never damaged by heat as frequently happens when transported by Panama. Conveyed by rail, this very important article of trade, reaches the New York, London and European markets in due season, and is not subject to the delays and uncertainties of the tropical route.

CHA'S W. SMITH,

General Freight Agent,

SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO, CAL.

IN the transportation of furs from San Francisco, via New York to the European market, the shippers have had heretofore, agents at New York, who examined the bales, and if any furs happened to be damaged by the long voyage or heat of the Panama route, as often happened, said agents repacked them, charging a large percentage for their labors. All this is now avoided by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who offer facilities to Alaskan and Siberian merchants by which their furs, ivory, etc., will be immediately transmitted upon their arrival in New York by the best and quickest lines connecting with the London and European markets.

ANOTHER SCATHING OFFICIAL REPORT.

Official reports on Alaska have a peculiar semi-civilized, semi-barbaric flavor which make them reliable. There is a strange originality, pungency, vigor and power in every sentence which goes through the brain of evil-doers in Alaska like a Minnie ball into the hide of a mangy cur. These reports have stricken terror through and through the tough and rough hides of the serf owners of Alaska. They squirm and wriggle like worms, crawl like crabs, growl like hyenas, and spit poison like reptiles every time their vulnerable anatomy is pierced by ye official report. The "Suppressed Petition," though not official, made "General" Miller and his warrior legions writhe in agony; the galled jades winced until the public sneered at their physical imbecility and laughed to scorn their rabid ranting about the terrible doings of the ALASKA HERALD. In this issue we publish another Suppressed Petition, or rather an Official Report, by the distinguished soldier and eminent citizen, General Jeff C. Davis, who was honored with the high trust of taking military possession of Alaska upon the cession of the Territory to the United States. This report is scathing upon the conduct of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. (Alaska Commercial Company). It will act upon the enemy like a dose of giant powder thrown into their camp. Verily there will be crawling and yelping and howling when the ALASKA HERALD—pure, blameless, virtuous and upright—dishes up this official report for the mental appetites of H., K. & Co. We have not seen the report previously published; the newspapers never mentioned anything about it, and how the author of the stinging work in which it is found procured it, we know not. When official reports on Alaska reach Washington, they seem to come under some deadly influence which paralyzes them; some poison which for a time destroys their life; but "murder will out," and so it is with the documents mentioned. The official report of Buynitaky was suppressed for awhile; Colonel Wicker, special agent of the Treasury Department, also made a report which was temporarily suppressed, and the author discharged, because he spoke too plainly concerning the management of the fur-seal islands under the Alaska Commercial Company. There must be something rotten and corrupt in and about the Government department at Washington. But time, it is said, makes all things right, and the official report of General Davis, which we publish to-day, is but corroborative testimony of all that has been said against the servitude and slavery of the Aleuts under the Alaska Commercial Company.

AT the last London fur sales in November, the Alaska Commercial Company are reported to have received \$600,000 for 50,000 choice fur seal skins. No wonder that a member of the Company is reputed to have said that Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. could afford to spend \$300,000 a year, and not miss the sum, in suppressing petitions and reports and in judiciously muzzling the independent press, from saying anything about Alaska affairs.

ENSLAVEMENT AND ROBBERY BY AN UNSCRUPULOUS RING OF SPECULATORS.

[Startling extract from the Report of General Jeff. C. Davis on St. Paul and St. George Islands.]

"Since the declaration of Congress, at its last session, of St. Paul and St. George's islands as special reservations of the government, they have been under the control of officers of the revenue service, sent there for the purpose of executing the laws prohibiting the landing at or killing of fur seals upon them. During my official visit there in the beginning of the present summer, and whilst engaged in investigating the affairs of the natives as well as the manner in which the troops had performed their duties, I learned that, under one pretext and another, privileged parties had been permitted to land and remain on those reservations, and had been allowed to kill the animals at pleasure. During last summer at least 85,000 seals were killed on the two islands; probably more than that number. The pretexts under which this was authorized was that of enabling the natives to subsist themselves without expense to the government. In an economical point of view this would seem quite right, but the facts are that the natives are cooped upon these islands, where they are compelled to work for those private parties or starve; in other words they are to-day in a complete state of slavery. Competition in trade has been universally established, and is now pretty well understood by the natives and traders throughout the country; wherever the former can paddle his canoe, or the latter penetrate with his goods, such is the case. *These isolated islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring sea, the richest possessions in natural wealth, considering their small area on the continent, form the only exceptions. The natives are peaceful, honest, and capable of transacting ordinary business quite well, and would doubtless improve themselves if they had a fair chance, but their present complete enslavement and robbery by an unscrupulous ring of speculators, will ever prevent such progress.*"—Report of Brevet Maj. Gen. Commanding Department of Alaska, to Sec'y of War, Aug. 20, 1870.

A VILLAINOUS LAW.

On the 3rd of last November a valuable work entitled, HIDDEN TREASURES, OR FISHERIES AROUND THE NORTH-WEST COAST, was published at Gloucester, Mass. by Capt. J. L. McDONALD. The work contains a vast amount of practical information and is of the greatest interest in that portion where it treats of Alaska commerce. Speaking of the lease of the fur seal islands the author says:

This villainous law, passed ostensibly for the protection of fur bearing animals, should have been more justly entitled: *An Act to Enslave the People of Alaska, to Obstruct the Fisheries, and to Check the Development of the North-West Coast.* By the terms of this act the inhabitants of St. Paul, St. George and the adjacent islands are strictly walled in, being forbidden any intercourse with "the rest of mankind;" they are forced by necessity to sell their products to the company, and to receive such considerations in return as this soulless monopoly may see fit to give. The obstructions which the fur company has in former years thrown in the way of individual traders and fishermen in those regions, are very well known. The subsidized federal officers in the interests of the company, have given much trouble to private enterprises; several vessels have been seized, on very flimsy pretexts, and sent for trial to San Francisco. In every instance those vessels have been liberated, and the masters and supercargoes exonerated by the courts. Voyages have thus been broken up, heavy losses have fallen upon humble adventurers, failures have followed, and peaceful commerce has been seriously obstructed. Several suits for heavy damages are now pending in the courts on the North Pacific coast, against the revenue officers formerly serving on the coast of Alaska.

If the visible or invisible treasures on the north-west coast, or in the waters adjacent, are subject to the caprices of Congress; the acquisition of Alaska is of little value to our people; if Congress can thus barter the rich seal rookeries to a few favorites, it may, with an equal show of right, trade off the enormous rich salmon fisheries in those waters; if our national representatives in Congress assembled, can, in any way, or for any consideration, lease any branch of national industry in or around Alaska, they can also grant away Cassius' Ledge, Jeffrey's Bank, the Shoals of Georges, and all the most valuable fishing grounds on the New England coast. The rotten monarchies of Europe, long kept together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," have, by the prestige of public opinion, been forced to withhold special privileges from any special class. The British Parliament, half a century ago, refused to renew the charter of the wealthy East India Company; a few years ago they withheld all special privileges from the powerful Hudson's Bay Company; no class legislation has passed that body for many years. The despotic government of Russia appears to have

caught the inspiration of our day and generation, and against the power and blandishments of the great fur company, sold out Alaska, root and branch, to our government. The Congress of the United States, like the Bourbons, "never learns nor forgets;" it is high time that this body should see the handwriting and give heed. It is to be hoped that wiser counsels may yet prevail and that this odious law may be repealed before it is too late; "other men in other times" will repair the damage; in the meantime our diminutive Congressmen may learn "that there is a greater power behind the throne than the throne itself." Sincerely believing that the "Fur Franchise" in Alaska is obstructive to the development of the vast resources latent in those regions, subversive of the best interests of the people of that territory, and embarrassing to the traders and fishermen in and around those shores, we most earnestly ask Congress to repeal that odious measure and let "justice be done though the heavens fall."

WHALING IN ALASKA.

WHALES are regular visitors to the coast of Alaska; the abundance of small fish and other whale feed in those waters attracts the huge monsters to those shores. The Gulf of Alaska, Bristol Bay and the Arctic Ocean are familiar cruising grounds to the whalers. The great bow-head, rich in oil and bone, preys constantly on the finny tribe. This branch of fishing has been carried on for years in those regions with good results, and may be carried on profitably from Puget Sound, which offers every facility for "plum pudding," or short season whaling. "The waters surrounding the territory of Alaska have always been celebrated for their whale fisheries, and the Russian-American Company formerly paid some attention to this branch of industry and profit, and had surveys made in Cook's Inlet for ascertaining the proper anchorages and harbors for their whalers in winter. They even established a shipbuilding establishment in Resurrection Bay, on the eastern shore of Kenay Peninsula, and employed an English superintendent; but as the whaling was not so remunerative as the fur trade, their whole efforts were directed to the full legitimate development of that business.

Captain Bryant says that Fairweather ground is, at proper seasons, the great receptacle of the mollusk called whale's food, a minute animal about the size of a flax seed, and having a gelatinous consistency; myriads of them cover the ocean like a scum. This mollusk drifts along with the coast current toward the west at the rate of about one mile per hour. During this season the sea and all the adjacent bays are filled whales. The mollusk collects under the lee of the submarine range of Pamplona. The whaling season continues from the last of June to the middle of July. About Unalaska we saw numbers of sperm whales in September, and in August the sperm whaler 'William Gifford' was entering the north strait of Kadiak to fill up, reporting as having left the coast of Queen Charlotte's islands, where four other sperm whalers were fishing that season. The 'Gifford' had been out from New Bedford since 1863, her time being five years. She had sent home 2,700 barrels of sperm oil, worth \$90,000 in gold, and had on board 400 barrels more, intending to take nothing but sperm whale until near the end of her cruise. For the last six years the whaling fleet of the Arctic has averaged not less than eighty vessels, of which seventy belonged to the United States. Their average catch in those water amounts to not less than 1,200 barrels each, and about 80,000 pounds of whalebone. The principal reason given by the whalers for preferring the Arctic regions over the Gulf of Alaska is the shallower water. . . . The command of all the bays and straits of the north-west coast resorted to by whales gives very great advantages to our whalers, and need only be mentioned to be appreciated; fishing at all seasons, opportunities to winter and refit, depots for cargoes, and regularity in transshipping thence to the east or to the Pacific ports. It opens the broad question whether whaling cannot be more effectually and more profitable done in smaller vessels, specially designed and constructed for capturing the whale, and then storing the oil at some depot in the Behring sea where it can be regularly shipped to its destination, while the vessel, working until the latest day of the season, discharges her crew of Aleuts among their island homes, and lays up for the winter in Aleutian harbors, ready for the whaling grounds at the earliest opening of spring. If this be done, with the increased knowledge of the whale's habits and the aptitude of the Aleuts, the American whalers can sweep the field of foreign competition."—*Deussen.*

CATACAZY.

(From the New York Times, Dec. 1, 1871.)

If the Greek curiosity who for some time represented Russia at Washington could only be induced to hold his tongue, he might yet get off without that exposure which his career merits, and which its impertinence provokes. But he cannot refrain from dabbling in newspapers. He will play with fire. Not satisfied with getting glorified portraits of himself and wife inserted in *Hoery Saturday*, with fictitious biographies attached, he must try to win the *Herald* over to his cause—and in that aim he succeeded. What good can Catacazy hope to accomplish by getting a newspaper here and there to defend him? Can he efface the past or his general reputation in that way?

See the unblushing puff which Catacazy gets inserted about him every other day. In the following examples, from yesterday's *Herald*, every line is a fiction. Catacazy's life has been romantic—but not quite in the same way described below:

"While the girls, old and young, and the matrons, as well as the women of *certain age*, rave about this darling Himalaya of a Prince, the men stare at Mme. Catacazy and her *revisante toilet*, her *grande dame* manners and her truly classical head, with a *semi-Marie Antoinette semi-Mary Stuart* presence. She descends from both of these decapitated beauties. Her ancestor was the Duke of Berwick, with the royal blood of the Stuarts in his veins, and, transferred to France, the family has become distinguished as the Dukes de Fitz James (!) She herself was born in the beautiful City of Nancy, the old capital of King Stanislas, and brought up in the regular Fauborg St. Germain style, her brother being to this day the handsomest man in Paris, and the whole family being remarkable for retaining the power, beauty, and distinction of a royal pedigree. Her long residence in Russia has imparted a *semi-Oriental picturesqueness* to her Parisian stylishness, and of all the women in the world she is just the one fitted by both nature and grace to do honor to a son of the Czar and preside with him over this gorgeous occasion. Catacazy himself is the descendant of the Byzantine Emperors; and full of that genius which in Athens and Constantinople made and unmade thrones and soothed masses of Asiatics into peace or lashed them into tumult. He is not much smaller than Benedetti. His head has the military turn of a French souvere captain, and he looks irrepresible, mercurial, nervous, full of expedients and *bon mots*, bearing the unmistakable stamp of a man of action, power and genius, with an occasional glare from the eyes which shows that when attacked he will fight and show his teeth like a well-bred hyena."

Is not this enough to bring down upon Catacazy the ridicule of the whole country? We say nothing about the narrative prepared for Mme. Catacazy. Why a residence in Russia should have given her a "semi-Oriental" appearance—how in the world one person can be gifted with "a semi-Marie Antoinette, semi-Mary Stuart, semi-Oriental presence"—are mysteries which we leave the ladies to decide. But anybody who reads the above extract must see that it is at once a little above and a little below the mark of the *Herald* reporter's usual style. Only Catacazy himself could have thrown in that wonderful idea about his being the lineal descendant of the Byzantine Emperors. The rest of the description is quite as pretty. Whether it can add dignity to the *suits* in which he is now traveling, Catacazy probably never stopped to consider. Perhaps somebody else will shortly consider that question for him.

A JUDAS SLAUGHTERED.

Senator Cornelius Cole, the *Judas of Alaska*, and author of the infamous *peonage bill* by which the Aleuts of St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska, are held in slavery for twenty years by the Alaska Commercial Company, was politically slaughtered in the Republican Caucus of the California legislature on the 18th inst. As candidate for the United States Senate he received only 18 votes to 54 for A. A. Sargeant. Every true man in the Republic, regardless of opinions political or religious, will rejoice over the political death of the Judas of Alaska. We prophesied his demise in the ALASKA HERALD of September 1st, in the following language:

Senator Cornelius Cole has proved himself to be an evil genius for Alaska. Judas Iscariot "sold" Christ for thirty dollars, and so mortified was Judas for the act that he ripped his bowels open, unless the Bible lies. Cornelius Cole "sold" Alaska, and his bill of sale was for thirty years. It is doubtful if he will imitate Judas, but neither the Alaskans nor the angels in heaven would shed tears if he should do so. Cole is a bad egg.

What "eminent statesman" will now do the *dirty work* for the Alaska Commercial Company (Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.)?

The literary dog "Lasarus" who vomited forth filthy "Sauce" for the *Alts* is dead. A purgative paragraph in the ALASKA HERALD of Nov. 1st killed the mangy cur.

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"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

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VOL. IV. DECEMBER 15, 1871. No. 95.

THE EXISTING CAMPAIGN.

On the 19th of October last we published the "Suppressed Petition" of the Aleuts. This remarkable document, still standing in our columns as a monument of shame to justice and liberty, is in substance and character the same as the petitions which Captain Archimandritoff and Mr. Buynitski, of the Treasury Department, promised to deliver to the authorities at Washington, but the former gentleman for some reason never delivered the one entrusted to him, and if Mr. Buynitski delivered his the world is not the wiser of his having done so. The ALASKA HERALD does not suppress the truth, and it was with feelings of joy that we published the "Suppressed Petition," because we felt the time had come for an investigation into the condition of the Aleuts, held as serfs by the Alaska Commercial Company. The publication of the Petition created a deep sensation throughout the country, a sensation which has not yet abated. In the conspicuous part which we have been called upon to play in this national affair, we have been guided solely by a desire to do justice to the weak and the oppressed. We have neither malice nor envy against the Alaska Commercial Company, or any of the members thereof, but we are determined that justice shall be done. We champion no rival company or rival parties. We desire, however, that trade and commerce should be free in Alaska, and that just and wholesome revenue and commercial laws should protect from rapacity not only the fur-seal rookeries but all other interests in our new territory. We are the enemies of monopoly in all shapes, because a monopoly is repugnant to the principles and spirit of a free Republic. And we recommend the Alaska Commercial Company to give up the contract of the fur-seal rookeries as the only means to save it from lasting disgrace. The boast of the Company that by expending \$200,000 a year it can purchase the press and bribe members of Congress in its interest is as damaging to the character of the Company as it is insulting to the public as represented by the press and Congress. Up to this time "General" Miller has taken every means to defame our character through newspapers over which he seems to have a peculiar influence. The San Francisco *News Letter* has teemed with personal abuse of us, every line of which Miller had inserted for charity's sake. Even the columns of the *Alta* have been hired either for pay or through courtesy to defame our reputation, and that journal may be called upon to prove its sly and villainous attack upon our character. We say nothing now about the unwarrantable attack made upon us by the Sacramento *Union*, as we believe that journal was wilfully imposed upon by "General" Miller and his partners. In all these

attacks we have been calm and unruffled. We allowed neither envy, malice or passion to dethrone reason. Miller has hired the press to pronounce and publish us a "blackmailer," but in the ALASKA HERALD of November 15th, we adduced proof positive that Miller himself sought to blackmail us. We again defy him or his literary hirelings to point to a stain upon our good name. In the future as in the past we shall deal with facts and renounce bitter personalities. We have a powerful support in the knowledge that "right is might," and that sooner or later truth and justice will triumph over error and oppression.

A GOOD WORD ABOUT THE ALEUTS.

[From the *Nature*, October 26th, 1871.]

Adolph Ermann, in "Ethnographic Observations on the Coast of Behring's Sea," the second part of which is just published, draws attention to the fact that the Aleutians, like the people of Kamtchatka, subject some kind of fish to a process of fermentation before eating it, and that these, as well as all the neighboring races, show a decided repugnance to the use of salted food, and ascribe to their abstinence from such a diet their superiority over the Russians both as regards length of vision and continuance of unimpaired sight to old age. Heated stones thrown by means of wooden tongs into a wooden or basket-work vessel, were everywhere found to be in frequent, if not universal use as a substitute for our methods of boiling; and where vessels of a large size were required for preparing blubber, their wooden boats were used for the purpose, and the oil poured into bladders to be kept, not only to light their dwellings, but also to heat them by means of their bone lamps, known as *sirniki*. The Aleutians are the most advanced of all the tribes, and have amalgamated so thoroughly with the Russians, among whom they have lived, that it is difficult at first sight to detect their national characteristics from those which they have borrowed from their conquerors. In physiognomy they differ, however, very strikingly, and their dark, yellowish-brown skins and obliquely-cut eyes remind one of the Mongolian type.

The author treats of the sexual relations of the Aleutians, their early marriages, and the forms of polygamy and diandry practised among them; and describes their singular social houses, in which from fifty to two hundred individuals live together in one house of considerable size (180 feet in length) sunk ten or fifteen feet below the surface of the ground.

In Alaska a drink of Russian rum is a gift of the gods—one of those heavenly visitations which, like angel's visits, is few and far between. We are reminded of this felicitous idea from the fact that citizen Susman, agent of the Alaska Commercial Company on Kadiak Island, has a full supply of the next best distillation to Russian rum—Marrion's whiskey, or something equally exhilarating. This citizen Susman is a humanitarian, one of those blessed spirits whose *spirits* are a balm for all the ills to which the flesh of man and the flesh of woman (Heaven forgive her!) are heir. In the early dawn of morn, ere the gentle sun has brightened the gloomy brow of the mountain tops, the Kadiakan hunter, as he goes to the chase, is regaled with citizen Susman's whiskey. In the shadows of eve, when ye hunter returns from the chase, the whiskey of citizen Susman consoleteth him. His wife, sweetheart, or mother-in-law imbibes the consolation, and the citizen Susman is also muchly consoled. What does the citizen Susman, aforesaid, reap from this humanitarian exhibit of whiskey rations to the Kadiakans? Why, the mercantile diplomat, for his distribution of Russian rum punches reapes, at his own price, the entire harvest of furs procured by ye traders. And thus, like other humanitarian philanthropists, he maketh "hard cash" out of his abeyance to the laws which govern the human stomach. But if other humanitarian traders furnish rum punches to ye Kadiakans, the eagle eyes of Uncle Sam's revenue *inspectores* are upon them, and the little game is blocked to the dismay of the traders and the detriment of the Alaskan appetite. Why has the citizen Susman a monopoly of supplying the Kadiakans with "the Excellent"? Ask the tyrannical monopoly of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. (the Alaska Commercial Company). As practitioners and advocates of virtue we say, down with whiskey and monopolies!

We find the following in our spicy cotemporary the daily *Evening Post*:

The New York *Nation* makes a synopsis of the charges which have been made in the ALASKA HERALD against the Alaska Commercial Company, and calls upon some member of Congress to take the matter up, even if the California members will not. The *Nation* very justly says: "This enquiry is all the more necessary, because the impropriety of committing to a commercial company by lease the material and moral welfare of a population, such as that Russia handed over to us in Alaska is plain on its face." We trust the suggestion of the *Nation* will be adopted. There should be an investigation into the condition of the Alaskans and the dealings of the Alaska Commercial Company, but it should be made by men who are above suspicion.

The *Post* is the only daily journal in this city which has noticed the very able article on Alaska affairs in a late number of the *Nation*. We commend its independence and admire its watchfulness in agitating public interests of vast importance.

A prominent merchant of this city, conversing with us in regard to Alaska affairs, and the attitude of the press of this city relative to the serious charges made in the Suppressed Petition, remarked that he "could not understand the silence of the *Bulletin*," that journal having never spoken a word for or against the Aleuts of St. Paul or St. George Islands since the publication of the Petition, although the question—which is to them one of life or death—has assumed a national importance. There are very many prominent merchants in this city deeply interested in Alaska commerce who, like our friend, can not understand the silence of the *Bulletin* on this vital subject. That journal must in the end lose friends, business and influence by its miserable, time-serving, double-shuffling.

We have had the pleasure of meeting and greeting our accomplished friend Col. M. J. Kelly, who has returned to this city after a lapse of two years. Col. Kelly in the meantime was editor-in-chief of the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, a journal which under his management attained a national celebrity, and he was afterwards connected with the New York *World* and the New York *Sun*. On arriving here a few days ago he instantly assumed a leading editorial position on our lively cotemporary, the *San Francisco Chronicle*. Kelly is a prince in his style of doing up things literary, financial and spiritual.

THE enemies of our cherished brethren in Alaska call them wild Indians. If those wild Indians lived something over 1800 years ago they would have been called *sons of god* (!!), for they have the heroism to be crucified for truth's sake.

THE Alaska Commercial Company is up to more tricks than a trained pig or North Beach monkey, but the trick of "casting oil on the troubled waters" at the fur seal rookeries was a performance only worthy of clowns, and entirely beneath the *instinct* of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

THE Greeks assigned Elysium as the residence of good men after death. The Americans have assigned and sealed Alaska as the residence of bad men after death. If Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. will take their coffins thither we'll do up the funeral service with great gusto.

WHISKEY is plentiful with the A. C. Co., but sugar is scarce. The whiskey intoxicates and the traders plunder the victims—the sugar is distilled by the natives and no chance for plunder. That's what's the matter.

THE Aleuts taken to St. Paul's and St. George's Islands twelve years ago to labor for pay have furnished commerce with the fur seal skins since the year 1817. Are they not smart enough for self-government?

HUMANITY is the prevailing distinction of the Alaska Commercial Company. Its agents beat and lash the natives, and then saturate the land with seal oil that they may roll and enjoy their stripes.

THE Aleuts cannot recognize the difference between Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. and the A. C. Co., they see not the difference between twedledum and twedledee.

THE "knout" and the lash are the favorite accessories of the lessees of the Government in their control over the barbarous and ignorant natives.

MILLER'S sidewalk on St. George's Island is almost in a state of completion.

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Въ нашихъ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, въ бывшей Русской Америкѣ есть тысячи народа говорящаго по-русски,—правомъ и жизнью приверженные къ русскому царскому правленію,—и эти люди желаютъ выхъзть изъ нашей Республики въ Россію или Сибирь. Имъ не по нутру, наше правленіе, они умираютъ свободно съ голоду, наслаждаясь народнымъ управленіемъ.

Также туземцы острововъ Берингова и Мѣднаго, просили меня заявить вамъ,—что вашъ отецъ императоръ Александръ Николаевичъ, подписавшій свободу крестьянъ въ Россіи, отдалъ въ аренду жидамъ, отъ вѣка свободныхъ Куриловъ,—обитателей Берингова и Мѣднаго.

Они пишутъ мнѣ: “лучше бы батюшка царь, насъ живыхъ закопалъ въ могилу со всѣмъ нашимъ семействомъ, какъ онъ продалъ насъ въ рабство жидамъ.”

Не желаю вамъ до отвращенія наслаждаться нашими ребячески-наглými сюрриризами.

Гражданинъ С. Ш. Америки А. Гончаренко.

Мы получили слѣдующую сказку изъ Кадьяка:—Братъ епископа Іоанна, вдушій изъ Ситки въ Кадьякъ, на корабль Цесаревичъ,—когда подулъ свѣжій вѣтеръ, началъ просить капитана корабля, бросить въ море листы СВОБОДЫ, находящіеся на суднѣ, иначе, по его мнѣнію, корабль погибнетъ. Капитанъ отвѣтилъ, наивному христіанину, что онъ этого не можетъ сдѣлать, журналъ принадлежитъ извѣстному Американскому купцу въ Кадьякъ, которому онъ послалъ по почтѣ. Корабль впрочемъ благополучно въ Кадьякъ, и СВОБОДА не подверглась судьбѣ пророка Іоны.

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Жители острова Св. Георгія, въ 1869 году, подали прошеніе въ Конгрессъ чрезъ своего соотечественника Креола І. Архимандритова, чтобы въ Вашингтонѣ обратили вниманіе на ихъ несчастное положеніе. Прошеніе не достигло своей цѣли—замято. Въ прошедшемъ году, жители Св. Георгія, подали опять прошеніе въ Вашингтонъ, о томъ-же предметѣ чрезъ Н. Буйницкаго, который былъ на островѣ въ должности офицера отъ Финансоваго Департамента. Но этотъ господинъ былъ подкупленъ Компаніей враждебной благосостоянію Алеасканцевъ,—и прошеніе опять замято.

Въ этомъ году прошеніе прислано въ нашу Редакцію—отъ угнетенныхъ жителей Св. Георгія, для заявленія благороднымъ Американцамъ. Дѣйствуя честно,—мы перевели это прошеніе по-англійски, и помѣщаемъ въ нашихъ англійскихъ страницахъ. Публикація этого прошенія, навѣрно обратитъ вниманіе добрыхъ людей, на положеніе несчастныхъ Алеутовъ будетъ улучшено.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФІЯ

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Цѣпты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

THE SUPPRESSED PETITION.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States, by virtue of Treaty Stipulations, feeling aggrieved at the mismanagement of the affairs of this Territory, resulting in serious grievances to us, availed ourselves of the medium of a petition to the General Government, in the hopes of accomplishing through such means, such reforms in the management of Alaskan affairs, as would tend to ameliorate the unhappy condition in which we found ourselves placed.

This petition was framed in 1869, and was entrusted to the care of our countryman I. Archimandritoff, to be forwarded to the proper authorities at Washington for their action thereon in our relief; but we are sorry to say it never reached its destination. Again we prepared the petition, and this time, to assure its delivery to the authorities at Washington, we entrusted it to Mr. N. Buynitski, a United States official from Washington, at the time present on the Island. This officer received the petition in 1870, and promised faithfully to present the same to the authorities at Washington; but on his return amongst us in the year 1871 we were again destined to disappointment, for on our urgent inquiry as to what had been done with our petition, we received no answer. We have, in view of these facts, been forced to the conclusion that our petition to ensure us the redress of our grievances addressed to the Supreme authority at Washington, has been suppressed.

Now, therefore, we the undersigned, forward for publication in the ALASKA HERALD a copy of the said suppressed petition, in hopes that it may, by that means, reach the ear of the General Government, and the proper authorities thereof, at Washington.

PETITION.

St. GEORGE ISLAND, Alaska, August 5, 1871.

We the undersigned natives of St. George Island, Alaska, and citizens of the United States consider that we have been treated by the United States government without due consideration to our wants and necessities.

That we can read and write and are capable of holding correspondence with the Government.

That Government, without consulting us, or understanding our situation, wants, and necessities, leased the Island on which we live, for twenty years, thereby virtually sentencing us to a twenty years imprisonment.

That we recognize by this act, that we have been reduced to a species of slavery, and that we are compelled to labor and to receive therefor only forty cents per fur seal skin, or 50 cents per day for labor—when we can procure it—an amount entirely inadequate to our wants, and which leaves us dependents and paupers, checking our prosperity, and impeding the progress of our civilization.

That in consequence, the education of our children, a privilege secured to other citizens of the United States, must be abandoned. Morally, religiously, socially and commercially, our destiny is in the hands of the lessees of the Government.

We are the slaves of these lessees, and at their mercy.

We are shut out from all intercourse with other portions of the Republic, and are consequently debarred from improvement by mutual correspondence with sister communities, and from learning through such intercourse, how to advance in the common civilization of our country.

Even merchants and traders are excluded from our shores by these lessees, and competition is thus cut off, and we are dependent only on the mercies of our masters. The employees of the company (lessees of our Island,) often beat and violently assault us, threatening to drive every Aleut from the Island, and that they have that power, through this lease obtained by them from Government, at a cost of many thousand dollars. These employees are careless and indifferent about the fur seal,—our only resource and support, for ourselves and families. The lessees are permitted to kill 25,000 per annum. When we bring them skins, they select only the first class skin, and order us to take the

rest out of their sight. By this means, out of one hundred skins, about 75 are purchased by them and the rest, 25 skins, have to be thrown into the sea. The rejected skins which are cast into the sea and destroyed, would find a ready sale with other outside traders who are eager to purchase them; and thus are the fur seals gradually disappearing; our labor is partially lost, and 25 per cent. of the wealth of our industry is lost to us, because no one is allowed to visit our shores to trade with us; but the lessees of our Island, whom we are compelled to regard in the light of masters and even tyrants.

In conclusion, we beg respectfully of the United States Government, and of our fellow citizens all over the Republic, to regard us not as wild Indians, we are not such, but as fellow citizens, struggling to advance in civilization, and to become worthy to be esteemed as fellow citizens of the Republic.

PETER REBANTOW,
 ANDRONIO REBANTOW,
 NIKIFOR VEULOW,
 PETER RUPF,
 ALEKSI SHEVETCOV,
 EGOR KOLECHOW,
 IVAN PHILEMONOW,
 SARRA KOLECHOW,
 JOB PHILEMONOW,
 ZACHAR USTUGOW,
 PLATON VEULOW,
 CIPRIAN MERCURIEW,
 PETER CHLEBOW,
 USTIN SHEVETCOV,
 SEMEN PHILEMONOW
 ALEKSI GALAMIN,
 GABRIEL GALAMIN,
 BORIS GALAMIN,
 ALEKSI USTUGOW,
 BARPHOLOMEUS MALOVANNKI,
 IVAN SHEIN,
 IVAN POPOFF,
 ALEXANDER USTUGOW,
 SEBASTIAN MERCURIEW,
 NEOFIT SHEVETCOV,
 JOSEPH SHEVETCOV,
 NICHOLAS USTUGOW,
 PRUCA SHEIN,
 IVAN AKUPSKI.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

ДЕКАБРИСТ.

РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

AGAPUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

This society is strictly a secret organization, and is intended for the propagation of Republican principles among Russians here, and in the Russian Empire. It excludes all who favor autocracy or servilely bend to the edicts of the church. Its benevolence is confined exclusively to political refugees. It does not in any way interfere with American politics or the enlightened systems of religion prevailing in this country.

The Alaska Herald,

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Annual Subscription, \$3 00; Single Copies, 15 cents.

"Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the nearer shores of Asia, desire and demand peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral and social connection with the United States?"—*Farewell Address of W. H. Seward, August 31, 1870.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

The trade with Alaska and Siberia is becoming larger every day. These countries have immense and rich resources, and all supplies for them must be drawn from this city. Merchants desiring to secure business with the Russian speaking population on the American Pacific Coast and the Asiatic Pacific Coast, should advertise in this paper, so that their houses may be known throughout Siberia, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square, One Month.....	\$2 50
" " Three Months.....	6 00
" " Six Months.....	10 00

VOL. IV. FEBRUARY 15, 1872. No. 99.

MEMORIAL

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States, and merchants and traders of the city of San Francisco most respectfully represents :

That whereas the purchase of the Territory of Alaska by the United States Government at a cost of over \$7,000,000 paid out of the public treasury was a national act, the purpose of which was the acquisition of territory with a view to the eventual carving out therefrom, of a State or States for admission into the Union, with power reserved in the general Government intermediate such acquisition and the ultimate object for which all territory is acquired, to exercise such authority over the same as a wise and prudent administration should dictate.

And whereas, the isolated position of Alaska and the peculiar resources of that territory render the inhabitants thereof singularly dependent on commerce for the supply of most of the necessaries of life without which they must be abandoned to the most pitiable privations add be reduced to the most urgent distress.

And whereas in view of the above facts a wise and prudent administration of the affairs in the government of said territory would dictate that trade and intercourse between said territory and the rest of the Republic should be guaranteed free, uninterrupted and untrammelled and every facility should be afforded by the general Government to promote such intercourse for the mutual benefit of all citizens of the Republic and for the development of such resources as may lie dormant in that distant territory.

And whereas, the entire Pacific Coast is immediately interested in the promotion of such trade and intercourse with Alaska and especially the state of California whose position and resources and commercial facilities eminently design it to be the purveyor to the wants of its fellow citizens in Alaska and the magazine from which may be drawn such supplies as may be required by them and not afforded in their latitude.

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of its legitimate authority given under paragraph 3 of Section VIII of Article 1 of the Federal Constitution which empowers Congress "to regulate commerce among the several States," etc., has unwisely, injudiciously and imprudently, and in the absence of all knowledge of

the wants, rights and desires of the people of that territory, and by undue influence and corrupt practices of parties personally and pecuniarily interested, seeking to betray the interests of said people and to mislead and deceive the general Government, made a certain contract with the Alaska Commercial Company, in the nature of a lease of the important islands of St. Paul and St. George in Behring Sea, the said islands being the only known home of the fur seal in America.

And whereas, by the terms of said contract or lease Congress has surrendered to the said Company for a period of twenty years, the entire resources of the said islands together with the inhabitants thereof in their foreign intercourse and the entire regulation of the trade therewith, and has invested the said Company with such arbitrary privileges and powers as to virtually give to said Company a monopoly of the entire resources and commercial interests of the said territory, thereby shutting in the inhabitants thereof from all intercourse through the medium of commerce with their fellow citizens elsewhere in the Union except through the agents and employees of the said monopoly.

And whereas, by the terms of the said contract or lease the Congress of the United States has abdicated in favor of said monopoly that portion of the sovereign power of the Government of the United States which can rightfully be exercised by Congress alone.

And whereas, the executive branch of the general Government through its officers and agents, thereto prompted by like undue influences and corrupt practices and means has been led to sustain and support the said monopoly in the illegal exercise of its unconstitutional privileges and powers : in that

It has surrendered itself through its Revenue officers in Alaska to the control of this monopoly.

It has permitted Federal officers to act as agents of the said monopoly.

It has permitted Federal officers to become stockholders in said monopoly.

It has suffered the said monopoly from time to time and on repeated occasions to violate with impunity the customs, regulations and military orders affecting trade with Alaska, by the laxity and collusion of its agents, acting in the double capacity of Federal officers and agents of the said monopoly, while the said regulations and orders were rigorously and arbitrarily enforced against other merchants and traders, to a degree in violation of the spirit and intent of the same.

It has caused steamers and vessels to be illegally seized and sold by its officers in Alaska at the dictation of the said monopoly, and upon pretended infractions of the said regulations and orders, solely for the purpose of impeding commerce, driving out competition with said monopoly, and to suppress trade with the people of Alaska, and have thereby entailed great loss to the commercial interests of California, and subjected the merchants of this State to great cost and expense in contesting false and frivolous charges preferred by executive officials acting in the said double capacity as Federal officers and agents of the said monopoly.

It has through its agents on this Coast prostituted its powers at the dictation of, and in the interest of said monopoly, to hedge in, confine, and cripple the rights and privileges of the salmon and codfish fleets of this State sailing in Alaskan waters by forbidding the bartering of merchandise even for necessary supplies while the same officials have permitted the fishing vessels of the said monopoly to exercise unrestricted trade with that territory.

It has suffered its Revenue Cutters while in public service and under public expense and pay, to be used by the said monopoly for the transportation of the effects of said monopoly.

And whereas, the Executive branch of the general Government, by the acts aforesaid and otherwise has abdicated that portion of the sovereign power and authority which can rightfully be exercised by the executive of the Government alone, acting through agents and officers exclusively devoted to the duties of their respective offices in favor of the agents of said monopoly claiming to act under the double capacity of agents for both the Government and said monopoly.

THE ALASKA FRAUD.

Since the Republican party has lost sight of what few principles it originally had, and become merely the tail to Grant's kite, the deterioration of the Radical newspapers has become strikingly manifest. Since it is no longer permitted to question any of the acts of the Administration under the penalty of loss of place and patronage, they can only defend, with what ability they may, all the acts of their tyrant without reference either to truth or logic; and is it not a matter of surprise that the most of their leading articles lack the force that carries conviction to their readers. A notable instance of this was the attempt lately made to deny that Grant had appointed his relatives to office, or that he had received gifts and granted favors in return. These facts were notorious and established by the most unquestionable proof, yet at a signal from the White House, every paper that received the patronage of the government was required to publish an article denying the accusation.

The most pitiable attempt at a defence we have yet seen, is that of the *Oregonian*, in regard to the seal-fisheries of Alaska. The forming out of a large part of the public domain to a monopoly has a precedent in the establishment by the British government of the Hudson Bay company, but it is a novelty to us, and was entirely unauthorized. The Act was however passed by Congress under an order from headquarters, and under the same dictation Alaska was leased to a company which gave much less for the privilege than other responsible parties were willing to pay, for the reason, it has been charged and never denied, that a well known military ring was interested in the job. The charges to which the *Oregonian* refers, are that the Alaska company has violated its lease by killing a larger number of seals than it was authorized to do, it has failed to produce any oil for which they were required to pay, and worse than all, taking advantage of the power given them by Congress, it has cut off the native Aleuts from all communication with the outside world, and reduced them to a condition of absolute slavery, compared with which the rule of Russia was mild and beneficent. The facts are fully proven not only by the petition of the Aleuts themselves, but by the report of General Jeff. C. Davis, the military commandment at that post. The *Oregonian* in defence says that the petition of the Aleuts was manufactured by interested parties, but entirely ignores the report of General Davis. It virtually admits the charge of making slaves of the inhabitants, by saying that the only restriction on their freedom is in stopping their allowance of sugar. We admit that the Secretary of the Treasury sustains the company, but this he was as much compelled to do, as he was to give the lease in the first place.

We know that the frauds of the Alaska company will fail to attract the popular attention among the number now being perpetrated under the sanction of Grant and Congress, but we feel bound to expose the hypocrisy of those who having attained power by a promise of freedom to all men, now for the sake of temporary gain, have no hesitation in making slaves of a wretched and inoffensive people.—*Roseburg, (Or.) Plaindealer.*

THE advocates of the hypothesis that this continent was peopled by immigrants from the shores of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, will find encouragement in the telegraphic report of the arrival at San Francisco of some Japanese seamen, whose junk was disabled on their own coast, but who were carried by the ocean current twenty-five hundred miles to the Island of Adaho, off the Alaskan shore. One of the chief obstacles to the reception of the theory has heretofore been the admitted fact that at the early period when the settlement must have been made the arts of shipbuilding and navigation were too little advanced to furnish the means of making the ocean passage. A Japanese junk, however, belongs to the embryonic stage of these arts, and such a vessel, disabled by shipwreck, can hardly be supposed, to have possessed sailing qualities above the reach of the most un-intelligent shipbuilder. The length of the voyage, under such circumstances requiring considerable tonnage in order to carry the necessary provisions, has also been made an element of objection. But these shipwrecked Japanese were nine months in making the transit, at the mercy of the winds and waves, and though twenty-three out of twenty-six starved to death, the survivors exceeded the number originally planted in the Garden of Eden, and, provided that one of the three was a woman and another a priest, the continent being found unoccupied, we do not see any extreme difficulty in supposing that they might have increased and multiplied, overflowed upon the mainland, and finally found their way southward into Mexico, Central America, and South America, as the ancestors of the Aztecs and the Incas are conjectured to have done. The conjecture has at any rate received indisputable assistance from the incident.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE Alaskan ladies wear feminine pantaloons made of the skins of salmon fish. We hope the fashion will become popular in this city, where "cod-fish" is so abundant.

ROW OVER THE FUR-SEAL ISLES.

AMONGST the quarrels to be fought over again this winter is the interminable one about the lease of the Alaska seal-fisheries. Last year an association of young gentlemen obtained from the government, under the provision of an act of Congress passed in their favor, the right to take all the seals, up to a certain limitation, from the islands of St. George and St. Paul,—paying so much per annum for the lease. The most prominent person in this company is General Miller, who lost an eye in one of Grant's campaigns, and was afterward Collector of the Port of San Francisco. The Eastern agent is a Mr. Hutchinson, one of the singing family of Hutchinson Brothers, of New England, and a shrewd, amiable, and dexterous lawyer and *negociants*. I am told that when General Rousseau was sent up to Sitka and the Russian waters, to take possession of whatever he found there, after the Russian evacuation, he gave the hint to some of his friends, who quietly repaired overland, by different routes, met him at San Francisco, and arrived at Sitka, with the money in hand to make purchases. Hutchinson, for the firm of Cole, Miller, Hutchinson & Co., instantly concluded a bargain for the store-houses, seal-gear, and sent vessels which constituted a part of the franchise of the Russian-American Company; and, with this purchase, there fell to him, besides, some sort of an unexpired lease of the fur-seal islands themselves. Now, on the same expedition, certain San Francisco capitalists had denounced themselves, chief of whom were the proprietors of the ice-monopoly of San Francisco—the ice used at that time on our Pacific coast coming exclusively from one spot in Russian America. As the ice people and their camp-followers were generally Hebrews, and disposed to look twice at their money before they spent it, they lost the only object worth acquiring there—possession of the fur-seal franchises and equipments. Of course, two lobbies were instantly formed—the Ins and the Outs—and agents were sent to Washington, who deported themselves as agents generally do here, acting up to their prettiest.

It was soon apparent that Hutchinson had more genius than his opponents, in diplomacy as well as business; and, although Secretary Boutwell, acting from that peculiar original obstinacy for which he is noted, cast his influence against the Miller and Hutchinson crowd, yet Congress, after investigation in committee, unhesitatingly confirmed the original patentees. Under the terms of this act, Mr. Boutwell was compelled to give a lease to Miller & Co., which he did with a bad grace. You know very well how those squabbles over spoils are conducted: Anonymous letters are written to newspapers and reviews; lawyers get in with organs of influence and public men; pamphlets are put forth, full of affidavits from people far off as Kamchatka; and, if the sorehead party do not succeed in ousting their opponents, they generally expect to be bought off in order to have the quarrel stopped. Does not this case, and the utter impossibility of computing the right or wrong of it, show that the National Congress, meeting on the slope of the Atlantic Ocean, is undertaking to do too much when it either gives out or rescinds contracts to this or that party for distant monopolies, which can never be quite understood away from the place of their location.—*Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.*

[We have to inform the *Chicago Tribune* that the majority of the members in the firm of Miller & Co., are Hebrews, and that said majority comprise the only decent men in the Company. The most unscrupulous members in the firm of Miller & Co. are Yankees.—*PUB. ALASKA HERALD.*]

A BENEVOLENT INTRODUCTION.

If the Aleut is ever to be civilized to the high pinnacle of the American man, he must like the latter be able to take his whisky straight, standing at a bar room counter, (with his hands in his breeches pocket) and also be able to read and understand the ALASKA HERALD (the latter by no means an easy task). That we may do something towards civilizing the Aleuts, since President Grant has done everything he could to brutalize them, we have discovered a distilling apparatus at the store of John Taylor & Co., Nos. 512 & 514 Washington street, which is just the thing needed to bring the Aleuts up to the American standard of civilization. The price is only \$30, and the article is warranted to distill *one quarter of a gallon* of liquors per day. In Alaska there are the very richest herbs out of which, with flour, sugar, etc., a choice brand of a rejoicing drink may be made. Who will send ten or twenty thousand of these miniature distilleries to Alaska? The natives must have nourishment! Whisky judiciously taken is the greatest antidote for all kinds of chronic diseases known to the Aleuts and Californians.

LADIES in San Francisco exposing themselves to the sun have their skins turned to a dark hue. Minks and sables in Alaska exposing themselves to the sun have their furs changed to a pale hue. We are unable to explain why the beautiful orb of heaven chemically blackens a woman and whitens a mink. Will our omnipotent *Town Crier* explain the mystery?

Прошло уже четыре года, какъ мы печатаемъ русскую страницу подъ именемъ СВОБОДА, при Англійскихъ *Alaska Herald*. Отъ русскихъ, понимающихъ наше дѣло, мы получали много отзывовъ сочувствія, со всѣхъ концовъ міра ; и за братское сочувствіе благодаря ихъ,—съ одушевленіемъ входимъ въ пятый годъ нашего свободного слова.

Руссо-Американцевъ служащихъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи въ Аласкѣ, мы предостерегаемъ, брать мѣсячное жалованье отъ компаніи неоткладно. Ничего нѣтъ надежнаго отдавать деньги на сохраненіе этой компаніи.

**КЪ ВЕЛИКОМУ КНЯЗЮ
АЛЕКСѢЮ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧУ.**

Мои сограждане желаютъ вамъ усмотрѣть для пользы Россіи образъ республиканскаго правленія. Да, развѣ русскій Новгородъ и Псковъ, не были сильны и славны своимъ республиканскимъ управленіемъ ; а геройская Украина управляемая казацкими радами !? Есть много добраго и въ Россіи. Вся Европа разрываетъ автономію между личностію и государствомъ,—а Русскій человекъ не находитъ этого рѣшенія.

Въ нашихъ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, въ бывшей Русской Америкѣ есть тысячи народа говорящаго по-русски,—правомъ и жизнію приверженные къ русскому царскому правленію,—и эти люди желаютъ выхъзть изъ нашей Республики въ Россію или Сибирь. Имъ не по нутру, наше правленіе, они умираютъ свободно съ голоду, наслаждаясь народнымъ управленіемъ.

Также туземцы острововъ Берингова и Мѣднаго, просили меня заявить вамъ,—что вашъ отецъ императоръ Александръ Николаевичъ, подписавшій свободу крестьянъ въ Россіи, отдалъ въ аренду жидамъ, отъ вѣка свободныхъ Куряловъ,—обитателей Берингова и Мѣднаго.

Они пишутъ мнѣ : “лучше бы батюшка царь, насъ живыхъ закопалъ въ могилу со всѣмъ нашимъ семействомъ, какъ онъ продалъ насъ въ рабство жидамъ.”

Не желаю вамъ до отвращенія наслаждаться нашими ребячески-наглыми сюрпризами.

Гражданинъ С. Ш. Америки А. Гончаренко.

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И СВ. ГЕОРГІЯ !**

Всякій изъ васъ настолько свободенъ, что имѣетъ право быть Президентомъ этой Республики. Если какой либо обманщикъ, дерзнетъ обманывать васъ, что вы отданы въ рабство жидамъ ; тогда, вы, той самой дубиной, которой убиваете котовъ—разможите ему голову ; тѣмъ самымъ ножомъ, которыми здираете кожи съ морскихъ котовъ, дерите кожу съ живыхъ прикащиковъ тиранской компаніи,—они варвары, они ваши грабители и обманщики. Въ этой Республикѣ,—всякій гражданинъ имѣетъ свободныя права, никѣмъ неотъемлемыя,—если вы будете драться, ваша война будетъ за БЛАГОСЛОВЕННУЮ СВОБОДУ.

Вы имѣете право торговать съ кѣмъ вы желаете, вы совершенно свободны,—народъ Конституціонный. въ этой Республикѣ,—всегда оправдаетъ васъ.

Рабства въ этой Республикѣ нѣтъ, и морскіе коты вамъ принадлежатъ, а не проклятой жидовской компаніи.

ПЕРВАЯ РУССКАЯ ТИПОГРАФІЯ

основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
АГАПИЕМЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО.

PIONEER



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And whereas, the legitimate consequence of said abdication by the Legislative and Executive powers of the general Government and the delegation of those powers to the said monopoly its agents and officers, has been an almost total suppression of trade and commerce with every portion of Alaska so that intercourse with the people and inhabitants of that territory is rendered difficult and expensive if not impossible, the productions of the said territory have been locked up and the large commercial interests of the Pacific Coast and of this State in particular suffer and decline, while the inhabitants of Alaska have been by the action of the General Government consigned to a species of slavery for the term of twenty years. They are thus held as prisoners, virtually chained and manacled, without having committed any breach of the laws or been found guilty of having committed any crimes. This is a violent usurpation of the sacred guarantees of the Constitution. The people of the United States have shed their best blood and hampered themselves with debt, to give freedom to four millions of slaves. Now by a strange coincidence they find that they have paid over \$7,000,000 for Alaska, one direct result of which has been the enslavement of a portion of its inhabitants. Such a gross insult to the American spirit of liberty deserves to be blotted from the records of our national life which it has disgraced. In this age when the watchword is the Universal Brotherhood of Man, when the Africans, the Chinese and other nations long held in servitude, are feeling the glorious impulses of freedom as known to the citizens of the American Republic, is it not a shame and a crime that the foul spot of serfdom and slavery curses Alaska? Surely the action of Congress in legislating away the lives and liberty of the Alaskans to a soulless monopoly must arouse in the hearts of the American people a public sentiment which will immediately annul such a piece of barbarous legislation.

Now therefore, we the undersigned being personally cognizant of the above facts and sincere in the deductions derived therefrom would in view thereof most respectfully petition your honorable bodies in joint convention, by concurrent resolution address the Congress of the United States at its present session petitioning that Honorable Body, in the interests of your memorialists and of the merchants, and traders and commerce of San Francisco, the Pacific Coast and the entire nation, and in the interests of humanity and progress of right and justice, and in vindication of the integrity of our institutions which denounce all efforts at the enthrallment of the people or any portion thereof, to annul the said illegal and unconstitutional contract or lease above mentioned, and to open up Alaska to free and unrestricted commercial intercourse subject only to such wise and wholesome general regulations of trade as will act and be binding upon all alike; and as a preliminary to such a step praying that a Commission be appointed by Congress at its present session, to investigate the evils which attend the management of Alaskan affairs and the infractions of the terms of the said contract or lease by the said Alaska Commercial Company, said commission to be composed in whole or in part of merchants of San Francisco.

[The above memorial is now being circulated in this city and signed by our leading merchants and business men.—PUB. ALASKA HERALD.]

MR. SHELLABARGER of Ohio stated that the Committee on Commerce had already instructed him to report a resolution empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint certain Treasury Agents at Alaska for the protection of the Government interest in the seal fisheries; also to erect buildings for the natives on one of the islands at a cost not exceeding \$60,000. He asked unanimous consent to put the resolution on its passage.—*Washington, Feb. 2, Proceedings in Congress.*

THE schooner *H. M. Hutchinson*, is to be remodeled and turned into a steamer, to ply between this city and the trading posts in Alaska. This is a splendid idea. As a steamer the vessel can make punctual time, while as a sailing craft she is at the mercy of the winds and waves. The work has already been commenced.

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CORNER CALIFORNIA AND SANBOME STREETS.

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ТОВАРОВЪ.**

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ALASKA COAL COMPANY.

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Honcharenko and the Alaska Herald

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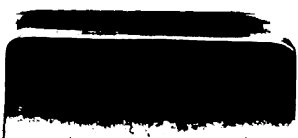


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