

Alaska Herald.
AND
The Free Press
СВОБОДА.

vol. 3
1870 — 1871

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

THE ALASKA HERALD

1870-1871

Published by:

**R & E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
18581 McFarland Ave., Saratoga, California
4843 Mission St., San Francisco, California**

1967

**EDITOR
ADAM S. ETEROVICH**

**PUBLISHER
ROBERT D. REED**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
HONCHARENKO AND THE ALASKA HERALD	124
ALASKA	124
RUSSIA	124
SIBERIA AND THE EAST	124
EUROPEAN - MISCELLANEOUS	125
AMERICAN - MISCELLANEOUS	125
RELIGIOUS	125
SAN FRANCISCO - SLAVONIC	125

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1870.

No. 52.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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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. Thrie 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 precedence 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 Alaskan 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 dignitary! 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 senseless 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 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."

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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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.

HADJI Athanassi, an ancient Greek of 126 years, lately died at Vouria, 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.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

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Русскіе на Пацификѣ 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.

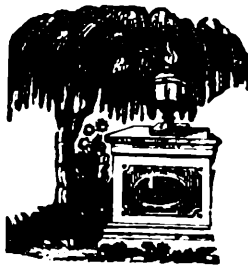
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VOL. III.

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 dated 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 *Kappel*:

"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, Massel, 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 handful 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, damnable 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 Americans. 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 speculations, 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., 622 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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Эта фирма имѣетъ торговые магазины въ Кадьякѣ,
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Для Русскихъ охотниковъ хорошаго чая, мы
имѣемъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый
превосходный Цвѣточный Чай. Цѣна за 3 ф. 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.)

СТАТІЯ 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 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 работою въ одномъ Штатѣ, мѣстнымъ законамъ, бѣжавшіе въ другой Штатъ, не могутъ ни по какимъ законамъ или правиламъ этого Штата быть уволены отъ ихъ службъ 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 Ресубликанскій 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.

СТАТІЯ 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.

— Иеромонахъ О. Теофілъ, на рѣкѣ Нутагалъ, будучи отправленъ туда русскимъ правительствомъ для просвѣщенія дикихъ племенъ, взялъ дѣвницу, отъ Е. Орлова управляющаго Нутагаской одиночкой, для наученія грамотѣ и Закону Божію, а между тѣмъ училъ противному, — т. е. прижилъ съ ней дитя, и былъ при родахъ повивальной бабкой. . Послѣ этого обвинялъ ее съ дачкомъ своей церкви, и когда хотѣлъ спать съ этой женщиной, напоилъ дачка пьянымъ, а его жену увелъ къ себѣ въ постель. Отецъ Теофілъ занимается также куреніемъ водки.

Другой корреспондентъ изъ Аласки намъ пишетъ:

— Въ бывшее Русскаго владѣчества, 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 нещастнымъ. Насъ сажаютъ безъ вины въ полицію и заставляютъ работать безъ платы, — для насъ нѣтъ ни суда, ни расправы.

Мы благодаримъ Американцамъ, которые ходатайствуютъ вѣстѣ съ вами на Конгрессъ за нашу независимость и свободу.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 18, 1870.

No. 53.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS 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, Far 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 мѣхъ, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платѣжъ 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,**

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

A. DOHRMANN,

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Formerly Proprietor Alta Mills.

WHEELAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,

Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

San Francisco.

Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имѣется Разная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

WILL & FINCK,

EXCLUSIVE

CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS, AND BELL-HANGERS,

Importers and manufacturers of Cutlery. All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.

831 KRAMY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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

JAMES OTTE.

W. A. MACONDRAY.

F. W. MACONDRAY.

MACONDRAY and CO.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

306 BANSOME STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS FOR THE

Yang-Tze Insurance Association, Shanghai.**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 Fish 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 rusted 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 Shumagin'sky Islands needs only a few hours 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 *Olga* 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 *tiers-état*. This misrepresentation is based principally on the erroneous notion, that whoever is not a nobleman, is, *ipso-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, *kupecheskoe sostavie*. 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 form 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 Ledochowski, 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 *Percy 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 Maximoff vs. Schmiedberg, cost the Russian government \$60,000.

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 Alaskans 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 *Golos*, 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 mental 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 *schéming* 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 opistle from his pen is filled with base revillings 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,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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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Shipping and Commission Merchants,
836 DAVIS STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Китоловы, имеющие торговые дѣла въ
Охотскомъ Морѣ.

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IMPORTERS OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERIES
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☞ General Agents for Dr. Joseph Walker's Vinegar Bitters.

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МАГАЗИНЪ КОЖЕВЕННЫХЪ ТОВАРОВЪ.
COX & NICHOLS,

816 & 818 WASHINGTON STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Commission Merchants and Dealers
in Hides, Leather and Oil.

KWONG-SANG-TAI & CO.

714 SACRAMENTO STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Для Русскихъ охотниковъ хорошаго чая, мы имѣемъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый превосходный Цвѣточный Чай. Цѣна за 3 ф. 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.

КОНСТИТУЦИЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

[The Constitution of the United States of America.]

(Продолжение.)

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 всѣми 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, 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.

Территоріальная и другая собственность.

Конгрессъ имѣетъ право распоряжаться и постановлять всѣ необходимыя правила и установленія относительно территоріальной 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.

родолженіе 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 удѣлъ 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, разсылаю 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 печати въ Санъ Франциско.

Я самъ устаю, я одинъ одинъ въ этомъ изданіи, наборщикъ, печатникъ, писатель, разнощикъ, всю работу дѣлаю самъ.—Вашъ Агапіи Гончаренко.

Великій труженикъ 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.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНСИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	7 skin, from \$ 3 00 @ \$5 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый,—отъ	до	до
do do do heavy	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
жесткий	.....	do
do do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do
do do cubs	.....	do 0 50 do 1 00
медвежонокъ	.....	do
do brown and grizzly, about 25 7 c. less than black	.....	do
черный съ просвѣдомъ	.....	дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	.....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	.....	do
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 2 00 do 3 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный	.....	do
do do pale	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
блѣдный	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do
Fox, Silver	.....	do 5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица	.....	do
do Cross	.....	do 3 00 do 3 50
Пятенная	.....	do
do Red	.....	do 0 50 do 1 00
Красная	.....	do
do Kitt	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	.....	do
do White	.....	do 0 75 do 1 00
Бѣлая	.....	do
do Gray	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Сѣрая	.....	do
Lynx	.....	do 1 00 do 1 10
Рысь	.....	do
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 2 00 do 4 00
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....	do
do do pale	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
блѣдная	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 1 00
второго сорта	.....	do
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 50
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do 0 75 do 1 00
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта	.....	do
do pale, southern	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
Блѣдный, южный	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 0 40 do 0 55
второго сорта	.....	do
do thirds	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Muskrats	.....	do \$0 05 @ 0 10
Выхоль	.....	do
Otter Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do 15 00 do 25 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	do 5 00 do 10 00
do do do	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
do do do brown	.....	do 5 00 do 10 00
черная	.....	do
do do do pure	.....	do 0 50 do 1 00
блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	do

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Выдра чепноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
do do do southern	.....	do
южная	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 1 00
второго сорта	.....	do
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Raccoon	.....	do 0 15 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	do
Wolf, large	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	do
" small	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
малый	.....	do
" seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	do
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 30 do 0 35
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
второго сорта	.....	do
Skunks	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	do
Seal, fur	.....	do
Тюлень	.....	do
do hair	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
Тюлень шерсть	.....	7 7 from 0 75 do 1 00
Beaver, northern	.....	do
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	do 0 50 do 0 90
do southern	.....	do
Южный Боберъ	.....	do
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 0 35 do 0 80
Индійскія оленьи кожи копченныя	.....	do
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	.....	do
do do winter	.....	do 0 05 do 0 10
зимнія	.....	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, 3.00 to 3.25; 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.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Названіе мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣфы—до такой-то. Поелѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Советуемъ привозить на рынокъ въ Сан-Франциско невидѣнные (сыровцевъ) 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.

ALASKA HERALD.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1, 1870.

No. 54.

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.

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.

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

A. DOHRMANN, PETER WHEELAN, W. BROWNING.
 Formerly Proprietor Alta Mills.
WHEELAN & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,
 Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,
 San Francisco.

Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.
 Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on
 hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

WILL & FINCK,
 EXCISEMEN
 CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS, AND BELL-HANGERS,
 Importers and manufacturers of Cutlery. All kinds of Cutlery
 ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.
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MACONDRAY and CO.
 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION
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 Com-
 pany 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, *svod zakonov*. 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 *gubor* 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 *podushnue* (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, *pochtnoi 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, *podushnue*, 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, *pletie*.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CONGRESS has passed a resolution to investigate the facts concerning the bombardment of an Indian village at Fort Wrangell, 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., 622 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.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$2 50
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
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VOL. III.

APRIL 1, 1870.

No. 34.

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 whenever 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 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 удѣлъ 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, прибѣгайте 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 печатни и 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 пользу и благо народа Русскаго, Убѣжникъ Александръ 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 умереть. Императоръ Нортонъ I, молился въ русской церкви въ Санъ Франциско, о выздоровленіи собрата; мы надеемся что его молитвы русскими богомъ не будутъ услышаны.

Одинъ Американскій офицеръ изъ Ситки, очень павно 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 всеми мѣрами стремиться къ цивилизаціи Алеутовъ.

Свободы гордой вдохновенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ,
Оно молчитъ святое 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
Передъ святыней алтаря,
Грѣмя цѣпями, склонивши вью,
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, выбранный князя Алеутскаго; но приступилъ къ св. тайнамъ, испросивъ прощеніе у князя.



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ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15, 1870.

No. 55.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,

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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 ценамъ. Продающие 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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Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Grouds, 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.

821 KEARNY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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 \$6,000 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 Petropolski." 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 1640, 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, *strigache*. 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 anywhere 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 stupor. 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 vanished. 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 carver 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 purpose 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 *Selfheaters*, 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 rubles in the purchase of a griny 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 *gumins!*" 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 Ostrog.

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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имѣемъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый
превосходный Цвѣточный Чай. Цѣна за 3 ф. въ
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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 удѣлъ 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, разсылаю 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 миллионѣвъ 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 Агапій Гончаренко.

Великій труженикъ на пользу и благо народа Русскаго, Убѣжникъ Александръ 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 русскими богамъ не будутъ услышаны.

Одинъ Американскій офицеръ изъ Сятки, 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 стремиться къ цивилизаціи Алеутовъ.

Свободы гордой вдохновенье
Тебя не чувствуетъ народъ,
Оно молчитъ святое 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
Передъ святыней алтара,
Грѣмя цѣпями, склонивши выю,
Она молилась за царя.

Капитанъ Алексій 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, выбравши 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,

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."

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 cession 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 Kiev—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, whenever 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. We 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 greedy 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 of coasts, 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 manors (German: 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.

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.

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 Catharine'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 Ukase 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 expending 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 wall 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, strengthen 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 cases. 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 throne. 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 Cuban 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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714 and 716 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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 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. Трудолюбіи нѣкоторые изъ васъ не имѣютъ, работаютъ только чтобы заработать на одинъ день, и все заработанное въ день, въ тоже время прожигаютъ, 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 посоветуютъ 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 лѣнивому.

Если кто либо изъ васъ находится на службѣ у Американскихъ купцовъ, 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 чтоже тогда съ голоду нужно умирать. Тогда идете въ магазины къ осѣдлымъ 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 ликовинку. Вы сами знаете, что въ былое 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. Видъ 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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Перво-учрежденная торговля меховыми товарами на Тихомъ Океанѣ Гг. АДЛЬФЪ МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ меха, и платитъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. Продающие останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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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 sailed 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, Astrakhan, 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-shipping 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 domains. 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 tutelage 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 cherishes 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 shameful 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 pronunciation 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:

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
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
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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 maintenance, 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 woolen 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 torredo 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 merchandise, and 80,000 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.

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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 привикшемъ пьянствовать и лѣнивому.

Если кто либо изъ васъ находится на службѣ у Американскихъ купцевъ, слѣдуетъ имъ честно служить, и всѣ 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.

Аласканы! 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 человѣколюбію.

Теперь сознайте кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добродѣтель, съ тѣми и торговлю имѣйте.

Все драгоцѣнно, что въ диквинку. Вы сами знаете, что въ былое время, Россійско-Американской Компаніи, вы убивали малое количество бобровъ, и брали за самый лучшій 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. Видѣ 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—гнушались сихъ послѣднихъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15, 1870.

No. 59.

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."

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 contract 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 sourkraut 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 Yakutsk free of duty. This district borders on the Ochotak Sea, and two ports are already made free, Yakutsk and Alan. 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 *Polestar* 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 leaven 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," 1842; "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 Franco 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 LEAP 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 "Pomogai-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. Donat, 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 Donat 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 KATACAZY gave a musical party in honor of Carlotta Patti, who sang her birdiest to the guests.

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.

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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, 6,261,148 serfs have become free land-owners, with an area of 19,738,995 desiatines (equal to 2,702 English acres,) according to which 8 2-30 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. 8,888,111 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 2-30 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 8,000,000 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 unrepared 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 300 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, Swala, Petropavlovsk; Malovanaky & Co.
March 25—Schooner L. P. Foster, Mills, Sitka; G. L. DeBlais & 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 Eliza, Webster, Petropavlovsk; C. J. Janson.
April 9—Col. bark Dominga, Wing, Petropavlovsk and fishing voyage; Moss & Beadle.
April 23—Brig Percy Edwards, Josselyn, Nicholasvsk; 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 Menachikoff, 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 3—Schooner Mary Taylor, Waller, Unalaska; Master.
June 8—Steamer Alexander, Erakine, 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 столѣтіи? Назадъ тому нѣсколько лѣтъ безтолковое меньшинство людей, признало женщину въ любодѣніи 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 червя сѣли назадъ тому XIX столѣтіи, и прямо въ рай!?

Одинъ протестантскій попъ, недавно проповѣдывалъ въ церкви, о святости патріарха Давида. И слушатели разинувши ротъ вѣрять попу. Разсмотрѣли бы лучше, эту книгу разврата, кровопролитія, мерзостей, которую называютъ Библіею, и увидѣли бы сами, что этотъ царь Давидъ, ничто другое какъ дикій звѣрь, предлюбодѣйца, 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 столпѣ. А христіане подражаютъ святости Давида, и дѣлаютъ такіе же гадости.

Русскій человѣкъ, неиспорченный 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 компаніи въ Ситкѣ, пріѣхалъ 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 пиляльных 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 пріятель 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 не трудно,---нужно только деньги 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, пособлять республиканцамъ къ освобожденію 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 соизволенію русскій консулъ въ С. Франциско допускаетъ такіе нечестности? Осли держите уши острыя!

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 несчастіе для Россіи.

Господинъ Антонъ Трусовъ, издаетъ въ Женевѣ русскій социальный 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 неизгаряемой сигарой во рту. Хорошо бы у дверей фабрики русскихъ папиросъ, посадить Мартышку на выставку съ вѣчно неизгаряемой сигарой во рту.---Императоръ Нортонъ послалъ письмо къ собрату своему Александру Николаевичу.---Лулочка за мужъ вышла.---Въ Стоктонѣ парохоль строить на Амурѣ.---Князь возвратился послѣ благополучнаго плаванія. Карлуша тоже.---Анна все еще на Дюпонтѣ.---Андрей Поповъ умный малый, онъ знаетъ какъ жить въ республикѣ.---Гефсиманскія веси, въ С. Франциско, съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота. Веселіся граде богородитинѣ.---Ф. Кашеваровъ уѣхалъ въ Аласку.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1870.

No. 60.

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."

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 poor, 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 Dony, 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. Poor fellows, they risk even San Quentin, and its hospitable asylum, in their devotion to the drunken Czar.

GEN. JEP. C. DAVIS, leaves Sitka on the 1st of July. One Company remains.

KADAK, and not Kodak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian Kodja, 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 8,000 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 Orcha, Borsow, Minsk, Tchemely and Brest-Litowsk. 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 Bardschew to Kowno and Brest, without passing through Zitmir or Novgorod-Volinsk.

Third—The Lwow-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 Catherinoslawi 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-Bousoulouk (150 versts) is not to be modified.

Fifth—The Mohilew, or Vitebsk-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 Landvorovo 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-Vladicavcas 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 Stanitra of Tiflis (Kuban), Platigorsk and Vladicavcas. 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 8,340 versts.

The eighteen commercial and industrial lines proposed by the Ministry of Public Works are the following:

First, from Kishenew 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 Sysnawe; *sixth*, from Sysnawe to Samara; *seventh*, from Bousoulouk to Orenburg; *eighth*, from Skopine to Toula; *ninth*, from Toula through Kalouga to Viazma; *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 Azow Railway to Youza; *thirteenth*, railway through the Oural; *fourteenth*, from Dunaburg to Schvali, to connect the St. Petersburg-Warsaw, Vitebsk-Dunaburg and Libau lines; *fifteenth*, from Grouchevsk to Kallish, to connect the Don-Volga and Griazy-Charitcin railways with the line of Voronez-Rostow; *sixteenth*, from the Elton Lake to the Volga; *seventeenth*, from Livny to a point of the Orel-Yeles line; *eighteenth*, from a point on the Sea of Azow 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, rectifies 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. *Inde fra.* But the Livonian nobles, from whose ranks came so many illustrious soldiers, diplomats 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 puzzling 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, ever-shifting 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 McNIEL, 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 fur, and laying in supplies, proceed south, visiting the islands of the Laorone Group, the Navigators' Group, 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:

ACAPUS 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. 40.

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 those 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 Moss," 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 52 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 Sneiderha. 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 consent, 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 earth 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 *Kolokol*, 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 15th 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, rummaged 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.

Итак Папа пречистый мужъ,—что еще дальше будетъ въ XIX-мъ столѣтіи? Назадъ тому нѣсколько лѣтъ безтолковое меньшинство людей, признало женщину въ любованіи рожденную, всю жизнь проведенную въ развратѣ, родившую открыто безъ мужа шарлатана,—дречистой и пренепорочно 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 бабѣ, которую черви съѣли назадъ тому XIX столѣтіи, и прямо въ рай!?

Одинъ протестанскій поэтъ, недавно проповѣдывалъ въ церкви, о святости патриарха Давида. И слушатели разинувши ротъ вѣруютъ слову. Разсмотрѣли бы лучше, эту книгу разврата, проволочитія, мерзости, которую называютъ Библіею, 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 столпѣ. 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 компаніи въ Ситѣ, пріѣхалъ 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 обиходъ.

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 пріятель 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 намъ новый знакомецъ, это трудно,---нужно только денегу беречь, не пьянствовать, и быть трудолюбивымъ, а работы много въ Америкѣ, и Американцы хорошіе люди.

Женева, 31 Мая, 1870.

Три недѣли тому назадъ женева полиція, руководясь указаніями русскихъ шпіоновъ 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 шпіоновъ и даже не потрудились отправить записки Серебренникова къ нѣкоторымъ русскимъ эмигрантамъ, которые могли бы засвидѣтельствовать въ его пользу. Мало того, полиція захватила переписку Серебренникова съ его знакомыми въ Россіи, переписку, касающуюся исключительно личныхъ дѣлъ и нисколько не политическихъ---и подвергла ее тщательному осмотру!

Серебренниковъ просидѣлъ въ заключеніи 12 дней, пока, наконецъ, полиція принуждена была показаться въ своемъ промахѣ, за одно съ русскими шпіонами.—А. Т.

Пріятно вспоминать лѣта молодости и дурачества, 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 пошло, по ошибкѣ, что за свѣтъ отъ гривенной свѣчки, почти въ потемкахъ любезничаешь съ Чудотворной Богородицей. А теперь вспоминая это беззаконіе, оженнившийся монахъ, раскаивается въ этомъ развратѣ. Жена моя! прости мнѣ, что я такіе мерзости дѣлалъ передъ мертвымъ деревомъ.

Проклятъ всякъ, говоритъ папа, кто не вѣруетъ въ святость трона, на которомъ папестинскій жидъ рыбакъ Петръ, по выходѣ изъ грязнаго болота, сидѣлъ, курилъ гадкій табакъ, и срывая грязную рубашку, голый, просушивалъ ее, не имѣя другой.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 15, 1870.

No. 61.

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.

THE "POLAR OBSERVER."

THE views of the Government in the management of the fur-al 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 transit, 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 Lemoy, 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 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.

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, Dean 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 TRUBNER & 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.

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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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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 Chouhonsky Dynasty, which for seventy-four years has furnished a succession of Cæars to the Imperial throne of the Russians. 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 Vorontsova.

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 sutor, 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 Vorontsova-Dashkova, and the two brothers, Generals Orloff, by a coup d'état, which has never been surpassed, if indeed equaled—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 those 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 Teczenhausen, who resided not far from the village, wrote the entire transaction in his diary, which was transmitted to his son Basilus Carlovich Teczenhausen, 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 1800, 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 Benighsen, 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 Benighsen 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 Benighsen, 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 Benighsen 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. Benighsen, 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.

Benighsen, 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 assassin spat in his face; and one of the party, to suppress the noise, kicked and disabled him so that he fell to the floor.

Benighsen 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 recognised their opportunity. Arhamakoff taking his card from his waist, they strangled the Emperor with it. His last words were: "Messieurs au non du ciel épargnez moi, * * * laissez moi le temps de prier * * * Dieu!"

Benighsen 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 Benighsen; "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."

Benighsen 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, Poltorasky, 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 recognised 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 1823 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 Kotlul 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, (Apevich, 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 Sergievich Lansky 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, fastened 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 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 Колокола. За подозрѣніе въ корреспонденціи съ Колоколомъ, русскому высшему начальству угодно было дать мнѣ предписаніе въ Аѳинахъ, 2-го Февраля, 1860 года, что я долженъ отправиться въ Россію, чтобы 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 предназначеннаго 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—трудолюбивѣе, я пріобрѣталъ довольную жизнь, и берегъ деньгу 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 мѣло. 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 Аѳинахъ—моихъ бывшихъ сослуживцевъ.

Въ Греціи—встрѣчаясь съ Американцами, я почувствовалъ себя къ болѣе свободной обстановкѣ. Развѣтіе 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 сбѣжалъ 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.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1, 1870.

No. 62.

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."

The steamer *Neuborn* 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 Kadiak 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 most surely be accident which causes them to overlook the names of the distinguished Alaskans who came here last week on the *Neuborn*. 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 (\$2.63 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 inn, as if the very sumptuousness of their homes made them distasteful to them. They seemed to be clogged with money. 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, paralysed 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 \$20,000 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 Portiguenx, 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 literal 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 godfather. 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 won 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 birthdays. His brother died of consumption, still under thirty. To complete the sketch of this lord of \$400,000 a year (\$100,000 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 fact. Not only is the Royal Russian a fearful *melancolique 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 disturbed. 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 "largesse" 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 *Kudak*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

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
1 Square, 3 Months.....	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months.....	10 00

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 25th 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 Yakutsk, 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 \$237,000 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. Kinkead 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.

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ОХОТНОМЪ МОРѢ.

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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 Колокола. За подозрѣніе въ корреспонденціи съ Колоколомъ, 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 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 у бѣ ж н и к и 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—трудолюбивѣ, я пріобрѣталъ довольную жизнь, и берегъ деньгу 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 Аѳинахъ—моихъ бывшихъ сослуживцевъ.

Въ Греціи—встрѣчаясь съ Американцами, я почувствовалъ себя къ болѣе свободной обстановкѣ. Развѣтіе свободныхъ стремленій въ козацкой натурѣ—дѣлалось шире.

Перваго Генваря, 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 свойственнымъ дикому звѣрю—а не человѣку.

9 Іюля, 1870 года. Агапіи 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,
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Price \$1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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ALASKA HERALD.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 18, 1870.

No. 63.

THE ALASKA HERALD:**AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,**

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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. 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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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 empires 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 manufactures, 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. Mooravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, will doubtless encounter Mr. Seward in Pekin, 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 Kodiak. It was brought on the steamer *Nevada* for account of Mr. N. Richard. The fish was in excellent condition, white, clean and exceedingly sweet. The entire lot sold for 8 cents per pound, and was bought by Mr. John Molloy. At this rate, deducting say 4c. per pound for freight, would realize 4c. per pound as the first cost in Kodiak, 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, 10 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 Nulato, and the courses of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers, are from Russian manuscript maps; the courses of the Chilkat and Tahleena from Coast Survey data, and the course of the Sitkeen river from Blakes. The Portlock bay, lying to the north east of the Island of Kodiak, 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 viewed 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	\$2 50
1 Square, 3 Months	6 00
1 Square, 6 Months	10 00

VOL. III.

AUGUST 18, 1870.

No. 63.

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. Kinkhead 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, Irtesh, 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 Ecatherineburg 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 deserves the name of General.

A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.—A new paper, entitled the *National Cause* ("Narodnoe 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 afore-said 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 PIÈCES A MUSIQUE
EN TOUS GENRES

JAQUILLARD FRERES,

BREVETES EN ANGLETERRE.

Exchange, Reparation, Aïrs de tout pays *Exportation*.

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Switzerland.

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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.

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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 Рыжева о кн. Трубецкомъ.

Въ Кіево-Печерской Лаврѣ, я былъ Иподіакономъ при всѣхъ митрополитанскихъ богослуженіяхъ.

1857 года, ко дню преподобнаго Антонія пещерскаго (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, Гонта.—“Пріѣхалъ царевича, измѣнника престолу и отечеству Трубецкой,” повторялось въ Лаврѣ монахами—изъ устъ въ уста.

Именно о князѣ Трубецкомъ, я мало слышалъ; кое-что немного вообще, въ смиренномъ семинарскомъ кружку, я слышалъ о второстепенныхъ сподвижникахъ 14 Декабря. Но Трубецкой другъ сподвижника 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 чу имя святаго Павла Пестеля.

Какъ же такъ нагло издѣваться надъ вождями нашими—къ счастью. Я не могъ этого стерпѣть. Съ млекою матерію 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 повседневноя личность,—и не желалъ никакого 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 труженическую

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 высыластъ лакея объявить Трубецкому, чтобы онъ не дерзнулъ къ нему идти сегодня съ прочими; а пусть пріидетъ завтра утромъ. Опять ударъ. Но въ добросовѣстіе и благодущіе митрополита Филарета я не вѣрилъ. Въ Крымскую войну, все сколько нибудь благородное, у насъ въ Кіевѣ не выжило Николая, безразсудной войной разорявшаго народъ. Одинъ Филаретъ умиленно молился богу о удовольствіи властолюбія Николая. Николай умеръ, всѣ радуются. Филаретъ плачетъ: охъ какъ онъ любилъ своихъ дѣтей, великіе князья теперь въ Крыму, и не видали смерти отца. Забывалъ что Николай отецъ великой Россіи. Потомъ 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 невѣжество Филарета. Когда прішелъ къ нему въ домъ князь Трубецкой, первый привѣтъ ученика Христа былъ исполненъ не любви и нѣжности,—а вѣстину архіерея распинателя Іисуса. И по виду видать,—что разбойникъ. Первое слово архіерея. Что ты раскаялся въ своемъ злодѣяннѣ. На лицѣ у Трубецкаго, видно было презрѣніе къ этому нечѣстному митрополиту,—онъ молчалъ. Мало ты сидѣлъ въ каторгѣ. Пауза. Ну ступай,—и креститъ, помолись угодникамъ пещерскимъ, да вразумлять они тебя, имѣть любовь къ престолу и отечеству. Сознавая 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!—Сподобившись рукоположенія преемственнаго отъ первомучениковъ, я склонился ему и ушелъ.

Агапій Гончаренко,—1857 г., 25 Іюля.

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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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. Продающие останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.

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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.

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 for 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 1,900 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.

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.

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 80,000 fur seal skins,—while rumor says there remain on the islands 20,000 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.

TIENTSEIN.—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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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.

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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. 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 Irkutsk, 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. Navelaki, 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 sanitary 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' 26", 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 fjords 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 Soosooiya, 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 Krelon and Aneva; the former lying west of the latter. 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 given 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 Soosooiya 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 cranberries. On the river Seka, trees of immense size may be found, suitable for the largest masts and spars for ship-ping. Mr. Rudanovski, geological explorer, asserts that by the river Soosooiya 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. Rudanovski, 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 Soosoooya 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 Soosoooya, 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 productive as well as the most accessible.

INHABITANTS.

The island is populated by three different classes of natives, called respectively the Heelyakoo, Orokapee, and Oyeene. The Heelyakoo 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 Toonloovians 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 acknowledgment 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 sable 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. Cranberries, 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 Ayeeen 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, chalats (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. Fooroohelm, 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 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 посылали все наше традиционное терніе: козачество, вренную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полномасіемъ,—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 наѣзжаетъ.”—“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 высадивъ 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 общаго нѣмъ, ни домовъ имъ не построила, ни рабочихъ орудій не приготовила, ни скота не купилъ 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 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?—Донесение 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 шла 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 ихъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солонину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промыть ее въ морскую воду. Бѣдные 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 поучиться 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 издали и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его удрамъ. 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 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 консула, ему сильно хочется заработать (процентиками) отъ русскаго флота.

Аласканская территорія имѣетъ около пятидесяти тысячъ русскаго люду, и весь этотъ православный народъ поработенъ какими нибудь десяткомъ коммерческихъ домами. Американцы имѣютъ у себя аласканцевъ хуже чѣмъ негровъ на югъ;—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 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—тригласное “господи помилуй”—одинъ польскій жидъ продаетъ по улицамъ виноградъ въ С. Франциско. “Виноградъ,” низко, —“Виноградъ,” выше,—“Виноградъ,” еще выше. —Мы практичнѣе любимъ слушать напѣвъ жидовъ, а особенно если виноградъ хорошъ.

Въ С. Франциско ожидаютъ православнаго архіерея изъ Москвы. Зная что онъ монахъ, и молодой парнишка,—а въ Америкѣ невѣрный людъ, мало вѣрятъ 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 Антоній Калустинъ, 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 Стамбулѣ, раздаютъ даромъ всякому прохожему—христіанскіе тракты. Турки знаютъ на что употреблять христіанскія писанія—а особенно если бумага не шереховатая Тоже самое и въ С. Франциско,—только съ разницею, 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 прегадное.

ALASKA HERALD.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

No. 65.

THE ALASKA HERALD:**ACAPIUS 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."

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 employees 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 *Amende 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 Kadiak Ice Company of this city are energetically working to open the resources of that coast. The brig *Oiga* 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 named, or to hunt fur-seals as rabbits.

GEN. CANBY 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 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.

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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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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1 Square, 1 Month	\$3 50
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VOL. III.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

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 received 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 that 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. Absence 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 impotence 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, demand 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 unhesitatingly 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 multitudes of 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 appurtenant 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 rhapsody, 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 benevolently 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 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 успешно 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.

Дѣвѣнадцать 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 краеній. 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 традиціонное терніе: козачество, военную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полновластіемъ,—безъ суда.

Да, безъ суда! Страна въ 10,000 кв. миль не имѣетъ ни одного независимаго суда,—все вѣдѣется администраціею. И результатъ вотъ каковъ. Когда амурскій губернаторъ Педашенко пріѣхалъ однажды въ деревню поселенцевъ, живущихъ въ сторонѣ отъ Амура, въ глуши, и увидѣлъ ихъ жилищность,—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 наѣзжаетъ."—"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 высадило 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 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 казенныя 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 такѣ, 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—сѣкие, а не то сейчасъ весь скотъ и дома распродамъ за недомки!" И крестьяне отдавали послѣдній хлѣбъ.

На Амурѣ, амурская компанія вѣла 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 ихъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солодину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промьть ее въ морскую воду. Бѣдныя ссмынные 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, пужно учиться 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 издалика и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его ударамъ. Авось они хоть немного измѣнятся, особенно если вы позволите сообщать вамъ текущіе случаи сибирской жизни почаше.

Прошу васъ принять увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ вамъ уваженіи.

Землякъ.

Однажды мы писали на родину къ другу, высказывая отчаянное положеніе изгнанической 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 вашими тѣломъ—по смерти. Прикажете оставшимся послѣ васъ, этотъ гной употребить на удобреніе картофельнаго огорода, и пусть воображаютъ русскіе патріоты, 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 болѣе 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 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 торговли и общественныя 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—тригласное "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 парнишка,—а въ Америкѣ не вѣрный людъ, мало вѣруютъ 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 Антоній Капустинъ, держалъ открыто спора,—а переосвященный Кирилль, 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 Стамбулѣ, раздаютъ даромъ всякому прохожему—христіанскіе тракты. Турки знаютъ на что употреблять 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



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

No. 66.

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 bark *Mauve Lea*, 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 *house* 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 Nushahak 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 Kwitpak river spends for employees, annually \$5,000, and realizes 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 Lenoy 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.

ALUTIANS prefer whale oil to butter.

"EUREKA TOILET," made in Alaska by natural alkali.

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 29th, 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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Русская Типографія

ВЪ АМЕРИКѢ,

основанная 20 Ноября, 1867 года,

въ Санъ Франциско,

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Во Имя Декабристовъ.

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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 disenfranchisement 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 lessees 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 *Bobyrov Ostrov* (Sea-Otter Island), and the other, *Morjov 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 peculiarly. 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 whalersmen 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 *Tyons*, 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 *Tyons* 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 20,005 nasty Injians' 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-cupeful 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. F. 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.

Дѣвѣнадцать 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 постыжили все наше традиціонное терніе: козачество, военную бюрократію и бюрократію штатскую, съ полновластіемъ,—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 наѣзжаетъ.”—“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, которыми были на “Находкѣ,” чиновники скупили оптомъ, чтобы продавать потомъ бѣднымъ колонистамъ съ барышомъ 100 проц. “А нѣтъ, не захотятъ покупать,—такъ пусть идутъ на примски, копать для насъ золото. Тогда и кормить ихъ будетъ.”

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. Обнищавшіе крестьяне стали разбѣгаться цѣлыми деревнями, и колокольчикъ засѣдателя наводилъ на нихъ ужасъ. “Хлѣба—гласилъ обыкновенно этотъ ставленникъ русскаго правительства,—хлѣба!—такіе вы—сакіе, 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 ненужнаго, кромѣ администраціи.

На Сахалинѣ губернаторъ, не имѣя чѣмъ кормить смыльныхъ, высылалъ имъ изъ Николаевска протухлую солонину, съ червями, приказавъ матро-

самъ по пути промыть 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 недостало 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, 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. Бить печати бьетъ издалика и больно, и даже привилегированная кожа нашихъ администраторовъ несовсѣмъ нечувствительна къ его ударамъ. Авось они хоть немного измѣнятся, особенно если вы позволите сообщать вамъ текущіе случаи сибирской жизни почаше.

Прошу васъ принять увѣреніе въ моемъ совершенномъ къ вамъ уваженіи.

Землякъ.

Однажды мы писали на родину къ другу, высказывая отчаянное положеніе изгнанныческой жизни нашей: "Мы не видимъ свободнаго прогресса на родинѣ, придется другъ умереть на чужой землѣ." И во утѣшеніе онъ прислалъ намъ ящики родной земли изъ одного украинскаго кладбища. "Теперь, другъ, не тужите, я вамъ посылаю ящики 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 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 называются своей религіей нигдѣ—и никому.

Въ С. Франциско съ нетерпѣніемъ ожидаютъ русскаго флота, а особенно консула, ему сильно хочется заработать (процентиками) отъ русскаго флота.

Аласканская территорія имѣетъ около пятидесяти тысячъ русскаго люду, и весь этотъ православный народъ поработенъ какими нибудь десятью коммерческими домами. Американцы имѣютъ у себя аласканцевъ хуже чѣмъ негровъ на югъ;—а виной русскіе сами,—проклятое пьянство и лѣность,—не допускаютъ аласканцамъ вести торговли и общественныя 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 поэтъ имѣетъ хорошій напѣвъ. Совершенно по православному напѣву—тригласное "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 парнишка,—а въ Америкѣ невѣрный людъ, мало вѣруютъ 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 Антоній 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 бѣлаго свѣта.

Въ Константинополѣ, протестанскіе мисіонеры, 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 обвернуто божественнымъ писаніемъ. На кускѣ масла отъ обертки сдѣлался чернильный отпечатокъ словъ: "Вкусите и увидите яко благъ господь."—Впрочемъ масло было прегадкое.

АЛАСКА HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

No. 67.

THE ALASKA HERALD:**AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,**

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

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Въ этомъ магазинѣ имѣются для продажи: Железные пѣчки, разнаго рода инструменты, кухонная посуда и русскіе САМОВАРЫ.

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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 *Moussa Los* belonging to the same parties, which was cruising around for the same purpose. The *Moussa 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 *Obshchina* (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.*

KADIAX, 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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EN TOUS GENRES

JAQUILLARD FRERES,

BREVETES EN ANGLETERRE.

Exchange, Reparation, Airs de tout pays *Exportation*.

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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,
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This celebrated medicine has won a deservedly high reputation as an alleviator of pain and a preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and to use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame. We do not deem it necessary to say much in its favor as one small bottle will do more to convince you of its efficacy than all the advertisements in the world. Give it one fair trial and you would not be without it for ten times its cost.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

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.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

1 Square, 1 Month.....	\$3 50
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VOL. III.

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 \$2.63 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 accordion 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 Aleut'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 *Bogodolov*—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 *Bobrooy 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 away, were it not for the annihilating seal-club, and the havoc of the egg-gatherers among the "bird-rookeries."

Merjory Ostrow (Walrus Island) is a rocky formation, scarcely half a mile in circumference, and thirty feet high. A herd of walrus 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 walrus, 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-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. Lamson & Co's House, raccoon fell 15 per cent., muskrat 20, skunk 80, 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 tallings 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 *Alka* man, the *Bulletin* man, etc. and on 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 другого 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 другого 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 любодѣіе 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 церквей 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, Божіею 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, никакимъ неотъемлемое, и подтверждаемое Элладской церковью, какъ сестрой Россійской церкви.

Но руссiйскому духовенству сдѣлалось завидно

что Отецъ Агапіи, не поддавшійся аресту, за справедливое слово, а бѣжавшій въ Англію, какъ чело-вѣкъ самобытный, — теперь въ Нью-Йоркѣ начина-етъ историческую эпоху первой православной цер-кви, — это сдѣлалось противно бѣсовскимъ планамъ руссiйскаго духовенства. Почему имъ угодно было интриговать противъ Святаго Отца Агапіи, отни-мать у насъ имя, честь, іерейское званіе, — все чѣмъ пользуется благородный чело-вѣкъ въ благородномъ обществѣ.

Короткое время жизни нашей въ Америкѣ оправ-дало, что наши свидѣтельства не поддѣльны, что мы тотъ самый Святой Отецъ Агапіи, который слу-жилъ при русской церкви въ Аѳинахъ, бѣжалъ въ Англію, — и послѣ опять возвратился въ Аѳины.

Мы имѣемъ іерейскую грамоту, антиминосъ съ св. мощами, св. миро — врачующее всякаго рода недуги, и другія церковныя святыни изъ Греціи; и гордо смотримъ на нападенія русскаго духовен-ства.

Чрезъ нѣсколько времени послѣ нашего пріѣзда въ Санъ Франциско, основалась вторая православ-ная церковь въ С. Ш. Америки, — по какому случаю и съ какими 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 божествен-ными людьми, имѣемъ полное основаніе смотрѣть на церковь также, какъ на кабакъ, или другого рода публичный развратный домъ.

Протестуемъ потому только, что не сдѣлали ни-чего преступнаго, за чтобы слѣдовало такъ нагло и подло обращаться съ нами русскому правитель-ству — и въ особенности русскому духовенству. Въ теченіи одиннадцати-лѣтней жизни нашей убѣ-жникомъ, между Греками, Турками, Арабами, Анг-личанами, и наконецъ теперь между Американцами, нашимъ благороднымъ нравомъ и трудолюбіемъ, мы дѣлаемъ честь русской націи. Тогда какъ ино-странны обыкновенно привыкли смотрѣть на рус-скихъ — какъ на народъ неспособный къ граждан-скому прогрессу и самобытной жизни, внѣ отечес-кихъ попеченій монархическаго правительства.

Ну наѣхало архіереевъ въ Санъ Франциско, чертова-пропастъ. И Каіаѳа и Анна здѣсь, а Отецъ Агапіи якоже треклятый Иуда Искаріотъ — патріархъ 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 же-лаетъ видѣть русскихъ.

ALASKA HERALD.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

No. 68.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
ACAPIUS 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 Nushahak, 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 Cozebu 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 *Luisa Simpson* in Cozebu 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.*

B. M. PETTENOLL & Co., 87 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. 5.

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. Gustie Telfair.....	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. Grifflamme.....	Portland
11. Constitution.....	New York via Panama
12. Pacific.....	Umpqua River and way ports
13. Orizaba.....	San Diego and way ports
14. Gustie Telfair.....	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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основанная 6 Ноября, 1867 г., въ Санъ Франциско,
Агапіемъ Гончаренко.

PIONEER



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Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-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.—Агапіѣ 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,

ADAPTUS HONCHARENKO, PUBLISHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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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 3d 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 *Bliznee*—embraces Attou, Agatton, and Semitcha Islands. *Krees*, or Rat Islands, include Great Kyaka, Little Kyaka, Amchiatka, and Semisopochnoy, or the island of the seven volcanoes. Those of the Andreanofski group are Tanaga, Adkah, Atkcha, Amilla, and Segonam. 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. Agatton, 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 Atkcha, 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 Atkcha, 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, Antanakh, 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 houses of the

sea-birds and ravens, whose noisy prattings 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 interposit 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 Kalekhita 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 steeply-shaped rock, called "the Bishop's Nose," was seen standing out like a sentinel from the abrupt point near Cape Kalekhita, which is a sure mark for the harbor. About the shores, on all sides, the land is high and broken into changing steeples, 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 sanctum; 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 предметѣ, 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. Ювеналій, который за любодѣііе 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 церквей 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, приглашалъ русскихъ поповъ показатъ 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 Афинскаго.

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-Орлеанѣ, были приняты радушно, — крестили, миропомазывали, исповѣдывали, прощали, причащали, даже помазаніемъ святаго міра — при благодати духа дара Божія — врачевали вене-рическія раны; — имѣя на это пресмѣнное отъ св. апостоловъ право, никѣмъ неотъемлемое, и подтверждаемое Элладской церковью, какъ сестрой Россійской церкви.

Но русскому духовенству сдѣлалось завидно

что Отецъ Агапіи, не поддавшійся аресту, за справедливое слово, а бѣжавшій въ Англію, какъ чело-вѣкъ самобитный, — теперь въ Нью-Йоркѣ начина-етъ историческую эпоху первой православной цер-кви, — это сдѣлалось противно бѣсовскимъ планамъ русскаго духовенства. Почему имъ угодно было интриговать противъ Святаго Отца Агапія, отни-мать у насъ имя, честь, іерейское званіе, — все чѣмъ пользуется благородный чело-вѣкъ въ благородномъ обществѣ.

Короткое время жизни нашей въ Америкѣ оправ-дало, что наши свидѣтельства не поддѣльны, что мы тотъ самый Святой Отецъ Агапіи, который слу-жилъ при русской церкви въ Афинахъ, бѣжалъ въ Англію, — и послѣ опять возвратился въ Афины.

Мы имѣемъ іерейскую грамоту, антиминсъ съ св. мощами, св. міро — врачующее всякаго рода недуги, и другія церковныя свитыни изъ Греціи, и гордо смотримъ на нападенія русскаго духовен-ства.

Чрезъ нѣсколько времени послѣ нашего пріѣзда въ Санъ Франциско, основалась вторая православ-ная 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 божествен-ными людьми, имѣемъ полное основаніе смотрѣть на церковь также, какъ на кабакъ, или другаго рода публичный развратный домъ.

Протестуемъ потому только, что не сдѣлали ни-чего преступнаго, за чтобы слѣдовало такъ нагло и подло обращаться съ нами русскому правитель-ству — и въ особенности русскому духовенству. Въ теченіи одиннадцати-лѣтней жизни нашей убѣ-жникомъ, между Греками, Турками, Арабами, Анг-личанами, и наконецъ теперь между Американцами, нашимъ благороднымъ нравомъ и трудолюбіемъ, мы дѣлаемъ честь русской націи. Тогда какъ ипо-страницы обыкновенно привыкли смотрѣть на рус-скихъ — какъ на народъ неспособный къ граждан-скому прогрессу и самобитной жизни, внѣ отечес-кихъ попеченій монархическаго правительства.

Ну наѣхало архіереевъ въ Санъ Франциско, чертова-пропасть. И Каіафа и Апна здѣсь, а Отецъ Агапіи якоже треклятый Іуда Искаріотъ — патріархъ всѣхъ православныхъ церквей въ С. Ш. Америки.

Русская Анна, въ Дюпонъ 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 же-лаетъ видѣть русскихъ.

ALASKA



HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

No. 69.

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.

ADOLPH MULLER,
 10 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; Marton, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.
 [S] SILVER MEDAL, awarded for best display of manufactured furs by the MECHANICS' INDUSTRIAL FAIR of 1868.
 Перебродженная торговля меховыми товарами на Тихом Океане Г. АДОЛЬФА МЮЛЛЕРА. Сей магазинъ принимаетъ разныхъ родовъ меха, и платитъ самыя высокия цѣны. Продающіе останутся очень довольными въ платежѣ за товаръ.

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.

PETER WHEELAN, A. DOHRMANN.
WHEELAN & CO.,
 PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,
 Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,
 San Francisco.
 Въ этомъ Магазинѣ имѣется Ржаная Мука.
 [S] Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, etc., always on hand ready for exportation to Alaska and Siberia.

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.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
 IMPORTERS OF
 STOVES, METALS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Russian Samovars or Tea-Urns,
 Въ этомъ магазинѣ имѣются для продаж: Железные пѣчки, разнаго рода инструменты, кухонная посуда и русскіе САМОВАРЫ.
 112 & 114 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

THE plucky maidens of Plover Bay danced the "Shoo Fly" in splendid style as was witnessed during the late trip of the schooner *Horrah B. Bourns*. 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 Nicholasvsk a Hamburg bark loaded with merchandises 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.

WILL & FINCK,
 EXCELSIOR
 CUTLERS, LOCKSMITHS, AND BELL-HANGERS,
 Importers and Manufacturers of Cutlery.
 [S] All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired. Special Cutlery for codfishery.
 691 KEARNEY STREET & 140 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN vessels doing business on the Siberian coast, are afraid of the Russian revenue cutter *Hopdomak* (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 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 Northwest from San Diego to Port Clarence, one of the harbor of Alaska, and one of Puget Sound. "Hidden Treasures," which is a work of great magnitude, will fill one of the great wants of the age, and will be an exhaustive history of our fisheries.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

In this rapid age it is absolutely necessary for ladies to keep au courant of what is passing in the world around them.

For this purpose, no medium is so good as a first-class magazine. We recommend to ladies, who desire one useful and sensible as well as fashionable, DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY as the very best parlor periodical that we know.

It is more complete in its departments than any other.

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It is always high-toned, and its contributors include some of the finest talent in the country.

Its *Ladies' Club* affords valuable and interesting information upon every subject.

It is the best magazine for the utilities and ornamentation of the household; the best magazine for floriculture, original music, architecture, and other topics interesting to ladies—all calculated to assist in making our homes attractive and happy.

It is the most enterprising of all magazines, and gives more than twice as much for the money.

It also offers a large and magnificent Parlor Steel Engraving, 28 by 35 inches, entitled "The Picnic on the Fourth of July," valued at \$10.00, to each subscriber as a premium.

The engraving is all done in line and stipple, from the original painting by Lillie M. Spencer, and, besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful large engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly \$10.00 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty.

Or, it offers a fine Chromo, worth \$5.00, and other premiums, worth more than the cost of the magazine, to each subscriber, post free, and extraordinary premiums for clubs.

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Echange, Reparation, Ains de tout pays Exportation.

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Switzerland.

Messrs. Macondray & Co. have imported a large quantity of the very best tea. This is important to Russians, who use only the best quality.

C. MOSS.

D. BEADLE.

MOSS & BEADLE,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
326 DAVIS STREET..... SAN FRANCISCO.Китоловы, имеющие торговля для въ
Охотскомъ Морѣ.Printing,
Of Every Description,

Annual Subscription,
No. 3.

SAN FRANCISCO

Monthly Diary

NOVEMBER, 1870.

COLLECTION DAYS, ... 14th and 28th

STEAMSHIP SAIL.

1. America.....	Hongkong via Yokohama
2. Senator.....	San Diego and way ports
3. Colorado.....	New York via Panama
4. California.....	Portland
5. Quasle Telfair.....	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.....	Umpequa River and way ports
13. Orizaba.....	San Diego and way ports
14. Quasle Telfair.....	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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Published on the 1st of each Month.

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It remains, to day, that same good and efficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled, and it has earned its world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivaled. Direct one accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.

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
" " Three Months	6 00
" " Six Months	10 00

VOL. III.

NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

No. 49.

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 fail 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 1095, 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 port 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 hue. 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,
АГАНИЕМЪ ГОНЧАРЕНКО.

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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 *asmorak*, 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 *baydarks* 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 *kuass* (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, Аласка Геральдъ, мы публиковали статью по-английски, какъ обращаются Американцы на Сибирскомъ берегу. — Что офицеръ Вайтъ, изъ Американскаго брига "Викторія" застрѣлилъ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей. Чрезъ нѣсколько дней послѣ публикации 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 публикaciji 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 свидетеляхъ, потому что онъ имѣлъ въ рукѣ орудіе чтобы 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 предписано въ Вашингтонъ русскому посланнику разслѣдовать дѣло — объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей — но дѣло замато.

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. Вѣдь 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 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 патріотизмъ русскіе могутъ развѣдать отъ эскадры Попова.

Мы часто вздыхаемъ о несчастномъ русскомъ народѣ. Два разврата — православіе и цѣризмъ, отнимаютъ у русскаго человѣческой смыслъ. Тотъ кто ходитъ въ церковь, молится богу и царю, тотъ лицемеръ всегда готовъ на всякое преступленіе, — на воровство, на пьянство, на убійство — на все злое. Онъ затемненъ мерзкими страстями православія и самодержавія.

Любегилу демократическая жизнь не по вкусу. Ему кажется лучше вѣхать 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 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 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 подѣвжающую 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 выѣзъ въ коляску, въ сопровожденіи жентельмена Ковригина. Коляска повезла архіерея — кто знаетъ куда. — И такъ 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 поѣтилъ 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 частію Тѣла, Господа нашего Иисуса Христа. — Всѣ мы трое, съ пріятностію, ѣли, пили и проч., — для спасенія души — или для здоровья тѣла.

ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

No. 70.

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 schooners *Ann Eliza*, *John Bright*, and the bark *J. W. Sawyer*, 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 unlimited 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 second-rate, 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 has, 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 lapse of 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.

SITKA 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 \$8.00 per skin, and they realize only \$3.00 in the London market. It is a shame for our Government to rob its citizens.

THE last steamer from China brought 2,000 salted fur-seals caught on that coast.

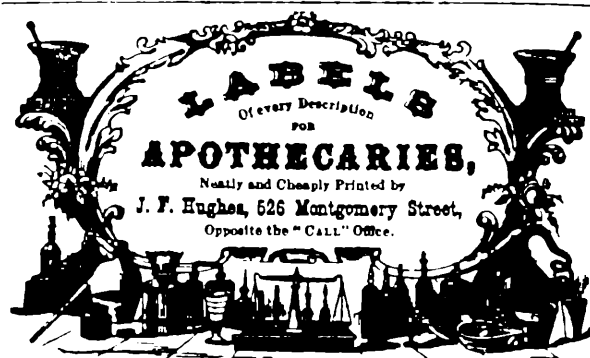
TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

[Constantinople correspondence of London Times.]

Although I believe the Turkish government has changed its mind as regards expending 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 Hobard 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 Bessarabia; 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 uses 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,

ASATIUS HUNCHAKINEK, - - - - - 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. Swerd, 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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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 despotism, that the minority away. 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 accused 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 Petropaulovsk; mdse, 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, 18 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 Cesarevich, May, 14 days from Kadiak; 600 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 March 19.—Bark Powhattan, Blackstone, 18 days from Lemo Island; 600 tons ice, to Am. Rus. Com. Co.
 April 12.—Schooner Idaho, Henning, 18 days from Kadiak; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

April 21.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 18 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, to Am. Rsa. Com. Co.
 May 12.—Bark Cyane, Archimandritoff, 18 days from Kadiak; 800 tons ice, to Am. Rsa. Com. Co.
 May 14.—Bark Buena Vista, Nelson, 20 days from Kadiak; 900 tons ice, to Am. Rsa. Com. Co.
 June 22.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 16 days from Kadiak; 500 tons ice, to Am. Rsa. Com. Co.
 July 12.—Schooner Flying Mist, Sadler, 26 days from Kadiak, via Sitka, 23 days, and Cape Flattery 6 days; 500 lbs hallbut, 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 mdes, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 August 2.—Steamer Alexander, Erskine, 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. Rsa. Com. Co.
 September 5.—Schooner Scotland, Sadler, 26 days from Ochotok 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 Agar, Haynes, 19 days from Nushagak; salmon, to Master.
 September 5.—Schooner Eastace, Fortriede, 41 days from Kurile Islands; furs, to Am. Rsa. 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 bbls salmon, to Master.
 September 12.—Haw. whale bark Mauna Loa, Briggs, 23 days from Ochotok Sea; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 September 20.—Bark Cyane, Archimandritoff, 16 days from Kadiak; furs and salmon, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 October 2.—Schooner Ann Elisa, Webster, from Behring Island, via Petropaulovsk 28 days; furs, codfish and cod-liver oil, to C. Janson.
 October 2.—Schooner John Bright, Mead, 25 days from Ochotok Sea; furs, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 October 4.—Col. bark Dominga, Wing, 26 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to Moss & Bendle.
 October 4.—Bark Gold Hunter, Henderson, 25 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to C. L. Taylor & Co.
 October 4.—Haw. bark Florence, Larson, 20 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish and cod-liver oil, to Wright & Bowne.
 October 5.—Bkntae Constitution, Stolum, 25 days from Kadiak; codfish, salmon and furs, to N. Richard.
 October 6.—Bark Legal Tender, Hodgkins, 43 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish and salmon, to A. Crawford & Co.
 October 6.—Bark Union, Provost, 23 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish and salmon, to A. Jacobs.
 October 9.—Bark Clara R. Sutil, Bills, 29 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to N. C. Brooks.
 October 9.—Brig Francisco, Jeanson, 24 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to James Irvine.
 October 12.—Schooner Witch Queen, Stevens, 24 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to Holladay & Brenham.
 October 12.—Whale brig Victoria, Redfield, 20 days from Arctic Ocean; whale oil, walrus oil, whale bone and walrus teeth, to Wright & Bowne.
 October 12.—U. S. Quartermaster steamer Newbern, 20 days from Kadiak, via Sitka, etc.; passengers, to U. S. Quartermaster.
 October 19.—Brig Percy Edward, Jomelya, 43 days from Nicolaevsk (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 22.—Schooner Wild Gazelle, Bryant, 29 days from Ochotok Sea; codfish, to T. W. McCollum.
 November 1.—Ship Cesarevich, May, 13 days from Kadiak; ice, to Am. Rsa. Com. Co.
 November 2.—Schooner Letitia, Merrill, 20 days from Ochotok 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 3.—Whale ship Florida, 27 days from Arctic Ocean; oil, bone and ivory, to Sherwood, Bockley & Co.
 November 5.—Whaling bark Mamechruets, Cootey, 18 days from Fox Islands; oil, to Moore & Co.
 November 6.—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, Peace, from the Arctic Ocean, via Fox Islands 16 days; oil, bone and ivory, to Master.
 November 10.—Bark J. W. Sawyer, Rainey, 19 days from Petropaulovsk; furs, to Williams, Blumhardt & Co.
 November 11.—Steamer Constantine, Erskine, 9 days from Unalaska; passengers and furs, to Alaska Commercial Company.
 November 12.—Schooner H. M. Hutchinson, Norton, 12 days from Unalaska; in ballast, to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.
 November 22.—Whale bark John Howland, Whelden, 22 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 instill 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 come 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 impetus 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., в Санъ Франциско,
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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 поджигательный разбойникъ. Въ нашей конторѣ въ то время были—Соколенко, Карауловъ и Вазакъ. Разбойнику не желательно было имѣть объясненіе при свидетеляхъ, потому что онъ имѣлъ въ рукѣ орудіе чтобы драться,—онъ настойчиво требовалъ выйти въ темный корридоръ имѣть дѣло съ нами. Разумѣется мы отказались,—крикнули изъ окошка—разбой! разбой!—и поджигательный разбойникъ бѣжалъ сколько духу хватило изъ нашего дома.

Мы смыхали послѣ, что изъ Россіи было предисано въ Вашингтонъ русскому посланнику разсѣловать дѣло—объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей—но дѣло замято.

7-го, сего мѣсяца, пришелъ въ нашу контору, русскій матросъ Петровъ, служившій на брига "Викторія," по возвращеніи изъ похода, мы спросили его, чѣмъ дѣло кончилось объ убійствѣ туземца въ Пloverъ Бей? Онъ намъ отвѣтилъ: "Ничемъ. Видъ 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 непростыхъ заступиться.

Впрочемъ, мы опять поднимаемъ вопросъ у нашихъ друзей въ Россіи—разсѣловать убійство туземца въ Пloverъ Бей,—но только внѣ русскаго консула въ Санъ Франциско. Его патріотизмъ русскіе могутъ развѣдать отъ эскадры Попова.

Мы часто вздыхаемъ о несчастномъ русскомъ народѣ. Два разврата—православіе и царизмъ, отнимаютъ у русскаго человѣческаго смысла. Тотъ кто ходитъ въ церковь, молится богу и царю, этотъ лицемеръ всегда готовъ на всякое преступленіе,—на воровство, на пьянство, на убійство—на все что. Онъ заперенъ морскими страстями восточнаго самодержавія.

Любимую демократическую жизнь не по вкусу. Ему кажется лучше бѣжать въ Россію, и жить подъ покровомъ царскимъ.

ПОДЛО И ГЛУПО.

Назадъ тому нѣсколько мѣсяцевъ, русское правительство, прислало въ Санъ Франциско нѣкому негодю 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 индѣанамъ.

Документами которые мы всегда имѣемъ на лицѣ, 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 Недѣляемъ когда нечего дѣлать. Съ обычаями и предрассудками 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 подлѣзъ, мы увидѣли у русской православной церкви подвѣзжающую коляску—съ черными лошадьми. Представлялось что погребеніе будетъ,—какъ вдругъ мальчишки со всего околадова бѣжать къ коляскѣ и кричать—бешунъ! бешунъ! Что за чудовище,—и мы остановились. Какъ вдругъ смотримъ, дверь у православной церкви отворилась какъ по машинѣ дакеемъ 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 говорить:—"Гончаренко старшій дьяволъ." Другъ мой! я только имѣю 38 лѣтъ. Если проживу еще другихъ 38 лѣтъ,—тогда превзойду лукавствомъ всякаго прельстившаго 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 заднюю часть Тѣла, Господа нашего Іисуса Христа.—Всѣ мы трое, съ пріятностію, ѣли, пили и проч.—да овасенія души—или для здоровья тѣла.

ALASKA HERALD.



VOL. III.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1870.

No. 71.

THE ALASKA HERALD:
AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Publisher,
 ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.
 OFFICE: 611 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
DECEMBRIST.
РУССКОЕ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ
Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.
Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.
Во Имя Декабристовъ.

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

[F] 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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THE ALASKA HERALD

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

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."

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 sheepish.—*Fwa.*

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.

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.

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*, sailed for Kodiak and vicinity on a trading expedition.

ON the 10th the bark *MonsAthos*, sailed for a whaling and trading expedition in the North Pacific.

HON. 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 climate 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 acquirements 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 языческаго или назорейскаго безумія. Наши же православные русскіе все остаются при старыя божествахъ. Со дня перехода Аласки къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, много священныя русскія именъ появилось на Санъ Францисканскихъ проспектахъ. Протопоповы, Архимандритовы, Архіереи, Патріарховы, Рублевы, Денягины, Копѣйкины, и проч.—все православныя чиновники-сановники. Одинъ изъ этихъ сѣятельныхъ, 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 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 вамъ 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 осведомиться 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 ея издателѣ—за невѣріе.

Братія русскіе!—намъ часто приходится краснѣть, изъ за вашего христіанскаго и царскаго помѣшательства !!!

Всякая страна имѣетъ свои нравственныя божества. Такъ напримѣръ—русскій богъ, богъ тиранства, богъ лицензіи, 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 русскими богамъ. (См. присягу на гражданство Соед. Шт. Ам.) Но здѣсь то кстати припомнить одинъ богословскій догматъ. Всякаго рода обрадностъ—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 ферму 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 трудъ несчастныхъ.

Новоприбывшему епископу не нравится Санъ Францисканская обстановка, онъ не любитъ дикихъ нравовъ своей паствы; а нашему Патріаршему Святѣйшеству, очень даже нравится С. Франциско, и чаще стадо въ самыхъ любезныхъ отношеніяхъ къ нему.

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,

Владелецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веняминомъ 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.

DOG-TEAMS IN SIBERIA.

The winter travel of the Kamchadale 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 "oarset." 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 Kinnear.

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 battle 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 1860, 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 orang-outangs. 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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611 CLAY STREET, - - - SAN FRANCISCO.

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 *littoral*, 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 Daimios 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, cutting 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 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 "Zamerset 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 I 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'hôte*, 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*.

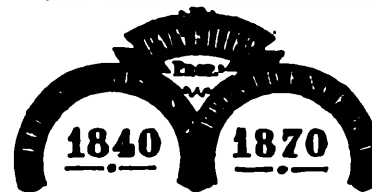
FUR PACKING

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.

REPACKERS 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.—*Providence 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: 811 CLAY STREET, (Room 8,) SAN FRANCISCO.

RUSSIAN REPUBLICAN
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
ДЕКАБРИСТ.
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
 кухонная 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 KEARNEY STREET & 140 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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 sables, 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 furscale bring on an average in that market 90 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*. Ostensibly 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 confreres will not fail to notice the rich and valuable supply of winter furs on hand.

While those 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 rapidly, the dancers began the execution of a tremendous 'break down,' and shrill cries of 'Heek! Heek! Vallal!!! 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 bound 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 seas, 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 Russian sables, which they very much resemble, except in being somewhat coarser.

A pious old rascal named Moses smote a rock and water sprang therefrom. Some of the pious old rascals in Sitka smite 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, 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.

Messrs. MACDONALD & 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 BONTCHARENKO, ... 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.....	\$5 00
" " 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 Manchoo 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 then 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 Consulate is held by the great house of Agustine, 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 *Boyarín*, (or *Boyarín* 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 Cedroebausti. 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 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.

CHAS 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 Ochotsk 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 Ochotsk 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. Strange 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 Leany, 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, Архіереи, Патриарховы, Рублевы, Денгины, 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 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 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 призываетъ къ намъ освидомѣться 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 помѣшательства !!!

Всякая страна имѣетъ свои нравственныя божества. Такъ напримѣръ—русскій богъ, богъ тиранства, богъ лицензіи, какъ воспѣвалъ его одинъ русскій поэтъ—вотъ онъ—вотъ онъ русскій богъ. Многіе 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 кстати 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 трудъ несчастныхъ.

Предостерегаемъ новопривывшую команду корвета "Бояринъ," отъ жуликовъ-мазуриковъ, Обдираевъ Ивановичей, Награждаевъ Мироновичей, Рублевыхъ, Копѣйкинскихъ,—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, 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 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 *Titusville 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 Kuskatan 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 *Asael 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 fall 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 Chisholm'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. Mikhlebo Macley. 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 these 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,

ДЕСЕМБРИСТ.

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.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

IMPORTERS OF

STOVES, METALS AND KITCHEN UTENSILS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Russian Samovars or Tea-Urns,

Для продажи русскіе самовары,—и всякого рода
кухонныя посуды.

112 & 114 BATTERY STREET,.....SAN FRANCISCO.

The Alaska Herald,

AGASSIS BONDHARTS, ... 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. 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 his 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 \$30 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. Ithie 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 Pribelof 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 85,000 (?), 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 Pribelof 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.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

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,

423 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CHAS W. SMITH,

General Freight Agent,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

It is 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, arriving 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 authority 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 Thessaly, 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 unwarmed 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 bold and far seeing in the councils of State as he was brave and victorious in war. The leading liberals throughout Europe will soon have sympathy with the noble and exalted sentiment expressed by General Grant. 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 unfit to control the details 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 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 мнѣ," т. е. съ Иосифомъ. И рѣшено недоразумѣніе тѣмъ, что Иисусъ былъ "пошлымъ хвастуномъ и самозванецъ."

Другая партія вовсе рacionales, 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! Вирочемъ мы не принадлежимъ къ нимъ?!

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Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминъ 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.

The Alaska Herald,

AGASSIS HONORARIO, ... 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 50
" " 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.	.....	90.
Flaher do.	.....	350.
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.	.....	6,016.
Mink do.	.....	10,116.
Muskrat do.	.....	6,050.
Sea Otter do.	.....	2,230.
Wolf do.	.....	90.
Fur seal (salted) do.	.....	92,880.
Fur seal (dried) do.	.....	8,300.
Beaver do.	.....	3,614.
Hair seal do.	.....	2,400.
Deer do.	.....	1,800.
Land Otter do.	.....	1,559.

FURS IMPORTED FROM SIBERIA IN 1870.

Bear skins 14; Fox gray ditto 330; Fox cross ditto 399; Fox red ditto 300; Fox white ditto 84; Lynx ditto 107; Muskrat ditto 788; Sea Otter ditto 518; Fur seal (salted) ditto 43,918; Fur seal (dried) ditto 700; Sable ditto 3,650; Land Otter ditto 50; Squirrel ditto 1,497; Ermine ditto 500.

Ivory, from Alaska \$2,000.
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 if procured in the summer, the skins are almost worthless and considered of little use in the hands of the furrier.

MINK 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 2,230 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 \$3.63 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 880 salted and 8,300 dried fur seal skins. Besides these there came from the Asiatic Coast, free of lease or tax, 2,230 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,
A L A M E D A .**

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 \$30 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,
310 POST STREET,**

Near Dupont Street,.....San Francisco.

**Московский Аптекарь Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.
Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.**

S. M. PETTENCILL & CO.,

37 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 fogs 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.—Galician 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 800 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 lustre 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 Vallojo 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 palmists—"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 these 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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Русское военное судно пріѣхало, и нагѣло нищихъ въ Русское консульство, чтобы имѣть какія либо порученія для суда. 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, 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 эксклудіей 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 1890. 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 1890, 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 woods 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. Beavers 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 News 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 Nicolaevsk, 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 Nicolaevsk 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 РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКОЕ

БЛАГОТВОРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО—ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристов.

AGAPUS НОНЧАВЕНКО, Secretary and Founder of the Society.

[S] 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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THE FAMILY CIRCLE

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WILL BE PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, at \$1 per year, and every subscriber will receive a beautiful steel engraving, which retails everywhere at \$3.

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It will be sent with *Christian Union* for \$3, with *Advance*, *Prairie Farmer* or *Western Rural* for \$3.50, with *Little Corporal* or *Harvest* for \$3.—Send for full clubbing list.

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O. H. CUSHING,
85 Washington Street, Chicago.

FLOATING A FUR SEAL GRANT.

Masters of trading vessels to Alaska and Bering 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 Unalakleet, and also near the coast at the mouth of the Kuskokwim 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 Unalakleet, 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 Unalakleet, 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 summed, 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 persons to kill any other, 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 offence, 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 Courts 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 fines, 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 offence, 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 points 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 *Manus 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 fort 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.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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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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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.

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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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SAN FRANCISCO.

CHAS. 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 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.

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 even those 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 unwise 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 cursed 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 Episcopate 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 Chasuble Badger, D. D., Archbishop in Partibus and Vicar Apostolic of Wax Candles and Corinthian Hall. *Adesto fideles*—be present ye fiddles and augment the diapason of his choral service. Small boys out of work quit your accustomed gutters, wash your pugan 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 *comp 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 fames* 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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BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристов.

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ADAPTED BY HONORABLE, - - - - - PUBLISHED,
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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 spinning yarns 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 bearing, but in many cases "tis no better than the bite of the nether lip."

Is by some means the natives of the North Pacific, the Alaskans could be freed from the contamination of mean white traders, bad whiskey, 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 jockeying thriving 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 dolphins 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 as 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 Illook. 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, raspberries, 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 whiskey and worse religion. They have a saying, that the trinity consists in the devil, bad whiskey, 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 hordes. The Alents 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 FIRESIDE FAVORITE, an illustrated monthly family journal—well filled with original and selected miscellany—only 50 cents per annum. Send stamp for specimen. JOHN F. FEABODY, 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 чревѣ—"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, разбираетъ 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.

Архіерею нужны попы,—Абрагимъ Іакобсонъ Харитоновъ, желаетъ быть протопопомъ въ Кадыкѣ,—а его Высоко-преподобіе Архимандритъ Маріонъ отъ нечего дѣлать, желаетъ быть протодіакономъ, у него вѣдь басъ хорошъ. Сватоу Отецъ, примите ихъ на божественную службу,—въ выборѣ не ошибетесь.

У насъ есть святая риза, мантия, антиминъ, мощи, миро, и другія принадлежности для православнаго церковнослуженія. Иногда мы одолажемъ нашихъ друзей американцевъ, для маскарадныхъ баловъ—мантию или святую ризу. Репортъ донесъ намъ, что протоіерейша была въ церкви въ прошедшую недѣлю въ монашеской мантии. Неужели здѣсь есть больше монаховъ,—кромя нашего Дьявольскаго Святѣйшества,—чтобы ей одолжить мантию,—мы нашей никому не одолжали въ тотъ день?!

Дождя-же мартиша 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 обѣ немы что-то слуху больше нѣтъ. Наконецъ въ Лондонѣ социальный журналъ—"Община," и послѣ перваго листа онъ болѣе 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 листа,—свободныя мысли,—съ желаніемъ прогресса и свободы Русскому народу.

Баумъ совершенно правъ, когда совѣтуетъ архіерею сбросить татарскій кафтанъ, и обещаться въ обще-человѣческой костюмъ.

 Русскіе любятъ читать, но не желаютъ платить за журналъ. Въ настоящее время, мы не имѣемъ настолько досуга, чтобы жертвовать нашими трудомъ. Поэтому держимъ прежнюю страницу.

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. Отвяжитесь ребята къ чорту!

Полковникъ Ф. Г. Е. ТИТТЕЛЬ,
Владѣлецъ шкуны Генералъ Гарней,
ОБЪЯВЛЯЕТЪ,

Что Товарищество съ Маркомъ Левіемъ, Веніаминъ 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.

Honcharenko and the Alaska Herald

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Our Third Volume. 1	Outside of Russia. 48
Imperialism in our Midst. 10	Third Volume of "The Alaska Herald". . . 120

Alaska

Why the President Forbids	Seal Islands of Alaska 76
Spirits in Alaska 2	The Fur Seal Monopoly 82
Who are the Koloshians. 2	Seal Islands in Alaska 82
The New Mecca 7	The Famous Alaska Duels. 83
Alaskan Codfish. 7	Alaska Horrors 86
No More Liquor for Alaska 9	Civilization in Alaska 88
Fur Prices. 12	The Aleutian Islands 89
What Alaska Wants 15	The Aleutian Islands 94
The Fur Seal Business 21	A Voice from the Indians of Alaska . . . 98
Russian Americans and Aleuts. 28	Vessels Arriving in S.F. From
To Congress, About Alaska 31	Alaska and Siberia in 1870 98
The Polar Observer. 34	Protest Against Imperialism. 107
List of Vessels from S.F. to	Our Frozen Possessions 111
Alaska and Siberia. 37	Buynitzki's Report on St. Paul and
Destitution in Alaska 40	St. George Islands 112
the Profits of the Fur Seal Trade 41	Furs, Ivory, and Whalebone
Alaska Commercial Company 49	Commerce in the North Pacific for 1870 . 115
The Bids for the Alaska Fur Seal Trade. . 52	Floating a Fur Seal Grant. 119
Codfish Trade 55	Restrictions of the Right to
U. S. Coast Survey Map of Alaska. . . . 56	Catch Fur Seals. 119
Fur Prices. 60	Civil Government in Alaska 122
Give Them Peace 68	The Nushahak Country 122
An Act to Prevent the Extermination	
of Fur-Bearing Animals in Alaska. 69	

Russia

Alexander Herzen. 4	Alexander Herzen 35
The Russian Enterprise. 5	Eternally Leap Year. 35
The Bourgeoisie in Russia 8	Prince Demidoff. 35
To Our Brothers 11	Serfdom Still in Russia. 36
The Bourgeoisie in Russia 14	Railroad Projects in Russia. 40
The Great Russian Conspiracy. 15	Tyranny Still Rampant. 42
The Emancipation of Serfs in Russia . . . 15	The Russian Imperial Family. 46
To Our Brothers 17	Story of Two Victims of Wealth 50
The Bourgeoisie in Russia 20	The Russian Emperor's Hypochondria . . 50
Easy Life in Russia 22	A Revolution in Russia 58
The Bourgeoisie in Russia 25	Memoirs of Prince Trybetskoy 59
Inside View Into History. 26	Traditions of the Russian Peasantry. . . 97
The Bourgeoisie in Russia 30	

Siberia and the East

Port of Vladivostok 15	Resources of the North Pacific 81
America and Siberia 27	Siberian Commerce. 93
Steamer for the Amoor River 40	Corea. 93
A Siberian Railway. 57	Dog Teams in Siberia 104
Tientsin. 62	Japanese Salmon and Other Fisheries. . 105
Sachalin. 63	The Dance at Anadyrsk. 107
Letter from Siberia 65	In Siberia 108
Letter from Siberia 71	Russian Interests in Asia. 116
America and Siberia 76	

European - Miscellaneous

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Rome and Russia 8	Russian Spies 43
Death of a Celebrated Rabbi 22	France's Ally - The "God of Battles". . . 51
The Polish Historical and Literary	Turkey and Russia 97
Society of Paris. 35	Polish Aid to France. 116
Modern Greece 36	A Short Route for Russia. 118

American - Miscellaneous

The Wife of the Russian Ambassador. . . . 2	Farewell Address of Mr. Seward 70
Constitution of the U.S.. 6	The Meaning of Mr. Seward's
Constitution of the U.S.. 11	Trip to Japan and China 74
Iron Cutters for U.S. Revenue Service . . 16	Grant and Katacaze. 113
Honorable W. H. Seward 55	The Fur Trade 118
Fishing and Exporting Salmon and Codfish. 56	

Religious

Thunder over our Clergy 6	Religious 114
Clergy 38	Archbishop Badger Hoodwinks
First Greek Russian Church in the U.S.. . 84	Bishop Johannes 121

San Francisco - Slavonic

Why Consuls Keep Their Positions. 95
Abjectly and Stupidly 95
Russians on the Coast 103