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The Free Press
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EDITOR

ADAM S. ETEROVICH

PUBLISHER

ROBERT D. REED

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Alaska Herald.

*Iusto, consilium, consensus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obstant, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 1, 1868.

No. 1.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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INTRODUCTORY.

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

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

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

Издатель Пресвитеръ Агапій Гончаренко.

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

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

КЪ РУССКИМЪ
ВЪ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТАХЪ АМЕРИКИ.

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

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

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

КОНСТИТУЦІЯ

СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

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

CZARISM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ЧЛЕНЪ I.

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

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

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

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

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ПРИЗВАНІЕ НАРОДА РУССКАГО.

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

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

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

Страждущій нашъ братъ, всѣхъ странъ и націй, умирающій съ голода и холода, твои слезы, твои вопли, твоя кровь не лется даромъ. Сила Всевышняя видитъ твои терпѣнія, она собираетъ его въ тучи, которыя разразятся скоро надъ главами враговъ нашихъ. Монархамъ, въ эпоху лѣности нашей, мы отдали на сохраненіе наше достоинствіе, нашу волю, и трудно намъ возвратитъ отданное; освободившійся нашъ братъ, издѣвается надъ нами, и мы доверяя ему—губимъ жизнь нашу.

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

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

GUROWSKI.

An Important Matter.

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

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

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

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

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

A CHANCE FOR CHARITY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Curious Ideas of the Poet Taras Shavchenko.

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

Special Brevities.

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

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

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

A Russian Village.

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

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

Новый Орлеанс, 26 Декабря 1867.

Гг. Едвард Боски и Ко.

Милостивые Государыни!

Ваше объявление о русской типографии, заведенной вами в Сан-Франциско, получено мною с радостью, и поставило в обязанность сказать: что так как кому нибудь понравится писать, и посредством вашей печати изложить правды историческая и общественная, то и докажется, что из вашего предприятия истечет большая польза и успех в открытии русских народностей, иногда потоптываемых, да всегда помрачаемых западниками. За это—да будет вам русская признательность и благодарность; тем более что издатель лондонского Колокола, стремясь дать перевес одному иностранному над родным, унизили цену нашего русского товара на европейском торгу. Таким образом и соединение церковью втиснулось где то, да по невозможности идти вперед, остается при лютеранах, кои происходят от латинников и движаясь обратно к римскому чреву, вздумали туда же и нас завлечь. Они не хотят понять, что наше православие не схизма.

Живя под конец XIX столетия, которое получило в наследство от XVI древний догмат евреев—двояться великим и вельможею, обманывая друг друга, нам необходимо стараться, чтобы обманутыми не быть. Впрочем в сей блаженной стране есть закон Габеас Корпус, и нам еще возможно быть благопристойными; действуя и пиша безпристрастно, не обольщаясь хвастунством здешнего правительства. Столь прославленной по миру республике, конец дать теми, кои завели здесь правило, чтобы управлять летая за золотом. Теперь же управляемый народ зотота не имеет, правители же покоряют иностранное золото зелеными бумажками; от этого-то иностранный хохот.

Мы не имеем—ни русских книг, ни ведомостей. Здесь два русские грамотные, я и Пекарев аптекарь.

Убдительнейше вас прошу, прислать мне на мой счет какія нибудь сибирския или московския ведомости или журналы вам не нужные, чтобы прочесть и чисторечия не забывать.

Остаюсь с преданностью к вашим услугам,
Фома Львов Красковский.

—Русское спасибо тебе брат убийник!

Просимь тебя и всех наших братьев убийников, заявлять в нашей печати историческая и гражданския истины нашего любезного отечества.

Так пусть же дремлет в тишине
Тоска несбыточных желаний,

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

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

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*Justice, consilium, concursus, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obstat, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

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RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS.

We cannot but call attention to the fact,—seemingly of no great moment, but really of immense significance—that Messrs. Roman & Co. have just published a small volume of English and Russian phrases, preceded by a concise grammar of the Russian language. This fact is of great significance, because it is the first publication of a book in the Russian language in the United States, and, being made in San Francisco, it foreshadows in no faint degree the intimate relations that are to bind together, the Western men who speak English and the Easterns who speak Russian. It was proper above all things that the house of Roman & Co. should be the first in the United States to publish a Russian book; for it is only to the most enterprising that the reward of honorable enterprise should fall. We quote the preface of the volume in question:

Our relations with the coasts of Asiatic Russia are but just commenced, and must grow to be more and more important with every year; and for every purpose of amity and commerce a knowledge of the Russian language must be of the greatest advantage to the Americans of the Pacific Coast.

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THE COSSACKS.

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

Издатель Пресвитеръ Агапій Гончаренко.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ КОНСТИТУЦИИ СОЕДИНЕННЫХЪ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

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

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

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

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

Никто не можетъ быть Сенаторомъ, не достигшій

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

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

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

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

СЛОВО

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

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

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

Здѣсь понятие о исторіи христіанства даетъ признаніе, что наша церковь есть едина праведная и непоколебимая. Яко мать прочихъ церквей, просвѣтивъ вселенную божественнымъ и человеческимъ закономъ, понимается такъ тѣмъ, кои не щадилъ пособія, когда наша церковь на востокъ подвержена была опасностямъ, они не взирая на издвоздаваніе рѣшили: что Греція не дается, но отдается слѣдующее ей.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUDOWSKI.

Special Brevities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILARET, METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW.

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

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

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

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

Перевелъ изъ греческаго—Юма Красковскій.

НРАВСТВЕННОЕ РАЗВИТІЕ ЧЕЛОВѢКА.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

always губимо безъ услажденія родъ человеческій.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—На дняхъ я былъ зрителемъ суда въ республикѣ надъ русскимъ княземъ Д. Максutowымъ и польскимъ княземъ А. Шиндбергомъ. Князь называетъ жидъ обманщикомъ, а жидъ князя.

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

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

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

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

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

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*Iusto, consilium, consensum, palma, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obstat, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 1, 1868.

No. 3.

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

Бреветъ Генераль-Маіору I. C. Давису.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSIAN TREACHERY IN BULGARIA.

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

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

9. Вы должны избрать офицера, чтобы онъ принялъ во владѣнiе фортификацiи и принадлежащiя вооруженiя, артиллерiйскiе магазины, и проч., въ Ситкѣ, уступаемыя по договору, и присоединяемыя къ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ; также всѣ русскаго правительства архивы, бумаги, и документы, принадлежащiя къ уступаемой Области и владѣнiю, которыя должны пребывать въ этомъ мѣстѣ, и бережливо сохраняться, потому что ихъ копии могутъ быть послѣ доставлены русскому правительству, согласно съ условiями договора.

10. Вы должны будете, въ надлежащее время, опредѣлить офицеровъ для взятiя во владѣнiе фортификацiй, баракъ, публичныхъ участковъ, праздыныхъ земель, публичныхъ зданiй, артиллерiйскихъ магазиновъ, архивовъ, бумагъ, документовъ, и другихъ публичныхъ имуществъ передаваемыхъ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ, въ разныхъ военныхъ постахъ, городахъ, деревняхъ, и поселенiяхъ уступаемой Области. Всеу публичному имуществу, которое будетъ получено, должно сдѣлать надлежащiя описи и переводы.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Contrast.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD:

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

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

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

Special Brevities.

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

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

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

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

Varieties.

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

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

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

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

(Окончаніе въ слѣдующемъ листѣ.)

СМѢСЬ.

—Генералъ I. С. Дависъ опредѣляетъ Военнымъ Командиромъ Аласки, имѣя Главную Квартіру въ Ситкѣ.

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

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

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

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

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—Изъ Нью-Йорка \$50, на поддержку свободнаго слова, мы получили. Благодаримъ васъ, дальніе друзья, за благородное чувство. Тимашевцы въ Сан-Франциско такъ глупы и близоруки, что шныряютъ во всѣ углы, чтобы убить первое свободное русское слово въ Америкѣ. Они не могутъ сознавать своего безсилія,—мы имѣемъ друзей въ Лондонѣ, Парижѣ и во всей Европѣ, стремящихся къ прогрессу и благоденствію Народа Русскаго. И что наше Слово Истины не замолкнетъ, потому что для публикаціи мы не нуждаемся ни въ чьемъ пособіи,—мы издатель, типографикъ и разносчикъ нашего Журнала.

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Alaska Herald.

*Iusto, consilium, concensus, palpe, recursus.
Participans, mutus, non obtemus, non manifestans.*

VOL 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 15, 1868.

No. 4.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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OUR LETTER FROM SITKA.

SITKA, March 24th, 1868.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

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

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

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

So many wonderful things happen in this world!

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

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

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

K.

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

Russian Catechism.

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

ANSWER. As proceeding immediately from God.

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

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

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

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

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

EASTERN EUROPE.

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

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

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

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

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

THE RUSSIAN CLERGY.

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

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

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

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE CHINESE BANQUET.

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

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

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

Nil desperandum, Tencro duce,

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

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

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

The Hon. Newton Booth (not at present engaged in the tea trade) proved that Confucius had evolved the tea-tree from his inner consciousness 1900 years before the slow Ruler of the universe was able to produce it; and this prepared the assembly for the great truth that the American Revolution was the work of the Chinese, to whom we are all indebted for the Boston Tea-party, and the Hon. Anson Burlingame.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A HASTY BANKER.

"MR. W. HOPE, the wealthy banker of Amsterdam, has had a bit of suggestive experience which is recorded by the *London Krammer*. He had bought a picture as a Rembrandt, and given 2,000 guineas for it. Finding that it did not quite fit the frame, he sent for a carpenter to case it a little. While watching the operation he remarked how wonderfully the picture was preserved, considering that it was nearly 200 years old. "That is impossible," said the carpenter, "This wood is mahogany, and mahogany had not been introduced into Europe at that time." Mr. Hope burnt the picture."

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

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

A SUPPRESSED LETTER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

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

According to the *South Australian Register*, Mr. Underdown, of Adelaide, the exporter of Australian birds to Europe, has now in stock 35,000 pairs of shell parrots, 1,000 pairs of cockatoo parrots, 7,000 pairs of zebra finches, besides white cockatoos, magpies, and Port Lincoln parrots; altogether, nearly 100,000 birds. 9,000 birds are marked as sold. The 70,000 shell parrots are this year's (1867) birds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total eclipse of the sun which is to take place on the 18th of August next will present such a long duration of darkness that astronomers are anticipating it with unusual interest. From near Aden the central line of the eclipse extends to the southern coast of New Guinea, crossing Hindoostan, the Bay of Bengal, the Malayan peninsula, and the Gulf of Siam on the way; and at certain places on this line the duration of total darkness will be 8' 45". At the date in question the moon will be not more than six hours from its perigee, while the sun will not be far from its apogee; a twofold condition which increases the apparent diameter of the moon, and shows the apparent diameter of the sun nearly at its smallest. Hence the prolonged darkness. Such a chance occurs, says the *Athenaeum*, but rarely, and we cannot wonder that a strong desire exists to make the most of it in endeavours to solve certain highly important questions in physical science. Unluckily, the south-west monsoon will be in full blast on the 18th of August, which, with its heavy clouds, will render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of mountain ranges.

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

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C. T. HOPKINS, President.

H. B. TICHENOR, Vice-Pres.

Z. CROWELL, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The traveling public are informed that we have

RENEWED OUR LEASE OF THE LICK HOUSE

With sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon us, we assure our patrons that we will continue to make this House the pride of San Francisco.

JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

Blank Books, School Books, Wrapping Papers, Playing Cards, Cheap Publications, &c.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

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Depot of the "Santa Clara" Flour Mills. Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished at Lowest Rates.

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Near Bush Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

CHOYNSKI'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE,

Dealer in

Stationery, Periodicals, Cheap Publications, Fancy and Toilet Articles,

148 SECOND STREET,

Near Howard, - - - - - San Francisco.

Subscriptions received for Circulating Library. School Books.
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СВОБОДА.

THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ПРОДОЛЖЕНИЕ КОНСТИТУЦИИ СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТОВЪ АМЕРИКИ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

гласуясь съ Уставами и Ограниченіями предписанными въ случаяхъ узаконенія Проекта.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ).

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

СМѢСЬ.

—Русскимъ въ Сан-Франциско не нравится слогъ моего письма, онъ кажется имъ безграмотнымъ;—по случаю мнѣ попался листъ *Русскихъ Вѣдомостей*, отъ 27 Января, сего года. Изъ учтивости я выписываю нѣсколько строкъ, чтобы доставить удовольствіе моимъ читателямъ.

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

Ред.—Что за гнусная и отвратительная риторика!

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

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

Ред.—Аллахъ гораздо добродушнѣе—чѣмъ русскій богъ; богъ воръ и убійца—какимъ онъ проявилъ себя чрезъ русскихъ генераловъ въ послѣднюю Крымскую войну.

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

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

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

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

REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

THOMAS MOONEY,

JACOB SCHREIBER & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEDDING AND FURNITURE,

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

No. 121 & 123 SANSOME STREET,

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

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FENKHAUSEN & GERICHTEN,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

WINE AND LIQUORS,

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

General Depot of THE STAR OF THE UNION STOMACH BITTERS.

FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
100 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco, - - - - California.

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

Всякого рода заказы выполняются съ точностію.

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.
МѢХОВАЯ КОМПАНІЯ.

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

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WINE AND LIQUORS,

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

Рекомендуется русскимъ какъ благородное мѣсто для вечерняго размеченія.

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PETER JOB'S

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

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

VERSES.

In Washington Street, near to Montgomery,
As you pass to the Post-Office, look, and you'll see
At the number 540 a Store
And the name, E. A. FARGO, just over the door.
The door stands wide open; walk in, and you'll find
Gin, brandy, rum, whiskey, all just to your mind,
And at prices so modest, you'll think Mr. Fargo
On the trade in bad spirits has laid an embargo.
He sells but the best; and all men, with their money,
Swarm round Mr. Fargo like bees around honey.

A. WASSERMANN & CO.

325 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Гутчинсонъ, Когль и Ко.

Преемники РУССКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МѢХОВОЙ
КОМПАНИИ въ АЛАСКѢ.

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

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

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Объявляемъ,

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

E. J. PFEIFFER'S DRUG STORE,

210 POST STREET,

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

МОСКОВСКИЙ АПТЕКАРЬ

Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.

Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

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No. 107 MONTGOMERY STREET, - - - San Francisco.

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

☞ Price Current can be had at our office.

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

M. S. WHITING.

F. G. BERRY.

WHITING & BERRY,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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

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1 Square, 1 Month	- - - - -	\$3 50
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PUBLISHED AT No. 611 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 9, 1868.

No. -2.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE VICTIM.

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

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

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

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

EIGHT-HOUR BARONS.

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

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

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

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

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

A Czar, suspecting the fidelity of his wife, is said to have caused her and her son to be enclosed in a oak, 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 oak, and both would drown. The boy insisted, saying, "I am so weary, mother; let me stretch out once, if only once, though we drown, for we shall taste freedom, even in dying."

RUSSIA CHECKED IN HER DESIGNS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSIAN ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The neighbors of a landed proprietor, lately deceased, assembled at his funeral, and among them were some unprovided with permits; each of them was fined 25 rubles. A lady invited her friends to her daughter's wedding; all the guests came provided with the proper documents from the commissary of police, but no permit had been taken out for the wedding itself, and the omission cost 300 rubles. Add to all these the fines inflicted for the possession of old signs in Polish, for wearing black or grey clothes, thick veils etc.!"

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

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

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

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

ADOLPHE CREMIEUX,

President of the Universal Israelitish Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GOOD NAME.

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

Hell hath no fury like Chicago scorned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The magnificent star Catalogue and maps of Professor Argelander are now completed—the number of stars registered amounting to 324, 198, which are visible in the northern hemisphere with a telescope of 44 feet focus.

This great work has occupied more than seven years.

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

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

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

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

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

A Correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* tells a story about Buchanan's furnishing arms from Fort Moultrie to the South Carolina civil authorities, in the winter of 1840-41, and quotes the remark, "If this is true, then I hold that we ought yet to try and hang James Buchanan."

The correspondent forgets that Buchanan is already gibbeted.

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

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

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

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

A French financier, M. Horn, has just published a work on the French finances, in which he proves from official documents that the Second Empire has spent in fifteen years 12,000,000,000 francs more than Louis Philippe's government spent in the same space of time. In the period between 1852-60 the interest of the public debt absorbed 7,903,000,000 francs, the ministry of war 7,204,000,000 francs, and the ministry of marine 2,880,000,000 francs. M. Horn says that the revenues are regularly inferior to the expenditures, and adds: "We are kept up only by running in debt, very much as a man is kept up by the rope that is hanging him. We have borrowed, we do borrow, we are going to borrow, from everybody, in every way and in every shape."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DANIEL DREW is called "the exile of Erie."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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СВОБОДА.

ЕВАНГЕЛІЕ.

I. Богъ есть Богъ—Творецъ Неба и Земли. Богъ Адамъ, Богъ Ноевъ, Богъ Мойсеевъ, Богъ Авраамовъ, Богъ Исаковъ, Богъ Іаковъ, Богъ Сократа, Богъ Магомета, Богъ Гумбольтовъ, Богъ Спинозы, Богъ Энциклопедистовъ, Богъ Волтера, Богъ Руссо, Богъ Роберта Оуэна, Богъ Мацини. Богъ всѣхъ правотѣрныхъ и неутѣрныхъ, православныхъ и не-славныхъ, черныхъ и бѣлыхъ, всѣхъ людей и народовъ, во всѣхъ именахъ и предметахъ—Богъ—Богъ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Скоро придетъ и не уведитъ Сынъ Божій, Слово Истинны—Аминь.

Аѳонская гора, при Ставропикитѣ, 1862 года, Генваря 25 дня. въ день хиротоніи во пресвитера—на служеніе Истинному Богу,
Агапій.

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

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PUBLISHED AT No. 611 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 16, 1868.

No. 3.

A PLAIN STORY.

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

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

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

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

FREEDOM'S DEFENDERS.

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

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

HON. S. B. AXTELL.

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

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

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

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

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

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

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

DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM.

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

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

DONOSO CORTES AND JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(To be concluded next week.)

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

THE GRASSHOPPER IS BECOME A BURDEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOLENNY RESOLVED!

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

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

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

What they have done is to publish these resolutions:

1st. Resolved, that we have published what we have published.

2d. Resolved, that what we have published about Gen. Garibaldi and the liberal press of San Francisco, we have published about them.

3d. Resolved, that when we did this, we did it.

4th. Resolved, that the jesuitical insinuations of the *Free Press*, and of the *Eco della Patria*, which repeats them, are so low and so wide of the mark that they deserve no reply, that we despise them and care nothing, more about them. For these reasons we try to answer them; and this is the way we do it, with such logic as God grants us.

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

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

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

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

And the money was paid.

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

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

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

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

Faithfully Yours,"

(Here follow the hats.)

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

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

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

The *New York Commercial Bulletin* says that Southern farm lands have depreciated in value, since 1860, more than \$640,000,000. In some quarters Northern immigrants have given a beginning of stability to values, but the whole South is depressed. In Louisiana sugar plantations, with machinery worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, cannot be sold; and lands that were worth some years ago \$125 an acre, are assessed at \$5.00. It is but reasonable to suppose that a change for the better is not far off, now that some of the States have adopted constitutions in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts.

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

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

A communication from Stockholm says:—"Sweden, having enjoyed for more than half a century continuous peace, has made immense progress in developing her internal resources; her population has increased to 4,250,000, so that, including Norway, with her 1,750,000, the Monarchy at this moment comprises six millions. The construction of the first railway was commenced in 1835, and at the end of 1860 the State possessed a network of 134 Swedish miles, besides about 28 more belonging to private companies, making a total of 162, (1732 kilometres, or nearly 1,100 English miles.) These works have cost the State 102 millions of rik dollars, (140,880,000f.); however the loans contracted only amount to 80 millions of rik dollars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Чего ты воешь, дурища этакая? обратись къ женѣ, спрашиваетъ ярославскій купецъ, которому отъ жепина выть не втерпѣжъ пришло.

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

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

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

Да куда же онъ вдѣтъ-то! крикнулъ освирипѣвшій купецъ,—въ омотъ головой, что ли, али къ чертямъ какимъ, прости Господи мое согрѣшеніе!... Вдѣтъ! вдѣтъ! Наладилъ ворона.} Ну, куда-жъ онъ вдѣтъ-то?

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

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

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

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

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

Ужъ и тряхиу-жъ я въ бѣлокаменной родительской мощной! думаетъ онъ:—денегъ на прогулку тятенька далъ вволю, а маменька надбавила—шабашъ теперь! то-исъ такихъ сластей отвѣдаю, какихъ иной ярославецъ до сѣдаго волоса доживши, не токма што нюхомъ не нюхивалъ, а и во снѣ не видывалъ. Погоняй, ямщикъ! тряхни, значить, во вѣс лопатки—угощу на станціи.

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

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

Легкая кибиточка ѣхала, катилась,—юное сердечко трепетало, веселилось.

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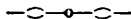
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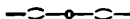
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The Free Press

AND ALASKA HERALD.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 23, 1868.

No. 4.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CORNED BEEF.—A tipsy John Bull.

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

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

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPEACHMENT,

(An Original Article.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DONOSO CORTES AND JULIAN THE APOSTATE.

[Concluded.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRIFLES.

"A Snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

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

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

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

CATTLE IN EUROPE.—The total number of cattle in the various European States amounts to not less than 94,700,000 head. The following, says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, are the numbers in each country: France, 12,000,000 head; England, 10,000,000 head; Belgium and Holland, 2,000,000 head; Prussia and the German States, 13,000,000 head; Denmark, 1,200,000 head; Austria, 12,000,000 head; Russia, 23,000,000 head; Italy, 3,500,000 head; Switzerland, 1,000,000 head; Turkey in Europe, 9,000,000 head; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000 head; Greece, 1,000,000 head; Norway and Sweden, 2,400,000 head. Taking these at £8 per head, the total value of cattle (bovine) in Europe would be £757,600,000 sterling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ALASKA HERALD.
СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 1, 1868.

No. 10.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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do do do heavy	do 2 50 do 3 00
	жесткий		
do do seconds	do 1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта			
do do cubs	.....	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвежонокъ			
do brown and grizzly, about 20 p c. less than black			
черный съ просьбою			дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	.....	.....	skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ			
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	.....	do 3 00 do 4 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный			
do do pale	.....	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
	блѣдный		
do seconds	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта			
Fox, Silver	.....	.....	do 5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица			
do Cross	.....	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятненная			
do Red	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная			
do Kitt	.....	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая			
do White	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Бѣлая			
do Gray	.....	.....	do 0 50 do 0 80
Сѣрая			
Lynx	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Рысь			
Marten, prime, dark	.....	.....	do 4 00 do 6 00
Каменистая Куница, черная			
do do pale	.....	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
	блѣдная		
do seconds	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта			
do thirds	.....	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта			
Mink, dark, northern, prime....	.....	.....	do 1 30 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта			
do pale, southern	.....	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный			
do seconds	.....	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта			
do thirds	.....	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта			

[Continued on 4th page.]

THE RUSSIAN POLICY IN ALASKA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hawaiian barque *Mameluke*, loaded by C. J. Jansen, sailed on the 28th May, for Petropaulovski, with the following cargo: Alcohol, pps. 16. Barrels, Empty, no. 1, 888. Boots and Shoes, ca. 8. Bread, ca. 150. Candles, bxs. 10. Clothing, bales, 2. Croc'y & Glassware, pks. 17. Dry goods, bales, 21; ca. 9. Flour, hf aka. 800. Fruits, Sauces, etc.—Prunes, bbls. 5. Currants, bbl. 1. Hardware, ca. 11. Hoop Iron, bbls. 112. Lumber, feet, 2,400. Matches, tins. 10. Molasses, bbls. 4. Provisions—Butter, kegs. 6. Beef and Pork, bbls. 30. Hams, bbls. 25. Rice, mats. 100; aka. 889. Rum, bbls. 40. Salt, aka. 2,578. Soap, bxs. 100. Sugar, ca. 10; aka. 5. Tea, bxs. 15. Tobacco, ca. 86. Value, \$18,763 70.

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

SIBERIAN TRADE.

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

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

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

The American Consul at Moscow writes to the State Department that the stock of the Russian American Co. which, before the cession of Alaska, sold at 80 in the Moscow market (par value 150) is now selling at 830.

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

The *Commercial Herald* of May 30th says: We have no alteration to report in our money market since last issue—the rate being 1@1½ per cent. per month. The moderate activity then existing still continues, being the legitimate result of a corresponding demand in business circles. Bullion is in moderate supply, and we quote gold bars on the 28th at 890@900; silver bars, from par ½ per cent. premium on gold. Currency bills on Atlantic cities are negotiated at 87@88 per cent. premium on gold; sight drafts, payable in coin, 1 per cent.; telegraphic transfers, 1@1½ per cent.; sterling exchange, 48½@49d; commercial do, 49½d; exchange on Paris, 5 francs for 80 days; Mexican dollars, 4½@5 per cent. premium.

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

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

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ALASKA.

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

THE NORTHERN PART,

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

THE RIVER YOUNKON

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

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

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

The mouth of the Youkon enters into a very shallow sea, and though there is a fair channel over the bar, it would not be navigable for large vessels. After the snow is all melted and the river has fallen again, I can testify from my own observation that there is a good channel of from three to four feet of water, from Fort Youkon to the sea—having, with three companions, made the first trip of that kind ever made, in open canoes, taking sixteen days only. The distance is estimated at 1,300 miles.

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

THE PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY

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

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

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

THE MINERALS

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

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

A WORD TO THE WISE.

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

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

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

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

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(Continued from First page.)

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Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

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

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

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

Тятенька намъ приказали кланяться, благодариться, и еще приказали должокъ вручить намъ, слѣдующія восемнадцать тысячъ...

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

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

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

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

Столица первый сортъ-съ.

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

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

А виноцо?... Да вы говорите прямо, не совѣстится: у насъ вѣдь здѣсь порядки-то не ярославскіе; молодежь-то наша поглядите-ка то-ись какими манеромъ за галстукъ накачивается—страсть! Таковъ ужъ обычай у насъ, всѣ пьютъ; а кто, примѣрно, не пьетъ, того изъ компаніи вонъ гоняемъ, потому не челоѣкъ по нашему понятію, а такъ себѣ... баба. Такъ виноцо-то разрешаете по малости?

Иногда рюмочку ничего-съ...

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

Нѣтъ-съ.

Эва! Да вы когда пріѣхали-то сюда?

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

Да денька этакъ три-четыре...

Ну, ужъ это дудки! Мы васъ такъ скоро не отпустимъ отседова, это вы ужъ какъ тамъ хотите. Какъ это можно въ четыре дня всѣ московскія рѣдкости обсмотрѣть—никакъ нельзя! и половины не увидишь. А воротившись въ Ярославль, станутъ васъ тамошніе обыватели объ Москвѣ спрашивать—а вы, какъ это говорится, ни въ зубъ толкнуть!... Нѣтъ. Недѣлку-то прогостить все надо. Такъ новой машины въ Московскомъ не слышали?—Жаль! Да ничего! мы вотъ что сдѣлаемъ: отправимся мы съ вами обѣдать въ Московскій; оно съ музыкой-то не впримѣръ будетъ скуснѣй, такъ вѣдь?

Это такъ-съ.

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

Нѣтъ-съ.

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

Отправились на другую половину.

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

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

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

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

И я съ вами! подхватываетъ Козыря Ивановичъ.

Ну такъ одѣвайся, а мы подождемъ.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

ВИЛА СЛАВЕНСКА,

спѣвао

ЛЮБОМІРЪ НЕНАДОВИЧЪ

У ШВАЙЦЕРСКОЙ,

Януара 13, 1847.

НАРОДНА ПѢСМА.

Дан настас а сунце одскаче
На Карпатима бѣла вила плаче,
Развисясе распуштене власи,
Зрак сунчанъ нѣно лице красн;
Доле плачну главу оборниа,
И на леву се руку наслонила,
Сва природа тужиласе с поиме
Будучности богу великоме,
Птичце гласак са камена
И цвѣтича мирис изгубена,
Поглед на ню живот одузиа
Свему оном што животом дима;
Нѣна глава глава божествена,
Гвозденомъ круномъ окруиена,
На крунѣ су четири камена
Са четири велика имена,
Око не зелена травица
На травници сузна е росница,
И бистре се рѣке узмутиле
И шустаниѣ свое оставиле,
Ербо суза сада тежко капла
Кою вила едног рода вапла.
Кадасе е сита наплакала
Лутито е на поге устала
Пак се жарком сунцу окренула
И Славенско име споменула.
Жарко сунце деведнаестог вѣка
Ти си сунце славенскога свѣта,
Познаемте ти си сунце мое,
Исамъ вредна сада зраке твоє;
Одавно си мене оставило
И за црне облаке се скрило,
Ти си сяло Спарти и Атинѣ,
Царевой си сяло царевинѣ,
Пратинѣ си сина Файлипова,
И гледало сва дѣла нѣгова;
Сияло си Римѣ, сияло Цариграду,
Сияло югу и сияло западу,
Тиси редомъ свѣмъ народма сияло,
И по реду све них оставяло;
Сад ево нас у ономе времену
Че веч треба да сияш и Славену;
Време доче да у том бар вѣку
Види лице мое свак на свѣту.
Име мое—сѣнк и Племе
Старіе су нег Карпатске стѣпе.
(Слѣдуе у настаючем листу.)

ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 15, 1868.

No. 11.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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

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

Гутчинсонъ, Когль и Ко.

Преемники РУССКО-АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МѢХОВОЙ
КОМПАНИИ въ АЛАСКѢ.

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

Члены Компаніи.

Г. М. ГУТЧИНСОНЪ, А. ВАССЕРМАННЪ,
В. КОГЛЬ, Л. ГЕРСТЛЕ,
ЛУЙ СЛОССЪ, Л. БОСКОВИЧЪ.

A. WASSERMANN & CO.

425 SACRAMENTO STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

PACIFIC FUR EMPORIUM.

☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

МѢХОВАЯ КОМПАНИЯ.

H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,

129 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.

Commission and Shipping Merchants,

100 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolaevev, Siberia.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

San Francisco, California.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER CALIFORNIA AND LIEBESDORFF STREETS.

CAPITAL STOCK, GOLD \$1,000,000.

All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

Фрименъ, Смитъ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Нико-
лаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

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.

☞ Price Current can be had at our office.

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

APPRECIATIVE.

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

"THE FUR TRADE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following is a special dispatch from a correspondent of the *Bulletin*:

VICTORIA, June 6, 1868.—The weather is charming.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR SET RIGHT.

The *Bulletin* of 9 June says:

"CORRESPONDENCE TOUCHING ALASKA.

"Among the papers relating to Alaska laid before Congress yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is a correspondence between Gov. Haight and Secretary Seward. The former, under date of April 13, informs the Secretary that it was reported in California that certain parties living in New London, Connecticut, had obtained exclusive hunting and fishing privileges in Alaska; and also informs him that a San Francisco firm, composed of six respectable merchants (Messrs. Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.) having purchased the assets and rights of the American Russian Commercial Company, and succeeded to its relations with the Russian Government, considered that if any exclusive privileges were to be granted by our Government that they were entitled to the preference—although, otherwise they did not seek them.

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

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

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

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

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

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do 2 00 do 3 50
do do do southern	.....	do
южная	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	do
do thirds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Raccoon	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	do
Wolf, large	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	do
" small	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
малый	.....	do
" seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	do
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 2 00 do 3 50
второго сорта	.....	do
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 30 do 0 40
Дикий Котъ, первого сорта	.....	do
do seconds	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	.....	do
Skunks	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	do
Seal, fur	.....	do
Тюлень	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
do hair	.....	do
Тюленья шерсть	.....	3/4 lb from 1 00 do 1 25
Beaver, northern	.....	do
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
do southern	.....	do
Южный Боберъ	.....	do
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Индѣйскія олени кожи копченныя	.....	do
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	.....	do
do do winter	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
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.

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

Цѣны мѣхамъ въ Сан-Франциско для Аласканскихъ и Алеутскихъ жителей гораздо выгоднѣе для продажи, чѣмъ у себя дома. Мы предлагаемъ привозить мѣха на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, ходять въ вышеозначенные нами мѣховые магазины. Мы ручаемся за честность этихъ купцовъ.

BREAD.—Duty 20 per cent. ad val.—Pilot, 3 5c; Medium, 4 1/2c; Navy, 4c; Crackers in Tins, 9c; Soda Biscuit, 6c to 9c; Cakes in Tins, 8c to 10c.

CANDLES.—Duty Stearine and Adamantine, 5c lb. Sperm, Paraffine and Wax, pure or mixed 8c, all others 2 1/2c—Sperm, 18 1/2c to 27 1/2c; Do Patent, 40c to 45c; Adamantine, 16c to 18c; Do Kalle's 18c; Do German, 18c to 20c.

Иѣха! FURS!

Имѣя торговлю мѣхами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода мѣха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

I. C. MAYER & SONS,

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

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

HENRY MYERS.

TOBIAS BEARWALD.

ALASKA FUR STORE,

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

Furs cleaned, repaired and altered to the present style.

"АЛАСКА" МѢХОВАЯ ЛАВКА,

платить сырымъ и выдѣланнымъ кожа по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO.,

PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

517 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome Street, San Francisco.

ANAHEIM WINE DEPOT.

JOHN PRINZ,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WINES AND LIQUORS,

49 Second Street,

Near Mission Street, San Francisco.

Рекомендуется русскимъ какъ благородное мѣсто для вечерняго развлечения.

CONGER & GRAY,

204 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Dealers in all kinds of

Produce Field and Garden Seeds.

Purchases made for parties in the interior.

Cash must accompany orders.

Имѣетъ самыя отличныя сѣмена и луковницъ для садовъ и огородовъ.

JACOB SCHREIBER & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BEDDING AND FURNITURE,

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

121 and 123 Sansome Street,

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САМАЯ ПРЕВОСХОДНАЯ ОПТОВАЯ АПТЕКА
ВЪ КАЛИФОРНИИ.

TO OUR READERS.

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

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AMOOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Adolph Muller, the oldest established fur dealer on the Pacific Coast, learns from his Leipzig Correspondent that furs have sold better at the great Leipzig Fair this year than at any other time since 1866. Mr. Muller has unquestionably the best influence in Alaska among all the fur traders of the Coast.

Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

Эпизодъ изъ русской жизни.

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

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

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

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

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

Позоръ, братъ Козыряй, во истину позоръ и безобразіе.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ну, это пустяки, братъ.

Ей-богу не могу, не привыкъ.

А вотъ ты и приучайся.

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

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

Нѣтъ.

Татенька не велитъ, что ли?

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

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

И на столѣ явились свѣженькія бутылочки съ шипучимъ.

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

Ярославскій птенецъ разсмѣялся.

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

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

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

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

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

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

ВИЛА СЛАВЕНСКА,

спѣвао

ЛЮБОМИРЪ НЕНАДОВИЧЪ**У ШВАЙЦЕРСКОЈ,**

Јануара 13, 1847.

НАРОДНА ПѢСМА.

Славна дѣла твоих Славена,
Именом су тучим покривена,
Ер Славенѣ чамѣ су радилѣ,
И са дѣлом нѣним друге срамилѣ,
Сунце жарко деведнаестог вѣка,
Тебе да се тужим на пол овог свѣта,
Дати кажем Турке и Татаре,
И Германе и дѣвѣ Мађжаре,
Како език мог доброг народа,
Сплавях као мутна вода,
Са свѣ страна наме нападаю,
Даме њомте младу прогутаю,
Ал то нѣе узрок туге мое,
Славяни се од тога не бое,
Ер ѣмаю и славу и дѣку,
Сунце жарко тебе су на видѣку,
Ал неслога овога времена,
Разорава снагу Славенина,
Што Славенѣ у овоме вѣку
Едан другог на бойшту сѣку,
То е рана што ми срце пѣшти,
И Славенску величину нѣшти,
То е узрок што весела нѣсам,
Са висине ово запѣвала,
Ти знаш мое туге и несрече,
Пак шта чю ти казивати вече,
Тѣси многа чуда прегледало,
И опет сѣ сѣлаио ти остало,
Од Каина пак до Метерника,
Видѣло сѣ зла сваколика,
Гледало сѣ и опет сѣ сѣлао,
Лешом добѣ ти сѣ се надало,
Ал кажимѣ како сѣ могло данас,
Подѣти се да засѣлаш на насѣ,
Да ослѣш оне безбожнике,
И највече на свѣту грѣшнике,
Да ослѣш три несретне круне,
Што и данас сваки поштен куне,
Што дѣгоме мутне свуд облаке,
И народе нападаю сваке,
Тужну Полску веѣ четѣри пута,
Дѣлѣшее као дае пуста,
Исторѣе чуетш света правдо,
Подѣлѣше као кураци стадо,
Разтераше све мое Поляке,

И побѣште најболѣ юнаке,
Узешѣм землѣ и огништа,
И послаше на туча бойшта,
Шесет дана од своего дома
Наѣ мѣсто свог жалостног гроба,
Тужан Поляк за туге се бѣе,
И за другог крв юначку лѣе,
Поляк живѣ на ладном Ирѣишу,
Сузе роиѣ у ланцу уздишу,
У Шваню ѣли у Мункачу,
За слободом у тавницу плачу,
И чак бѣже преко океана,
У пустѣняма тражи себѣ стана,
Код тѣгерова и хѣна люти,
У пустѣняма саде се штеде люти,
А од свете у Европѣ средѣ,
Видѣосѣ што крв людска вредѣ,
Видѣо сѣ Прагу и Варшаву,
Видѣо сѣ сву Полску крѣаву,
Крв то само моих Поляка,
Крв Славенскѣ најболѣ юнака,
Што е радо за слободу дам,
И овамо зборе кад падам,
Боже сада при овоме часу,
Ухо твое приклонѣи гласу,
Ер при овом последнѣм тренучю,
Не молимте за жѣзан будучю,
Не молим те за спасѣнѣ душе,
Жѣла моя теже мене вуче,
Не молимте за грехове мое,
Нѣти ѣштем милосрѣе твое,
Веч, о Боже, ако чегоч,
Я те молим ѣзбавѣи народе,
То е жѣла тое молба моя,
Чуй ме Боже са твоѣх висѣина,
Нѣчю душу веч мой народ спасѣ,
То су мой последнѣ уздасѣ,
Посведочѣ ѣшт праведан дасѣ,
Ето како свуда Поляк пада,
За слободу свог народа страда,
Сѣротѣе по землѣ Францускоѣ,
Скрѣя на край бѣжѣ по Немачкоѣ,
Едно пѣсак Африканскѣ гори,
Друго опет мач Черкескѣ морѣ,
Поляк нема више отачѣине,
Нѣти ѣма више домовѣне,
Полска моя дубоко е пала,
Сѣлна рука нѣе оборѣла,
Да е пала од Татарске,
Не бѣ било нѣ пол мое муке,
Веч е пала од три Хрѣстиѣнина,
Од три страшна ова тириѣнина.

(Следѣе у настаѣющем лѣсту.)

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емъ нарочито выписанный изъ Китая, самый пре-
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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1, 1868.

No. 12.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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

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

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolalevsk, Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

San Francisco, California.

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Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

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

IMPERIALISM IN OUR MIDST.

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

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

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

TEA-TAVERNS IN RUSSIA.

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

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

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

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

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

PIOUS FRAUD.

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

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

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

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

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

WHITING & BERRY,

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

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

ШЪХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS, IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	do	2 00 do 2 50
do do do southern	do	do
Южная	do	1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	do	do
второго сорта	do	0 50 do 0 75
do thirds	do	do
третьяго сорта	do	do
Raccoon	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	do	2 00 do 3 00
Wolf, large	do	do
Большой Волкъ	do	1 00 do 1 50
" small	do	do
малый	do	0 50 do 0 75
" seconds	do	do
второго сорта	do	3 00 do 4 00
Wolverine, firsts	do	do
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	do	2 00 do 2 50
do seconds	do	do
второго сорта	do	0 30 do 0 40
Wild Cat, firsts	do	do
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта	do	0 10 do 0 20
do seconds	do	do
второго сорта	do	0 10 do 0 15
Skunks	do	do
Американскій Хорекъ	do	do
Seal, fur	do	do
Тюлень	do	0 25 do 0 30
do hair	do	do
Тюленья шерсть	do	do
Beaver, northern	do	1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ	do	0 75 do 0 90
do southern	do	do
Южный Боберъ	do	1 00 do 1 25
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	do
Индійскія олени кожи копченныя	do	0 20 do 0 23
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	do
Сырыя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	do	0 15 do 0 18
do do winter	do	do
зимнія	do	do

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

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

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

Название мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то шкуры—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аласкѣ. Советуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско невыдманные (сыровощемъ) 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 моих читателей прислать для Газеты цѣны мѣхамъ въ Аласкѣ и на Алеутскихъ Островахъ.

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КОМПАНИИ въ АЛАСКѢ.
Главное УПРАВЛЕНІЕ, No. 425, на Сакраменто
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Importers of Pulu, Curled Hair, Moss, Tow, Excelsior, Twine,
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received the First Premium at the late State Fair, and the First
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THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE.

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

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

In the middle of the 10th century, the Russians discovered and captured Siberia and occupied two centuries in consolidating their power and extending their frontiers to the Frozen Ocean on the North, and the confines of China and Turkestan on the South. Peter the Great effectually subdued the country between the Volga and the Ural mountains, and Catharine and her successors moved upon Circassia and the Caucasus, which opened for her the door into the heart of Asia. Within the last few years the entire region of the Amoor has been added to her Empire, bringing her borders to the doors of Peking.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

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

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

OFF. Why did you beat your wife?

PRIS. Because I am a Russian.

Question being repeated. Why did you beat your wife.

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

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

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

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

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

РОССІЯ

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

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

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

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

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

Москва.

НЕЩАСТНЫЙ СЛУЧАЙ ВЪ САН-ФРАНСИСКО.

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

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

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

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

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

РУССКОЕ И ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО НА ПАСИФИКѢ.

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

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

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

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1, 1868.

No. 14.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,

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

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

ADOLPH MULLER,

107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shipping furs bought at the full market price, such as Sea Otter, Land Otter; Silver, Cross, and Red and White Fox; Black, Brown, and Polar Bears; Marten, Mink, Ermine, Fisher, Wolf, Wolverine, Reindeer, Fur Seal, Swan, Squirrel, Deer Skins, &c.

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

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Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs and Skins.

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H. LIEBES & CO. Manufacturers of Furs,

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

FREEMAN, SMITH & CO.

Commission and Shipping Merchants,

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

Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolaevsk, Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

San Francisco, California.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER CALIFORNIA AND LIEDESDORFF STREETS. CAPITAL STOCK, GOLD.....\$1,250,000.

All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

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

GOVERNORSHIP OF ALASKA.

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

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

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

EASTERN COMMERCE.

By Telegraph we have the news that Congress has passed the appropriation Bill for the payment of the purchase money of Alaska. The laws of the United States are extended over that region and the United States District Courts in Oregon and California are to extend their jurisdiction over the country. Regulations for trade are to be passed for the use of commerce. The government at Washington seems to be alive to the importance of this section and the location of a Custom House at Sitka and the appointment of a Collector indicates the prospect of trade with that country on a more extensive scale than when it was a Russian possession or when passing from one sovereignty to another. The belt of Islands in the Aleutian group extend to within a few hundred miles of the continent of Asia and when once the fleet wings of Commerce are spread over the narrow passes from island to island carrying the produce of the extreme west and bearing away the rich productions of these boreal lands it will require but little inducement to persuade our enterprising merchants to span the narrow sea that separates the extreme island of our possessions from the eastern limits of Asia. Already a line of steamers connects San Francisco with Yokohama and China, and a line from Yokohama to Hakodadi. But what lies still on the path of our advancing commerce which is not yet contemplated in these enterprises? The island of Sachalin, lying north of Jesso, is rich in coal of the finest quality, it is about six hundred miles long by an average of sixty miles wide and is filled with a Russian population most of whom are exiles from their native country. This island and the Japanese group enclose the Sea of Japan. On the other side of that sea lie the Russian possessions in Asia extending down to the 42° of N. Lat. embracing the entire valley of the Amoor river whose mouth lies almost due west of the most westerly of the group of Islands in our possession. This river flows through the heart of Siberia till it strikes the Chinese possessions at 131° E. Lon. and about 53° N. Lat. when its course is about S. E. for some 700 miles when it turns to the N. E. and flows for a like distance and empties into a channel leading from the Ochotak to the Japan Sea. The entire country drained by this river is of surpassing richness, in agricultural and mineral resources, while the river itself is navigable for this entire distance of 1400 miles for ordinary steamers. The two main tributaries, the Sungan and the Usur, drain the greater portion of Manchuria and they are likewise navigable for steamers many hundred miles. The entire country embraced in this contemplation contains about one million of square miles, not including Japan Islands densely populated, and inviting our commerce to the rich harvest that awaits it. To the south lies China, with whom we have lately effected a treaty which will open the doors of that exclusive people to our unrestricted intercourse, and it is safe to anticipate that we are about entering upon an era of commercial grandeur such as has never entered into the mind of the most sanguine to predict.

SHOPS IN RUSSIA.

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

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

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

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

Lady. "I wish, if you please, to look at some French ribbons."

Shopman. "Chorasho, Sudarinia" (very well, lady). The shopman takes down a box, the contents of which are undeniably Russian manufacture.

L. "These are not French—I want French ribbons."

S. "These are real French: they are from Paris."

L. "No, I am sure they are not."

S. (After again most energetically repeating his assertion) "Well! how much do you want?"

L. "Show me the ribbons, and then I will tell you."

S. "How many arsheens did you say?"

L. "Show me the French ribbons."

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

L. "How much is this an arsheen?"

S. (With a most graceful inclination) "Seventy copecks."

L. "Seventy, copecks! Why the price is only fifty, and that is all I will give you."

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

L. "Fifty."

S. "Boje moee! No! I can't think of fifty—say sixty."

L. "Not a copeck more than fifty."

S. "By Heaven! I can't sell it for that price; you shall have it for fifty-five."

L. "Will you take fifty or not?"

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

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

L. "Not a copeck more than fifty."

S. (Having persuaded her to re-enter the warehouse, says in a confidential manner) "You shall have it for fifty-one."

L. "I said fifty, and I will give you no more."

S. "Well! say fifty and a half!"

L. "If you don't like to take what I said, I will go to the next shop."

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

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

L. "You must give me three copecks more; this is not right."

S. (With a very low bow), "Izvenite venovat, I beg your pardon, I am in fault." The remaining three copecks are slowly produced, and the customer at last walks away with her ribbon. In this senseless manner do the Russian shopkeepers waste their own time and that of the purchaser. One would think that the minutes thus lost would be of more value than the consideration of the profit of a few copecks more. — *English Woman in Russia.*

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

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

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	1/2 skin, from \$	5 00 do \$6 00
Черный Медвѣдь самый пушистый, — отъ	.....	до	до
do do do heavy	.....	do	2 50 do 3 00
жесткий	.....	
do do seconds	.....	do	1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....	
do do cub	.....	do	0 50 do 1 50
медвежонокъ	.....	
do brown and grizzly, about 20 1/2 c. less than black	.....	
черный съ просвѣдомъ	.....	дешевле чѣмъ черный	
Badger	.....	1/2 skin, from \$	0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	.....	
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do	4 00 do 5 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный	.....	
do do pale	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	
Fox, Silver	.....	do	5 00 do 15 00
Серебристая Лисица	.....	
do Cross	.....	do	2 50 do 4 00
Питенная	.....	
do Red	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
Красная	.....	
do Kitt	.....	do	0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	.....	
do White	.....	do	1 00 do 2 00
Бѣлая	.....	
do Gray	.....	do	0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая	.....	
Lynx	.....	do	0 75 do 1 25
Рысь	.....	
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do	5 00 do 7 00
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....	
do do pale	.....	do	2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	
do thirds	.....	do	0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do	1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта	.....	
do pale, southern	.....	do	1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	
do thirds	.....	do	0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта	.....	
Muskrate	.....	do	\$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхухоль	.....	
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do	50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	do	30 00 do 40 00
do do do	.....	do	30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта	.....	
do do do brown	.....	do	20 00 do 25 00
черная	.....	
do do do pup	.....	do	0 50 do 1 00
блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
do do do southern	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
Южная	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....	
do thirds	.....	do	0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	
Raccoon	.....	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	
Wolf, large	.....	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	
" small	.....	do	1 00 do 1 50
Малый	.....	
" seconds	.....	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....	
Wolverine, first	.....	do	8 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....	
Wild Cat, first	.....	do	0 30 do 0 40
Дикий Котъ, первого сорта	.....	
do seconds	.....	do	0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	.....	
Skunks	.....	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	
Seal, fur	.....	do	
Тюлень	.....	
do hair	.....	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть	.....	
Beaver, northern	.....	1/2 lb from	1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	
do southern	.....	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	.....	
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индѣйскія олени кожи копченныя	.....	
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do	0 20 do 0 25
Сырыя Оленьи кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	.....	
do do winter	.....	do	0 15 do 0 18
зимнія	.....	

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

FUR SEALS, salted and well secured—Large Bulls, 3.50 to 4.00; Large Prime, 2.50 to 3.00; Middling, 2.00 to 2.50; Small, 1.25 to 1.50; Large Pup, 2.00 to 2.50; Middling Pup, 1.25 to 1.50; Small Pup, .75 to 1.00; Small Black Pup, 4 to 5 cents.

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

Названіе мѣха по-русски, подписано подъ англійскимъ словомъ, а въ концѣ строки цѣна мѣха, отъ такой-то цѣны—до такой-то. Послѣ этого вы видите разницу цѣнамъ за мѣха въ Сан-Франциско и въ Аляскѣ. Совѣтуемъ привозить на базаръ въ Сан-Франциско невыдѣланные (сыровцеи) мѣха, и пользуясь нашей Газетой какъ руководителемъ, заходите въ вышеозначенныя нами Мѣховыя Магазины, и гдѣ выше цѣну дадутъ—тамъ продавайте. Мѣховыя Магазины означенныя въ нашей Газетѣ мы знаемъ, и ручаемся за честность и благородство этихъ купцовъ.

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

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AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND ENGLISH BOOKSELLERS,
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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. supply American and Foreign (Old and Modern) Books, Periodicals, Philosophical Apparatus, and everything connected with literature, science, and the arts. They have also established Agents in Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Leipzig, etc., and by dealing directly with these Agents, they are enabled to offer superior advantages both in buying and selling on the Continent and in America.

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Manufacturers of Ladies' Furs and Buggy Robes.

Furs cleaned, repaired and altered to the present style.

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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ сырыя и выдѣланныя кожи
платять по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ.

M. LACHMAN & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of FANCY FURS, &c.

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Furs cleaned, repaired and altered.

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

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Sole Agent for Baldwin's Dairy Butter, and for other selected Dairies.

☞ Butter packed at the dairies to order.

Масло, Сыръ, Яйца, Медъ, Сало, Соленое Мясо,
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на Пасажъ.

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Московский Аптекарь Е. И. ПФЕЙФЕРЪ.

Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

NOTICE.**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

L. P. FISHER'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Incorporated February 10, 1868.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....\$300,000.

513 California Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Extra Hours on Saturdays, from 7 to 9 P. M., for receiving Deposits only.

☞ Loans made on real estate and other collateral securities.

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Shipping and Commission Merchants,

204 and 206 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California.

And Agents of Hong Kong Line of Clipper Ships.

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JEWELLERS.

101 and 103 Montgomery Street,

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Гг. Тукеръ пожалованъ дипломомъ и подаркомъ
изъ кабинета Россійскаго Императора.

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Commission Merchants,

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Purchases made for parties in the Interior.

☞ Cash must accompany orders.

Имѣть самыя отличныя сѣмена и луковницъ для
садовъ и огородовъ.

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Manufacturers of the GENUINE VUELTA ARAJO HAVANA CIGARS.

221, 223, 225 Front Street,

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Agents of the finest brands of Virginia Tobacco.

Гг. ВЕЙЛЬ и Ко., имѣютъ превосходнаго ка-
чества Виржинскій табакъ.

Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ говорятъ по русски.

TRADE WITH ALASKA

By late arrivals from Alaska we learn, that there is a wide spread impression among our Russian population that all trade carried on with this city must be through the two monopolies, which have existed for so long a time under the fostering hand of ex-Governor Prince Maxutoff, and that all goods and merchandise not transmitted through the hands of these companies are contraband. Such an impression could only have its origin through our *wily* Prince, who was more intent upon his own gain than upon the encouragement of commerce. It illustrates to what extent injustice may be carried when self interest prompts. It is not necessary to denounce the whole affair as an attempt at imposition, since any one may know that no private company or association can control the trade of any section, but it may be necessary to put small traders on their guard that imposition may no longer be practiced upon them.

The Regulations of trade have been made by Congress and published in this journal in the Russian language and these expressly denounce all idea of monopolies having any advantage over trade, and providing for free and unrestricted intercourse, by order of the military authority.

WANTED THE GREAT EASTERN FOR ALASKA.—The *Pacific*, which sailed on Wednesday last, could not accommodate the trade; merchants were refused room for freight. Government freight alone was taken, which amounted to 450 tons. Think of that—450 tons of *gunpowder* and other military articles.

LATE FROM SITKA.—The mail from Sitka arrived last week, and by accounts from there everything is going on about as usual. A merchant in this city received a quantity of native copper, about 4,000 lb, which was picked up loose in the forests near that place. This speaks well for the mineral resources of Alaska.

Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co.—This enterprising house has been the recipient of a Diploma from the Court of Russia and has received in addition a present selected from the Imperial Cabinet of Russia. They intend to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg and Moscow, with a view of introducing into this market articles in their line, of Russian manufacture. In the World's Exhibition in England in 1863, and in the Exposition Universel in Paris, Russian jewelry and silver and gold ware, were highly complimented and esteemed the finest in the world.

Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., have the largest jewelry establishment in America, and if they introduce Russian ware, they cannot but increase their already extensive trade. The Russian *Samovar* or tea-urn will be introduced by them into this market. This vessel is the only one that can perfectly preserve the fine aroma of the tea, a thing highly essential with the Russians, who use only the finest quality of this plant, a single pound of which sometimes costs as high as \$25.

EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.—Your remarks in the last number of the HERALD, on the subject of the Jesuits, are so entirely correct as to demand the serious consideration of the public. At the same time, allow me to state as an eye witness of Protestant missionary effort in India, China, Japan and the Sandwich Islands, that the difference between the success of the Jesuits, and the barren results of the Protestants, arises from the fact that the Papal preacher is wholly devoted to his cause, at all hazards, while the reformed preacher is wholly devoted to himself, his ease, and his pocket. As for civilization, your true civilizer is the merchant to trade, and the soldier to protect, and it is fortunate for the human (heathen) species that these stand between the fanaticism of rival religions, both flourishing on the credulity of the *Flint-Aul*.

[As for the pocket, we happen to be personally acquainted with the fact that J. King, D. D., of Athens amassed a pretty fortune of over a million while "ministering to the benighted Greeks" at Athens. What a pity Moses did not cut off all the worshipers of the Golden Calf.—Ed.]

THE PRICE OF ALASKA.

Many people opposed to the extension of our territory, grumble at the price which was paid for Alaska. Now, on the abstract questions which arise on such acquisitions we have nothing to say as measures of policy, but as to the price we can venture a few remarks. The immense quantity of land contained in Alaska reduces the price per acre to an insignificant amount, while it adds to the public domain an immense section for settlement. Admitting that the bulk of the land is undesirable for immigration, yet it requires less than six million acres of available agricultural land to represent full value for the money paid at one dollar and a quarter an acre. It is well known that all the land skirting the Pacific, including the Aleutian group, having a length of two thousand miles, would require an average breadth of only four miles to make the entire quantity necessary to represent in value the amount paid. Add to this the coal, copper and timber, which abounds in this belt, and the fur trade, and fisheries, and the immense commerce which will eventually pay in its tribute to our government, not to mention the thousand developments, which must follow a more intimate acquaintance with the true resources of the country, lead us to believe that the price paid was really low. In purchase and sale of all property there are two parties to be considered—the seller and the buyer, and the value of the article is not fixed by the purchaser entirely. The seller makes his estimate and that is generally fixed upon some standard. Now the Russian Government must have had some standard by which to rate the value of Alaska, and that was clearly according to its undeveloped or partly developed resources. And our government must have been put in possession of those resources to warrant it in paying the stipulated price. Let us have faith in the resources of Alaska and open up such a communication as will ensure their speedy development, that we may soon get a return for the amount expended in its purchase.

"THE ALASKA HERALD."—This unpretending little sheet appears to be doing a good work among the Russians who remain in our new possessions at the North. It has printed in the Russian language the Constitution of the United States, with such a brief summary of the scheme of our Government as would be sought for and read by strangers. Copies of the *Herald* have been widely distributed through the Russian settlements in Alaska, and by this means the people have been enlightened and thereby induced to remain. The *Herald* will be hereafter printed in Sitka. — *Alta California*.

We are much obliged to the *Alta* for this favorable notice, and feel much encouraged to think that our labors are appreciated. It was our purpose to proceed at once to the scene of our future labors but will have to defer our going for some time yet, perhaps a month. Due notice of our departure will be given, and in the mean time we solicit the patronage of our friends as that will most surely expedite our departure that we may reveal the resources, which we believe exist in this new territory and which have been heretofore systematically concealed from the public.

FIVE years ago we were in Turkey, and have many times since had occasion to draw a comparison between Turkish and Christian morality. From our observations we are compelled to admit the superiority of Turkish over Christian doctrine in producing a sound morality in the masses. In temperance, honesty, justice and toleration, the Turks are far superior to the Christians.

WE have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the fact rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co. on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block. — Give them a call.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized December 14th, 1867. The regular monthly meeting, will be held on Thursday evening next, August 6th, at No. 1406 Powell Street, 7 o'clock.

Отъ трудовъ праведныхъ не наживешь палатъ каменныхъ.

Эпизодъ изъ русской жизни.

(Окончаніе).

Козыряй Ивановичъ смекнулъ, что означаетъ сей вздохъ и волшебные персты правой руки его въ одно мгновение произвели съ картами такого рода фокусъ, что на сторону ярославскаго птенца легли четыре десятки, а Обдираю Ивановичу попали въ руку четыре дамы.

Птенецъ взглянулъ на карты и подумалъ: "ничего! масть хорошая, играть можно!" и юное лицо его просвѣтлѣло. Обдирай Ивановичъ поступилъ на оборотъ: взглянувши на свои четыре дамы, онъ слегка нахмурился и выразилъ въ лицѣ для всѣхъ замѣтное недовольство. Между тѣмъ гряда ассигнацій на столъ быстро увеличивалась; Козыряй Ивановичъ горячился и напосылъ; ярославскій птенецъ не уступалъ ему; Обдирай Ивановичъ держался смирно до тѣхъ поръ, пока не объявили пасъ Козелковскій съ Касариковымъ. Бойцовъ осталось всего лишь трое. Но вотъ, минуты черезъ двѣ, и самъ Козыряй Ивановичъ швырнулъ карты на столъ и объявилъ во всеуслышаніе, что онъ пасуетъ. Ярославскій птенецъ продолжалъ горячиться и напосылать, подмѣтивши на лицѣ Обдирая Ивановича тревогу, которую тотъ, къ залосѣ, всячески старался скрыть.

Желая съ одного почерка похѣрить Обдирая Ивановича, уничтожить его однимъ ударомъ, ярославскій птенецъ крикнулъ:

Мирю! и пять тысячъ!

И самъ испугался нанесеннаго куша. Обдирай Ивановичъ испуганными глазами глянулъ на ярославскаго птенца и послѣ минутнаго колебанія проговорилъ:

Мирю! и двѣ тысячи! пять и двѣ! повторилъ онъ, вперя глаза въ озадаченнаго юношу.

Ярославскій птенецъ, полагавшій въ простотѣ своего сердца, что Обдирай Ивановичъ сбиваетъ его на пустомъ, сталъ наконецъ втупикъ и въ свою очередь съ испугомъ взглянулъ на испуганнаго соперника.

Мирю! глухо проговорилъ онъ, бросая на столъ четыре десятки.

Срѣзая, другъ! ласково промолвилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ. А я вѣдь думалъ, что у тебя либо четыре туза, либо четыре короля! Эхъ! кабы зналъ, еще бы тысяченки три надбавилъ.

И съ этимъ словомъ Обдирай Ивановичъ покрылъ птенцовы четыре десятки своими четырьмя дамами.

Юноша поблѣднѣлъ. Двѣ трети тятенькина капитала ушли изъ его кармана.

Ничего! ободрилъ птенца Козыряй Ивановичъ. Отыграемся! Пойдемъ-ка, хватимъ теперь для снѣлости.

— Въ тотъ же день, вечеромъ, ярославскій птенецъ, въ сопровожденіи обоихъ Разумѣихиныхъ, поѣхалъ опять вкушать столичныя удовольствія. На этотъ разъ лицо ярославскаго юноши было весьма печально; изъ проигранныхъ двѣнадцати тысячъ удалось ему отыграть всего лишь двѣ тысячи. Но друзья Разумѣихины одно только и твердили ему, чтобъ онъ не унывалъ, ибо — утро вечера мудренѣе будетъ.

Наступило оно, мудренное утро! Рапо поднялся птенецъ, плохо спалось-то ему, и не дождавшись братевъ Разумѣихиныхъ, поскакалъ онъ изъ вертограда подъ ихъ гостеприимный кровъ.

Что, дружокъ, отыгрываться прилетѣлъ до свѣту не... спавши? Ну, подожди маленько, братъ сейчасъ придетъ. Теперь мы играть-то отправимся въ другое мѣсто, къ Козелковскому. Славный, я тебѣ скажу, парень, юристъ!

Такими словами встрѣтилъ Обдирай Ивановичъ присмирѣвшаго ярославчика.

Что носъ-отъ повѣсилъ? А ты главное дѣло не робѣй, не теряй, братецъ ты мой, куражу!

Хорошо тебѣ говорить, Обдирай Ивановичъ, эхъ!... Дай-ка, братъ, водочки выпить что ли!

И юноша отчаянно повѣсилъ голову.

Для черезъ два послѣ описанныхъ нами событій, часу въ третьемъ ночи, въ запертую корридорную дверь того подворья, гдѣ остановился ярославскій птенецъ, кто-то застучалъ, но такъ сильно, что спавшій у двери корридорный словно ошпаренный соскочилъ съ лавки и протирая глаза, началъ творить молитву.

А въ дверь продолжали стучать.

Кто тамъ? спросилъ корридорный.

Отпиррай! хрипло произнесъ коснѣющій языкъ. Я... я постоялецъ вашъ... отпиррр... рррай...

Корридорный отперъ; въ корридоръ ввалился ярославскій птенецъ, измятый, перепачканный въ пыли и въ добавокъ съ непокрытой и взъерошенной головой.

Корридорный подхватилъ его подъ руку и отвелъ въ номеръ.

Упавши на диванъ, ярославчикъ закрылъ лицо руками и зарыдалъ, а корридорный принялся стаскивать съ него сапоги.

Слушь... слушь... какъ тебя зовутъ?

Меня-то? Митріемъ, отвѣчалъ корридорный.

Слушь, Митрій! въ Москвѣ у васъ... жулики все одни только жулики.

Не все, сударь, жулики, а есть и честный народъ.

Жулики... Обобрали меня! какъ есть всего...

восемнадцать тысяч... родительскія!...

И юноша громко зарыдалъ.

Кто же васъ, сударь, обобралъ-то этакъ?

Обдирай Ивановъ... вашъ московскій купецъ... богатъ вашъ... э-вонъ домища-то у него какой сгроханъ... Онъ меня обобралъ... съ братомъ со своимъ, съ Козыряемъ Ивановымъ.

Вы съ ними, сударь, должно-быть въ карточки изволили сыграть?

Въ тринку...

Ага-а! въ триночку! Ну, такъ-съ. На счетъ картежной игры они мастера великіе-съ.

Жулики они... такъ вѣдь?... вѣдь они жулики?...

Не то чтобы жулики, возразилъ корридорный, а, какъ бы вамъ сказать, народъ то-и-съ трехпробный. А впрочемъ на ловца и звѣрь бѣжитъ,—дѣло извѣстное.

Жулики они... я имъ въ ноги кланялся... умолялъ ихъ со слезами... нѣтъ! не отдали.

Юноша, рыдая, повалился на диванъ.

Да вы, сударь, не сокрушайтесь оченно-то: у папеньки должно быть еще капиталы остались, будетъ чѣмъ пожить-то.

Какъ мнѣ теперича глаза-то показать домой! что со мной тятенька-то сдѣлаетъ!... Господи!

Э, сударь, право не сокрушайтесь! Что-жъ тятенька потаскается маненечко, только и всего. А вы, сударь, на чаекъ общались третеводни!

Возьми! промолвилъ юноша, указывая рукой на коммодъ, гдѣ лежали мѣдныя.

Позвольте, сударь, я гасъ на постельку сведу-съ. Веди.

На слѣдующее утро ярославскій птенецъ отослалъ родителю письмо столь отчаяннаго содержания, что на него, вмѣсто письменнаго отвѣта, явился живой отвѣтъ во образѣ главнаго отцова прикащика. Съ прикащикомъ прѣехала къ сынку родительская грамотка такого содержания:

“Непутевый ты сынъ нашъ подлецъ!

Пишешь ты намъ, подлецъ, что ты съ горя удавишься, либо утопишься въ Москвѣ-рѣкѣ, и на то мы тебѣ отвѣтимъ, безпутная голова твоя, что удавиться и утопиться тебѣ, подлецу, не удастся, потому присматривать за тобой будетъ прикащикъ нашъ Ѳедулъ Власовъ. А за твое безпутство мы тебя сами накажемъ собственными родительскими руками нашими, зададимъ тебѣ хорошую порку, которая въ прокъ тебѣ послужитъ и въ пользу. Соблазнитель же твоему, мошеннику трехпробному Обдираю Иванову Разумѣихину отсылаемъ съ Ѳедуломъ Власовымъ восемнадцать тысячъ вторично. А тебѣ, безпутная голова твоя, писать намъ больше печего.

За сѣмъ остаюсь, родитель твой,
ЕПИФАНЪ ЗАКУСКИНЪ.”

Въ Вашингтонѣ Конгрессъ опредѣлилъ уплату Русскому правительству 7,200,000 долларовъ. По причинѣ вакацій Конгресса, учрежденіе Гражданскаго правительства въ Аласкѣ отложено, и пока будетъ существовать Военное управленіе.

Въ третій Понедѣльникъ слѣдующаго Сентября, когда Конгрессъ опять соберется, навѣрно первымъ дѣломъ будетъ учрежденіе правительства для Аласки. По слухамъ, мы думаемъ, что Губернаторомъ будетъ опредѣленъ на конгрессъ Георгій Гибсъ, человѣкъ доброй природы и образованный. Мы много добраго слышали о немъ, и надѣемся что онъ поставитъ страну въ счастливое положеніе.

Въ нынѣшнее время управляютъ страной солдаты, это не много похоже на Русское управленіе, но когда будетъ опредѣленъ Гражданскій губернаторъ, тогда Русскіе оставшіеся въ союзѣ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ вполнѣ поймутъ счастливое состояніе Республиканскихъ учрежденій, и различіе свободы отъ монархіи.

Много лѣтъ одна монополія—Русско-Американская компанія управляла Русской Америкой и Алеутскими островами, и страна казалась въ печальномъ состояніи. На Русскую Америку всѣ смотрѣли какъ на страну льдовъ, ни къ чему не годную. Нѣтъ еще года какъ Аласка перешла въ руки нѣсколькихъ Компаній, соревнующихъ одна другой, и сколько богатствъ открылось въ этой странѣ казавшейся ничтожной. Мы слышали отъ одной личности, много получающей свѣдѣній о Русской Америкѣ, онъ говорилъ намъ, что эта страна обѣщаетъ больше богатствъ, чѣмъ Калифорнія.

На дняхъ мы получили письмо изъ острова Сакалина, прилежащаго къ устью рѣки Амура. Онъ находится во владѣніи Русскаго правительства и населенъ каторжными. Эти каторжные копаютъ уголь, подъ тиранскимъ управленіемъ какого-то русскаго офицера управляющаго этимъ островомъ.

Братски сочувствую вамъ друзья, отвратите взоръ вашъ отъ Санкт-Петербурга, и посмотрите куда ближе и благополучнѣе—на Сан-Франциско, отсюда будетъ спасеніе вамъ и облегченіе вашей несчастной участи.

Предостерегаю Аласканскихъ и Алеутскихъ православныхъ Христіанъ, отъ всякаго рода иновѣрческихъ миссіонеровъ. Эти волки во одеждѣ овечь хлопчуть, не о томъ чтобы просвѣтить васъ учрежденіемъ училищъ, но чтобы нажить себѣ денежки отъ сборовъ между Американцами.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

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THE ALASKA HERALD:

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Имѣя торговлю мѣхами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода мѣха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

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

Agents of the Pacific Insurance Company in Nicolalevsk, Siberia.

THE ALASKA HERALD

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

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

San Francisco, California.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER CALIFORNIA AND LIEBESDORFF STREETS.
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All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

Fire, Marine, Ocean, Inland Insurance.

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

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF ALASKA.

The heart sickens at the contemplation of the condition which has been thrust upon our Russian population in Alaska by the heartless cupidity of speculators. The tyranny of an arbitrary government has been substituted by the tyranny of wealth, and acts which would lead to the dethronement of a monarch are committed by wealthy corporations, whose only object is to bleed the unfortunate people of their resources. A whole population is cast into the woods and extortion is used to reduce them to a state of slavery, more pitiless than that which existed at the South, and more merciless than that exercised by the most remorseless despot that ever desecrated a throne. We publish herewith a letter from Kadiak to show the extent of the evil under which the people of Alaska suffer, and recommend its removal, and trust that it may reach the eye of some power or authority that will rectify the matter, and save the inhabitants from the impending torture of starvation by hunger and cold the coming winter. We appeal to humanity to intervene in behalf of our fellow creatures, now our fellow citizens, and save them from the power of those bloated tyrants, who fatten on the miseries of the people.

NEED FOR REFORM.—The schools in Sitka under Russian supervision closed last September, and since that time children have been allowed to go at large. As a consequence the state of morals among the juveniles is anything but encouraging. Youngsters of 8 years will go to an American store and work round till they earn ten cents, and then go off and get drunk. Hardly a day passes that some of that tender age and upwards are not found drunk upon the sidewalks. Can not our American institutions correct this, or must delays supervene till such habits become chronic and the evil be permanently engrafted on the moral status of the rising generation. Let our people look to this and prevent a state of moral turpitude that will cost double as much to cure as to prevent.

CURSES TURNED TO PRAYERS.—The Russians of Alaska heretofore cursed the tyranny of the Russian Fur Company. They now pray for the return of the power and oppression of that Company as a relief from the iron heel of American monopolies, which have succeeded it.

RIGHTS OF SUCCESSION.

Government had better look to its interests in the affairs of Alaska. We have purchased the territory, and doubtless included in the purchase is all that was originally claimed by the Russian Government. Cannon, cannon balls, bells, chains and other such material has arrived lately in this city, consigned to private hands, and if this should be government property it is but fair that it be reserved for the purpose of defraying some of the necessary expenses attending the opening up of the country rather than go to the enriching of private parties whose interests are entirely absorbed in their own aggrandizement. Bells are doubtless church property and must be of great value, while cannon and ordnance certainly can not be subject to removal and sale to traders. It would be well for government to take immediate steps to secure all the loose property and rights, which have accrued to it from the purchase of Alaska, and if the agents of the Russian Government have acted without warrant, restitution should be demanded and the property reclaimed, under the law of succession. Prince Maxutoff delivered to the American officers all that was in sight, a few rusty implements, but concealed from them the effects contained in the magazine and the officers of our government, not suspecting fraud, received this imperfect transfer.

Let Government see to this, and if necessary appoint a commission to investigate the frauds which have been practiced upon it, and if possible bring the parties to account.

CONSIDERING all the circumstances among fur traders in this city, we are compelled to award the need of praise to the enterprising house of Adolph Muller. We can recommend it to the Russians arriving in this city, as well as to our American readers, as one of the oldest houses on this coast, and thoroughly to be relied on in all respects. Persons in the trade will find him honest and obliging and worthy of their full confidence.

SEA SEALS.—The *Winged Arrow* lately from Alaska, brought to this city \$60,000 worth of skins of the Sea Seal. Considering that the catch of Sea Seals begins only in April, we are at a loss to understand how in the limited space of three months this immense quantity could be secured. The mystery is however fully explained by a letter, which we received, in which it states that Prince Maxutoff sold the furs, which have been collected in previous years and which were paid for by Russian Stockholders and were really their property.

REWARD OF INTEGRITY.—A Russian gentleman has lately arrived in this city from St. Petersburg and Moscow by the way of Siberia. On his route he was met in various places by the firm of Freeman, Smith & Co., who have business houses at many points in the Empire from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor. Everywhere the same expression of confidence in this firm was manifest; the Russians declaring that they would trust all their property with Freeman, Smith & Co., without papers or securities. This certainly is a high tribute of praise to the integrity of this firm, and we insert this with pleasure as an evidence of the high to which integrity and fair dealing will elevate a business house. We do not wish to unjustly censure, nor can we consent to compliment any one, but truth and justice prompts us to render this tribute to a firm, which has done so much to encourage that true international love and sympathy between Russians and Americans.

LATEST FROM SITKA.—Dear Brother. I write you these few lines in pencil, as a small schooner is just on the point of departure for Victoria. Koskul and Petcheroff our Commissioners have returned with steamer *Constantine* to this port. It is the general impression here, that Hutchinson & Co. have purchased this entire country, villages, stations, ports and all; while this august firm exults over the delusion and declares that it will realize on the first voyage sufficient to reimburse them for the purchase from the material they carry off. Maxutoff with a few Russians, taken from the stations, has gone to the Amoor, and there are reports, that he will remain in Siberia. Good bye. T.

OUR ANSWER.

The editor of the *Occident* is astonished that we respect the virtue of the Turks. We are sincerely sorry that the editor of a Christian journal should be surprised at our respect for virtue. The Rev. Editor a Christian!!!! Come, Come, Come from Heaven Oh! Jesus, and be again betrayed for \$30, without the intervention of a Judas Iscariot. We annex our prayer.

(From the Russian.)

THOU GOD, who came from Hades, and whose followers were Constantine and Justinian, the same god, who afterwards crawled round the earth, taking up thy abode in the temples of St. Peter at Rome, St. Paul at London, St. Isaac at St. Petersburg,—in taverns and churches at New York,—preached by ministers, priests and missionaries—god of monarchs and kings—god of hangmen and executioners, destroyers of body and soul—god of drunkards, hypocrites and humbugs, god of all Iscariotians leave me! thy spirit is impure!

Paraclete—Spirit of Truth—Unfortunate God! Iscariotians call Thee Devil, monarchs and kings for the worship that we render to Thee in liberty and justice—destroy us. Come and live within me!

Oh Thou Paraclete—Spirit of Truth—Devil of popular theology! My God! I adore Thee! Thou art the Spirit of Truth, I will worship Thee for ever and ever.—Amen.

AGAPIUS.

[The Editor of the *Occident* may copy.]

FATHER JUVENNALIUS.—A Russian monk-priest by this name, proceeded as missionary to the Aleutian Islands in 1810, and was there killed by the natives. Instantly the Greek church had him canonized as a martyr-saint and placed his name on the calendar. Not having a blind faith in these matters, we had the curiosity to investigate his character and course of life, in the field of his spiritual labors. It appears from the evidence of his flock, the Aleutians themselves, that the holy Father had grossly violated the 7th commandment, and speculated to such an extent in native produce, as to make his integrity on the 6th rather doubtful. The records of the Aleutians fully justify the indignant natives, who slew him in vindication of their respect for the 7th; and from the facts, as we learn them we cannot but justify them also.

His heroic life self-denying exertions and martyr death we intend to publish in the Russian language coupled with the recommendation that the same justice be dealt out to all such false piety cultivators.

PRESIDENT of the Russian Society at San Francisco Captain Ilarion Archimandritoff, the oldest Captain in the service of the Russian American Fur Company, last March, contracted with the successors of the Russian American Fur Company, to take charge of all their stations in Alaska as General Agent. He is a Creole and universally respected by the natives. This respectable firm the "successors" have used him for two months and then sent him to St. George island to hunt sea-lions. The reason assigned in the language of Mr. Boacovich of Unalaska one of the firm, "that he is a good pilot, we take him for two months to show us the posts now we have used him we send him to St. George." This is the way these "successors" treat the natives, who serve them.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.—Our readers may obtain copies of the magnificent new map of our new dominion North, just published by Messrs. Bancroft & Co. For sale in our Office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$1 50.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ**ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.****LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,****IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	7 ¹ / ₂ skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$6 00
Черный Медвѣдь самый пушистый, —отъ	до	2 50 до 3 00
do do do heavy	do	2 50 до 3 00
жесткій		
do do seconds	do	1 50 до 2 50
второго сорта		
do do cubs	do	0 50 до 1 50
медвеженокъ		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 ¹ / ₂ c. less than black		
черный съ просьбою	дешевле чѣмъ черный	
Badger	.....	7 ¹ / ₂ skin, from \$ 0 50 до 1 00
Барсукъ		
Fisher, prime, dark	do	3 00 до 4 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный		
do do pale	do	2 00 до 2 50
блѣдный		
do seconds	do	1 00 до 1 50
второго сорта		
Fox, Silver	do	5 00 до 25 00
Серебристая Лисица		
do Cross	do	2 50 до 4 00
Пятенная		
do Red	do	1 00 до 1 50
Красная		
do Kitt	do	0 40 до 0 50
Маленькая		
do White	do	1 00 до 1 50
Бѣлая		
do Gray	do	0 50 до 0 60
Сѣрая		
Lynx	do	1 00 до 1 50
Рысь		
Marten, prime, dark	do	4 00 до 6 00
Каменистая Куница, черная		
do do pale	do	2 50 до 3 25
блѣдная		
do seconds	do	1 00 до 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 25 до 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Mink, dark, northern, prime	do	1 50 до 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта		
do pale, southern	do	1 00 до 1 25
Блѣдный, южный		
do seconds	do	0 50 до 0 75
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 20 до 0 25
третьяго сорта		
Muskrats	do	\$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхухоль		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	do	50 00 до 60 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая		
do do do	do	30 00 до 40 00
второго сорта		
do do do brown	do	20 00 до 25 00
черная		
do do do pupa	do	0 50 до 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта		

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 до 4 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная		
do do do southern	do	2 00 до 2 50
Южная		
do seconds	do	1 00 до 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	do	0 50 до 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Raccoon	do	0 20 до 0 25
Барсукъ		
Wolf, large	do	2 00 до 3 00
Большой Волкъ		
" small	do	1 00 до 1 50
Малый		
" seconds	do	0 50 до 0 75
второго сорта		
Wolverine, firsts	do	3 00 до 4 00
Волкоподобный, перваго сорта		
do seconds	do	2 00 до 3 50
второго сорта		
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 30 до 0 40
Дикій Котъ, перваго сорта		
do seconds	do	0 10 до 0 20
второго сорта		
Skunks	do	0 10 до 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ		
Seal, fur	do	
Тюлень		
do hair	do	0 25 до 0 30
Тюленья шерсть		
Beaver, northern	7 ¹ / ₂ lb from	1 00 до 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ		
do southern	do	0 75 до 0 90
Южный Боберъ		
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	1 00 до 1 25
Индійскія олени кожи копченныя		
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	0 20 до 0 23
Сырыя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія		
do do winter	do	0 15 до 0 18
Зимнія		

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

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

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

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

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

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Языки, и всякаго рода Ветчина.

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Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

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Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

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Agents of the finest brands of Virginia Tobacco.

Гг. ВЕЙЛЬ и Ко., имѣютъ превосходнаго ка-
чества Виржинскій табакъ.

Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ говорятъ по русски.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized
December 14th, 1867. The regular monthly meeting, will be held
on Thursday evening next, September 3th, at No. 1406 Powell
Street, 7 o'clock.

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

TRANSFER OF KADIAK TO HUTCHINSON AND CO.

(Our Letter from Kadiak.)

KADIAK, June 28th, 1868.

Dear friend, EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

On the 23d April last a steamer *Alexander* entered our harbor, such an unusual occurrence that it made us all rejoice from hopes of correspondence with the inner world of intelligence; but alas, the pleasure was doomed to a sad reversal, and sorrow and gloom, misery and despair, have settled upon us since that fatal visit to our shores. Arm-in-arm from the steamer landed two individuals, one a stranger; but the other well known to us, our late Governor Prince Maxutoff. The two proceeded at once to the magazine wherein is stored flour, cloth, medicine, linen, sugar, tea, etc., all articles of consumption necessary for health, comfort and the support of life. The Prince, under his official authority, ordered the transfer of the entire magazine with all its contents to this individual who accompanied him, and directed that it should be delivered forthwith. Without introduction, explanation, or preface the order was announced, while we were still ignorant of who the person might be. I ventured the remark that three weeks would be little enough time to prepare the books and accounts for a legal and proper delivery, but the Prince insisted that an absolute and immediate delivery without the intervention of books or accounts was necessary. Of course to obey was all that remained for me, and in three days all the resources of the settlement were in the power of one whom we have since learned is one of a firm in your city. The transfer included all buildings, property and provisions of the settlement, real and movable, and we found ourselves thrust out of our homes and driven to seek shelter in the woods, where we were compelled to improvise tents for our accommodation. During the authority of the Russian government we were provided with a home in the barracks, and provisions were sold to us at a low price, as well as all articles for our necessities or comfort. Immediately after the transfer we were not only thrust out of our homes, but the most exorbitant prices placed upon the most common articles of food—flour, which heretofore cost 50 cents, was raised to two dollars, and everything else in proportion. The Government of former days, though arbitrary, was patriarchal in its character, and we were provided by the authorities with everything that our necessities demanded, and if sick or infirm were cared for with parental solicitude. The laws provided for a constant supply of necessary merchandize from our native land, and, under the heaviest penalties, prevented extortion in the price at which they were supplied to us by the distributing agents. We were not prepared for independence from that providence on which we have ever relied, our habits and avocations were those of hunters and fishers and for the results of our labors we received our necessary food and clothing at fair honest prices, and it may well be imagined how the extortionate increase of price entailed misery, want and suffering, amounting even to starvation, among our people. When we appealed to these heartless wretches to supply our wants at former prices, we were denied and told "Go and work for our Company at 50 cents a day." The misery into which we were so suddenly cast was, fortunately, at the introduction of the summer season. What we will do when winter overtakes us, unless relief be obtained, is more than we can conceive. Under the Russian Government we could not sell a skin to any one but the Government Fur Company under a fine of 500 roubles and banishment to Siberia as a criminal, and Prince Maxutoff, at the time of the transfer, falsely told us that now the same penalty would attach if we sold to any other than Hutchinson & Co.. This firm of Hutchinson & Co., through their agent, made threats to the Aleutians of the most violent character; telling them that the Russian Government inflicted its penalty if they sold to any one else than this Company and that the American Government would hang them within 24 hours if they violated this rule. The natives are a simple, unsuspicious, honest and industrious people and were influenced by the greatest dread at the impending danger from these threats. Under this impression we have given little encouragement to outside dealers, who occasionally visited us from California,

and who have been persecuted with the most revolting tyranny by this Company, the successors to the Russian Company. They have been denied shelter, and forced from our island by every power that can be brought to bear by this sordid Company. In fact, we are in a state of the most absolute servitude beneath the iron heel of a monopoly, sordid, heartless, and inhuman, from which we must perish by the slow torture of famishing want. The brig *Shetkoff* brought from Sitka 150 families, who were driven out by the persecutions and tyranny of soldiers, and their brutish actions, and are cast among us to share the miserable fortunes which are left us. We or our forefathers have not seen soldiers before and our experience now under the military of the government to which we belong is sad and humiliating in the extreme. You, dear, brother tell us to have hopes in the future, from the workings of the American government, but when will we realize the result? So far, by the change of administration, our houses have been desolated, our industry checked, the resources of our labor have been cut off through wanton destruction by unpracticed hands. Our wives and daughters have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery, and the tyranny of a despotic government has been transferred to the baser and more sordid tyranny of moneyed monopolies. Our youth have been corrupted and defiled and driven from the school into the streets, and a state of destitution has supervened that threatens our ultimate destruction.

Yours truly, A. C.

HUMBUGGING THE NATIVES.

In Kadiak it was customary in the old regime for the priest to collect the members of an expedition about to start on the hunt for beavers, and bless them with prayers, and the sprinkling of holy water, and such incantations to secure success to the voyage. The Superintendent of Hutchinson & Co., the successors of the Russian Company, who, by the way is one of the Children of Israel, has succeeded to the sacred office and now in the most approved style calls in a priest to assist him and for the moderate sum of \$20 in gold coin, this functionary, goes through the mimicry of images, blessings etc., to the infinite satisfaction of the deluded people, who believe it is a prelude to the success of their expedition. Of course this ceremony is followed by feasting, the material for which is provided by the Company, who doubtless do not fail to make the proper charge for the articles consumed.

DEATH FROM LIQUOR.—On the 16th July last at Sitka, a Russian woman Licoria Andrew, was plied with liquor till she died from the effects. Between liquor and other civilizing agents the population is being thinned out fast.

SUICIDE AT SITKA.—A young Russian, by name Wolkoff, a shoemaker, purchased some whiskey and afterwards gave a bottle to a young creole or half-breed. For this offence he was informed of by the Suttler and imprisoned by military authority. Feeling his humiliation and disgrace at being imprisoned, in a moment of mental aberration he put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains.

AN ALASKIAN PILATE.—Prince Maxutoff, among the rest of his speculations, sold a quantity of pictures of Jesus Christ and of the saints, to a company of Jewish traders. He deserves the name, if not of Pontius Pilate, at least of an *Alaskan Pilate*.

OUTRAGE.—On the 4th of July last in Kadiak, some drunken soldiers took possession of a couple of Russian cannon, which had not been used since the time of Catharine the II. The caliber of the cannon was suited to a half pound charge of powder, but these patriots (?) loaded them with two pounds and fired away. The consequence was one burst, scattering the fragments in all directions, killing a young man by the name of Maxim, son of a physician Ivan Panashin. Such recklessness is not to be excused, even on an occasion of public rejoicing, and severe censure rests upon some one for allowing it.

ПОВЕДЕНИЕ РУССКАГО ДУХОВЕНСТВА ВЪ СИТКѢ.

Американскій купецъ Рудольфъ по прїѣздѣ своемъ прошедшей весной въ Ситку, желалъ имѣть помѣщеніе въ какомъ либо домѣ для устройства магазина, и наткнулся на домъ принадлежащій духовному вѣдомству возлѣ Собора, гдѣ въ верхнемъ этажѣ жили Гг. Бальманы. При условіи онъ объявилъ, что не намѣренъ много платить, и это условіе было сдѣлано словесно между протоіереемъ, Печеровымъ и еще третье лице присутствовало. Было условлено 50 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ за весь нижній этажъ; но чрезъ нѣсколько дней Рудольфъ получилъ его за 25 долл.

Какимъ образомъ произошла такая внезапная переѣна? Жирафъ выѣшалась въ это дѣло. Она призвала Рудольфа съ какимъ-то переводчикомъ къ себѣ и объявила что если Рудольфъ дастъ ей взятку 100 долларовъ, то она устроитъ для него наемъ магазина за 25 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ, или 300 долларовъ въ годъ. Рудольфъ согласился, далъ ей 100 долларовъ, на что она приговорила, чтобы это было въ секретѣ, ни слова никому, даже моему мужу. Рудольфъ сказалъ — хорошо. На другой день сдѣлано условіе на бумагѣ по 25 долларовъ въ мѣсяцъ, безъ означенія времени наема, и платить всегда впередъ за мѣсяцъ. Послѣдніе два мѣсяца онъ прекратилъ платить, говоря, что денегъ у него теперь нѣтъ, и предлагаетъ протоіерею брать у него слѣдующія за наемъ деньги товаромъ, такъ какъ жена постоянно покупаетъ у другихъ торговцевъ, отъ чего же не покупаетъ у него. Протоіерей говоритъ ему: я скажу женѣ. Чрезъ нѣсколько дней они пошли къ Рудольфу, но не могли получить что имъ требовалось.

Однажды протоіерей завернулъ въ магазинъ Рудольфа, ему нужны были деньги, для уплаты по процессу съ коровой, и спрашиваетъ слѣдующія деньги за наемъ. Рудольфъ отвѣчаетъ, денегъ у меня нѣтъ, а товаръ который вамъ нуженъ имѣется теперь у меня, потрудитесь выбрать. Протоіерей отвѣчаетъ, мнѣ нужны деньги для церкви, такъ какъ домъ церковный.

Рудольфъ отвѣчаетъ протоіерею, и мнѣ нужны деньги для постройки моего дома, такъ потрудитесь мнѣ уплатить 100 долларовъ, которые брала ваша жена взаимнообразно. Тутъ пошли переговоры, тѣмъ болѣе что протоіерей ничего о этомъ не зналъ.

Жирафъ приходитъ къ магазину Рудольфа съ переводчикомъ Капландъ, не желая войти въ домъ, проситъ его на улицу, но онъ отвѣчаетъ изъ магазина, пожалуйста взойдите въ мой домъ, я на улицѣ не имѣю никакихъ переговоровъ. Жирафъ взойшла и спрашиваетъ его: какія деньги вы за мной считаете, и какія деньги вы мнѣ давали? Тутъ пошли разные переговоры, и окончилось тѣмъ что Рудольфъ ули-

чилъ Жирафъ, и она боясь что выйдетъ дѣло судебнымъ порядкомъ, призналась и сказала: что я вамъ деньги тотъ часъ представлю, и не желаю впередъ имѣть дѣло съ подобными подлецами.

Немедля явился протоіерей съ тѣмъ же переводчикомъ. Требуется отъ Рудольфа немедленно очистить домъ, который онъ занималъ; въ противномъ случаѣ въ каждый день онъ будетъ платить за наемъ 10 долларовъ сверхъ счета. Рудольфъ спокойно отвѣчаетъ, я выйду изъ дома какъ только мнѣ возможно будетъ и когда мой домъ на столько будетъ въ порядкѣ, что могу помѣстить мое семейство. Но о сверхъ платѣ, вы не думайте, я вамъ не дамъ больше ни копѣйки сколько сказано въ условіи. Въ условіи опредѣлена цѣна за наемъ дома и неограниченъ срокъ моего выхода изъ дома.

Браво Американцы! Гдѣ же дураковъ нашихъ не бьютъ.

Мы получили для публикціи письмо къ Ситкинскому священнику Николаю Ковригину.

Преподобный Отецъ Николай!

Простите что я должна разстаться съ вами въ ссорѣ, ибо вашъ поступокъ—отказъ въ напутствіи меня Святыми Тайнами вынудилъ на это. Я очень жалю что избрала васъ духовникомъ своимъ. Духовенство Ситкинское, включая Архіерея, не стоитъ христіанскаго почтенія, потому что еслибы Архіерей былъ въ Ситкѣ, то вѣрно мое желаніе исполнилось бы. Конечно какъ вы оставлены здѣсь безъ всякаго начальства, то дѣлаете что заблагоразсудится вамъ, можетъ быть ваши семейныя обстоятельства не допускаютъ васъ совершать таинства Христовы, въ этомъ случаѣ я не виновата. Прошу васъ простите мнѣ за мое откровенное мнѣніе, что я должна была это высказать и если вы еще должны будете услышать или можетъ быть и читать печатно, то вы припудили меня сами на это. Я заявлю это къ публичному свидѣнію, чтобы публика могла заключить съ этого на сколько можно ожидать отъ Ситкинскаго духовенства полезнаго въ привлеченіи къ христіанству дикаго народа окружающаго ихъ, если они опровергаютъ Христіанъ вѣру въ Иисуса Христа и въ таинства Его.

Я знаю многихъ Колошъ принявшихъ Христіанство, что они не умѣютъ сказать: Во Имя Отца, и Сына, и Святаго Духа. Наше духовенство еще ихъ этому не научило; но они къ тайнамъ Христовымъ бывають допускаемы. Разумнаго же Христіанина желаніе опровергается, выражаясь, что напутствіе Святыми Тайнами только выдается въ случаяхъ бо-
лѣзненныхъ.

Я очень хорошо знаю, что и при смертномъ одрѣ вами не соблюдался этотъ законъ. Такъ напри-
мѣръ

случай былъ въ Кожимъ съ несчастной женщиной, которая въ исходащемъ чувствѣ требовала духовника для исповѣди; но двоекратныя отвѣты были— что духовникъ спитъ, и она скончалась. Изъ этого можно судить на сколько наше духовенство въ Ситкѣ справедливо въ соблюденіи возлагаемыхъ на нихъ обязанностей.

Желающая вамъ душевнаго спасенія,
Александра Г.

Вѣкъ живи, вѣкъ учись! Справедлива русская поговорка.

Я рожденъ въ нѣдрахъ Православной церкви, воспитанъ въ духовномъ званіи, былъ рукоположенъ во Превитера Православной церкви, но и до сего времени не зналъ, что епитрахиль для церковнослуженія имѣетъ право носить не только попъ, но и попадья. Попъ посланъ княземъ и Архіереємъ на зло нечестивому еретикъ, просвѣщать и исповѣдывать окаланныхъ грѣшниковъ въ Сан-Франциско, и дѣлаетъ великіе успѣхи своей пропагандой, а его попадья въ Ситкѣ, имѣя право на церковнослуженіе, своимъ епитрахилемъ, тоже дѣлаетъ пропаганду.

Преосвященный Архіерей! Вы не смотрите что у васъ дома, а смотрите за еретикомъ въ Сан-Франциско. Этотъ еретикъ болѣе любитъ отечество Русское, и чтитъ святую Православную церковь, чѣмъ всѣ ваши попы и попадья. Въ 1858 году, когда вопросъ шелъ о освобожденіи крестьянъ, о дѣлѣ общечеловѣческомъ, когда звѣри помѣщики освобождали крестьянъ, попы русскіе и архипопы консервативно стояли за крѣпостнымъ званіемъ, этотъ еретикъ на основаніи Слова Божія проповѣдывалъ въ Колоніи освобожденіе монастырскихъ крестьянъ. Когда ваши попы во время эскадры адмирала Лисовскаго въ Нью-Йоркѣ отвратительно грубо отвѣтили Американскому епископу Потеру, на его письмо къ нимъ, я пріѣхавши въ 1865 году въ Нью-Йоркѣ, поправилъ эту глупость, и выставилъ нашу Православную церковь и ея догматы на самую высокую степень славы. Литургія Св. Златоустаго была совершена мною въ Нью-Йоркѣ на англійскомъ языкѣ, послѣ чего Американцы твердили во всѣхъ журналахъ, нѣтъ святѣе религіи какъ Святая Православная церковь. Эта Литургія 2-го Марта, 1865 года, торжественно совершенная мною въ Нью-Йоркѣ называется первой Православной Литургіей въ Америкѣ.

Ваше не вниманіе Преосвященный, къ Ситкинскому духовенству, служить къ позору Православія!

Срамъ предъ иностранцами, для нашего отечества и для нашей Православной церкви, отъ Ситкинскаго право-неславнаго духовенства.

Въ Сан-Франциско протестантскихъ газетахъ пишутъ, что въ Ситкѣ пасторъ имѣетъ въ Воскресныхъ школахъ до 60 дѣтей Православной церкви. Этимъ пасторъ показываетъ свое усердіе къ пропагандѣ, что онъ въ такое короткое время уже отвратилъ отъ Православія такое множество.

Что же дѣлаютъ наши попы и миссіонеры въ Ситкѣ? Кутать и въ карты играютъ.

Обращаюсь къ Православнымъ жителямъ въ Аласкѣ, заведите сами школы, не давайте вашихъ дѣтей въ протестанскія школы, наши православные попы лѣнтая только, а протестанскіе пасторы—жулики и мазурики, каковыхъ вы не видавали и не слыхивали.

Всякій Русскій оставшійся въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ, имѣетъ право отнѣять въ свое владѣніе 160 акровъ земли. Каждый акръ имѣетъ 70 ярдовъ квадратныхъ. Одна квадратная миля имѣетъ 640 акровъ, то есть земля достаточная для четырехъ семей. Советую вамъ захватите лучшую землю, пока Американцы еще не ослѣпли.

Раньше когда существовала Русская Компанія въ Аласкѣ, каждый житель ее ругалъ, скоро ли она уничтожится, но вотъ она и уничтожилась, что же вышло изъ этого для тамошнихъ жителей, нисколько не лучше, а напротивъ совсѣмъ хуже. Напримѣръ, на Островѣ Кадьякъ, въ гавани Св. Павла, товары гораздо дороже чѣмъ они стоили въ Русской Компаніи. Торгуется въ Кадьякѣ Американская Компанія подъ фирмой Гутчинсонъ и Ко., товаръ у нихъ тотъ же самый, который былъ въ Русской компаніи и продаютъ его вдвое дороже. По моему мнѣнію въ слѣдующую зиму жители Кадьяка будутъ помирать съ голоду и также отъ эпидемическихъ болѣзней. Русская Компанія все таки до сѣихъ кормила и не давала людямъ сильно бѣдствовать. А новая Компанія Американская, гдѣ бы людей поощрять, она напротивъ еще страшитъ тамошнихъ людей, чтобы по мимо ихъ Компаніи не смѣли продавать постороннимъ лицамъ свои товары, и говорятъ что въ Америкѣ за это разстрѣливаютъ и вѣшаютъ.

Житель Кадьякскій А. Х.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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СВОБОДА.

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лаевскѣ.—Сибирь.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

We regret that the *Times* of this city should be directed by any one to give a "direct and positive refutation" to what has been published in the *ALASKA HERALD* as "positively untrue," since we happen to have indubitable proof of every fact we assert. Our paper is devoted to the interests of the people of Alaska, and our letter from Kadiak, included facts pertaining to affairs in other places besides Kadiak. While we hold ourselves responsible for everything we affirm about the mismanagement of affairs in that country, we cannot be responsible for the ignorance of a reader of our journal, who seems not to understand his own language. The military at St. Paul, has never, to our knowledge, laid itself open to censure, and has never been even referred to in our paper. The facts we have published we are ready to substantiate by proof, and Mr. *—, can inform himself of their truth, if indeed he be ignorant, by the proper inquiry and investigation.

REFUTATION.

We have passed through a varied experience in journalism, in our efforts to vindicate right and justice—threatened with corporal punishment—cajoled with false professions—and a few days ago offered so much per month, by this enterprising firm, Hutchinson and Co., just to say no more about this monopoly and their accomplice, ex-Governor Prince Maxutoff—that we began to feel vain, and now, to be carded and spun, by this firm, under the leadership of a man we cannot dodge, strains the limits of our propriety. He weaves his fabric of whole cloth of a very flimsy texture, that will scarcely bear the wear and tear of the searching investigation to which we intend to subject it.

☞ OUR paper is too small to hold even a tithe of all the communications we receive. In our next number, however, we will insert a correspondence from Hon. W. D. Lewis of Philadelphia. This gentleman was for many years attached to the American legation at St. Petersburg. We will also insert a sketch of Hon. Eugene Schuyler, present American Consul at that court, our late pupil, and intimate and highly esteemed friend.

BLACK MAIL.

We do not wish to vaunt our virtues, or represent ourselves as incorruptible, nor do we wish to endorse the cynical dogma that every man has his price. We would preserve the happy medium, which recognizes the fact that, while corruption is rampant, there are honest men in the world and, if journals are sometimes bought and sold, there are some which still are free. Now we claim to be of the latter number. Humble as we are, we are battling for truth, for right, for justice, and we intend to continue this course till the resources of Alaska are shown up in their truth, till the population of that country are established in their rights and till justice is ensured. We can only say to those, who have approached us with a bribe: Gentlemen, you name no *figure* at all commensurate with the object you would secure. Silence at this time, when the fate of 50,000 inhabitants lies trembling in the balance which turns upon their speedy relief from oppression, misery, and want and the severance of those chains of oppression by which they are now tied, would be a crime more damnable, if possible, than that which dooms them to dependence on the heartless workings of a system of monopolies.

Abstinence at this time from denunciation of such acts would be treachery even more base than that which dictated the revolt against deity by the arch fiend himself.

We know no price, no *figure*, that could reconcile our conscience to such a treason.

A people weighed down by the oppressions of a power armed with all the facilities to crush and grind them; a people accustomed to look to a patriarchal government for material and moral support, suddenly cut loose and sent adrift on the trackless sea of independence; cast from their abodes to seek shelter in the wilderness in an inhospitable clime; without domestic resources of supply for the wants of nature and humanity; nothing save the approving smile of heaven and the bounty of Providence to rely on; cut off from all intercourse with the world by distance and the machinations of their enemies; without religious or educational privileges; a prey to the licentiousness of unprincipled strangers, against whom resistance were worse than useless; on the eve of a season, whose inclemency challenges their utmost efforts, even under favorable circumstances, to endure—to abandon such a people at such a time "for so much trash as could be grasped thus," is not our purpose, come what may. If Congress and the government will not come to our support and aid us in dispelling the gloom that overhangs this people,—if perish we must,—let us perish together; but let not the watchman on the tower turn recreant to his trust and betray a people whose only mouth piece we are.

Tyranny in every form is odious; but oh, immensely superior in moral excellence is that tyranny which preserves while it oppresses, to that which while it oppresses, destroys, and destroys by the slow torture of slavery and famine.

SPECULATION.—The steamers *Alexander* and *Constantine*, two splendid vessels, were turned in to Hutchinson & Co. by the agent of the Russian Company, Maxutoff, at the rate of \$55,000. It appears that merchants in this city offered more than this for the *Alexander* alone, for which \$60,000 was offered. The *Constantine* is certainly worth \$40,000. But Maxutoff has to transport the Russian officials, and such Russians as elect to return home to their native land, and for this purpose has purchased from Hutchinson & Co. the *Winged Arrow*, now lying in this port for repairs or such reconstruction as will render her seaworthy, and for this old worm eaten and rotten hulk he has given \$25,000. When we compare the splendid steamer *Alexander* with this old tub and find that they were rated in the speculation at about equal values, we are naturally led to the impression that there is a "cat in the bag" a "nigger in the fence." Maxutoff must certainly presume upon his power over the Russian Fur Company if he can engage in such a transparent swindle without the fear of future accountability. Of course no Russian of any intelligence will for a moment entertain the thought of going round the "Horn" to Russia on a vessel, unless she is thoroughly seaworthy.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the fact rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co. on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block.—Give them a call.

TRADE, HUMANITY, CAPITAL.

The wings of commerce are attached to a body which we very much fear is devoid of a soul, unless indeed that soul be the inspiration of self-interest. For centuries the great northwestern waters have contributed to the wealth of individuals and colossal fortunes have been realized from the products of the waters and the adjoining shores. What have we rendered in return for these benefits? True, we have clothed and fed the natives, but have we advanced them in civilization and enlightenment? Do not the interests of trade require a comparative suppression of that enlightenment, which raises man to independence from a serfdom necessary to the purposes of commerce. Such, it appears to us, has been the effect of trade on Alaska. The people are without facilities, almost without means for their subsistence, and dependent for their supplies upon such moneyed firms as may ship goods in exchange for their peltry. The development of home resources in the mean time is ignored. Agriculture, mining, stock raising, manufactures, and the higher development of the mental and moral elements, are not fostered and are consequently either left to languish or entirely suppressed. And now that the people are abandoned by their former government and left to their own resources they become an easy prey to the cupidity of the trader, who feeling that the time for his rapacity is limited, is ready to squeeze out with one great final effort the last substance of the people.

Humanity revolts at such a contingency, but inexorable trade demands the "pound of flesh next to the heart." What matters it though thousands suffer the coming winter for the necessities of life, trade must flourish or the country be abandoned by the fleet wings of the cormorant. If the natives may not kill the game and gather the furs, let them starve. Bar up the magazine; the *quid pro quo* doctrine must be enforced. There is no humanity in trade.

Capital by millions may be invested to produce a rich return to the stockholders, but not a dollar be directed to the purposes of ameliorating the condition of the people, or the country. And yet trade, humanity, and capital, should go hand in hand, as the elevation of a race or people in intelligence makes a proportionate increase in production and in commerce. But individual interest does not busy itself with the benefit of others, and this is unfortunate for Alaska, whose population from time immemorial has learned to lean on fishing and hunting as their sole resources. Let enterprises follow the track of commerce and open up the domestic resources of the country and soon mines will be opened, agriculture be invigorated and other industries be introduced that will render the country self sustaining and the people more independent.

When information can be obtained, and easy access to our northern neighbors secured—the HERALD will do its duty. But so long as we are excluded from the territory by a monopoly, such information will be necessarily imperfect, and be difficult to obtain. We fully and firmly believe, that the resources of Alaska are sufficient for the employment of millions of capital outside of the fur trade and fisheries, and favorable to the immigration of thousands of our enterprising citizens, in every branch of business; and may the day hasten that will realize this belief!

CZESAREVICH COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.—Four years ago Admiral Lisovsky (Eng. Fox), came with the Russian fleet to New York, where he was feted in truly royal style by our American aristocracy, sympathizers with despotism. Subsequently Admiral Fox (Rus. Lisovsky), visited St. Petersburg, where he feted and toasted the Czar and Grand Dukes of the Empire, who reciprocated in the same style. Lately the Russian Czar expressed his sympathies for President Johnson on his impeachment by Northerners and sent his congratulations at his escape from the machinations of northern rebels. Prince Maxutoff was on trial in this city and many of our prominent citizens sympathized with him the innocent Prince, and condemned the *rasoul* Jew, American Generals dined with him at the Cosmopolitan. Now that the Prince has gone these sympathizers call him "rascal."

Doubtless the Czesarevich will be received with all honors by our shoddy aristocracy both *good democrats* and *union republicans*, and yet after investigation into the affairs of Alaska, the same people who toast the magnanimity and nobility of the Russian government, will call the very dignitaries they toast, rascals. Where are we drifting? Why should the monster whom liberty has crushed in free America, have such a fascination over our people. Friendship with such, is treason to humanity, to justice, and to the equal rights of man. We believe in national amenities, but not in this fulsome adulation of the exponents of principles the very antitheses of our own.

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Въ этомъ Магази́нѣ говорятъ по русски.

INVESTIGATE.

In our last issue we more than hinted that the affairs involved in the transfer of Alaska would bear investigation by a commission of our Government. By a multitude of facts crowding upon our knowledge from all sides, upon reliable authority, we are more and more impressed with the necessity of a thorough investigation as early as possible. The rights of the government and the wrongs of the people, demand investigation. The silent churches—robbed of their merry chimes that rendered the wilderness a welcome home and the Sabbath a special blessing to the simple and confiding natives—demand an investigation. Dismantled forts that insured protection against a foreign foe, and secured safety to this new extent of our sea coast—demand an investigation. Integrity to our own interests and good faith to the population thrown under the ægis of our government, demand an investigation. The cries and groans of a wronged and outraged people demand an investigation, and there is not a doubt that such investigation will be instituted.

CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES—BEWARE.—What is our Customs agent in Alaska doing? We inquire of the citizens and they tell us *he* is a woman. This will not excuse his inactivity. We require in such an important position a man of energy and shrewdness; sharp and keen of intellect. Russian rascals are sharper than we give them credit for and can outwit ordinary people. From correspondence we learn that a vessel is in Alaska waters, which lately came from the Kuril Islands and Siberia loaded with valuable furs, sable and beaver, in quantities greater than Alaska can produce. Doubtless this vessel will pass all the officials in Alaska and arrive in this city, ostensibly from Alaska and the fishing grounds. This vessel left here to go on a fishing voyage!!! she will return with fish for ballast and furs of Siberia for cargo. Let the custom house here watch for her, and see that the duties are paid and the law vindicated by seizure of the smuggled articles. What is the use of laws of protection if the meshes are so large that wealthy companies may pass right through and import valuable furs from Siberia and the Kuril Islands under the transparent pretext of a fishing voyage? Let our Custom officers be on the alert and catch this smuggler in the act.

P. S. For what purpose has Mr. Dodge, agent of the Treasury Department, left his post at Sitka to come to San Francisco? Is it to get signatures praying for his appointment as delegate from Alaska? Or is it to come here and write articles in the *Bulletin* for Hutchinson & Co.? Who pays him for his time (\$6 a day), Hutchinson & Co. or the Government?

MAIL MATTER.—A party in high position in this city, we have been informed, has opened a letter addressed to another party in this city before delivering it. This letter was taken out of the post office. Now this is a crime on our statute books and should be punished according to law. No one, not even a foreign consul, has the right to open other people's letters, not even those addressed to subjects of his own government, even if he supposed they were for the editor of the ALASKA HERALD. And if he violates the law, it is the duty of the prosecuting attorney to deal with him as with other criminals. Our correspondence has been repeatedly abstracted from the Post Office and we could not trace the person up; but we believe we are now on the scent and will put a hound upon the track to catch the wolf. A consul, ambassador, or other foreign agent is as much amenable to our criminal code as any citizen of the republic.

OUR PAPER.—We have forwarded to Sitka a parcel of papers of each issue from the beginning, till about one month since, to an agent in that town, whom we supposed to be an honorable trader. This honorable trader after preserving two or three copies put the rest in the fire. The native population were anxious to be enlightened but this honorable trader thought that it was a mark of honorable dealing to cheat them out of the paper and in his honorable solicitude for the benefit of monopolies, he consigned our property to the flames. Such honorable traders will do well in Alaska. It is surprising that our influence, under the circumstances, has reached so far. What may we not expect when the country is open to us and our journal?

DISPOSAL OF THE WITNESSES.

Sharp practice in legal matters is the subject of profound admiration with the tyros of the profession, and every new instance is a feather in the cap of the practitioner, and though the legitimate may frown upon it, yet success frequently rewards the venturesome genius. Maxutoff, realizing that the subornation of a witness is sometimes attended with a little inconvenience, has taken a novel method which, unfortunately, the members of sharp practice with us cannot follow. This *redoubtable* Prince arrived in St. Paul's Island with Mr. Hutchinson, on the steamer *Alexander*, and was visited by the superintendent, Constantine Ilarionoff. He obtained from this official the keys of the store house, and proceeding on shore surrendered to Hutchinson & Co. everything. In the mean time the Superintendent was left on board the vessel, and when Maxutoff & Co. returned to the vessel he steamed away to Siberia carrying the Superintendent off with him. Our Alaskan Pilato supposes that this will end that little matter and that everything on that end of the route is all safe. We scarcely think so, however; investigation develops curious facts, and living witnesses turn up when least expected. He would have been safer if he had adopted as his motto "dead men tell no tales," but this again is sometimes attended with little inconveniences. Investigation can do no harm! Investigation acquits or convicts!! Investigation enlightens all!!! Investigation purifies!!!! Investigate!

WHO IS THE OWNER?—The season for the beaver hunt lasts from the 15th April to the 15th August. As usual, on the 15th April last, the expedition of the Russian Fur Company started out from Afognak, to hunt these animals, on the peninsula of Alaska. The fitting outfit of this expedition in baydarks, provisions, liquors, nets, etc., cost the Company, not less than one thousand dollars. On the 23d April, and after the expedition had started, Maxutoff surrendered the country to Hutchinson and Company. Now, the question arises, to whom must these expeditionists render their tribute,—to the Russian Fur Company, which paid the expenses of the outfit or to their successors Hutchinson & Co.? The innocent natives are now returning with about \$10,000 worth of beaver furs. Who is to receive them?—Hutchinson & Co., or the Stockholders of the Russian Fur Company, whose money furnished the outfit and employed the hunters for the entire season? The Prince is not here to answer, and with an appropriate attitude we pause for a reply.

LETTER FROM KADIAK.

By the favor of a friend, we have the privilege of inserting the following letter addressed to him by his brother now in Kadiak.

KADIAK, July 15, 1868.

Dear Brother ISIDORE,

Your letter and package by the *Czarevich* was received, but I was much disappointed at not receiving the goods. [These are the goods that were refused to be taken up by that vessel on its last trip, as published by us in our issue of July 1.—Ed.]

This Russian American Fur Company (Hutchinson & Co.) are trying their best to keep us, as well as others, away.

They sent men out to tell the natives not to let the Americans have anything whatever in provisions or furs under no consideration, and that if they did they would have them arrested by the soldiers, who were here for their own use.

I will give them a hard tussle yet. They are particularly opposed to me as I am buying furs, but I do not care for them.

Yours, &c.,

H. SHIRPNER.

[On the 15th July last, we received an urgent application from the following citizens of Kadiak, directed to us, as their only available resource, for protection against the contingencies which have arisen by the accession of Hutchinson and Co. to entire control. An epidemic, induced by the want of flour, which H. & Co. have raised 100 per cent. in price, above Russian rates, necessitating their increased use of fish, is raging and decimating the population.

Here follow the names:—Abraham Charitonoff; Nicholas Kusnetsoff; Ivan Pestriakoff; Michel Potorochnin; Denis Gregrieff; Peter Naumoff; Christofo Selezneff; Peter Malutin; Ivan Sharatin; Lewis Zuravleff; Alexius Jakovleff; Peter Gavriloff; Ivan Panashin.

ПРИЯТЕЛЬСКОЕ НАСТАВЛЕНИЕ ГЛУПЦУ.

“Братец ты мой, ты глупъ какъ пробка.”

Русская пословица.

По ремеслу ты дрянной шкипериска, пошlostями и предательствомъ ближняго своего добрался до почтеннаго мѣстечка; но братецъ ты мой не мѣсто красить человѣка, а человѣкъ мѣсто, вѣдь ты къ этому мѣсту глупъ какъ пробка. Всякаго рода плутовствомъ ты нажилъ себѣ капиталецъ, и поднявши глупенькую рожу съ копѣчной неизгаряемой сигарой въ зубахъ-идиотъ, словно какъ полоумный Императоръ Нортонъ, разгуливаешься по улицамъ, претендуя на мѣсто вовсе не по тебѣ; вѣдь ты глупъ какъ пробка. Ты радуешься что дура-пуля не убила Русскаго царя, надѣясь получить красный подарочекъ; дуракъ красному радъ. Когда я прѣхалъ въ этотъ городъ, ты вздумалъ на широмишку помолиться попу; ахъ ты мазурикъ-широмишникъ—словно глупъ какъ пробка. Когда плутъ-князь былъ приведенъ на судъ праведный, ты какъ лакей подлизался къ князю, свидѣтельствовалъ невинность его, за что гривенничекъ отъ барина на чаекъ получилъ, а когда денежки попали въ мошну, ты говоришь князь плутъ; братецъ ты мой ты глупъ какъ пробка. Какъ глупецъ ты страшалъ меня: мы поколотимъ тебя, что говоришь правду, откроемъ на акціяхъ другую типографію, будемъ даромъ работать, чтобы уничтожить Аласку Геральдъ, словно во всеміи всегда глупецъ, пошумѣлъ и остался въ дуракахъ. Ахъ ты дурачина, ты глупъ какъ пробка. И поа выписалъ, ну и молился ему. И по выходѣ прошедшаго листа моего Журнала, ты бѣгалъ къ Русскимъ въ Сан-Франциско изъ дома въ домъ, словно сумашедшій: не сообщайтесь съ Гончаренко, онъ сей часъ будетъ арестованъ. А теперь тѣ-же Русскіе смѣются надъ тобою.

Приложите Кадыцкаго льда къ полоумной главѣ, Члены многословнаго и многоглавнаго Общества.

Цесаревичъ Наслѣдникъ Русскаго Престола, путешествуетъ изъ Алжиріи въ Соединенные Штаты.

Въ первыхъ вѣкахъ Христіанства Церкви создались на гробахъ Св. Мучениковъ. Этотъ древній обычай Православной Церкви перешелъ въ догматы, такъ что Церковь Православная не можетъ быть освященна безъ мощей Мученическихъ. Въ Сан-Франциско новоустроенная Православная Церковь имѣетъ всѣ права древней Церкви. Глава этой Церкви за свои мученическіе подвиги, въ скоромъ времени получить 50 тысячъ долларовъ (словно вѣнецъ мученическій), которыя деньги будутъ пожертвованы на постройку первой Православной Церкви въ Сан-Франциско.

— Одинъ Американецъ нарочито путешествующій въ Аласку, чтобы что нибудь узнать о Аласканскихъ дѣлахъ, по возвращеніи своемъ посылалъ насъ и читая прошедшій листъ нашего Журнала, онъ сказалъ: вамъ болѣе можно имѣть свѣдѣній о Аласкѣ, чѣмъ намъ. Смотрители изъ острововъ увезены въ Россію, и я ничего не могъ добраться сколько чего продано Гутчинсону. Ваши правители Русскіе очень хитры!

Мнѣ подобную похвалу о Русскомъ человѣкѣ, очень пріятно слышать. Американцы иногда думаютъ, что всѣ иностранцы глупѣе ихъ. Они очень въ этомъ ошибаются. Нашъ Москвитининъ перепродаетъ Американца десять разъ.

При всеміи нашемъ почтеніи къ Православной Церкви, къ ея Святѣмъ догматамъ, мы не можемъ смотрѣть безъ сожалѣнія на распространеніе ея ученія. Именованіе Христіанско, а житіе скотско. Это изреченіе великаго учителя Церкви, нельзя не приложить къ правонеславнымъ въ Сан-Франциско. Попъ въ Ситкѣ ничего добраго не сдѣлалъ съ Колошами, и оставивши туземныхъ дѣтей безъ всякаго призрѣнія, прѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско просвѣщать корчемниковъ. Мы не противъ Православія, а противъ неславія. Съ основанія молитвеннаго дома я думаю корчемники не сдѣлаются лучше. Они скажутъ—попъ у насъ дома, мы платимъ ему 100 долларовъ на мѣсяцъ, и онъ обязанъ прощать намъ грѣхи. И чтожъ послѣ этого—якоже свинья омышился, возвращается въ калъ тинный, такъ и правонеславные послѣ еврейскаго разрѣшенія грѣховъ.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютковымъ, Печеровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикати всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Въ ходѣ произшествій челоѣчества случается, что народъ угнѣтаемый гражданскимъ игомъ желаетъ збросить это иго, и взять власть какую даетъ челоѣчеству Божественная Природа, увлекаясь въ этомъ случаѣ освобожденія всѣми правами какія дозволяетъ независимый разумъ челоѣчскій.

Истинна всякому очевидная, что люди по рожденію всѣ равны; что всѣ одинаково одарены Творцемъ извѣстными нѣмъ неотъемлемыми правами; что на этомъ основаніи зиждется наша жизнь, свобода и стремленіе къ счастію; что для того чтобы утвердить права челоѣчества, между людьми устроятся правительства, которымъ право власти даютъ по согласію управляемые; что правители не должны быть безпрестанно одни и тѣже; что народъ имѣетъ полное право переимѣнить или уничтожить правительство, или учредить новое, полагая въ основаніе такіа начала, и образуя для управленія такую форму, какая лучше кажется для благоденствія и счастія народа.

Благоразуміе показываетъ, что правительства хорошо устроенныя не стоитъ переимѣнять по прихотямъ безъ всякой причины, и что народъ подвергается большимъ страданіямъ, когда освобождается отъ формъ правленія къ которымъ онъ привыкъ, съ которыми онъ устроилъ свою жизнь. Но если долгое время гнетъ и страданія, невыносимо преслѣдуютъ гражданъ, доказывая непремѣнную необходимость переимѣны деспотизма, тогда граждане имѣютъ неотъемлемое право, и всю силу уничтожить такое правительство, и устроить новое для огражденія своей защиты.

Теперь обращаюсь къ вамъ страдающимъ въ колоніяхъ Аласки, для васъ самихъ предстоитъ устроить свое новое правительство, которое состояло бы изъ васъ самихъ. Въ эти дни, въ которые я пишу сіе, пріѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско изъ Ситки Г. Доджъ, и какъ я слышалъ, что онъ пріѣхалъ собирать подписи именъ, представляющихъ его въ Вашингтонъ Делегатомъ отъ Аласканскихъ гражданъ. Русскіе! разсудите, разумно ли будетъ, чтобы ваши нужды представлялъ на Конгрессѣ тотъ, кто вовсе не знаетъ Русской жизни и также Русскаго языка. Изберите сами кого знаете между вами, для отправленія его Делегатомъ въ Вашингтонъ, онъ вѣрно изяснитъ что требуется для благоустройства въ Аласканской Области. Право голоса вы имѣете, и васъ Русскихъ больше въ Аласкѣ, чѣмъ Американцевъ. Не поддавайтесь Американцамъ! А какъ это устроить, я вамъ изясню. Мнѣ желательно видѣть благоденствіе Русскихъ въ Республикѣ.

— Ставъ враждебный Россіи оофициальной состоитъ изъ горсти людей на все готовыхъ, протестующихъ противъ нея, борющихся съ нею, обличающихъ, подкопывающихъ ее. Этихъ одинокихъ бойцовъ, отъ времени до времени запираютъ въ казематы, терзаютъ, ссылаютъ въ Сибирь, но ихъ мѣсто не долго остается пустымъ; новые борцы выступаютъ впередъ; это наше преданіе, нашъ маіоратъ.

Страшныя послѣдствія челоѣческой рѣчи въ Россіи по необходимости придаютъ ей особенную силу. Съ любовью и благоговѣніемъ прислушиваются къ вольному слову, потому что у насъ его произносятъ только тѣ, у которыхъ есть что сказать. Не вдругъ рѣшась передавать свои мысли печати, когда въ концѣ каждой страницы мерещится жандармъ, тройка, кибитка, и въ перспективѣ Тобольскъ или Иркутскъ.

Въ Нью-Йоркскихъ газетахъ пишутъ, что въ Вашингтонѣ невыносимый жаръ. Подъ предлогомъ исканія оофициальныхъ должностей въ Аласканской Области, Президенту подано множество прошеній. Но подлинная цѣль просителей состоитъ въ томъ, что они ищутъ прохлады въ Аласкѣ.

Попъ Никола съ своими православными въ Сан-Франциско начинаютъ основаніе своей церкви обманомъ Американцевъ. Въ прошедшее Воскресенье они публиковали въ Альта Калифорнія, что служба совершенная ими въ прошедшій Пяттокъ, есть первая въ Соединенныхъ Штатахъ Америки. Вы знаете хорошо что есть православная церковь въ Нью-Орлеанѣ прежде вашей основанная!

И смеркае и свѣтае,
День Божій минае,
И знову людъ потомлений,
И все спочивае.
Тільки я мовъ окаянний
День и ніч блукаю,
На розпуттяхъ велелюднихъ,
И ніхто не бачить;
И не бачить и не знае,
Оглухли, не чують,
И Господа зневожають,
Людєй запрягають
Въ тяжкія ярма. Орють лихо,
Лихомъ засівають,
А що вродить? Побачимо
Які будуть жнива!

За когось ти роспинався
Христе Синне Божій!
За насъ добрихъ, чи за слово истини?
Чи може, щобъ зъ Тебе посміялись?
Воно жъ такъ и сталося!!!

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.

Commissioner of Deeds.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

No. 17.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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

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 левскѣ.—Сибирь.

ONE OF THE WORTHIES COME TO GRIEF.

On the late trip of the steamer *Constantine* to this city, a merchant of Sitka had shipped three barrels and one case of furs for this port. The steamer put in at the coal fields to take on a load of coal and ran upon the rocks and was partially sunk. The goods were removed to Victoria, where they were deposited in the establishment of Mr. Hutchinson. Among the rest were the three barrels and one case of furs belonging to this merchant. The steamer *Pacific* brought down this merchant as a passenger, and as it stopped a day at Victoria, he thought he would call on Mr. Hutchinson and enquire about his goods. He was told, that they were lost in the wreck—thrown overboard, &c. Not quite satisfied, he searched around, and to his great surprise, found the barrels, which he had shipped at Sitka, in the back yard of Mr. Hutchinson's place at Victoria, rifled of their contents. Fortunately, the individual who had assisted him in packing them with his own hands, was a fellow passenger on the *Pacific*, and was with him in Victoria. He identified them at once as the original barrels, and they proceeded to the magistrate, entered complaint, and had Mr. Hutchinson arrested upon a charge substantially as above stated. Mr. H. was apprehended and subsequently procured bail and as we are informed, has gone to Sitka. Mr. H. tried hard to hush the matter up and offered a round sum for this purpose, but our merchant was not to be bought off, and the chances are Mr. Hutchinson is in a bad fix. We wonder if those have been so liberally paid by Hutchinson to wink at and to endorse his schemes will be as willing now to share their *pro rata* of the disgrace that must attach to the development of this little amusement or by-play on the part of this concern, and we wonder if this little matter can be charged to the unwarranted action of agents of this respectable firm.

ALLEGED ABUSES IN ALASKA.—The *Alta* of the 12th, contains an article from the pen of Honorable Wm. Sumner Dodge, Collector of Customs at Sitka, in which he says that the statements in the *ALASKA HERALD* regarding the "Abuses in Alaska," are all false; but, with singular inconsistency, confirms those statements in the very next breath. Since Mr. Dodge has become the champion of Hutchinson & Co., and of all who are endeavoring to assist that firm, we are compelled to notice his efforts.

We charge Mr. Dodge with willfully perverting the truth as to the condition of affairs in Alaska—with attempts to subvert his own personal interests at the expense of right and justice to the people—with unwarrantable assumption of authority through an illegal municipal organization—with undue devotion to the interests of a heartless monopoly—with attempts to induce Congress, through pamphlet influence, himself being the author, to legislate for the benefit of this monopoly and to the ruin of Alaska.

WHO ARE HUTCHINSON AND CO.?

In reply to this question, propounded in the *Morning Chronicle*, we have to state the following facts: On the 21st August, 1867, there started from the East a gay lot of cavaliers, composed of the following gentlemen. Gen. Rousseau, Messrs. Hutchinson, Hirsch, Dinkelspeil, Howser, Dodge and Col. East. These gentlemen arrived here on 20th September, and put up at the Occidental. In a few days Gen. Rousseau, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Dodge sailed on the *Ossipee* (U. S. Steamer) for Sitka:—the General, ostensibly to receive the transfer of the Country from the Russian authorities; Mr. Dodge, Special Treasury agent, to act as Customs-agent; Mr. Hirsch, smuggled through as clerk of the Customs-department. Mr. Hutchinson shortly after sailed to Portland, while Mr. Howser proceeded, likewise to that point and Mr. Dinkelspeil to Victoria. Mr. Hirsch was dropped at Sitka, who, though he could be smuggled through with Mr. Dodge to that point, found it inconvenient to proceed further in the deceit. Meantime, before arriving in California, a copartnership had been formed between Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hirsch, under the name and firm of Hutchinson and Hirsch, with Louis Sloss and Louis Herstle, as partners, who were to furnish the sinews of trade. On arriving in this city, Mr. Hutchinson concluded to make other arrangements; and "threw off" Hirsch, Dinkelspeil and Howser, causing them to make an ignominious retreat from Alaska to this city, taking in as partners Mr. Wassermann and Mr. Bosovich, supposed to be experts in the business. Hence originated the present firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Previous to the transfer, the British steamer *Fidcliter* was wrecked upon the coast, and Mr. Kohl, of Victoria, purchased the wreck, which he reclaimed from its watery grave and had it refitted in a British port, sold it to a Creole, Mr. Lugebil, to make it American bottom, by American ownership, under the act of Congress to that effect, when it was, by this penniless owner transferred to the grand firm of H. K. & Co.. This was probably the terms of Kohl's entry into the partnership. That Mr. Seward or Mr. Clay have anything to do with this concern, we cannot believe as the former would not willingly resign the ease and comfort of a home in Washington, and the latter would be loath to leave the endearments of the Fifth Avenue to proceed to this wilderness in search of wealth. The necessity of having practical operators and *savans* in the business, led to the supplanting of Messrs. Hirsch, Dinkelspeil and Howser, and the substitution of Mr. Bosovich and Mr. Wassermann. That moneyed parties in this city have any interest in this firm, we are not aware; though they may have engaged to furnish funds for the enterprise, and thus may enjoy an indirect interest in its success.

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

There is an individual in this city, who goes by the name of E. Wassermann one of the firm of Hutchinson & Co., who came to our office, with Mr. Hutchinson, on the 18th ult., to restrain us from reporting the enormities of their concern in Alaska, and to effect this purpose offered us a *bribe*, of which offer we have the *proof, sworn to and witnessed*. Now, this individual is expending a large quantity of energy which he directs from his legitimate business, in visiting people in this city and vilifying us in private. He reports that we denounce Hutchinson & Co. because that firm refused to advertise with us and subscribe for the ALASKA HERALD! In the face of a letter in his possession, sent by us, refusing to insert his advertisement at any price; in the face of his direct and positive offer of \$200 to \$250 a month to desist, which offer was absolutely refused by us, and which can be proved by sworn testimony taken down at the time and witnessed by a third party of whose proximity these gentlemen were not aware; in the face of these facts, this Wassermann will falsely make statements, which the incredulous smile of his auditors ought to admonish him are not believed. If Mr. Wassermann thinks that the price of an advertisement will *buy* us, why did his chief offer \$250 per month? The fact is, Mr. W. is laboring as did Sisyphus of old. A man of mere money qualifications in this community, rated at the exact amount he is good for on 'change, and stripped of which, he would become reduced to the level of the class to which by nature he belongs, to pit himself against the representative of 50,000 people, and to array his *falsehoods* against well attested facts, is the most pitiable refuge of blinded rage, ignorance and calumny, from the shafts of truth, justice, and independent journalism. A short time still intervenes for this firm "to set their house in order before the master comes," and woe be to all inculcated when that investigation will be had, which must lead to the disgorgement of gains made at the expense of the rights of others.

THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.

The constitution of the Russian Fur Company required the collection of furs in Alaska and their transportation direct to Russia ample provision being made by that company for the supply of all necessary merchandise and articles for comfort and even luxury. The Government of Russia extended over the people of this Territory a patriarchal protection, and sent teachers, missionaries, artisans and workmen to minister to their wants and their necessities. Under the beneficent acts of the Government, and the humane administration of the Russian Fur Company the people were rendered as happy as their isolation would admit. But no sooner did the negotiation for the purchase of Alaska by our Government point to its speedy transfer, than Maxutoff, the governor and chief factor, laid his schemes to feather his nest at the expense of the Fur Company's Stockholders. Instead of faithfully transporting the products of the country, to the Stockholders he began a system of indiscriminate and general smuggling; selling the valuable peltry and other property of the company to any purchaser who offered. For some time previous to the final transfer, up to March last, he was engaged in this business; and finally, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in this city, at a small dinner party, including himself, Gen. Rousseau and Mr. Hutchinson the arrangements for the sale of the entire possessions of the Russian Fur Company in Alaska were completed, and \$80,000 paid in advance, the remaining \$95,000 still being unpaid. Subsequently the Prince went with Hutchinson to Alaska, and turned over to the firm the magazines with their full stores of Russian goods, also steamers and vessels; property in all worth several hundred thousand dollars for this ridiculous price. For instance, barges, lighters and small craft at Sitka alone, valued at over \$3000, were turned in at \$350, and all other property in that ratio. Whether he had the authority to sacrifice the property of the old Company at these figures, or whether he has satisfied the Stockholders of the Russian Fur Company, is a matter with which we have to do only as chroniclers of facts, in view of the challenge, which we freely accept, from the new company in the statement of those facts.

The Ice Company five years ago paid a bonus to the Russian Government of \$500,000 for certain restricted rights. Their influence for good among the natives has been infinitely superior to that of the Fur Company. They have furnished more profitable employment to the natives and have rendered their condition better, purer and happier, and being an old established firm, extending its beneficence over a large section of the country it is strange that Maxutoff should not have offered these immense interests to them, instead of to a penniless Baltimore adventurer.

POOR MAXUTOFF!

The Prince has returned to Sitka from Siberia. We really feel sorry for him and cannot see how he can ever "hold his state." His mission is doubtless to collect the balance of the purchase money from the "Successors," some \$95,000. This will be paid, and the poor Prince, will be cast off by the "firm" as no longer useful. In bad odor with the Old Fur Company, and consequently with his Government, hated and despised by his countrymen in Alaska, denounced as a rascal by his "American cousins," what will become of him? There is one comfort, our country has broad acres at a low price and, if he chooses, he can settle down to honest farming and yet make himself a worthy and respected citizen. Poor Maxutoff!!!

Mr. W. H. Stearns of Washington Market inform us, that cranberries from Kadiak and the Peninsula of Alaska are of a greatly superior quality to those from Oregon or Washington Territory.

A certain driver of Wells, Fargo & Co., is specially gratified when addressed thus:—"How do you do, Governor?" His weakness is a pretense that he is Governor of Alaska. It appears he is not alone in this weakness, by several hundreds.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНСИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	7 skin, from \$ 4 00 @ \$5 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	ДО	
do do do heavy	.....	do 2 50 do 3 00
жесткий	.....
do do seconds	.....	do 1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....
do do cubs	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвеженотъ	.....
do brown and grizzly, about 20 7 c. less than black	.....
черный съ просвѣдомъ	.....	дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	.....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	.....
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 3 00 do 4 50
Американскій Соболь, первого сорта, черный	.....
do do pale	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный	.....
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....
Fox, Silver	.....	do 5 00 do 25 00
Серебристая Лисица	.....
do Cross	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятенная	.....
do Red	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная	.....
do Kiu	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	.....
do White	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Бѣлая	.....
do Gray	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая	.....
Lynx	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Рысь	.....
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 4 00 do 6 00
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....
do do pale	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная	.....
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Миникъ черный, сѣверный, первого сорта	.....
do pale, southern	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный	.....
do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....
do thirds	.....	do 0 30 do 0 25
третьяго сорта	.....
Muskrats	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхоль	.....
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, первого сорта, черно-серебристая	.....
do do do	.....	do 80 00 do 40 00
второго сорта	.....
do do do brown	.....	do 30 00 do 25 00
черная	.....
do do do pure	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта	.....

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная сѣверная	.....
do do do southern	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
Южная	.....
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	.....
do thirds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....
Raccoon	.....	do 0 30 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....
Wolf, large	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....
" small	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
малый	.....
" seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	.....
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	.....
do seconds	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта	.....
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 30 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, первого сорта	.....
do seconds	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	.....
Skunks	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	.....
Seal, fur	.....	do
Тюлень	.....
do hair	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть	.....
Beaver, northern	.....	7 lb from 1 00 do 1 25
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....
do southern	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	.....
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Индѣйскія олени кожи копченныя	.....
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
Сырыя Олени кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	.....
do do winter	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
зимнія	.....

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

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

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

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

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

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Рецепты выполняются съ особеннымъ вниманіемъ.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Incorporated February 10, 1868.

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Agents of the finest brands of Virginia Tobacco.

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

SAN FRANCISCO.....CALIFORNIA.

REVIEW OF THE ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE FOURTH JULY, 1868,

By W. S. DODGE, AT SITKA, ALASKA.

The object and the subject of our present criticism would be beneath the consideration of our journal were not the indications so demonstrative of a union of both with the interests of the oppressors of Alaska. Mr. Dodge, the author of this oration, was sent out to Alaska, as Special Treasury Agent, to act as Collector of Customs for this Territory. He proceeded to organize at Sitka a civil government in the nature of a municipality, and had himself elected Mayor. As such he proceeded to organize civil courts, and to administer justice according to his notions. He was evidently ignorant that a Federal Officer could hold no civil office during such appointment, and that his acts as a judicial and civil officer were illegal, and his judgments and decisions untenable. His objects seem to be, first, self-glorification, and second, self-aggrandizement. His first object has in view his appointment as delegate to Congress, and his second, an influx of population to Sitka, that will create some demand for property, speedily to be vacated by departure of the present tenants—the officers of the late Russian Fur Company.

After reviewing the struggles of liberty, from the earlier periods of Greece and Rome to its voyage across the ocean in the May Flower, he discourses in his rambling style, interlarded with cant phrases and slang words, on the events of our country down to the acquisition of Alaska, and proceeds to discuss the productions and resources of that place, and its future prospects, commencing and ending with.

SITKA.

He endeavors by inference to convey to the reader an impression that this section embraces the wealth of the Territory; whereas it is, probably, the most dreary and profitless portion of Alaska, consisting of a narrow strip of land, faced by islands separated by straits and channels coursing in every direction. On one of these islands is the town of Sitka, famous only for having been the principal place of business of the Russian Fur Company. After the transfer, the attention of adventurers was attracted to this point, as the Custom House and Army Head Quarters were to be located there. Mr. Dodge, special agent of the Treasury, located there and purchased some property of Maxutoff. In a short time, taking advantage of the presence of a large number of Quarter-master laborers, since withdrawn, he proposed the establishment of a municipal government, and manipulated the few voters so as to effect his purpose, and have himself elected mayor. Besides the officers, soldiers, and Quarter-master laborers, there were not twenty-five others entitled to vote—including fifteen naturalized Russians who have since left the place. The entire population of Sitka at that time, including strangers from Victoria, American soldiers and employees, Russian soldiers and officials, and Crookes, was about 1025. At this time there are not, including all, 250; of which, apart from the soldiers, not 15 are voters or tax payers under government. The whole affair is a complete farce; and its origin is clear. Parties own property which is being rapidly vacated—this property is valueless without population—sidewalks to the amount of \$5,000 are required and the Russian occupants must be taxed to pay the expense;—but they will soon leave, and who will pay then? A cooked up request from the citizens (twenty-five in all) is addressed to Mr. Dodge, asking him to deliver a Fourth of July oration. Mr. D. complies with the request. The oration is delivered.

SEVERE DENUNCIATION.

At the time of the proposed incorporation of Sitka, some of the citizens objected to the scheme, and some, "wearing the livery of honorable officers in the army and navy," also condemned the project as unwise and injudicious. For this honest difference of opinion, our "orator" indulges in the following invective: "These grumblers—these contemners of our efforts at the maintenance of a local government—are mostly of foreign extraction, and if they did not leave their country for their country's good, at least they are now deriving their livelihood by the aid of those whose acts they affect to despise. To those among you who are Americans, I will say that you are unfit to have the title; for you, by your actions, ignore the Declaration of Independence, discard the teachings of the fathers, and trample under foot the Constitution." After annihilating those who opposed the silly project, he consoles his hearers with the reflection that Congress will legalize their acts, and winds up this portion of his peroration with the demand; "If we had been guilty of gross usurpation of power, if our acts were illegal, would we not have been notified of it long ago? Would not the General commanding the Department have been instructed to break up our organization?"

The Commanding Officer, when appealed to to sanction this farce, replied in a dignified manner; exhibiting compassion for the folly of the proceeding, and a due consideration for the feelings of the applicants, at the same time submitting a delicate rebuke to the projectors of the

scheme. Under any circumstances, to denounce persons for an honest difference of opinion upon the propriety of establishing an expensive incorporation prematurely, and usurping judicial authority unwarrantably, under the shelter of the flag, in a 4th of July oration, is scarcely dignified in the Mayor of a city of even twenty-five legal voters.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The orator goes on to advocate the organization of a Civil Government. Out of what material? There were not fifty tax payers in the entire Territory. How could these fifty, or less, support a government, whose administration must extend over a vast territory? Again, where would be the justice of fifty men making a government for a population of fifty thousand? When Congress sees fit to pass an organic act, similar to that for Washington Territory, qualifying the Crookes, and the time being propitious, action will be proper in this direction. Mr. Dodge allusion to the "foolish members of Congress" who hesitated in consummating the negotiation with Russia, is absurd; for our representatives had good cause to hesitate, well knowing the rascalities that were being perpetrated in Alaska. The orator seems to be at fault on all points, and being intent upon representing Alaska on the floors of Congress, his ambition has blinded him to his own ignorance and folly.

SEAL KILLING.

His propositions for the protection of the fur seals, could only be dictated by a profound want of information on the subject. Instead of these animals being found on St. Paul's, St. George's, and other islands, the former is the only home of the fur seal. This island, at the hunting season, is literally covered with these animals. The natives proceed to the spot, segregate some 25 or 30, drive them like cattle, with the utmost caution, to the killing ground and there with clubs dispatch them, when they return to the flock and repeat the process. Extreme caution is used to guard from frightening them; as upon the slightest alarm, the entire herd would take its flight, leave our waters entirely, and proceed to Siberia. This is openly prophesied by the Russians. The Russian Government restricted the slaughter to a certain number; which, in addition to the caution exercised in the operation, was all the protection extended by that government, and all the protection required. Self interest will insure caution on the part of the hunter, but the strong arm of the Government must be invoked to restrain the cupid-ity of unprincipled monopolies of which our orator is the advocate.

His review of the resources of Sitka includes the commercial interests of the entire Territory; all vessels, going and returning being compelled to manifest at Sitka, the sole port of entry. The imports are for the whole of Alaska, and the exports, principally property removed from the Territory by Hutchinson & Co. These statistics were only intended to deceive the reader, while the true resources of the country in its fisheries, peltry, coal, mineral, and agriculture, are not found at or near Sitka, but on the peninsula and among the Aleutian islands.

OFFICIAL ADVOCATE OF MONOPOLY.

Mr. Dodge, on this subject remarks:—

"Concerning the protection of the seal fisheries at St. Paul's, St. George's, and the other islands of Behring's Sea, I am satisfied, from all I can learn in this regard from the Russian Managers, that the General Government will be compelled to adopt and enforce, for a time at least, the most stringent regulations.

"Three plans for the attainment of this end seem to present themselves.

"First—The granting of a royalty to some well established and responsible company—with exclusive privileges for a certain term of years, upon the payment of a certain specific sum—say fifty cents for each seal killed—under well-defined conditions and restrictions, specifying the manner and the maximum of the killing.

"There is no doubt in my mind, that the granting of a franchise or royalty would best secure the permanent protection of this species of animal; but it is objectionable to many, because the granting of exclusive privileges is contrary to the general policy of our government, and tends to aid in the establishment of a mighty monopoly."

The other modes presented by this astute statesman are—Second, general competition; and Third, confinement of the seal killing to the natives of the islands.

Now, as he gives his preference to the "granting of a royalty," he evidently has an eye to some title. For example, "King Hutchinson," with Prime Minister the "Duke of Dodge,"—how would that sound? Or the "Duke of Seal-stein," and the "King of a Thousand Isles,"—which is more poetical. The prerogatives, of course, must attach, and create a sort of fief with payment of an annual rent of, say fifty cents each on all seals reported killed by the *serfs* of the dukedom, to be paid to the *Suzerain* by the *Lord of the Manor*. Who shall say, after this, that we are not advancing in our ideas of refinement in this age of progress? Mr. Dodge is as unfortunate in "orating" as he is in writing in vindication of his proceedings in Alaska. He had better confine his talents to the duties of his post, with more likelihood of profit, as he has already, since his arrival in September last, accumulated a large property out of his salary.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также пресмыкиковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

БУДУЩНОСТЬ СИБИРИ.

Съ уступкой Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Русской Америки, наступило время, пробить часъ пробужденія Сибири. Американцы внесутъ въ новыя владѣнія свои—образование, справедливость и правду, разовьютъ торговлю страны, и займются разработкой сырыхъ продуктовъ и минеральныхъ богатствъ, которыми такъ изобилуетъ Аласка. Съ увеличеніемъ торговли, будетъ увеличиваться число судовъ въ Сѣверныхъ гаваняхъ, и не далеко то время, когда между С. Франциско и Алаской откроется правильное и постоянное пароходное сообщеніе.

Неужели Сибиряки останутся хладнокровными зрителями развитія торговли и богатствъ страны. Пришедши такъ близко къ Сибири, Американцы не ограничатся торговлей въ новопріобрѣтенныхъ ими владѣніяхъ, они откроютъ сношенія съ Сибирью. Теперь самый лучший моментъ, самый удобный случай для начала самостоятельной торговой дѣятельности въ Сибири, для открытія русскими домами прямыхъ сношеній съ сѣвѣдной Америкой. Сибирь найдетъ въ Америкѣ хорошіе рынки для сбытія своихъ минеральныхъ богатствъ, а Америка снабдитъ Сибиряковъ всеми необходимыми мануфактурными произведеніями. По Амуру Сибирь можетъ сплавлять свои продукты, а въ Сахалинѣ богатомъ углемъ обработать копи и отправлять уголь въ С. Франциско, гдѣ нѣтъ хорошаго угля, гдѣ въ углѣ нуждаются, и куда принуждены привозить его кругомъ мыса Горна изъ Англіи. Значеніе Сибири во всемірной торговлѣ теперь должно ясно выказаться, но важность и размѣръ торговли будутъ увеличиваться съ каждымъ годомъ по мѣрѣ увеличенія прямыхъ сношеній между Америкой, Китаемъ и Японіей. Какъ извѣстно послѣдняя страна будетъ въ недалекомъ будущемъ соединена телеграфомъ съ Соединенными Штатами.

Неужели русскіе Сибиряки не примутъ дѣятельнаго участія въ этомъ прогрессѣ, не откроютъ торговыхъ домовъ, не учредятъ компаній и не начнутъ

прямыхъ торговыхъ сношеній съ богатой Калифорніей. Главный городъ С. Франциско съ окончаніемъ желѣзной дороги чрезъ континентъ Америки сдѣлается главнымъ пунктомъ транзита въ Азіатско-Американской торговлѣ. Мануфактурные товары Восточной Америки будутъ приходить въ С. Франциско, и отсюда будутъ разсыпаться на Китайскіе, Японскіе и Сибирскіе рынки, а сырые продукты этихъ богатыхъ странъ чрезъ С. Франциско пойдутъ въ восточные штаты Республики.

Въ великой будущности торговыхъ сношеній между Сибирью и Америкой нѣтъ сомнѣнія, и мы надѣемся, что Сибиряки во время примутся за дѣло и не отдадутъ всю торговлю въ руки иностранцевъ, не откажутся отъ огромной пользы прямыхъ сношеній и поймутъ всю выгоду Русской самостоятельной и независимой дѣятельности для великаго континента сѣверной Азіи. Пока мы зависимъ, насъ не будутъ уважать, пора доказать на дѣлѣ и русскій умъ и энергію, и желаніе самостоятельности, умѣнье и возможность обойтись безъ иностранной помощи и ученія.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Соотечественники и братья! — Недавно чужіе другъ другу, мы теперь соединились духовно; мы сограждане. Хотя вы далеко отъ насъ, но мы слышимъ бѣшеніе сердца вашего, мы слышимъ ваши стоны, сочувствуемъ вашимъ страданіямъ, радуемся вашей радости, съ удовольствіемъ узнаемъ о вашихъ успѣхахъ. Ваша жизнь обновилась теперь. Изъ чернорабочихъ тружениковъ, подвластныхъ, поданныхъ вы сдѣлались свободными гражданами великой Республики. Съ тѣхъ поръ какъ произошла съ вами эта благая перемѣна, вы стали жить одной жизнью съ нами. Мы давно высказали наше искреннее сочувствіе вашему дѣлу, вашимъ интересамъ, вашей свободѣ, и вашему успѣху, къ сожалѣнію пространство и неудобство сообщенія лишили насъ возможности получать отбѣты и отзывы отъ васъ на наши дружескія къ вамъ письма и на статьи наши, писанныя съ цѣлью объяснить вамъ ваше новое положеніе, улучшить ваше матеріальное состояніе. Отвѣчали намъ только нѣкоторые изъ васъ, эти не многіе примѣрные люди между вами поняли цѣль нашу и захотѣли, увидели необходимость и пользу содѣйствовать намъ для блага общаго. Одинъ въ полѣ не ритникъ, одинъ человѣкъ, одинъ народъ, одно племя не можетъ существовать, не можетъ быть счастливымъ и довольно; только союзъ и согласіе можетъ сдѣлать счастливыми человѣка, народъ и племя. Люди нужны другъ другу, полезны другъ другу, и потому должны жить въ согласіи, и помогая другъ другу, стремиться къ общему благу. Къ этому об-

— Россія ложь, Россія холера.—Эта Россія начинается съ императора, и идетъ отъ жандарма до жандарма, отъ чиновника до чиновника, до послѣдняго полицейскаго въ самомъ отдаленномъ закоулкѣ имперіи. Каждая ступень этой лѣстницы приобретаетъ новую степень разврата и жестокости. Это живая пирамида изъ преступленій, злоупотребленій, подкуповъ, полицейскихъ, негодяевъ, нѣмецкихъ бездушныхъ администраторовъ вѣчно голодныхъ, певѣжь-судей вѣчно-пьяныхъ, аристократовъ вѣчно-подлыхъ: все это связано сообществомъ грабительства и добычи, и опирается на шесть сотъ тысячъ органическихъ машинъ съ штыками.

Грусть, скептицизмъ, иронія, вотъ три главные струны русской лиры.

Когда Пушкинъ начинаетъ одно изъ своихъ лучшихъ твореній этими страшными словами

Всѣ говорятъ, нѣтъ правды на землѣ...

Но правды нѣтъ, и выше!

Мнѣ это ясно, какъ простая гамма...

не сжимается-ли у васъ сердце, не угадываете-ли вы, сквозь это видимое спокойствіе, разбитое существованіе человека, уже привыкшаго къ страданію.

Лермонтовъ въ своемъ глубокомъ отвращеніи къ окружавшему его обществу, обращается на тридцатомъ году къ своимъ современникамъ, съ своимъ страшнымъ

Печально я гляжу на наше поколѣніе

Его грядущее иль пусто иль темно.

Я знаю только одного современнаго поэта, съ такою-же мощью затрогивающаго мрачные струны души человеческой. Это также поэтъ, родившійся въ рабствѣ и умершій прежде возрожденія отечества. Это пѣвецъ смерти, Леопарди, которому міръ казался громаднымъ союзомъ преступниковъ, безжалостно преслѣдующихъ горсть праведныхъ безумцевъ.

Понимъ Господеви славно бо прославися; коня и всадника вверже въ море Чермное. Такъ пѣла нѣкогда Маріамъ, такъ и теперь поютъ русскія пророчицы въ Санъ Франциско. Удивительное благоговѣніе во время богослуженія въ русской церкви. Странные глаголы, странные языки, странныя помышленія святыхъ троицы.

Попъ не зная другаго языка, кромѣ русскаго, молится по русски; Греки не понимаютъ его; Славяне разинувши ротъ смотрятъ на него; а Американецъ замѣчаетъ что попъ пьетъ что-то изъ огромной чаши. Мы отвѣтили любопытному Американцу, что попъ пьетъ кровь господню изъ этой огромной чаши. Э! какой кровопійца русскій попъ, воскликнулъ реалистъ. Мы утѣшили его, что эта кровь изъ

винограда, и что попъ пьетъ ее во оставленіе грѣховъ. И мы представили ему удивительную черту русской жизни—пить съ горя.

Однажды въ Россіи, въ великій Пятокъ, мужикъ былъ пьянъ, и когда спросили его, почему онъ пьянъ—онъ отвѣтилъ—съ горя: проклятый Іуда продалъ моего Господа и я пьянъ, чтобъ забыть великое горе.

“На ворѣ шапка горитъ.”

Русская пословица.

Въ прошедшемъ листѣ нашего Журнала, въ англійскихъ колоннахъ, мы намекнули, что какой-то важный оффиціалистъ въ этомъ городѣ распечатываетъ письма не принадлежащія ему, по подозрѣнію, что въ этихъ письмахъ есть корреспонденція для Аласки Геральдъ.

На прошедшей недѣлѣ встрѣчается съ нами на улицѣ русскій консулъ, и извиняется что онъ по ошибкѣ распечаталъ письмо не принадлежащее ему. Странное сознаніе—мы и не думали, что онъ распечатываетъ письма, по ошибкѣ-ли, или по желанію прислужиться русскому правительству. Мы мѣтили совершенно на другое лицо. Но консулъ хорошій христіанинъ, и мы смиреннѣе просимъ Его Святѣйшества Патріарха Николу да проститъ ему сіе прегрѣшеніе—получивъ 20 долларовъ за совершеніе Святаго Таинства.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютковымъ, Пещеровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также прегрѣшенія этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ вынормымъ поступать по законамъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

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MILITARY RULE.

The information which reaches us from merchants and travelers returning from Alaska, goes to show a sad state of affairs in that Territory, owing to the abuses of the military rule. The statements are confirmed by correspondence which we receive direct from friends in that country.

An American, Mr. R., who lately returned from Kadiak, informs us that we have not published half the truth, nor shown up half the infamy of the parties we have endeavored to expose. He says the army, sutlers, and army officers are united in the trading interests, and that outside traders not connected with the army are cruelly persecuted and proscribed. Mr. S., from Sitka, a Prussian by birth, affirms that the royalism of his native country is liberal compared with the tyranny exercised by Gen. Davis in the administration of his military misrule in Sitka. Russians, from various points, writing to us, say: "Our forefathers were never subject to military rule, while we, their descendants, are more arbitrarily controlled than are the convicts and prisoners of Siberia."

A Federal officer in this city informs us that the salary of army officers is too small to afford them a living in Alaska, and that they should be excused for supplying their wants by trade with the natives.

On the other hand, in the "Military Regulations for Alaska Territory," translated into Russian and published by us, we notice that army officers are strictly forbidden to enter into trade.

In any event, whether the officers stationed in Alaska are or are not violating the army regulations by this trade with the natives, of one thing we are sure that in their avidity to make as much money as possible they descend to the level of the commonest peddlers. If they were satisfied with this position, and were willing to meet competition fairly, even this would be tolerable; but they use the authority of office to crush, proscribe and persecute all other traders who come in to competition with them. They have instituted an active opposition to all traders and exercise a tyranny over the natives compelling them to trade with the sutlers, and preventing them from selling to other traders for money. If, however, the natives sell their furs for money to outside traders, the sutlers, on learning it, refuse to sell them, even at high price, the articles of first necessity, and tell them, "eat your money." Such outrageous acts as have been detailed to us, call for an entire change in the military department of Alaska, and an investigation by Congress.

OUR RUSSIAN ARTICLES.

AN EXPLANATION.

Several persons have applied to us for translations of the Russian text of our paper. We are willing to comply with their wishes, as well as to acquaint our readers at large, and all who are interested in Alaska, that we have in view, *first* to assist Government in the performance of its functions in Alaska, by showing the abuses which are practiced by its representatives there, and *second*, to insure the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of the new Territory.

We publish in this number a translation into English, as well as the original of an article in Russian, by which our readers can judge of our previous Russian articles, as well as of the tenor of our future ones. We shall not alter the course which we have heretofore taken.

[TRANSLATION.]

Russo-Americans and Aleuts! In my last number dated the 15th of October, I published a letter to you with advice regarding your private life. Please accept my advice as friendly instruction, written with the sole object of benefiting you. Accept it if you find me sincere and if it is useful. This day I greet you again as compatriots of the Great Republic, and as persons who speak the same language with me, and who profess the same religion.

My thoughts are constantly with you and near you; my wishes and my labors are directed and guided to insure your prosperity and happiness.

From Russian subjects you became citizens of the United States. It is absolutely necessary for you to become acquainted with your new Government and with the laws of the Republic; and for the Government, on the other hand, it is as necessary to know you, your power, your means, your wants, your wishes, your occupations, inclinations and trade. The Government tries to get all this information but does not succeed. It sends to your country persons, whom you do not understand, and who do not understand you. These persons unacquainted with your language, cannot enlighten the Government. You must yourselves testify your existence, point out your wants, and your necessities. Meet together and discuss the question; consult such persons as are experienced and who earnestly desire your welfare. They will give you good advice. Write a petition to the Government in Washington. State in the same all your wants; state all the causes of your dissatisfaction since the American flag was hoisted in your country; mention all that you require and all you wish. Point out that you want schools, that you wish your children, to learn the Russian language, and some necessary arts. State that you will elect from your midst a worthy man, who will represent you to the Government, one who knows your wants and understands what is advantageous and what is injurious to you and to your interests. Let the petition be signed by as many among you as possible, as the more signatures you obtain to it, the more sure it will be of success. When the paper is duly signed, send it to me, and I will do the rest. I shall translate it into English, have it printed, and send it on to Washington, where I have many friends and acquaintances, who, at my request, will do all in their power to influence the Government in your behalf, and I have no doubt that your petition will be read before both Houses of the Legislature and favorably received. If you have any wants or deficiencies, if you are not content, if you wish to have something granted to you, and do not know how and to whom to apply, write to me. In me you will always find a friend and an adviser. I will help you at any time, I will publish your wants, they will be universally known, and the Government, having learned what you require, will do all in its power to improve your condition and your material welfare.

WE regret that so excellent a paper as the *Times* should allow Mr. Starr to be its Alaska correspondent. We but express the opinion that we have heard generally given of him by those who know him, when we characterize him as a *very silly young man*, who thought to curry favor with the military at Kodiak by saying that he denounced statements against them as calumniations. We have never made any charges against the soldiers at that place. Our correspondence referred entirely to the fur company and incidentally mentioned the arrival of a vessel with passengers from Sitka, who alleged they left on account of the action of the soldiers. The Custom House authorities will doubtless soon get rid of this weak specimen, who was temporarily appointed an Inspector of Customs. We hardly think this self-constituted champion of imaginary assaults will receive many thanks for his uncalled for officiousness.

OPPOSITION. — We have heard the report that N. Popoff is on his way to Russia to procure type, for the purpose of starting a journal on this coast in opposition to us, and in the interests of the oppressors of Alaska. Good! The soil of America is prolific, and will grow the rank-est poison weed as well as the nourishing and health-giving plant. Let us see! His role will be, *first*, the beauties of Autocracy, — one master, the rest slaves; application, one company the whole population *serfs* and dependents. Laudation, the civilizing influence of the company, rum sold at five dollars a bottle, work ten days for it; necessities of life at such prices, as to insure a perpetual dependence on the bounty of the master. "If ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise," therefore no need of useless schools. *Second*, contrast the Prince and his *honest* rule with the state of chaos that must attend a republican state of affairs. The people are not fit for Republicanism, they must have a master, and who so fit to be the successor to the Prince, as his bosom friends and accomplices. *Third*, if epidemics ensue from want of proper nourishment what matter it? There are enough left to serve the company. *Fourth*, the existence of gold and copper, coal and ivory are myths deduced by tradition from the aborigines, the resources of the country a mere fable just sufficient existing to enable the company to send vessels occasionally among the islands to civilize the natives and exercise the enlarged benevolence of the firm. Lastly, the future trade with Siberia is of little value and to reach it Alaska is out of the way. The highway of future progress is not in that direction. Alaska must forever remain a "sealed book," here our progress ends, and with the dying surges of old ocean, American enterprise must meet and mingle on one common grave, while Commercial darkness must close around us to the north and west.

Lovely! and with Popoff and his two weeks' experience as a printer, and less as a Russian writer, to advocate these doctrines in an enlightened country in the nineteenth century at the expense of a monopoly, is like a child with a reed attempting to beat back the waves of the great ocean. We are curious to see our opponent and anxious to measure swords with him on the great questions of this age of progress in which we live.

COMMANDER JOHN G. MITCHELL, who was murdered on the night of October 21st, had but recently returned with the United States steamer *Saginaw* from Alaska. The two men who committed the deed have been arrested and are now in the County gaol awaiting trial. The man who struck the blow claims that it was a misadventure and done in a moment of passion, on account of an offensive remark; but there are statements made which, if proved true, will give the murder the appearance of the result of a planned robbery. The body, it is said, was hauled into the middle of the street, at the corner of Sutter and Stockton streets, and laid across the railroad track, with the evident expectation that the car would run over it, and death would be attributed to that cause. His friends say, when he left the navy yard, he had a pocket book containing a large sum of money. His watch and some few dollars were found on his person; which might have been left to avert suspicion. The pocket book was not found, and a young lady, who was passing near by, testifies that she saw the man who knocked the Captain down, stoop over and lift his coat and take out what appeared to her to be a package. The facts will be brought out at the trial, and till then it will be unfair to judge the case. Captain Mitchell was in hopes to be able to return to Alaska next spring. He had been relieved from the command of the *Saginaw* and was ordered East. He intended however to apply for assignment to duty in surveying the coast of Alaska, in the development of the resources of which he was exceedingly interested. He also contemplated organizing a company to work a coal mine at Cook's Inlet, that he had discovered in his late cruise. He was considered the best mathematician in the navy. He was an excellent officer and a pleasant gentleman. His untimely death will be sincerely regretted by many friends.

WE learn that Hutchinson & Co., have advanced winter provisions to natives in Alaska to secure their labor next year without pay.

МѢХОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ

ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

LIST OF PRICES FOR FURS,

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

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

ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЕ.

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

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

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Letters from Washington have been received in San Francisco which state that should Congress in the coming session organize a territorial government for Alaska, there is but little doubt the President will appoint, and the Senate confirm, Mr. George Gibbs as Governor. This gentleman is in every respect so admirably qualified for the position, that we cannot refrain from saying we trust this good news will prove true. The passage of the bill making the appropriation was largely due to his efforts in carefully collecting and laying before the proper Congressional Committees information with regard to the resources and commercial importance of the Territory.

Mr. Gibbs, during his long residence in Oregon and Washington Territory, has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history and resources of every portion of the Northwest coast. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School, and would, it is said, have become quite eminent as a counsellor had he remained in the profession. He abandoned it for more congenial scientific and literary pursuits. His history of the "Federal Administrations of Washington and Adams," is a standard work, and is to be found in all well supplied public and private libraries. He has written a very interesting account of the Indian traditions of Oregon, and has also made many valuable contributions to the Smithsonian Institute. As a geologist, he has been connected with the Northwest Boundary Commission and the Northern Pacific Rail Road Surveys. In addition to his acquirements he possesses excellent administrative abilities. Under his Governorship we should be saved the disagreeable task of recording abuses perpetrated by a fur Company. Such outrages would be quickly brought to an end, and the inhabitants of Alaska would enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizens.

INNOCENT ABIGAIL.—A certain foreign officer in this city intimated, "that all trade with Alaska and Siberia was by smuggling, except his trade, which was honest." Paradoxical, grandmother of Vladimir! that you are not "in" with smugglers, and that your profits are not derived from smuggling.

EARTHQUAKE ON THE BRAIN.—We read in the *Alta California*, an article "Trade with Alaska," published by order of Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, for the instruction of the native population, and to restrain them from killing animals for their skins. This publication will no doubt exercise a great influence, if a copy of that paper should ever penetrate that country, as not one to whom the directions are addressed can read a word of it.

NEW EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.—One of our official friends has candidly informed us that the government employees cannot live on their salary, and are compelled to trade with the natives. We can, by this admission, see the drift of the new expedition to Alaska. Here we are reminded of a Turkish proverb: "If a Government officer does not steal he is a hog." We begin to think all countries are alike.

We are ever ready to publish facts. It appears Maxutoff is appointed Russian Consul in Alaska, he is likewise partner in the firm of Hutchinson & Co.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER'S, is the oldest and most respectable firm on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

THE CLIPPER SCHOONER *Amanda Ager*, is to sail to Alaska for fishing purposes. We hope that the owners will be successful, and we have no reason to doubt of their success. They will catch fish, and realize good prices, as the arrivals will be smaller in winter, and the demand will continue to be great.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, organized December 14th, 1897. The regular monthly meeting, will be held on Thursday evening next, November 5th, at No. 1400 Powell Street, 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL BREVITIES.

—Mr. Sinclair, the Secretary of the Russian Consulate in Hakadadi, passing through this City on his way to St. Petersburg, informed us that some Chinese highwaymen went to Vladivostok to dig gold. On their way they met a few Russians, who killed four of the Chinese robbers. Last spring in April, the Russian Government sent a large military force to make war against the Chinese brigands in Vladivostok. Four hundred Chinamen were killed and three hundred were taken prisoners, these latter are now working in the dry dock for the Russian Government.

—Captain S. of the barque *Cayne*, engaged in Sitka several Aleutian sailors and made an agreement, to pay them each \$25. After their arrival at this port the poor sailors received only \$20. The same persons were working together with some American sailors in Sitka, on a Sunday. The Americans were paid three dollars each man; but the Aleutians received nothing. Where is justice? What opinion will the inhabitants of Alaska form from this fact of the honesty of the citizens of the Great Republic?

—*Commercial Herald* reported last August, that the *Winged Arrow*, brought from Alaska \$172,000 worth of skins. We investigated this matter, and received a statement from Alaska concerning this freight. We found that the skins belonged to the Russo-American Company's Stockholders, and a part of them was from the Behring and Copper Islands. To whom did A. W. pay the duty?

—A professor of the Smithsonian Institute, travelling in Sitka, for one bottle of whiskey made the natives open the tombs at night and took from them different antiquities. We call him a good scientific man, if he presents these antiquities to the Institute; but if he sells them to the British Museum he is a dishonest trader.

—General Halleck, after his return from Alaska, spoke to us in reference to our *morning number*. He stated that after his visit everything would be good for the natives. The ship *Cowwichee*, which took out our *morning number* to Kadiak, returned a few days ago with correspondence stating that the military rule was worse than ever.

—United States military officers promenade Montgomery Street, San Francisco, every day in uniform, carrying a parcel under their arm. What do you suppose they have in the parcel? Furs from Alaska! They walk from store to store to sell these furs.

☞ London papers please copy.

—Earthquakes in Kadiak, Cook's Inlet and Unalashka, are very frequent. A few years ago, in 1800, there was such a severe shock, that two mountains joined together in Kadiak, and a large number of animals were destroyed.

—Mr. W. H. Stearns, of Washington Market, informs us, that cranberries from Kadiak and the Peninsula of Alaska are of a greatly superior quality to those from Oregon or Washington Territory.

—A certain driver, wants a few signatures to make his petition good at Washington for the Governorship of Alaska, but we know of his poor education; he cannot sign his own name correctly.

—Honorable W. Sumner Dodge, made an agreement with Mr. K., to pay him \$30 a month, but the bill was received for \$50 a month. A great invention to make money.

—Most persons in San Francisco are mistaken in regard to the trading season in Alaska. The natives hunt the best fur bearing animals in the winter.

—Kadiak, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kad*, large tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

—If you wish to become rich, invest your money in the shares of the coal mines on the shores of Cook's Inlet. In six months \$100 will become \$500.

—A Wassermann, Emperor of Alaska, presented to the Captain of the steamer *Alexander*, \$20,000 for his good services.

—Louis Sloss sailed for Washington with a million of dollars to justify his monopoly. O almighty dollar!

—We are informed that the steamer *Alexander* brought from Nicolaievsk Siberian Sables. To whom was the duty paid?

The schooner *Anna Eliza*, was seized by the Custom authorities at Sitka, on an alleged violation of the Revenue Laws, but was released upon giving bonds. — *Alta California*.

—We know that all the freight of *Anna Eliza*, was declared in the Custom House at San Francisco, and no authorities of Sitka had the right to seize the schooner. The authorities seized the *Anna Eliza* to protect the monopoly and oppose new traders. Have they the right to do it?

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также пресмиковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступать не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

БУДУЩНОСТЬ СИБИРИ.

Съ уступкой Соединеннымъ Штатамъ Русской Америки, наступило время, пробить часъ пробужденія Сибири. Американцы внесутъ въ новыя владѣнія свои—образованіе, справедливость и правду, разовьютъ торговлю страны, и займются разработкой сырыхъ продуктовъ и минеральныхъ богатствъ, которыми такъ изобилуетъ Аласка. Съ увеличеніемъ торговли, будетъ увеличиваться число судовъ въ Сѣверныхъ гаваняхъ, и не далеко то время, когда между С. Франциско и Алаской откроется правильное и постоянное паромное сообщеніе.

Неужели Сибиряки останутся хладнокровными зрителями развитія торговли и богатствъ страны. Пришедши такъ близко къ Сибири, Американцы не ограничатся торговлей въ новопріобрѣтенныхъ ими владѣніяхъ, они откроютъ сношенія съ Сибирью. Теперь самый лучший моментъ, самый удобный случай для начала самостоятельной торговой дѣятельности въ Сибири, для открытія русскими домами прямыхъ сношеній съ сѣверной Америкой. Сибирь найдетъ въ Америкѣ хорошіе рынки для сбыта своихъ минеральныхъ богатствъ, а Америка снабдитъ Сибиряковъ всѣми необходимыми мануфактурными произведеніями. По Амуру Сибирь можетъ сплавлять свои продукты, а въ Сахалинѣ богатомъ углемъ обработать копи и отправлять уголь въ С. Франциско, гдѣ нѣтъ хорошаго угля, гдѣ въ углѣ нуждаются, и куда принуждены привозить его кругомъ мыса Горна изъ Англіи. Значеніе Сибири во всемірной торговлѣ теперь должно ясно выказаться, по важности и размѣру торговли будутъ увеличиваться съ каждымъ годомъ по мѣрѣ увеличенія прямыхъ сношеній между Америкой, Китаемъ и Японіей. Какъ извѣстно послѣдняя страна будетъ въ недалекомъ будущемъ соединена телеграфомъ съ Соединенными Штатами.

Неужели русскіе Сибиряки не примутъ дѣятельнаго участія въ этомъ прогрессѣ, не откроютъ торговыхъ домовъ, не учредятъ компаній и не начнутъ

прямыхъ торговыхъ сношеній съ богатой Калифорніей. Главный городъ С. Франциско съ окончаніемъ желѣзной дороги чрезъ континентъ Америки сдѣлается главнымъ пунктомъ транзита въ Азіатско-Американской торговлѣ. Мануфактурные товары Восточной Америки будутъ приходить въ С. Франциско, и отсюда будутъ разсылаться на Китайскіе, Японскіе и Сибирскіе рынки, а сырые продукты этихъ богатыхъ странъ чрезъ С. Франциско пойдутъ въ восточные штаты Республики.

Въ великой будущности торговыхъ сношеній между Сибирью и Америкой нѣтъ сомнѣнія, и мы надѣемся, что Сибиряки во время примутся за дѣло и не отдадутъ всю торговлю въ руки иностранцевъ, не откажутся отъ огромной пользы прямыхъ сношеній и поймутъ всю выгоду Русской самостоятельной и независимой дѣятельности для великаго континента сѣверной Азіи. Пока мы зависимъ, насъ не будутъ уважать, пора доказать на дѣлѣ и русскій умъ и энергію, и желаніе самостоятельности, умѣние и возможность обойтись безъ иностранной помощи и ученія.

Р. С. Будущность Сибири, такъ много даетъ намъ надеждъ, что мы рѣшились удержать эту статью и въ этомъ листѣ, и кромѣ этого намъ открылся случай послать этотъ листъ въ Сибирь.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ прошедшемъ No., отъ 15-го Октября, я напечаталъ письмо къ вамъ, или софѣтъ относительно устройства вашей домашней жизни. Софѣты мои прошу принять за дружескія наставленія, написанныя съ единственною цѣлью желанія вамъ добра. Примите мои софѣты, если найдете ихъ искренними и полезными. Сегодня шлю вамъ снова мой привѣтъ, какъ согражданамъ Великой Республики, и какъ людямъ говорящимъ однимъ языкомъ со мной, и исповѣдующимъ одну вѣру.

Мысли мои неизмѣнно съ вами, около васъ, и мои желанія, мои труды устремлены и направлены для вашей пользы, для вашего счастья.

Изъ подданныхъ Россіи вы сдѣлались гражданами Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вамъ необходимо узнать ваше новое правительство и законы Республики, а правительству необходимо узнать васъ, ваши силы, ваши средства, нужды, желанія, занятія, склонности и промыслы. Правительство старается узнать все это, но не можетъ достигнуть своей цѣли. Оно посылаетъ къ вамъ людей, которыхъ вы не понимаете, и которые не понимаютъ васъ.

Чтобы поправить эту ошибку, вы должны помочь правительству; вы должны сами заявить ему о своемъ существованіи, указать на потребности свои и нужды, и это сдѣлать вамъ не трудно. Собери-

тесъ и обсудите это дѣло. Выберите изъ среды своей людей, которые опытни и желаютъ вамъ всего добра. Они дадутъ вамъ совѣты. Напишите просьбу въ Сенатъ въ Вашингтонъ, изложите въ ней всѣ ваши нужды, поставьте на видъ все чѣмъ вы были недовольны со времени поднятія Американскаго флага, напишите чего вамъ не достаетъ и чего вы желаете. Укажите что вамъ нужны школы, что вы хотите чтобы дѣли ваши учились по Русски и другимъ необходимымъ наукамъ. Скажите что вы выберете изъ среды своей человека достойнаго, который будетъ представлять васъ предъ правительствомъ, который знаетъ ваши нужды, и понимаетъ что полезно и что вредно для васъ и для земли вашей.

Вообще если у васъ есть какіе нужды, неудовольствія и недостатки, если вы хотите просить о чемъ нибудь, и не знаете къ кому и какъ обратиться, пишите ко мнѣ. Во мнѣ вы всегда найдете друга и совѣтника, и помогу вамъ во всякое время, публику ваши нужды, онѣ сдѣлаются общезвѣстными и правительство, узнавъ ваши требованія, сдѣлаетъ все возможное, чтобы улучшить вашу участь и матеріальное благосостояніе.

До насъ доходятъ слухи, что компанія Гутчинсона до сихъ поръ старается увѣрить васъ, что ей одной позволено торговать съ вами, что она имѣетъ тѣ самыя права какія имѣла Россійско-Американская Компанія, но это не правда. Гутчинсонъ никакихъ исключительныхъ правъ не имѣетъ, всякій изъ васъ имѣетъ одинакіе съ ними права на торговлю. Они захватили всѣми главными мѣстами торговли, приобрѣли всѣ магазины, складочныя мѣста и товары старой Компаніи, хотятъ вести дѣла одни, не давая никому хода. Они хотятъ забрать въ свои руки всю торговлю, хотятъ пользоваться, наживать, не давая возможности существовать другимъ, Компанія эта, владѣя большимъ капиталомъ, имѣетъ на своей сторонѣ служащихъ присланныхъ къ вамъ изъ Вашингтона. Она пользуется покровительствомъ начальства, и дѣлаетъ съ нимъ барышами, обогащается на вашъ счетъ. Она злоупотребляетъ простотою вашихъ нравовъ, вашимъ довѣріемъ и своимъ исключительнымъ положеніемъ. Она продаетъ вамъ товары по дорогой цѣнѣ, и наживаетъ большія деньги—долларъ на долларъ. Она покупаетъ ваши продукты, ваши мѣха по дешевой цѣнѣ и наживаетъ

опять большія деньги. Она, пользуясь дружбой съ начальствомъ, торгуетъ водкой, а это строго запрещено. Давая въ придачу къ условленной цѣнѣ за шкуры бутылку водки, она дѣлаетъ выгодную покупку. Компанія Гутчинсона обманываетъ васъ. Будемъ впрочемъ надѣяться что всему этому скоро придетъ конецъ. Скоро вступитъ новый Президентъ съ новой партіей, которая разберетъ всѣ злоупотребленія въ вашей странѣ, какъ начальниковъ, посланныхъ правительствомъ такъ и монополистовъ. Слѣдующей весной ваши дѣла пойдутъ лучше. Многіе уже снаряжаютъ корабли здѣсь для торговли съ вами. Товары подешевѣютъ, а на мѣха ваши будетъ больше покупателей и вамъ заплатятъ большую цѣну. Это развитіе торговли увеличитъ ваше благосостояніе и дастъ вамъ средства улучшить вашъ домашній бытъ, дастъ вамъ возможность заплатить за обученіе дѣтей вашихъ, и можетъ быть сверхъ того скопить нѣсколько денегъ и отложить на черный день.

Капитанъ барка "Каленъ," нанялъ въ Ситкѣ нѣсколько матросовъ Алеутовъ и условился заплатить имъ по 25 долларовъ за путешествіе въ С. Франциско; вмѣсто того онъ заплатилъ имъ только 20 долларовъ. Эти же матросы работали вмѣстѣ съ Американцами въ Ситкѣ въ воскресенье. Американцы получили по 3 доллара въ день, а Алеуты ничего не получили. Гдѣ же справедливость. Хорошо понятіе составляютъ Алеуты о коренныхъ жителяхъ Великой Республики.

Предостерегаемъ Русскихъ матросовъ и Алеутовъ, и совѣтуемъ имъ быть осторожнѣе при составленіи условій съ Американскими капитанами. Пусть условія будутъ писаны по Русски, чтобы матросы понимали что они подписываютъ, или пусть найдутъ человека понимающаго Англійскій языкъ который бы могъ перевести контрактъ на Русскій языкъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

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ALASKA HERALD

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 15, 1868.

No. 21.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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COAL MINES ON THE KENAY.

Cook's Inlet clears from ice in April, and is open to navigation until October. The number of large and small rivers flowing into the Inlet make its water of a dark yellow or red color. The Inlet with its tributary rivers forms a large basin of water, and, as it is surrounded from East, North and West by mountains, fogs prevail there, and make the navigation dangerous to inexperienced pilots. In some parts the water is shallow, in others there are many islands and rocks visible at low water, which disappear when the tide is high, and, owing to the dark color of the water, cannot be seen. It is on these rocks that a government ship was wrecked last year. The navigation with inexperienced pilots is decidedly unsafe, but some of the Aleutians, who were in the service of the Russo-American Company, know all the dangerous places, and are the men to whom ships ought to be entrusted in those waters, and it is from them, and them only, that the American pilots can learn how to sail safely through the shallow places and the sunken rocks, which are numerous in some parts of the Inlet.

The navigation in Cook's Inlet deserves to have the special attention of those who intend prospecting and working the rich mines all along the Western and Southern coasts, as well as in the interior of the Kenay peninsula. The quantity and nature of the coal on this peninsula promise large profits to enterprising persons or companies, who will work the mines.

The mines have been worked by the Russo-American Company for the use of the colony; the mining for trading purposes ceased in 1863, owing to the want of capital.

It is well known that the working of coal mines in a scientific way requires a large outlay of money before any profit can be derived, but the richness of the mines and the quality of the coal promise a very lucrative business. The coal is of different qualities, and some nearly equal to the best Newcastle black coal, but in most of the mines worked, those nearest the Southern Coast, the coal taken from the upper parts of the beds is bituminous. The veins are generally nearly horizontal and in parallel strata.

Besides coal there is gold and copper found in the interior of the peninsula, but, as the report says, only in small quantities. We think that if the gold and copper mines are properly prospected and worked they will also become a large source of wealth.

In addition to the profits which can be realized in coal mining much money can be made in the Territory in copper, furs, fish, timber and ice. All this wealth can be realized by capital and enterprise. Those who first engage in the business are sure to be well remunerated for their labor and outlay of money.

THE FUTURE OF SIBERIA.

With the cession of the Territory of Alaska to the Government of the United States, the hour has come for Siberia to a wake from her long lethargy. The Americans will bring into their new possessions education, justice and truth. They will develop commerce in the country, and will apply their energies to the working of raw products and of the mineral wealth which abounds in Alaska.

The number of vessels in the Northern harbors will increase with the development of trade, and the time is not distant when a regular line of steamers will be run between Alaska and San Francisco. We trust that the Siberians will not remain indifferent and idle spectators of the growing trade.

Having gone so near Siberia, the Americans will not limit their trade solely to their newly acquired territory, but they will open connections with Siberia. The present is the right moment and the most favorable opportunity for the beginning of a self sustaining commerce in Siberia, and for the opening by Russian firms of direct communication with neighboring America. Siberia will find in this country a good market for the sale of its minerals, and America will furnish the Siberians with manufactured goods. Siberia can ship its products down the Amoor river. The Russians can work their rich coal mines on the island of Sachalin, and ship the coal to San Francisco, where there is no good coal, and where it is greatly needed, as it must be brought from England. The importance of Siberia in general commerce, is now obvious, but the importance of this trade will increase every year in proportion to the growth of direct communication between America, China and Japan. There is no doubt that the latter countries will be soon connected with the United States by a telegraph across the Pacific. It is to be hoped that the Siberians will take an active part in the progress of their commerce and will establish firms, form companies, and open direct communication with California. San Francisco will, after the completion of the railway across our Continent, be the chief point of transit in the commerce between Asia and America. Manufactured goods will come to San Francisco from the Eastern States, and will be shipped hence to Chinese, Japanese and Siberian markets; and the raw products of those rich countries will be sent, via San Francisco, to the East. There cannot be the least doubt in the great future of the commerce between Siberia and America, and we hope that the Siberians will co-operate with our merchants in pushing and developing the trade between the two great Continents. It is to be hoped that they will fully appreciate the benefit of direct intercourse, and will thoroughly understand all the profit and importance of Russian independent trade on the Continent of Northern Asia. As long as the Siberians are dependent on foreign merchants, they will not be esteemed. It is full time for them to show and prove their capacities and enterprise, and a desire for commercial independence, which is only to be attained by energy, labor and direct and immediate communication with America.

Messrs J. W. TUCKER & Co. — This enterprising house has been the recipient of a Diploma from the Court of Russia and has received in addition a present selected from the Imperial Cabinet of Russia. They intend to open correspondence with St. Petersburg and Moscow, with a view of introducing into this market articles in their line of Russian manufacture. In the World's Exhibition in England in 1862, and in the Exposition Universel in Paris, Russian jewelry and silver and gold ware were highly complimented, and esteemed the finest in the world.

Messrs J. W. TUCKER & Co., have the largest jewelry establishment in America, and if they introduce Russian ware, they cannot but increase their already extensive trade. The Russian *Samovar* or tea-urn will be introduced by them into this market. This vessel is the only one that can perfectly preserve the fine aroma of the tea, a thing highly essential with the Russians, who use only the finest quality of this plant, a single pound of which sometimes costs as high as \$25.

We think the Government was very wise in appointing Mr. Hiram Ketchum to Alaska. But we are afraid that it has made a mistake in making him a Collector. This gentleman ought to have been appointed Judge, as we know he is a very good judge — of whiskey.

GOVERNORSHIP OF ALASKA.

We read in the *Alta California* the following:

"The Emperor of Russia's private coachman is dead. The Emperor esteemed him so highly that he made him a Count, gave him a seat in the Council of State, and honored him in other ways."

We are surprised at the analogy existing between Russia and this country. In Russia, the Czar's driver was made a Count, and in this country, a driver of Wells and Fargo wants to be appointed Governor of Alaska.

Time will show if the Washington cabinet is as generous as the St. Petersburg government.

In the case of the Russian coachman, as it is worded, and as it can be read and understood he was made a Count *after* his death; we wonder if our American driver will have to wait until the close of his life for the appointment to the Governorship. We wish him success at that late day, for it's better late than never.

THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE ON THE PACIFIC. — The advantage to the inhabitants of San Francisco, who intend to engage in trade with Alaska, of knowing the Russian language is indisputable. In Alaska all the native inhabitants and all those living on the Aleutian Islands, almost without exception, speak Russian. The trade with Siberia is already great, it daily increases and will be very large at no distant period. In the north of Japan a great portion of the population speak Russian, so that the benefit of its study is beyond any doubt. The Russian language is not a difficult one to acquire and is delicate and rich. Its literature has many noble works to boast of, and its future is full of promise. In the Mercantile Library of New York a class has been established to learn the Russian language; if in New York there are many who desire to learn the language, without having any actual necessity for it, and without having in view any practical benefit from its knowledge, why not think of it here and see the necessity for the establishment in the colleges and schools on the Pacific Coast of Russian professorships? By the increasing steam navigation across the Pacific, Russia is our near neighbor. The resources of Siberia are rich and hardly touched, but await capital and enterprising persons capable of opening the trade, who will by energetic and active application of both money and skill develop the natural wealth of the country and enlarge the already existing trade.

FREE TRADE AGAINST MONOPOLY. — After the United States has acquired Alaska a few persons, strangers, not Americans stepped in, and now monopolize the trade and rule the country which cost our Government over \$7,000,000. Not only do they exercise their power, but they want to derive all the benefit from it, barring all the ways to competition and free trade.

Last September schooner *Anna Eliza* sailed from here to Alaska with supplies of provision for winter use; she was seized at Sitka without any reason. A friend writing from Sitka gives us all the particulars; his letter runs as follows: "America is a free country, but the trade in this part of the American dominions is not free to every person. I believe in Republican principles, but not in the character of the Republican officials at Alaska. The *Anna Eliza* had not a single needle which was not put on her list of goods in the Custom House of San Francisco. She had a few cases of California wine, two cases of cider, and eighteen pounds of gunpowder all for her own use, not for trade, as the quantity shows. Honorable W. S. Dodge, whose eyes were blinded by self-interest and the passion to make money could not do justice in the matter. After examination of the schooner, nothing contraband was found, but the scandal and delay attending the seizure was comical, as well as exposing the purpose and course of her navigation."

We do not see why Military administration in Alaska overlooks I. Sloss, A. Wassermann & Co., selling gunpowder, arms and liquor to Indians while it is so particular about a few cases of wine for private use in the hands of other traders (for their ship's use.)

We feel very much interested in the trade of Alaska, and in every antimonopolist expedition, such as that the *Pers*, *Calders*, and the *Anna Eliza*. We watch the new traders, and wish them all success and prosperity. We try to encourage free trade and competition, and prove to honest traders, that I. Sloss, A. Wassermann & Co., are not as omnipotent as they think themselves to be. Truth and justice will triumph and monopoly with its secret ways and means must be crushed down, die and vanish from the face of Alaska. The country must be open to all enterprising people and the benefits equally and legally divided amongst all straight-forward, good-principled and honest traders. Energy, enterprise, commercial spirit and skill must and shall do what exclusiveness and illegal monopoly is doing now.

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do do do heavy	do
жесткій	do
do do seconds	do 1 30 do 2 50
второго сорта	do
do do cubs	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвеженокъ	.....	do
do brown and grizzly, about 20 7 c. less than black	.....	do
черный съ просвѣдо	.....	дешевле чѣмъ черный
Badger	.....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ	.....	do
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 4 00 do 5 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
do do pale	.....	do
блѣдный	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
Fox, Silver	.....	do 3 00 do 15 00
Серебристая Лисица	.....	do 2 30 do 4 00
do Cross	.....	do
Пятенная	.....	do
do Red	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная	.....	do
do Kitt	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая	.....	do
do White	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
Бѣлая	.....	do
do Gray	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая	.....	do
Lynx	.....	do 0 75 do 1 25
Рысь	.....	do
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 5 00 do 7 00
Каменистая Куница, черная	.....	do 2 50 do 8 25
do do pale	.....	do
блѣдная	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Mink, dark, northern, prime	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
do pale, southern	.....	do
Блѣдный, южный	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
do thirds	.....	do
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Muskrate	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхухоль	.....	do
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая	.....	do 30 00 do 40 00
do do do	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
do do do brown	.....	do 20 00 do 25 00
черная	.....	do
do do do pups	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта	.....	do

Otter, Land, prime, dark, northern	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, перваго сорта, черная сѣверная	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
do do do southern	.....	do
Южная	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
do thirds	.....	do
третьяго сорта	.....	do
Raccoon	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	.....	do
Wolf, large	.....	do 2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
" small	.....	do
малый	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
" seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
Wolverine, firsts	.....	do 3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, перваго сорта	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do
Wild Cat, firsts	.....	do 0 80 do 0 40
Дикій Котъ, перваго сорта	.....	do 0 10 do 0 20
do seconds	.....	do
второго сорта	.....	do 0 10 do 0 15
Skunks	.....	do
Американскій Хорекъ	.....	do
Seal, fur	.....	do
Тюлень	.....	do 0 25 do 0 30
do hair	.....	do
Тюленья шерсть	.....	7 lb from 1 00 do 1 25
Beaver, northern	.....	do
Сѣверный Боберъ	.....	do 0 75 do 0 90
do southern	.....	do
Южный Боберъ	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	.....	do 0 20 do 0 23
Индійскія оленья кожи копченныя	.....	do
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
Сырыя Оленья кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	.....	do 0 15 do 0 18
do do winter	.....	do
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.

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ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ.

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

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

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Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

SAN FRANCISCO,.....CALIFORNIA.

TRANS-PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

How strange it is and what a pity to see a thing half done, especially when the work has been properly begun and with a good object in view; when there has been an immense capital expended for an undertaking of very great importance, the value of which nobody for one moment thinks of doubting, in the success of which every person believes, the necessity for which everybody acknowledges, and the extent of which is known before hand to be very great. We speak of the Telegraph Line which was projected to be laid over Alaska to Siberia, now abandoned. If, for any reason, it was necessary to change the original plan, if it was found inconvenient to lay the line across the desert and frozen countries, it was not necessary to abandon the enterprise, but only to alter the plan and the direction of the line, and not to give up a useful undertaking after having expended on it large sums of money. We do not intimate the necessity for the laying of the telegraph line by the same company which begun the work. The reason the enterprise was abandoned is a private consideration with which we do not desire to interfere, and could not if we would; we only speak of the principle involved.

For the necessities of the government as well as for commercial and economical purposes, a telegraph line to Sitka, Kadiak and the Aleutian Islands is indispensable. It is required by the government and the mercantile world, which every day becomes more convinced of the riches of Alaska and the necessity and profit of developing the numerous resources of that country. The Pacific Railway advances rapidly from both sides and as it progresses and approaches completion, the necessity increases for uniting this city, which is destined to have a great future, by telegraph with Japan and China. If the construction of the telegraph line to Alaska had been fairly begun, its continuation across the Aleutian islands to Petropavlovsk would not have presented great difficulties, and America would now be connected with Siberia. From Petropavlovsk the line can be continued with the same cost, proportionately, over the chain of Kuril islands and across the island of Jedo, or from the Kuril islands by sea to Hakadadi. From this city the line can go south to the nearest point, Yokohama on the island of Jedo. From Yokohama by sea to Shanghai and from thence by submerged cable to the commercial cities on the Eastern shores of China. If the laying of the line across the Kuril islands is impracticable, the line can be drawn from Petropavlovsk by sea to a point on the island of Sachalin near the 55° Nor. lat., across this island and further by sea to Nicolaevsk on the Amoor. From this city a telegraphic cable can be extended to Hakadadi and thence further as above suggested. We do not think that any one doubts the usefulness and even the pressing necessity of uniting San Francisco by a telegraphic line with Alaska, Siberia, Japan and China. Our commerce with these countries grows rapidly, and very soon after the completion of the Pacific railway the trade with them will greatly increase.

To receive news by telegraph is necessary for merchants, ship-owners, insurance companies, bankers and the reading public at large. The certainty of the profits to be derived from this enterprise will no doubt soon result in the formation of a new company to construct a telegraph line across the Pacific, which company, together with the old one, which has already made the surveys in Alaska, or entirely independent of it, but using the surveys made by it, will energetically begin this work of general necessity which will give a strong impetus to the development of China and Japan and to the commerce and trade of those countries, and will also greatly contribute to the establishment of regular commercial intercourse between the Old and the New World.

DUTY OF OUR PAPER.—Any of our countrymen, arriving in this city from Alaska will do well to examine our columns to ascertain, who are the best merchants to deal with. We insert this notice in the Russian language also on the 8d page.

☞ Messrs. H. Liebes & Co., respectable fur dealers in this city, are young merchants and endeavor to deal with honesty and good faith. Give them a call on your arrival.

ALASKA AND THE "TIMES."

We are much pleased that the local papers, either aroused by us or by hearing every one speak of Alaska, have broken their silence, and have condescended to turn their gracious attention to that cold, but rich country. Perhaps it was the monopolists who wanted to keep the public in darkness, and paid for it, which they could well afford to do. The *Times* published a few days ago an article under the comprehensive title "Alaska and its Resources." From the heading we expected much,—to learn many things which were new and unknown to us and our readers, and much interesting information; but, to our great regret, we were disappointed. The article is written in a superficial manner, and as if composed to order by a person who did not try to study seriously the country, but who simply went along the coast, not knowing the language, and being consequently deaf and dumb in the country. The correspondent was indifferent to the interests of the country: the benefits of trade did not occupy his attention. He wrote as laconically, as simply and as innocently of knowledge about the land, as the traveling correspondent of the *Atlas*, who has written from Brussels. Similar correspondence and articles we could write by the dozen, without stirring from our office, and publish them in every issue of our paper if we felt so disposed. As a literary or geographical composition, the article in the *Times* is very satisfactory to people totally unacquainted with the country, and having no interest in it. It may be of some value for filling an empty space in a newspaper. All that was published in the *Times*, was known to everybody long ago, or at least to all our readers. The only new thing in it were the statements in the paragraph which contains the panegyric on Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. No one, or but few, were acquainted with the qualities of heart and soul, and the humanity of the members of this *exemplary* firm, as the *Times* correspondent tries to depict them. We are surprised at one thing: how could the *Times'* correspondent penetrate into the heart's core of the monopolists (or is the admission to it free?) How could he learn their generous intentions and benevolent deeds, unless they themselves or their agents had taken the pains to explain them to the writer? The worthy correspondent of the *Times* even obtained some of his information from the natives. But how did he speak to them, not knowing their language? The deaf and dumb alphabet, as far as we are informed, is not in general use in Alaska. How then did he manage? We suspect he spoke through interpreters, agents of the philanthropists, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Certainly, a clerk or an agent will not speak against the interests of his principals and employers. There is no doubt that when the natives said they were "ill treated" the agents of H. K. & Co., translated it "treated well." Then, how can the natives speak out the truth to people connected with that philanthropic firm? If they do, they will be punished, and will not be able to buy any thing. There will be on imperious order issued not to sell anything to people daring to say that they are wronged and ill treated. The able correspondent of the *Times* being unable to judge for himself, not conversant with the language, and having but one quality—faith in what is told him by partial interpreters, being unable to converse with the natives, believed what was told him, and took notes in order to make up eventually a letter in the shape of a pretentious article for the *Times* newspaper. This article is a sort of bill of fare, consisting of the following dainties:—Salmon, Cod fish, Whale, Fur trade, Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., Coal and Coal Oil.

REWARD OF INTEGRITY.—A Russian gentleman has lately arrived in this city from St. Petersburg and Moscow by the way of Siberia. On his route he was met in various places by the firm of Freeman, Smith & Co., who have business houses at many points in the Empire from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor. Everywhere the same expression of confidence in this firm was manifest; the Russians declaring that they would trust all their property with Freeman, Smith & Co., without papers or securities. This certainly is a high tribute of praise to the integrity of this firm, and we insert this with pleasure as an evidence of the light to which integrity and fair dealing will elevate a business house. We do not wish to unjustly censure, nor can we consent to compliment any one, but truth and justice prompts us to render this tribute to a firm which has done so much to encourage that true international love and sympathy between Russians and Americans.

ТЕЛЕГРАФЪ ВЪ АЛАСКУ И АЗИЮ.

Какъ странно и жалко видѣть когда вещи дѣлаются только въ половину, въ особенности когда работа была начата надлежащимъ образомъ и съ хорошей цѣлью, когда истраченъ большой капиталъ для предпріятія огромнаго значенія, и въ пользу котораго всякій вѣритъ, необходимость котораго всякій сознаетъ, и размѣръ выгодъ котораго можно впередъ считать громаднымъ. Мы говоримъ о телеграфѣ, который предполагали вести чрезъ Аласку въ Сибирь. Если по какимъ нибудь причинамъ нужно было измѣнить оригинальный планъ, если наши неудобнымъ вести проволоку чрезъ пустыни, ледяныя страны, то не слѣдуетъ бросать дѣло, а нужно измѣнить планъ и направленіе пути, а не бросать полезное предпріятіе развѣ истративши на него большія деньги. Мы не говоримъ о необходимости продолженія телеграфа той же компаніей которая дѣлала розыски въ Аласкѣ, причины почему старая компанія не продолжала—дѣло частное, въ которое мы не желаемъ и не можемъ вмѣшиваться. Мы говоримъ только о принципѣ.

Въ Административномъ, торговомъ и экономическомъ отношеніи телеграфная линія въ Ситку, Кадьякъ и Алеутскіе Острова необходима, какъ для правительства, такъ и для торговаго сословія, которое съ каждымъ днемъ больше и больше убѣждается въ богатствѣ Аласки, и въ необходимости и выгоды разработки продуктовъ этой страны. Далѣе Пасифическая желѣзная дорога быстро идетъ впередъ съ обѣихъ сторонъ, и по мѣрѣ успѣховъ ея и приближенія къ концу, растетъ необходимость соединить телеграфомъ этотъ городъ, которому назначено великое будущее съ Японіей и Китаемъ. Если бы было приступлено къ сооруженію телеграфа въ Аласку, продолженіе его чрезъ цѣпь Алеутскихъ Острововъ—въ Петропавловскъ, не представляеть трудности. И вотъ Америка соединена съ Сибирью. Изъ Петропавловска телеграфъ можетъ быть проведенъ безъ большихъ издержекъ чрезъ цѣпь Курильскихъ Острововъ, съ этихъ острововъ чрезъ островъ Езо или моремъ въ Гакоада, изъ этого города телеграфъ можетъ идти прямо на югъ до самаго ближайшаго пункта къ Йокогамѣ, на островъ Едо.

Изъ Йокогамы моремъ въ Шангай, отсюда моремъ въ главные торговые города на восточномъ берегу Китая. Если веденіе чрезъ Курильскіе острова не удобно, то линію можно проложить изъ Петропавловска до пункта на Островѣ Сахалинѣ около 55°, чрезъ этотъ островъ и потомъ моремъ въ Николаевскъ на Амуръ. Изъ одного города телеграфъ можно вести подъ водою до Гакоада и далѣе. Мы не думаемъ чтобы кто нибудь сомнѣвался въ пользѣ и даже необходимости соединенія С. Франциско

телеграфомъ съ Алаской, съ Сибирью, Японіей и Китаемъ. Торговля съ этими странами можетъ идти быстро, и скоро по окончаніи Пасификъ желѣзной дороги, достигнетъ громадныхъ размѣровъ. Полученіе свѣдѣній по телеграфу необходимо для купцовъ, судсхозяевъ, для страховыхъ компаній, банкировъ и интересно для всей читающей публики. Явность пользы и громадность барышей отъ этого предпріятія вѣроятно скоро вызоветъ основаніе новой телеграфной компаніи для проведенія телеграфа чрезъ Пасификъ. Новая компанія или вмѣстѣ со старой, уже сдѣлавшей розыски въ Аласкѣ, или отдѣльно воспользовавшись изысканіями старой компаніи, дѣятельно примется за общеплезное дѣло, которое дастъ сильный толчекъ развитію Китая и Японіи, торговли и промышленности этихъ странъ и будетъ способствовать основанію правильныхъ торговыхъ сношеній между Старымъ и Новымъ Свѣтомъ.

Мы прочли въ Альтѣ Калифорнія: "Путешественникъ пріѣхавшій изъ Балаклавы, рассказываетъ что Русскіе воры въ Крыму разрыли могилу Итальянскаго генерала Александра Ла Мармора, который умеръ тамъ во время Крымской войны, и украли изъ могилы всѣ драгоценности. Итальянскій посланникъ въ Константинополь обращался къ Русскому правительству по этому поводу."

Это произшествіе напоминаетъ намъ фактъ, какъ одинъ Американецъ въ Аласкѣ разрывалъ могилы Алеутовъ, и грабилъ все что могъ. Американскія газеты не писали объ этомъ, а между Алеутами есть многіе которые ни чѣмъ не хуже другаго генерала. Послѣ же смерти всѣ равны, и потому здѣшнимъ газетамъ слѣдовало бы напомнить пословицу. Въ чужемъ глазу соломенку ты видишь, а у себя не видишь и брешь.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапіи Гончаренко.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ !!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также пресмиковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣянію, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ прошедшемъ No., отъ 15-го Октября, я напечаталъ письмо къ вамъ, или совѣтъ относительно устройства вашей домашней жизни. Совѣты мои прошу принять за дружескія наставленія, написанныя съ единственною цѣлью желанія вамъ добра. Примите мои совѣты, если найдете ихъ искренними и полезными. Сегодня шлю вамъ снова мой привѣтъ, какъ согражданамъ Великой Республики, и какъ людямъ говорящимъ однимъ языкомъ со мной, и исповѣдующимъ одну вѣру.

Мысли мои неизмѣнно съ вами, около васъ, и мои желанія, мои труды устремлены и направлены для вашей пользы, для вашего счастья.

Изъ подданныхъ Россіи вы сдѣлались гражданами Соединенныхъ Штатовъ. Вамъ необходимо узнать ваше новое правительство и законы Республики, а правительству необходимо узнать васъ, ваши силы, ваши средства, нужды, желанія, занятія, наклонности и промыслы. Правительство старается узнать все это, но не можетъ достигнуть своей цѣли. Оно посылаетъ къ вамъ людей, которыхъ вы не понимаете, и которые не понимаютъ васъ.

Чтобы поправить эту ошибку, вы должны помочь правительству; вы должны сами заявить ему о своемъ существованіи, указать на потребности свои и нужды, и это сдѣлать вамъ не трудно. Соberитесь и обсудите это дѣло. Выберите изъ среды своей людей, которые опыты и желаютъ вамъ всего добра. Они дадутъ вамъ совѣты. Напишите просьбу въ Сенатъ въ Вашингтонъ, изложите въ ней всѣ ваши нужды, поставьте на видъ все чѣмъ вы были недовольны со времени поднятія Американскаго флага, напишите чего вамъ не достаётъ и чего вы желаете. Укажите что вамъ нужны школы, что вы хотите чтобы дѣти ваши учились по Русски и другимъ необходимымъ наукамъ. Скажите что вы выберете изъ среды своей человека достойнаго, который будетъ представлять васъ предъ правительствомъ, который зна-

етъ ваши нужды, и понимаетъ что полезно и что вредно для васъ и для земли вашей.

Вообще если у васъ есть какіе нужды, неудовольствія и недостатки, если вы хотите просить о чемъ нибудь, и не знаете къ кому и какъ обратиться, пишите ко мнѣ. Во мнѣ вы всегда найдете друга и совѣтника, я помогу вамъ во всякое время, публику ваши нужды, онѣ сдѣлаются общезвѣстными и правительство, узнавъ ваши требованія, сдѣлаетъ все возможное, чтобы улучшить вашу участь и материальное благосостояніе.

Подчиненіе личности обществу, народу, человечеству, идеѣ—продолженіе человѣческихъ жертвоприношеній, закланіе агнца для примиренія Бога, распятіе невиннаго за виновныхъ. Всѣ религіи основывали нравственность на покорности т. е. на добровольномъ рабствѣ, потому онѣ и были всегда вредны политическаго устройства. Тамъ было насилие, здѣсь развратъ воли. Покорность значить съ тѣмъ вмѣстѣ перенесеніе всей самобытности лица на всеобщія, безличныя ссѣры, независимыя отъ него. Христіанство, религія противорѣчій, признавало съ одной стороны безконечное достоинство лица, какъ будто для того, чтобы еще торжественнѣе погубить его предъ искупленіемъ, церковью, отцемъ небеснымъ. Его воззрѣніе проникло въ нравы, оно выработалось въ цѣлую систему нравственной неволи, въ цѣлую искаженную діалектику, чрезвычайно послѣдовательную себѣ. Миръ становясь болѣе свѣтскимъ, или лучше сказать, примѣтивъ накомѣцъ, что онъ въ сущности такой-же свѣтскій какъ и былъ, примѣшавъ свои элементы въ христіанское правоученіе, но основы остались тѣ-же. Лицо, истинная, дѣйствительная монада общества, было всегда пожертвовано какому нибудь общему понятію, собирательному имени, какому-нибудь знамени. Для кого работали, кому жертвовали, кто пользовался, кого освобождали, уступая свободу лица, объ этомъ никто не спрашивалъ. Всѣ жертвовали (по крайній-мѣрѣ на словахъ) самихъ себя и другъ друга.

Только 450 миль желѣзной дороги остается проложить, и С. Франциско соединенъ съ Нью Йоркомъ. Можетъ быть этотъ желанный конецъ будетъ достигнутъ къ первому Мая—а можетъ быть и раньше.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.

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HERMANN BENDEL.

TAYLOR & BENDEL,

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 15, 1869.

No. 25.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price.

Имѣя торговлю мехами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода меха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

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

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

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All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

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Фриманъ, Смиръ и Ко., Агенты Компаніи въ Никольскѣ.—Сибирь.

FINE COUNTRY.—The New York *Tribune* calls Alaska the country of ice, but Mr. Greeley knows nothing about that beautiful country. Mr. A. Martin, a merchant of this city, visited Kadiak last October. Upon his return to San Francisco in December, he was full of enthusiastic praise of Kadiak, calling it a beautiful country, with a good climate, a rich soil, well adapted to cultivation, and having a friendly and harmless people.

OUR KANAKS.—We are happy to learn from the inhabitants of Alaska that they are satisfied with the American explorations. We received a letter from St. Michael's Island, informing us that Messrs. Taylor & Bendel give the workmen in their service food and one dollar per day, and that the natives have never witnessed so prosperous a time as this.

The New York *Tribune* lately stated that Captain Fast did not obtain anything of value in Alaska. It is our opinion that he was well repaid for the small capital he invested in the country, and we know that he obtained some valuable articles without investing any capital. For example, he got possession of a grammar of the Kolosh language, which he borrowed from the Russian priest, Nicholas Kovrigin, for an evening, forgetting to return it to him again.

CAPTAIN MORISSON of the schooner *Anna Eliza*, whilst on a recent trading expedition to Alaska was married to a lady, a native of inland Kadiak. We wish them happiness and long life.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, in his recent report to Congress, recommended that special privileges should be given to Hutchinson & Co., for seal killing in St. Paul's Island. O, heretic Secretary, to join with oppressors!

We have received a *Moscow Journal*, dated November 1st, in which appear certain extracts from the *ALASKA HERALD*, which have met with the approval of that paper.

THE RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

"And they shall scoff at kings, and princes shall be a scorn unto them: they shall deride every stronghold; for they shall heap dust, and take them."—HABAKKUK, Chap. I, 10.

The Government of Russia is essentially a one-man Government; Alexander II. is Russia. It is not only a despotism; it is the despotism of a single individual, who holds in the hollow of his hand not only the commercial interests, the temporal, the spiritual and all the interests of millions of men, but their liberties and their lives. To incur the displeasure of this God-on-earth, or that of the legions who kiss the royal hand most fondly when it holds the lash suspended above their heads, is, regardless of the motives, a certain warranty of death, or, worse than annihilation itself, the tortures and despair of a visit to the prison-pens of Siberia. Hence, the mines of that district—mines of fabulous richness in precious ores and rare gems, the sources of the Government's revenue, the life-blood of Russia—are ever connected in the minds of the people with all that is most horrible and ghastly: with the frozen convict, who was wont to grace the circles of beauty and fashion; with the inhuman jailer who restores warmth to the former by the tingle of the *knout*; with avalanches of snow, and with the howl of the hungry beasts which prowl around the miserable shelters of convicts. Such is Siberia. But still more fiendish was the policy which conceived the Siberian banishment, because, like an unjust God tempting man to sin that the fiat of perdition might be hurled against him, it provided a systematic lure for those who otherwise might have abstained from transgression. This is the notorious system of espionage—an elaboration of cruelty and deceit—which has caused more souls to fall into the slough of woe than over Milton conceived tumbling into the depths of hell. In the cabinet, in the court chambers, in the palace and the hovel, in the drawing-room, ay, even into the sleeping apartments of the most obscure alike with the most distinguished, even beyond the curtains which seemed to screen the sacred privacy of the nuptial couch, two eyes always peered jealously, and their owner mysteriously repeated their visions to his master—the Government. A good report is probably accepted with a jibe, and the spy is warned to be "more active," i. e. to "discover" perhaps that which is not. Of course, under such dominion, crimes of any convenient degree of blackness are easily foisted upon an individual, be he sinner or innocent, to whom "the Government" may have pointed the finger of doom. A neat array of turpitude, of infidelity, a capital offense, if necessary, are manufactured by the shrewd spy, and, behold! Russia is ridden of one inhabitant, and on the snows of Siberia the carcass of another man is furnished to the foxes and the wolves.

Is it strange, then, that the subjects of so fiendish and cruel a Government should fly their homes and abandon their worldly goods, to seek an asylum for themselves and their wives and little ones among strangers, the fame of whose liberality and generous natures had penetrated into their own land? Is it strange that they should forswear the odious shackles of fealty to tyranny, and welcome citizenship in a free and enlightened country as a boon to be obtained even at the price of apostasy? And those who were not mere stolid fatalists, nor dead to the cordial invitation which America has always held out to the persecuted, fled from Russia and appeared in our midst. They fled because on the one side was Siberia, with its revolting catalogue, and on the other security in the expression of opinions, in the enjoyment of their earnings—LIBERTY! Of those who came amongst us here in San Francisco, a few organized themselves into a society; they banded together for the purpose of mutual protection, and, withal, to resist the power of a tyrant which has even followed them into this free land. The object of this association was really for benevolent purposes—to gather together the opulent and the needy, the well-fed and the indigent, the fortunate and the forlorn, that the sons

and daughters of the great Slavonian family might interchange useful ideas and thoughts and suggestions, besides affording an opportunity for the exchange of those more substantial gifts which, while they gladden and enrich the recipient, do not weaken or injure the donor. This is the programme of the RUSSIAN PANSLAVONIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. And with such enlarged views; with so ardent a desire for good deeds and so ample a field for performing them, this society came into existence, not the mere hobby of a theorist or an enthusiast but a practical and seemingly a feasible scheme. What, then, will the people of San Francisco say or think when it is announced that the myrmidons of Russia have sought to destroy its usefulness and blot it out from existence simply because, as they consider, the members are *apostates*? Apostates they who spurn the bonds of moral slavery and assume the garb of freemen! Yet so it is. Spies have been introduced into the meetings of the society, and the "secret service fund" of Russia, in San Francisco, probably bears on the columns of its debts many heavy sums paid out for the purpose of exterminating a useful and benevolent association, simply because those who compose it are our brethren, citizens of America in the great metropolis of a great American State. But will the society perish? No! a thousand times, No! It will grow in proportions; fresh recruits will add to its strength and power; hospitals will spring up under its fostering; schools will be erected; its treasury will overflow, and children will receive liberal educations under its auspices. From the ranks of this powerful body, now a mere nucleus, America will receive many intelligent voters, who, while they increase our commercial greatness will in no way be laggards in the march of civilization. But if this picture is untrue, if this benevolent institution perishes, then will we forswear America, because we shall have discovered that free government is a myth, and the will of a free people a far worse despotism than that of Alexander of Russia. From this discovery may God forfend us!

K.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL BREVITIES.

— We have received a communication from Kadiak, informing us that Hutchinson & Co. sell gunpowder and liquors in that place, though other traders are prohibited from doing so.

— Hutchinson & Co. give flour, clothes and money to the natives in advance, to engage them in their service.

— Russians in Kadiak ask why the United States military destroy their peace and quiet.

— In Kadiak, hogs and cows live chiefly on fish, and, in consequence, their meat has a vile taste.

— The New York *Herald* published some sharp notes, taken from the ALASKA HERALD, giving the names of General Davis and Judge Ketchum, but substituting a blank for the names of Hutchinson & Co., as Hutchinson and Bennett are relatives, and both good Democrats.

— A few years ago A. Wasserman, an enterprising citizen of San Francisco, imported a large number of cats from a certain portion of Germany, as cats were then very plentiful and cats scarce in this city. The cats ought to look up to Mr. Wasserman as in some sort their patron.

— The Russian Consul of this city is working energetically to obtain the appointment of priest of the Greek Orthodox Church in San Francisco.

ИЗЪКОВАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ ВЪ САН-ФРАНЦИСКО.

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

Bear, black, prime, fine	.....	7 skin, from \$ 5 00 @ \$8 00
Черный Медведь самый пушистый, — отъ	до	
do do do heavy	.....	do 2 50 do 3 00
жесткий		
do do seconds	.....	do 1 50 do 2 50
второго сорта		
do do cubs	.....	do 0 50 do 1 50
медвежонокъ		
do brown and grizzly, about 20 % c. less than black		
черный съ просвѣдью	дешевые чѣмъ черный	
Badger	.....	7 skin, from \$ 0 50 do 1 00
Барсукъ		
Fisher, prime, dark	.....	do 4 00 do 5 50
Американскій Соболь, перваго сорта, черный		
do do pale	.....	do 2 00 do 2 50
блѣдный		
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
Fox, Silver	.....	do 5 00 do 15 00
Серебристая Лисица		
do Cross	.....	do 2 50 do 4 00
Пятниная		
do Red	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
Красная		
do Kitt	.....	do 0 40 do 0 50
Маленькая		
do White	.....	do 1 00 do 2 00
Бѣлая		
do Gray	.....	do 0 50 do 0 60
Сѣрая		
Lynx	.....	do 0 75 do 1 25
Рысь		
Marten, prime, dark	.....	do 5 00 do 7 00
Каменистая Куница, черная		
do do pale	.....	do 2 50 do 3 25
блѣдная		
do seconds	.....	do 1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта		
do thirds	.....	do 0 25 do 0 75
третьяго сорта		
Mink, dark, northern, prime....	.....	do 1 50 do 2 25
Минкъ черный, сѣверный, перваго сорта		
do pale, southern	.....	do 1 00 do 1 25
Блѣдный, южный		
do seconds	.....	do 0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта		
do thirds	.....	do 0 20 do 0 25
третьяго сорта		
Musk rats	.....	do \$0 10 @ 0 15
Выхухоль		
Otter, Sea, prime, dark silvery	.....	do 50 00 do 60 00
Морская Выдра, перваго сорта, черно-серебристая		
do do do	.....	do 30 00 do 40 00
второго сорта		
do do do brown	.....	do 20 00 do 25 00
черная		
do do do pure	.....	do 0 50 do 5 00
блѣднаго цвѣта		

Отter, Land, prime, dark, northern	do	3 00 do 4 00
Выдра земноводная, первого сорта, черная северная	do	2 00 do 2 50
do do do southern	do	2 00 do 2 50
Южная	do	1 00 do 1 50
do seconds	do	1 00 do 1 50
второго сорта	do	0 50 do 0 75
do thirds	do	0 50 do 0 75
третьего сорта	do	0 50 do 0 75
Raccoon	do	0 20 do 0 25
Барсукъ	do	2 00 do 3 00
Wolf, large	do	2 00 do 3 00
Большой Волкъ	do	2 00 do 3 00
" small	do	1 00 do 1 50
малый	do	1 00 do 1 50
" seconds	do	0 50 do 0 75
второго сорта	do	0 50 do 0 75
Wolverine, firsts	do	3 00 do 4 00
Волкоподобный, первого сорта	do	3 00 do 4 00
do seconds	do	2 00 do 2 50
второго сорта	do	2 00 do 2 50
Wild Cat, firsts	do	0 20 do 0 40
Дикий Котъ, первого сорта	do	0 20 do 0 40
do seconds	do	0 10 do 0 20
второго сорта	do	0 10 do 0 20
Skunks	do	0 10 do 0 15
Американскій Хорекъ	do	0 10 do 0 15
Seal, fur	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюлень	do	0 25 do 0 30
do hair	do	0 25 do 0 30
Тюленья шерсть	do	0 25 do 0 30
Beaver, northern	do	1 00 do 1 25
Северный Боберъ	do	1 00 do 1 25
do southern	do	0 75 do 0 90
Южный Боберъ	do	0 75 do 0 90
Indian dressed Deer Skins, smoked preferred	do	1 00 do 1 25
Индійскія олениа кожи копченныя	do	1 00 do 1 25
Deer Skins, raw, summer and fall	do	0 20 do 0 25
Сырыя Олениа кожи, лѣтнія и осеннія	do	0 20 do 0 25
do do winter	do	0 15 do 0 18
Зимнія	do	0 15 do 0 18

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

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HISTORY, RESOURCES AND POPULATION OF KADIAK ISLAND.

This is an island situated to the southeast of the Peninsula of Alaska at its continental junction, between 152° and 153° west long., and 57½° and 58½° north lat., and contains about one hundred square miles. The coast is much indented by spacious bays, affording asylum for ships of large tonnage. The climate is equally salubrious with that of New York on our eastern coast, and, notwithstanding its high latitude, owing to the warm ocean current from the tropics which in perpetual round flows across the Pacific, washes the coast of Asia and Japan, turning to the west it follows the Aleutian group, and, revolving in its course, passes by the coast of British Columbia, Oregon and California, to renew its eternal round, carrying to these high latitudes that salubrity of climate which does not exist on our eastern shores, but which is found to correspond with the climate of northern Europe. The seasons correspond with ours, though the spring and autumn are somewhat contracted, and there is a tendency to a division of the year between summer and winter. In midsummer the days are long; there being for a few days scarcely any night. In winter the days are short; and for a few days in midwinter artificial lights must be employed after three o'clock. The temperature is at an average during the year, not varying more than 30° from the extremes of heat and cold. The health of the inhabitants is remarkable, and it is a common thing for them to reach the age of ninety years and die without any signs of pain or suffering. Sickness is rare, and old and young alike are rugged and hearty.

The population consists of Russians, Creoles and Aleutians, who are principally gathered in five villages and towns: St. Paul, Three Hyrarche, Karluk, Acheok and Ayatik. Whale fishing is a general occupation, the flesh being used for food, and the oil for culinary purposes, and preferred by the natives even to butter for this purpose. The Creoles eat it in moderation in this manner, but the Aleuts will dip it up and eat it like soup. Fishing and hunting are also occupations generally engaged in, and, from the 15th of April to the 15th of October, while the men are engaged at these avocations, the females cultivate the ground. The sea-lion and other sea-monsters abound, and are hunted for their flesh which is eaten, and their skins which are used to manufacture bydars (boats). Walrus also abounds, and these are hunted mostly for their ivory. The northern part of the island is densely covered by immense forests of gigantic spruce and fir, while the southern part abounds more in bushes. In the interior are open valley plains covered by the most luxuriant grass, affording pasture for herds of cattle, of which there are on the island about two thousand, besides large numbers of sheep and hogs, the former from a stock lately introduced to replace those which were here before and which mostly disappeared. Chickens in large quantities and a few horses may be found. It is estimated that the pasturage on the island is ample for the accommodation of five times the quantity of stock at present there, affording opportunity for a large increase. Wild game abounds in the mountains, valleys and plains. Of these may be enumerated bear, wild hogs, wild fowl, grouse, geese, not to mention the game which is most valued for its fur.

Among the natural productions may be found several varieties of berries, the most important of which is the cranberry, which abounds to such an extent that millions of barrels might be annually collected. The quality of this native berry is better and more highly esteemed in this market (San Francisco) than that imported from Oregon and Washington Territory, and they command twenty cents a gallon more than the berries from these places. Besides these are found strawberries, huckleberries, raspberries and salmonberries, and within the last two years mushrooms of the finest quality have been found in abundance.

Among the cultivated productions of the island are potatoes, juicy and sweet, beets—the regular sugar beet, which thrives beyond all calculation, every other kind of hardy vegetable except the onion, and the reason this is not cultivated is because it grows wild to such an

extent that its cultivation is rendered absolutely unnecessary. The cereals have not been tried, though the richness of the soil and the length of the season, from April to November, renders it certain that the more hardy varieties, such as wheat and rye, could be cultivated with success. The appearance of the vegetation from April to November is everything that the most sanguine cultivator could wish—everything is green and flourishing, without any appearance of blight or rust.

The fisheries around Kadiak are the most prolific and valuable on the northwest coast of America. As this island occupies about the central position of the salmon runs and of the codfish grounds, halibut, red fish, and other varieties, which afford an inexhaustible supply for domestic use, and would afford facilities for millions of dried and pickled fish for exportation, and encourage a trade of vast importance in this direction alone.

The facilities for the production of ice are unsurpassed, and this element of southern consumption could be obtained and supplied at a reduced price should enterprise be directed here for its supply to the trade.

The principal trading place in Kadiak is St. Paul, on the northeast side of the island, situated on Chiniatekol Bay, in lat. 57° and long. 152°. The harbor is excellent, affording safe anchorage for vessels of large tonnage, and well sheltered from the northwest gale. The town is built in a valley, at the foot of a mountain 3,000 feet in height, which valley contains about twenty-five square miles of excellent agricultural land fringed by the most luxuriant growth of a species of spruce, excellent for lumber and the masts of vessels, tough and fibrous in texture and of a pure white. The soil affords abundant facilities for vegetable production, and hence gardening is followed to a considerable extent, the labor being principally performed by the women, whose husbands are engaged in fishing and hunting sea-otter during the summer months. In the autumn the men are engaged in hunting the bear, whose flesh they eat and whose skins are used for mats and other purposes, and in winter they are occupied in the hunt for black foxes, land otter and ermine, which exist in immense quantities and afford large opportunities for profitable employment.

The inhabitants are Creoles, the descendants of those Russians who married with the natives or Aleuts. There is but one main street, the habitations occupying both sides. They have a church which is called St. Peters, of the Greek Church persuasion, and before the transfer of the territory they had a seminary for the education of youth.

KARLUK. On the western side of Kadiak is the village of this name, containing about four hundred inhabitants, principally Aleuts. It is situated at the entrance to a large bay, which, however, is not favorable for harborage of vessels, owing to its opening to the northwest, whence the prevailing winds of winter proceed. The inhabitants are principally engaged in fishing, for which industry this point is peculiarly adapted, owing to the great abundance of salmon and two kinds of codfish which are found in these waters in immense numbers, the ordinary day's work of a man being three barrels per day. It is believed that millions of barrels annually could be secured at this port alone. They have a church here which is called the Church of the Ascension.

To the south of this and on the S. W. side of the island is the town of ACHEOK, containing about forty families, whose resources are derived from fishing, in summer, for their sustenance and from hunting sea-otter; in winter they hunt the fox, ermine and land otter. The town is situated on an open roadstead, and has no accommodation for shipping.

South of this place and on the south side of the island is the village of AYATIK, consisting of about forty families, whose occupation and resources are similar to those of Acheok. The inhabitants of the last three villages are Aleutians; their faith is that of the Greek Church. They are peaceable and industrious. On the S. E. side of the island is situated the town of THREE HYRARCHIE, situated on a splendid harbor, which will accommodate vessels of 3,000 tons, which may tie up without danger to the trees on the banks and ride in perfect safety. The harbor is landlocked and sheltered from prevailing winds from all directions, and is destined to be one of the most important harbors on our northwestern coast, and may eventually become the position of a metropolis of the north. It is just north from the Sandwich Islands, and on the direct route of navigation from this point to the North Pacific, and on the direct route of navigation from continental America, and the future capital of Alaska must eventually be located here, as it is about the central point of trade for the entire territory. In any event, an important town is destined to grow up at this point and dispute the trade of the North Pacific. There are about three hundred and fifty houses, and the inhabitants are partly Creoles and partly Aleuts, distributed about half and half. They have a church of the same name as the town, Three Hyrarche. The inhabitants pursue about the same avocations as those of the towns last named. They have, however, a species of fish which they call horebush, of the salmon species, exceedingly rich and delicate in flavor, with flesh of a rose color and similar in texture to the genuine salmon.

МОЕ-ВКРАТЦѢ.

Я рожденъ 1832 года, 19 Августа, въ Киевской губерніи. Былъ воспитанъ на счетъ моихъ родителей въ Киевѣ. Послѣдніе годы моего воспитанія были употреблены на изученіе восточныхъ языковъ. 1857 года, 14 Ноября, оставилъ мою родину, по опредѣленію Россійскаго министерства иностранныхъ дѣлъ, на службу при Россійскомъ посольствѣ въ Греціи. Гдѣ былъ на службѣ, по 2-е Февраля, 1860 года. Въ сей приспомятныи день моей жизни, "по распоряженію высшаго начальства," я былъ арестованъ, для отправки въ Россію, за-то, что сочувствуя крѣпостнымъ братьямъ, проповѣдывалъ ихъ освобожденіе. По счастливому стеченію обстоятельствъ ускользнулъ отъ Сибири, бѣжалъ въ Англію, послѣ опять въ Грецію, наконецъ переселился въ Америку, и занимаясь въ Американскомъ библейскомъ обществѣ въ Нью Йоркѣ около трехъ лѣтъ, заслужилъ аттестатъ и заработалъ денегъ для устройства моей жизни въ Америкѣ. Пріѣхавши въ С. Франциско 6-го Ноября, 1867 года, поставилъ здѣсь Русскій станокъ, съ цѣлью пролагать мостъ между Сибирью и Америкой.

При этомъ я долженъ сказать, что со дня оставленія Имперской службы, я много страдалъ отъ представителей Россійскаго Имперства за границей. Много разъ отъ ихъ преслѣдованія я жилъ безъ крова, много разъ употреблялъ въ пищу то, что выбрасываютъ на улицу для собакъ, много есть чего сказать горькаго и ужаснаго

Чувство мести—есть такое же благородное чувство, какъ и чувство благодарности.—И клянусь по гробъ жизни моей ненавидѣть все Имперское. Между тѣмъ Русскій Народъ, изъ за свободы котораго я осужденъ страдать—буду любить и уважать по гробъ моей жизни, желая ему добра и работая по мѣрѣ силъ для его пользы и блага.

Намъ очень пріятно встрѣчаться съ благородными Русскими въ этой странѣ, и за великое счастье находимъ сходитьсѣ съ ними въ кругу семейной жизни. Нѣсколько дней тому назадъ, одинъ благородный Русскій представилъ спутницу нашей жизни, одной Ситкинской женщины. При нашемъ имени эта женщина отворотилась; по успокоиваемся, что есть много очевидныхъ фактовъ, всему благородному отвращаться отъ этой женщины.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ еего 1-го Сентября прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапій Гончаренко.

ХРИСТИАНСТВО И РЕСПУБЛИКА.

Имперіалисты думаютъ что они Христіане, очень ошибаются. Ихъ характеръ, ихъ образъ дѣйствія вовсе нехристіанскій. Разкроемъ Евангеліе, и увидимъ что Имперіализмъ враждебенъ Христіанству.

СВЯТЫЯ ИДЕИ надъ которыми столько вѣковъ работаютъ народы, осуществимы только чрезъ Евангеліе.

РАВЕНСТВО. Богатый подѣлился своимъ имѣніемъ съ бѣднымъ, потому что съ богатствомъ не можешь войти въ царствіе мое. И притчею о работникахъ въ виноградникѣ это разъясняетъ. Если не будете просты какъ дѣти, не внидете въ царствіе мое, а оно внутри челоѣка есть. Кто думаетъ быть старшимъ, тотъ будъ послѣднимъ, и самъ Исусъ умываетъ ноги ученикамъ.

БРАТСТВО. Единъ есть всеобщій отецъ всѣхъ людей. онъ солнце сіяетъ на злые и благіе, дождитъ на праведные и на неправедные, всѣ же мы братья одного отца на землѣ, зла если не желаете себѣ, не желайте же и другимъ. И поэтому уразумѣютъ всѣ, что вы мои послѣдователи, говоритъ Исусъ, если любовь имѣете между собою. И въ обществѣ его первомъ все было общее, а Иуда былъ казначеемъ.

СВОБОДА. Если я освобожу васъ, говоритъ Исусъ, отъ тяготящаго на васъ закона природы, всестинну свободны будете. Какъ ты думаешь, отъ поработившихся ли имъ, цари берутъ подати, спросилъ Исусъ однажды ученика своего Петра, когда пришли къ нимъ сборщики требовать податей, нѣтъ говоритъ Петръ, мы неподдающиеся имъ, въ царствѣ твоемъ свободны суть сынове, всѣ братья. Обжирателей, грабителей нѣтъ. Здраво разсуждаешь, сказалъ ему Исусъ. Въ царствіи его лице освобождено отъ государства. Жили свободно, когда хотѣли ѣли, пили, не взирали ни на Субботу, ни на укору людскіе. За то его называли бражникомъ и разрушителемъ закона Мойсеева, а онъ отвѣчалъ имъ, что не то сквернить челоѣка, что въ уста входить, а что изъ устъ исходить.

Исусъ воспрещаетъ всякую излишнюю заботливость, всякую роскошь, ибо роскошь есть такой же застой, какъ и бѣдность. Удовольствія изобрѣтаемые челоѣкомъ ничтожны, что кринъ—травы, красивѣе одѣянія царей во всей славѣ ихъ, и болѣе отводилъ челоѣка къ природѣ святой.

Требуешь отъ челоѣка познавать свои способности, и по количеству талантовъ, данныхъ челоѣку Святой Природой—трудиться, изрекая гнилымъ участь въ гееннѣ огненной.

(Продолженіе слѣдуетъ.)

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ No., отъ 1-го Декабря, моей газеты главная англійская статья посвящена вамъ и вашимъ интересамъ. Въ ней я доказываю Американцамъ вашу способность и готовность быть хорошими и полезными гражданами. Я настаиваю на томъ чтобы у васъ были возстановлены школы, и чтобы военное положение или военное управление было замѣнено гражданскимъ, которое пойметъ васъ и нужды ваши и будетъ ходатайствовать въ Вашингтонѣ объ улучшеніи вашей участи.

Надѣюсь что вы поняли меня и ясно видите что я работаю для вашей пользы. До сихъ поръ я посылалъ вамъ по двѣсти нумеровъ каждаго выпуска моей газеты, прося моихъ уполномоченныхъ и знакомыхъ, которые брали газету съ собой, раздавать вамъ ее даромъ. Я хотѣлъ сблизиться съ вами путемъ печати, хотѣлъ лучше узнать васъ, желалъ, чтобы вы полюбили меня какъ я люблю васъ. Я стремился узнать васъ короче чтобы быть въ состояніи приносить вамъ большую пользу. Я знаю что вы читали нѣкоторые нумера моей газеты, но мнѣ также извѣстно что тѣ кому я поручалъ передачу вамъ моего листка, злоупотребляли моимъ довѣріемъ и вмѣсто даровой раздачи брали деньги за газету. Изъ этихъ денегъ я не получалъ ни одного цента. Другіе нумера, въ которыхъ я писалъ о злоупотребленіяхъ Правительственныхъ лицъ въ вашемъ краѣ вамъ вовсе не доставляли и вѣроятно уничтожали ихъ. Не смотря на всѣ неудачи и трудности я иду по начатому пути, прямо, и не отступаю ни на шагъ передъ сопротивленіемъ враговъ моихъ и враговъ справедливости. Я хочу правды, стремлюсь къ пользѣ вашей и, вѣря въ успѣхъ, иду грудью впередъ, не оглядываясь на прежнія неудачи, смотря на побѣду истины съ надеждой и вѣрой. Прошу васъ друзья мои дѣйствуйте со мною, и не отвергайте моихъ братскихъ сочувствій. Я одинъ не могу достигнуть т. е. вашего благоденствія. Вы должны помочь мнѣ, трудолюбіемъ, честностью и трезвымъ поведеніемъ должны заслужить любовь и уваженіе Американцевъ.

Если вамъ дурно и тяжело, потерпите не много; заявляйте ваше неудовольствіе мирнымъ путемъ, и ваши заявленія вмѣстѣ съ нашими убѣдительными статьями, неизмѣнно направленными къ вашему улагу, будутъ имѣть желаемый успѣхъ. Конгрессъ собрался въ этомъ мѣсяцѣ и вопросъ объ Аляскѣ будетъ однимъ изъ первыхъ на очереди. Мы видимъ уже плоды нашихъ усилій. Мы такъ убѣдительно писали, что возбудили вопросъ о васъ и о странѣ вашей. Здѣшнія Американскія газеты долго молчали, но мы вызвали ихъ и нѣкоторыя изъ нихъ, самыя главныя газеты, идутъ объ руку съ нами, стре-

мись къ вашему благу. Долой военщину, на что солдаты въ мирной странѣ, среди покойнаго населенія. Вамъ нужно гражданское управление и гражданскіе законы, которые не будутъ угнетать а просвѣщать васъ, и, уравнивая со всеми гражданами Республики дадутъ вамъ возможность преуспѣвать въ образованіи, промышленности и торговлѣ. Плохой тотъ солдатъ который не надѣется быть генераломъ, такъ и вы будете не хорошіе граждане если не будете стремиться сдѣлаться богатыми купцами, не будете надѣяться со временемъ плавать на собственныхъ судахъ въ Санъ Франциско, на Амуръ и въ Сибирь. Продуктовъ у васъ много. Работайте и копите деньги—деньги сила. Имѣя деньги вы лишитесь одного ужаснаго и страшнаго врага—нужды, а не имѣя нужды вы будете хозяева, и заѣзжіе купцы будутъ просить васъ работать и помогать имъ, а цѣну за работу будете ставить вы сами. Тогда васъ будутъ уважать, будутъ дорожить вами и стремиться къ улучшенію вашего общественнаго положенія.

Мы имѣемъ много русскихъ статей для печати, но не печатаемъ, потому что Русскіе читатели за трудъ не платятъ. Всякій извозчикъ Ирландецъ ежедневно покупаетъ журналъ и читаетъ, а Русскіе не привыкли еще покупать журналъ и читать. Они скорѣе издержатъ деньги на пьянство, а не на нравственное образованіе.

Вчера мы были въ собраніи Методистовъ, и зашелъ разговоръ о Православной церкви въ Санъ-Франциско. При чемъ одинъ Пасторъ Методистовъ высказалъ свое мнѣніе: "хорошо было бы еслибы Царь сдѣлалъ брата Клинкейстрома Епископомъ своей церкви въ С. Франциско, онъ несчастный отрѣкся нашего братства, нашей единой спасающей церкви; хотя бы царь утѣшилъ его въ сей временной жизни, за его обращеніе въ погибельный Каолицизмъ. Помолитесь о заблудшемъ братѣ!" Всѣ на собраніи съ коленопреклоненіемъ начали молиться о грѣшникѣ.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные разсчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютковымъ, Пещуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикати всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преемниковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, и если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ вынужденнымъ поступать по законамъ.

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ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 1, 1869.

No. 26.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

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WHITE PINE ECLIPSED!

From information we have just received from a correspondent at Kadiak, we learn that gold has been found at Keny River, in our new Territory. He states that he has seen specimens which have been collected from the mouth of this river to a distance of 140 miles along its banks. Our correspondent further states that the weather is warm with plenty of rain and mud. Surely the crowds of adventurers who are preparing to face the horrors of a trip to White Pine, merely in the hope of finding *silver*, will change their course, and steer in the direction of the hitherto unknown Keny, where a pleasant climate and *gold* awaits them.

NEW ICE COMPANY.—The present Ice Company has its establishment in *Lemooy* an island near Kadiak. They furnish ice to our citizens at 8c. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., a price so high, as to place it beyond the reach of common use. On the Island of Kadiak, are splendid lakes of pure and healthy water with magnificent neighboring forests. A new ice company started at Kadiak could afford to furnish ice in this market at 8c. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Will no one step in?

DURING the last few days, we have seen in the *Alta Californica* and the *Morning Chronicle* articles speaking against the frauds on the revenue in this city in making "Russian cigarettes." We certify to the American public that the manufacturers are not Russians, but some German count or baron.

☞ We have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woollen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Coats' Cotton, Confectionery, Russian Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kroat, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Leaf Sugar, finest quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirts, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Crockery, Ribbons of all kinds, Combs, Overall, Cheese, Boots, Nails, Clocks, Stoves, Grates, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

HISTORY AND RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS IN THE VICINITY OF KADIAC.

LENOY ISLAND.

East of St. Paul and in the same bay is the island of Lenoy. (Wood) so-called from the immense forests with which it was formerly covered. This island is occupied by the American Russian Ice Company, which was organized in 1855, for the purpose of shipping ice to California. The large quantity of timber used in the ice trade has visibly diminished the quantity on this island and they are compelled to seek for it now on Kadiak. This necessity begins to seriously affect the cost of procuring ice on this island. Large lakes are in this island and the ground is susceptible of cultivation and is cultivated in summer by the inhabitants, which number about two hundred Aleutians, who during the winter months are all employed by the Ice Company.

The Church of the Annunciation, built at the expense of this Company for the use of the natives, is a splendid structure for that country. It is to be furnished with images and decorations imported from St. Petersburg.

ELOVEY ISLAND.

North of St. Paul and about 10 miles off on the other side of the Peninsula on which that town is situated is the island Elovey (Spruce). It contains about four hundred families, Crookes. The country is covered with thick forests of spruce from which it derives its name—Elovey. The village is on the East side of the island and the inhabitants are employed in winter in hunting animals for their skins. There is a lumber mill on the island and the natives also manufacture barrels during the summer months.

They have a chapel called Candlemas. The people have a great veneration for a certain Herman, a missionary who first christianized them, and who came originally from the Solovetsk monastery located on the shores of the White Sea in European Russia. Such is their veneration that they call him Saint and Prophet, and tears will flow freely at the bare remembrance of his demise which occurred in their midst peacefully as he was sitting in his chair at the advanced age of ninety years. If all they say of his virtues, intelligence and humanity be true, he deserves all the veneration which they so freely award to his memory.

ATHOGNAK ISLAND.

The next island which meets us on our route is that of Athognak. North of Kadiak from which it is separated by the North Straits. This island is probably fifty miles in length much indented by bays and heavily timbered. It contains three important villages and has several good harbors on its coast. The inhabitants are Crookes and Aleuts.

SELEZNEVSKY, so called from the name of the original settler, is a village situated on the south side of the island upon the North Straits. It comprises fifty families, Crookes, who are engaged in working at the mills in the manufacture of lumber and in making barrels, in hunting and fishing. They also cultivate the ground in summer, the land being unsurpassed in the fertility of the soil and productiveness for vegetables. They have a chapel called the Assumption.

KOZAKOVSKY, also deriving its name from the first settler, is a hamlet of five families situated on the straits near the former place. The people here are similarly employed and the resources of these places are alike.

ROUBERT, also located on the straits, is an important town of four hundred families, half being Crookes and half Aleutians. They are employed in lumbering, making barrels, hunting and fishing. The resources of this island furnishes profitable employment at all seasons of the year, and superior advantages attend the cultivation of the ground and the raising of stock.

We have had the pleasure of visiting an extensive establishment on Montgomery Street, whose enterprise certainly places the proprietors in the first rank in their line of business. Every conceivable article, in all styles, are exhibited by them for sale. We refer to Houston, Hastings & Co., on the corner of Montgomery in the Lick House block. — Give them a call.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

[From the Hartford Courant, Dec. 30.]

New London claims the honor of having sent the first vessel from the Atlantic coast to the waters of Alaska to engage in the fur seal business. This vessel was the bark *Peru*, E. Morgan, master, owned by Williams & Haven, of that city. Captain Morgan has recently returned home, overland, from San Francisco, and gives an interesting account of his operations and a description of the locality where the fur seals are found. He joined his ship at the Sandwich Islands in February last, proceeded via Sitka to the island where the seals resort, and arrived there on the 13th of April. Soon after he landed his men, with building material, provisions, salt and utensils, and hoisted for the first time the American flag on the island. The master hired some natives to assist, and made preparations for the summer's work. Needing more supplies the ship was sent back to Honolulu for additional provisions and lumber, which arrived later in the season. Some twelve or fourteen buildings for dwellings, stores and salt-houses were erected along the shores, and in due time the taking of skins commenced. The men employed in this work followed the old Russian rule of killing only the males, and removing these back from the beaches before despatching them, lest those coming in from the water should be alarmed and driven off by blood or carcasses on the shores. The young seals, or pups, were never molested. The men report the antics of these little fellows, gathered in vast numbers learning to swim and fish as very amusing.

The *Peru*, party met with strong rivalry and opposition in their work from the employees of a San Francisco concern, who, having bought out the stock of goods and vessels belonging to the old Russian American Fur Company, claimed to be their successors in the fur business of the territory. They tried almost every means of annoyance, but soon found that our New England seamen were not to be coaxed or driven away.

The islands known for many years as the home of the fur seal are two in number, and are situated inside or north of the Fox or Aleutian islands, about forty miles apart and 200 or 300 miles from any other land. They are triangular in shape, the largest about twenty miles long, east and west, the other about two-thirds the size. The soil is sandy, with underlying clay and rocks; some prominent hills, with low places and ponds between. Along the shore are sand beaches, with cliffs and projecting ledges of rocks, on which the ocean surf constantly breaks. No harbor affording good security is found at either island. Strong winds from almost every quarter are prevalent, and during the summer fog and rain are very common, induced by vast quantities of ice that come floating down from the northern seas. In winter the cold northern winds make the climate extremely cold and inhospitable. No trees or shrubs of any kind are found; a rank grass, some vines producing berries and a profusion of flowers are the sole vegetable products. Of animals, sea lions, walrus, foxes, ducks and fish comprise the list. About 100 families of the native Aleuts live upon these islands, and derive their subsistence from the products of the land and sea. They are an active and hardy race, peaceably disposed, resembling somewhat the Esquimaux, but more intelligent. They live in huts or caves, speak the Aleutian and Russian languages, and have been employed for many years in the taking and curing of the fur seal skins. The seals are found at these islands only in the summer season. They begin to arrive in April or May, and continue to come and go during the summer, occupying the shores, often coming up the bluffs to a considerable height. Their number is legion. The young are brought forth during the months of June and July, the mothers suckling them for nearly two months, when they can provide for themselves. Later in the season all the old seals shed their coats of hair. As soon as this is renewed they begin to migrate, and before winter sets in the whole herd have departed on their annual voyage to sea, not to return until the next spring.

The *Peru* is believed to be the only vessel on this side of the continent that has been sent to engage in the fur business in our new possessions. There were, in fact, but few vessels at the seal islands this year, all of them, except the *Peru* and one other, combining work together, thus obtaining a large number of skins. The merchants and masters of New London engaged in the whaling business have always been found foremost in every sea to discover and fish on new grounds for the pursuit of their game, and the adventure of the bark *Peru* is a new trade shows that the past reputation of that port for marine enterprises is not likely to die out.

The last of September the *Peru* took off her catch of skins, left a part of her crew to remain through the winter, carried some of the natives employed during the summer to their homes in Kadiak and proceeded thence to Honolulu, where she arrived November 2d with a valuable cargo. We congratulate her owners on the success attending their enterprise and hope they may continue the business more successfully in the future; that owners may engage in it, and thus develop an interest which is one of the most important of our newly acquired possessions.

SENATOR COLE'S ALASKA BILL.

The opposition which the would-be monopolists of the fur-trade in Alaska have brought to bear against the legitimate enterprises of American citizens in that Territory, has now assumed the most dark and threatening aspect. The mere fact that it is sought to deprive our citizens of a trade worth countless of millions, to impose upon the natives of Alaska a commercial superior, in other words to establish the despotism of the "almighty dollar" in a vast extent of country where the wielders of that potent influence shall be sole, uninterrupted lords of the situation; this in itself might be sufficient to make Americans wonder at the corruption which has come over the land. When a people are legislated out of their liberties; when legitimate commercial enterprise becomes paralyzed by the machinations of corrupt officials and power is transferred, by the passage of a "little bill," from the many to the few, it becomes high time for an intelligent people to wrest this power from those who abuse its possession and buckle to the influences of wealth. Among the dispatches received by the Associated Press, and printed in the San Francisco Bulletin of the 26th, we find the following significant paragraph:

"And the assignees and successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities possessed and enjoyed by the Russian-American Fur Company, upon the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, for the term or period of thirty years; Provided that the said successors in interest of the Russian-American Fur Company shall, at their own proper cost and expense, and without any charge whatever upon the government of the United States, or of the Territory of Alaska, furnish and supply the native inhabitants of the said islands of St. Paul and St. George and of all the Aleutian islands extending from Kadiak to and including the island of Attou, with all the necessities and comforts of life which the Russian-American Fur Company and the Russian government were in the habit of furnishing said inhabitants."

The inferences are obvious. The honorable Mr. Cole is endeavoring to extend the monopoly enjoyed formerly by the Russian-American Fur Company in Alaska to the new-fledged fur speculators who would absorb to themselves the products of that country. Verily has our birthrights been sold for a mess of pottage. The only requirements exacted from the parties for whom this little bill has been expressly "made to order" are that they shall do by the inhabitants as the former company did. This is vague; indeed, it is very vague; the limits of this exchange in benevolence are undefined; they are emphatically vague. "As the Russo-American," as Maxutoff did, perhaps. The meaning of this conveniently worded clause is to create a background and fasten the eyes of the public upon the fact that benevolence (?) will be exercised in return for sable and minks, martens and fur seals. We do not quarrel with the phraseology of the clause; we barely invite attention to the quiet little paragraph which it is thought will shield the body of the bill, the main point, the thirty years' monopoly, and then its passage would be as charming as that of the moon behind a thunder cloud; so long as we see the sliver of light we will lose sight of the tempest which the frowning cloud portends. But the most beautiful "card" in this little game is the "attitude" of Mr. Cole. After reading the "saving clause," who will charge that gentleman with lacking that comprehensive benevolence which is born of a delicately organized heart and the most consummate foresight. Much has been said in the columns of the ALASKA HERALD about the pretended benevolence of corporations which trade with Alaska. If the public will brush up its memory a little, just a very little, it will realize how intangible a thing will be the benevolence which the new monopoly would extend in exchange for furs. Bah! The whole bill is a swindle; it will destroy the value of Alaska to the United States; it will paralyze our local companies, and it will herald the establishment of a power within this country which shall be capable of driving our citizens from the shores of a territory purchased with their money and therefore their own sole property; and lastly, though that perhaps is only a mere trifle, a few clever capitalists and dishonest politicians will be the winners of the game. The more prominent of our local capitalists already appreciate this fact and they will memorialize Congress against the passage of the Monopoly Bill, for by no other name can it be styled, and join heartily and earnestly with us in the work of crushing out these rapacious capitalists whose greed threatens to devour the whole land.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The following Memorial will be presented to the Congress of the United States, by the merchants of the City of San Francisco, against the passage of the bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Extirpation of Fur-bearing Animals in Alaska, and to Protect the Inhabitants thereof."

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of San Francisco, California, specially interested in the trade of Alaska, and also interested for the honor of our country in the estimation of the civilized world, and anxious to save the inhabitants of Alaska from a slavery inconsistent with our Federal Constitution, and opposed to a ruinous monopoly, destructive not only to the interests of trade, but obnoxious to our free institutions, do solemnly protest, in behalf not only of ourselves and of the Pacific Coast, but of commerce, humanity, justice, and an enlightened public policy, against the passage of the Bill now before the Congress of the United States, and introduced by Senator Cole, of this State, entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof."

We, in common with all citizens of the Pacific, feel a deep interest in the newly-acquired territory of Alaska, and see in its great natural resources a legitimate source of wealth to enterprising merchants and traders, and we are unwilling that the whole trade of this vast region should be monopolized by one firm, whose only claim to public consideration is the large fortune they have made in that Territory, and their persistent and too successful endeavors to discourage and destroy competition.

While the helpless inhabitants of Alaska are unable to memorialize your honorable body for themselves, and plead in their own behalf, we, as a matter of justice and humanity, protest in their name against the attempt now being made through this Bill to reduce them to a condition of vassalage to one company, from whom we believe they have already suffered much.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

San Francisco, California, {

January 28th, 1869. }

{ Here follow over 100 signatures. }

A BENEVOLENT COMPANY.—On the 18th December last, the *Chronicle* requested us to be more explicit in regard to the charges which we made against the "Benevolent" Ice Company, and if any raceality really existed to make a full exposure. A letter we received recently from the island of Kadiak contains the following information on this point:—"The Benevolent Ice Company, which consists entirely of Jews, have built a Church to humbug the natives. They employ in the winter season about two hundred Aleuts, and pay them forty cents per day, many times the Aleuts have rebelled and demanded one dollar per day. The superintendent, a Fin, by the name of Henry Blooskovich, agreed to pay them this amount, but never did so. The poor natives were cheated all the time by this Company.

If the natives want goods or clothing the Benevolent Company charges them three times the value of the goods, which is taken from their wages.

In the working season the Benevolent Company pretends to feed the workmen, but (to use our correspondent's own words,) "the dogs of San Francisco would not eat the same food that is given to us. Rusty salt salmon made into soup with some onions, is the principal dish for the workmen. Breakfast and tea are entirely out of the question."

—Last year there were not a dozen expeditions to Alaskan waters. But from information, we can assure the public that there is room for one hundred expeditions for fishing and hunting.

—The *Amanda Agor*, arrived after a passage of twenty days at Kadiak. The captain states that he never saw so many fish in his life, as he observed in the harbors of Kadiak Island.

—Mr. R. an American from Kadiak, reports that a few Americans have commenced trapping; they have caught from fifteen to twenty martens per day, which is not less than fifty dollars per day.

—The schooner *Legal Tender*, a few days ago sailed for St. George's Island. This schooner belongs to a certain firm in this city. A gentleman applied for a passage on board of it. But A. Wasserman told the captain that he must not take any passengers. He imagines that he is Emperor of that island. What a mistake!

БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ И ПРОСЬБА.

Мы получили листъ Московскихъ Вѣдомостей, отъ 1-го Ноября, прошедшаго года, въ которомъ съ великимъ удовольствіемъ прочли слѣдующую статью о нашей печати въ Сан-Франциско. "По словамъ Новаго Времени, въ Петербургѣ ходятъ по рукамъ нумера журнала *Alaska Herald* — СВОБОДА. Онъ издается въ Сан-Франциско Г. Агапіемъ Гончаренко. Журналъ этотъ основанъ въ Мартѣ, 1868 года и выходитъ два раза въ мѣсяцъ. Англійскія статьи стремятся доказать, что съ переходомъ во власть Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Ситка ничего не выиграла, а напротивъ проиграла; что Русскіе, перешедшіе въ Американское гражданство страдаютъ отъ притѣсненій—деспотизма богатства. Русскія статьи обличаютъ, по преимуществу, ситкинское духовенство въ нерадѣніи къ своимъ обязанностямъ. Изданіе СВОБОДА, говоритъ Новое Время, довольно изящно, и въ немъ достаточно объявленій на англійскомъ и рускомъ языкахъ. По мнѣнію Петербургскихъ газетъ, Издатель сказаннаго журнала тотъ самый отецъ Агапіи, который, въ проповѣди своей, произнесенной имъ однажды въ Сан-Франциско, проводилъ идею объ уничтоженіи обрядностей въ православномъ богослуженіи."

Думи мої, думи мої,
Квіти мої, діти!
Виростає васъ, доглядає васъ,—
Де жь мині васъ діти?
Въ Україну идіть, діти,
Въ нашу Україну,
По-під тинню, сиротами,
А я—тутъ загину.

— При этомъ мы покорнѣе просимъ нашихъ братьевъ на родинѣ заявить въ печати, слѣдующую нашу просьбу.—

Переселеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско, изъ Аласки и другихъ мѣстъ, увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ. Русскіе въ Сан-Франциско и на всемъ Пасификѣ, не имѣютъ Русскаго человѣка, который-бы достойно представлялъ Русскую націю и по своей силѣ покровительствовалъ Русскимъ прибывающимъ сюда на переселеніе.

Здѣсь есть какой-то Финнъ, называющійся русскимъ консуломъ, но онъ какъ не русскій не можетъ сочувствовать Русскимъ. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ, засвидѣтельствована въ Россіи—печатно, эскадрой Попова. Онъ нажился на счетъ этой эскадры. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ въ настоящее время сознаютъ всѣ Русскіе оставшіеся въ Америкѣ, потому что онъ дѣйствуетъ съ монополистами, угнетаетъ Русскихъ, и наживается на счетъ труда и крови Русскаго человѣка. Между Американцами

онъ служитъ срамомъ для Россіи. Прошедшій годъ онъ принадлежалъ къ Методической сектѣ, такъ молился и проповѣдывалъ, а теперь учитъ и молится въ Католической сектѣ, (такъ говорятъ объ немъ Американцы, называя этотъ поступокъ пошлымъ и безхарактернымъ.)

Мы Русскіе, на Пасификѣ, просимъ у Русскихъ патріотовъ въ Россіи, поднять нашъ голосъ въ печати,—что Русскіе на Пасификѣ не имѣютъ достойнаго Русскаго консула, который бы по Русской народности, сочувствовалъ Русскому человѣку, въ случаѣ потребности пособія или совѣта.

Московскій купецъ А. Веретенниковъ, бывшій отъ кредиторовъ въ Америку, теперь находится въ Сан-Франциско, въ добромъ здоровьѣ, и подъ покровительствомъ Русскаго консула.

Въ Сан-Франциско носятъ слухи, что будто бы во всей Россіи открыта подписка на сооруженіе здѣсь Православной церкви. Мы бы совѣтовали православнымъ Русскимъ, открыть лучше подписку въ Россіи, на поддержаніе Православія и школъ въ Аласкѣ. Несчастные дѣти въ Аласкѣ, со дня перемѣны флага, шатаются на улицахъ въ праздности и пьянствѣ. Русское духовенство въ Аласкѣ, вовсе оставило дѣтей безъ всякаго призрѣнія. Попъ Николай Ковригинъ, бывшій миссіонеръ въ Аласкѣ, получивши отъ Р. А. Компаніи деньги за два года впередъ, пріѣхалъ въ Сан-Франциско и разгуливается по увеселеніямъ, на деньги полученные имъ за службу—на просвѣщеніе жителей Аласки.

Въ Нью Йоркѣ, уже открыто нѣсколько Комитетовъ, для контрибуцій денегъ на прозелитизмъ Аласканскихъ жителей въ протестанство. Если Русскій Синодъ нерадѣетъ, то мы обращаемся къ Русскому Православному Народу, приношеніе которое они намѣрены жертвовать для постройки церкви въ Сан-Франциско, пусть лучше обратятъ на поддержаніе Православія въ Аласкѣ. Желающіе въ Калифорніи имѣть Православную церковь, много имѣютъ собственного золота.

Носятся слухи, что Славяне въ Сан-Франциско намѣрены основать Славянскій журналъ. Мы очень рады, что они наконецъ начнутъ учиться Славянской азбукѣ, чтобы читать этотъ журналъ.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ—безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прому присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапіи Гончаренко.

ГОЛОСЪ ИЗЪ КАДЬЯКА.

Г. Издатель Свободы!

Прошу васъ, запишите для исторіи, слѣдующіе факты, при сдачѣ Русскихъ колоній въ Америкѣ Соединеннымъ Штатамъ.

Князь Максютовъ; людей заслужившихъ достойной награды, награждалъ гнилыми домами, говоря, домъ ли раньше развалится, или хозяинъ раньше умретъ. Пансіонерамъ и вдовамъ, которымъ слѣдовало выдать жалованье за пять лѣтъ, онъ выдавалъ только за три года, говоря, что они скоро помрутъ; а между тѣмъ велѣлъ росписываться въ книгѣ, что они получили сполна за пять лѣтъ. Нѣкоторые служили отъ восьми до тридцати лѣтъ Компаніи, и Максютовъ не далъ имъ никакого вознагражденія. Рабочимъ просившимъ какой нибудь награды, онъ даже не выдалъ и мѣсячнаго жалованья, какъ безумный махая руками кричалъ, ступай, ступай, не разговарывай. Коскуль и Пешуровъ, въ Кадьякѣ ничего не дѣлали, ни какихъ наградъ не принимали, только перебивались съ боку на бокъ,—что, говорили они просителямъ въ присутственномъ мѣстѣ, руки и ноги есть зарабатывайте сами, (при этомъ нужно замѣтить, что Коскуль все время въ Кадьякѣ былъ пьянъ.)

Нѣкто В. Г. настойчиво просилъ князя наградить его деньгами за службу, но ему отвѣтилъ князь, какъ варваръ, ступай неразговарывай, тебя слѣдуетъ разстрѣлять по Американскому закону, (это происходило, батюшка, въ домѣ Правителя, гдѣ князь занимался дѣлами.)

Вообще князь Максютовъ при сдачѣ колоній въ Кадьякѣ, дѣйствовалъ не какъ благородный князь, а какъ варваръ и брутъ. Онъ грабилъ Компанію, грабилъ и тиранилъ служившихъ Компаніи.

Житель Кадьяка В.

КЪ НЕДОВОЛЬНЫМЪ!!!

Всѣ Русскіе и Креолы, служившіе въ Русско-Американской Компаніи, недовольные расчетомъ по службѣ, сдѣланнымъ Максютовымъ, Пешуровымъ и Коскулемъ—присылайте мнѣ для публикаціи всѣ злоупотребленія Русской Компаніи, и также преминиковъ этой Компаніи. Я вамъ останусь очень благодаренъ.

Вы теперь свободны, правду всегда можете высказать не боясь никого. Будь царь или президентъ, а если поступаетъ не почеловѣчески, свободно можете высказать его злодѣяніе, и съ виновнымъ поступать по законамъ.

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Въ слѣдующемъ листѣ моего журнала, я выскажу вамъ ужасный фактъ Гутчинсона и Ко. Они усилятся на Конгрессъ, закрѣпостить весь край на 30 лѣтъ.

Въ последнемъ письмѣ изъ Кадьяка одинъ изъ васъ пишетъ намъ, "что факты, которые такъ рѣзко высказываются каждый день въ обращеніи съ нами Американскихъ офицеровъ, даютъ намъ ложное понятіе о свободѣ, о которой вы такъ превосходно отзываетесь въ нашемъ журналѣ." Да,—свобода тѣсно соединена съ благородствомъ. Если оставить безъ вниманія, образованіе и благородство Американскихъ офицеровъ, тогда разумѣется, можно имѣть ложное понятіе о свободѣ. Многіе Американскіе генералы не годятся въ Европѣ, быть денщиками у Европейскихъ генераловъ.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIC
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

РУССКОЕ и ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество—въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

President—GEO. FISHER.

Vice-President—F. RODOLSKY.

Secretary—AGAPIUS PONCHARENKO.

Treasurer—NICOLAS GREGOVICH.

Trustees—JOHN BOBUS, PETER QUINN, Dr. P. SCHUH.

Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

RUSSIAN AND PAN-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. — A regular monthly meeting will be holden by this Society, on Thursday the 4th February, 1869, at 1406 Powell Street. All the members are requested to attend, as business of great importance to the Society will be reported by the several standing committees.

A. Honcharenko, Sec'y.

GEO. FISHER, Pres't.

NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

ALASKA HERALD.

СВОБОДА.

VOL. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 15, 1869.

No. 27.

THE ALASKA HERALD:

ACAPIUS HONCHARENKO, Proprietor,
Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month.

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

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107 MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Перво-учрежденная торговля 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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416 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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Shipping Furs, and Skins of every description bought at the highest market price.

Имѣя торговлю мехами въ Америкѣ болѣе 50 лѣтъ, мы принимаемъ всякаго рода меха и платимъ по самымъ высокимъ цѣнамъ. I. C. МАЕРЪ.

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

A. DIERMANN,

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W. BROWNING.

Formerly Proprietor Alta Mills.

WHEELAN & CO.,

PROPRIETORS WHEELAN'S MILL,

Corner Washington and Drumm Streets,

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

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

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

THE ALASKA HERALD

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

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

JEWELERS,

101 and 103 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

Гг. Тукеръ пожалованъ дипломомъ и подаркомъ изъ кабинета Россійскаго Императора.

Americans call the natives of Alaska wild Indians. A correspondent writes to us one fact of an American officer garriooned at Kenay. He informs us that the officer knocked the hat from the head of a Creole with his sword, and then took him by the hair of the head and whipped him in the middle of the street at noonday. Our correspondent wishes to know, who are savages,—they, or the civilized Americans, who call themselves such.

We have lately received two letters expressing the same opinion, and begging to know how soon the liberty which we have preached about for the last year, will be extended to Alaska. They state that they never suffered so much under the Russian government as they have endured from American officers under military rule.

Kadiak, and not Kodiak, is correct. As the word is derived from the Russian *Kadia*, larg tub. See *Russian and English Dictionary*.

MR. ADOLPH MULLER's, is the oldest and one of the most respectable firms on the Pacific coast in the fur trade, a firm also renowned in the European markets. If any foreigner wants information about the fur trade, we refer him to Adolph Muller.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Our enterprising merchants, desiring to secure the lucrative trade of fifty thousand of our Russian-speaking population, whose supplies should be drawn from this metropolis, and whose resources consist of the most profitable trade, that has built up the fortunes of Astor and the Great Companies, should lose no opportunity of sending us their business cards, that their business may be heralded throughout Alaska, Siberia, the Aleutian Islands, and wherever the Russian and English languages are understood in the North West.

First Volume of the "Alaska Herald."

The first volume of the ALASKA HERALD containing the numbers issued from March 1868 to March 1869, neatly bound, can be had at the office, 611 Clay Street. Price \$5.00

SEALS AND SEA LIONS—THEIR PHYSIOLOGY AND TOPOLOGY.

Seals and sea lions flock together in the winter time and go south and in the summer north. The seal lives upon sea cabbage. During the spring, from the 15th of April, they settle in myriads in Behring's, Copper, Blijnee, Andreanovsky, Fox, St. Paul's, and St. George's Islands. The male seal, or *sekach*, in the spring guards more than two hundred females. The *sekach* is very large, and is then about five years old. It has great influence over the herd of females. It seeks out the highest rock on the coast, where it can rest or play.

We ask traders why they have gone north to kill these animals? Was it because they were so troublesome that they disturbed the peace of San Francisco, or for the purpose of exterminating them? The reply has been given us, "only for commerce." If then for commerce, we will write from a commercial standpoint.

Trained and skillful hunters will never kill the *sekach* while it is on the rocks, because they know that it would drive away the seals, unless they smell their own blood, when they become frightened and plunge again into the sea.

Seals give birth to young in the month of September, and the rocks are then covered with the pups. They never have more than two in a litter. Their voices resemble the bleating of young lambs. They are suckled by the mother until they are able to go into the water, when they are required to look out for themselves. For economical reasons these animals should not be molested until the month of September. If the breeding females are driven away, they will lose their pups. The old males should be killed in September, for their oil is more valuable than their fur. It is worth 75 cents per gallon. The meat is salted and eaten by the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands. The bones are also put to good use.

The Americans trading in Alaska last summer did not pay any attention to the seal oil. They all went after furs. The oil of 400,000 seals was thrown into the stream. An individual who was employed last summer at St. Paul's Island, spoke of the many thousands of dollars thus thrown into the stream. It is the best of oil for machinery and lamps. Congress made regulations to protect the seals without knowing the habits or physiology of this animal. All its attention has been paid to St. Paul's and St. George's Islands. In this bill of protection no mention is made of the other islands, such as Blijnee, Andreanovsky, and Fox Islands. Congress has never paid attention to these islands, and greedy traders will exterminate the whole race of these animals, which are in thousands from Unalaska to Attou, with firearms or any weapon that they have. There has never been any improvement made in seal hunting. Congress would like to protect the seal in the same manner that the old Russo American company did, which was the most ignorant and conservative conceivable.

After our investigation, we give such knowledge as we possess about the manner in which this animal is killed. Seals go up on the beach in foggy weather, or in the evening. They are so fat that on hot days they prefer the water. After sunset the Aleuts drive them into the mountains; then they separate the females and young ones from the males, kill all the males, and drive the other portion back into the sea. The male seal should be killed when it is one year old, and in the months of September and October, for their fur is very valuable in these two months, and at that period of their life. Hutchinson & Co., last summer had forty thousand females one year old killed in August and September, for they were aware that the fur was very valuable at that time. After they are three years old their fur is not so valuable. After the seal is skinned the fat should be carefully taken from the skin, then salted and put into barrels. To preserve one sea seal skin it takes eight pounds of salt. No more should be killed than can be prepared in one day, because the fat clogs up the fur. The dressing of the seal is done altogether in England. If it is not carefully prepared, when passing the tropics the fat destroys the fur. The seals, at the end of October and part of November, emigrate to the southwest, or to the Japanese Islands. They are not afraid of the ice, but prefer

a milder climate in the winter season. We are certain, from some stated facts, that they make this place their abode during the winter. The Japanese use their skins for winter garments.

The sea lion is the size of a bull, and is similar to the seal in its habits. Shooting is the manner in which they are killed. Great attention must be paid in the killing of the sea lion, as one spent ball will frighten the whole herd into the sea. The meat is much liked by the natives. The fat gives a good oil, and the hide is valuable and used for many purposes. The natives of Alaska use the hide to make *bydarke* or boats for their own use.

Many beautiful and valuable fur-bearing animals living in the water and on the land, are found at St. Lawrence and St. Matthew's Islands. We have seen some skins from St. Lawrence as large as the leopard, and of the same form, spotted black and white, and as soft as the sable. There are in the northern regions numerous species of fur-bearing animals which live on land and water—sea lion, sea bear, sea elephant, sea mink, bearded seal, crested seal, etc.

We have received the diary of the parish priest of the city of St. Paul, of Kadiak Island. He is by birth a Creole. He rises very early in the morning, and drinks tea mixed with liquor, after which he takes his morning walk. He visits his orthodox flock, and drinks in every house which can afford it. At twelve o'clock he goes to dinner, after which he sleeps until four o'clock, then he regales himself on tea as usual for two hours. After this he walks from store to store till bed time. What an idle and worthless life, for a holy man!

A STRAMER FOR ALASKA.—Capt. R. H. Waterman has had constructed a small stern-wheel steamer, to be called the *Youkon*, to run on a river of that name and others in northern Alaska, for trading purposes. Her dimensions are: Length, 50 feet 7 inches; beam, 12 feet; depth, 3 feet 6 inches. Her engines are two in number, 9 inches diameter of cylinder and 30 inches stroke. The paddle wheel is 9 feet diameter and 6½ feet wide. When loaded she will draw 18 inches of water, and she will run at a speed of 10 miles per hour with 60 pounds of steam, and 12 miles with 100 pounds. She was built by Wm. H. Gates. She will be transported to her destination on the deck of a vessel, by taking out her boiler, engines and wheel and hoisting her on deck.—*Bulletin*.

We believe in the full success of this expedition. Kwichpak river is rich in resources of all kinds, in mineral and also fur bearing animals. Silver Foxes from that place have bought the price of forty dollars for each skin.

Mr. W. H. W., who wrote a letter from Sitka to the *Pacific Tribune*, says "that there are only two ladies who go out riding, and that they are the wives of priests. One of them is said to be the best poker player on the coast." The ALASKA HERALD of the 15th of October made some remarks about the Russian clergy in Sitka enjoying themselves in gambling and dancing, like other poor mortals.

We never thought that Capt. White of the U. S. Revenue steamer *Waganda* was such a good diplomat. He made a full report to the Secretary of the Treasury of his last summer's cruise in Alaskan waters. In his report he opposed a change in the locations of the Custom House, unless the growing business of Alaska required it. At the time of his service in Alaska he was well aware of the condition of Hutchinson & Co.'s business there, and that the competition that they had at Sitka was so great that their trade was reduced to a mere shadow. This firm has done all their business in the Aleutian Islands and not at Sitka as was supposed. This was done to keep all persons who would do business in Alaska in darkness, as Sitka would be the first place where they must land.

We learned that some of the military officers at Sitka will be tried by martial law. We certainly are very glad to hear, that some measure will be taken to bring the officers to justice. They should commence from the Commanding General and his subordinates. There will be more than one found guilty of trading in business.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The present number of the ALASKA HERALD closes the first year of its existence. This is therefore a fitting time to reproduce the opinions of the contemporary press of San Francisco, though uttered many months ago, so that a wise public may compare, in a spirit of candor, the charges which the ALASKA HERALD has persistently brought against certain institutions of the Territory of Alaska and the present efforts of Senator Cole to establish a monopoly, which we humbly believe bear out in the fullest manner our darkest predictions. Let the bill now before Congress be carefully read and the candid (?) opinions of the San Francisco Press be no less heartily canvassed, and we will abide the result cheerfully.

"Agapius Honcharenko is now in this city on his way to Alaska. He has with him a font of Russian type, and contemplates publishing a paper there shortly in that language, and partly in English. His enterprise will be a very useful one as a means of instructing the Russian inhabitants of our territory in the nature of our institutions and laws, and it is to be hoped that it will meet with support."—San Francisco Times, Dec. 12, 1867.

"One of the curious illustrations of the way in which two civilizations are being mixed by the progress of American institutions, north and westward, is found in the proposition to establish a Russo-American newspaper in Alaska. We learn that Agapius Honcharenko, expects in the spring to print a paper at Sitka with double columns of Russian and English reading matter, having secured Russian type for that purpose. Such a journal will be valuable as a means of communicating to the Russians, who will remain in Alaska, needed information concerning our form of Government and its political institutions and the rights of citizens under it. The proclamations of the Government, and laws and regulations relating to revenue, etc., can reach them in no other way, and as a medium of advertising the business of those who want to secure the trade of Russians, a Russo-American journal will be invaluable. San Francisco merchants will be quick to perceive these advantages. The Russian clergy, heretofore supported by the Imperial Government, have gone home, and those Russians who remain must be educated and led by those who can communicate with them in their own language. It is well, therefore, that this work is projected by such able hands as the new enterprise is committed to, and the proposition is eminently suggestive of the progress of the country. Californians have lived to see the transplanted manners, language and customs of Spain disappear before the Anglo-Saxon's tread; we now go to supplant those of Russia."—Alta California, Dec. 17, 1867.

"We are requested by Mr. W. Starr, United States Inspector of Customs for the port of Kadiak to give a direct and positive refutation to the reports which have been circulated respecting the licentiousness of the soldiery on the Island of Kadiak, the more especially as the statements, having originated in a paper known as the ALASKA HERALD, published in San Francisco, have been extensively copied in the press of the United States. It is but justice to the commanding officer at Kadiak, Lieutenant Huggins, to say that the strictest military discipline has been observed; and Mr. Starr adds, that in his intercourse with the inhabitants he has found no instance of complaint against the soldiery. The letter from Kadiak in the ALASKA HERALD, which charges that the "wives and daughters of the inhabitants have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery," is positively untrue, as is also the charge that children have been driven from the school into the streets and corrupted with liquor."—San Francisco Times, Aug. 26, 1868.

"EDITOR BULLETIN.—In a communication from Kadiak, published in the ALASKA HERALD, in this city, August 15th, we are charged with committing the grossest outrages on humanity as well as being a party to a gigantic swindle as between the Russian American Company and the United States Government."

"We simply say that we are among the numerous merchants and business men on this coast who have long desired the acquisition of this new Territory. Now that it is ours, we have, as every other citizen has the right to do, embarked our capital in an honorable and legitimate trade, which we trust will not only enhance our profits, but prove of general value to the nation.

"We are not actuated by any greed for sudden gain, nor have we urged or permitted the indiscriminate slaughter of any fur-bearing animals. On the contrary, we have sought earnestly for protective legislation, and in our own course of action have left the killing of seals to the islanders themselves, taught, as they have been, by the wisdom and the policy of the Russian Company. All our efforts have been directed to a judicious management of these operations, and our agent appealed to Capt. White of the revenue cutter *Waganda*, when it was sent by Collector Dodge at Sitka, to St. Paul's and St. George's,

to aid in this regard.

"We have said this much as a matter of justice to ourselves, and to remove the false impression which is taking root among the people in consequence of the publication above mentioned. For the further and complete vindication of all we have said, we wait the unsolicited but frank expression of a just public opinion, and we further trust that the newspapers which have published the calumnious letter referred to will also print this denial.

Hutchinson, Kohl & Co.

San Francisco, August 27, 1868."

"EDITOR ALTA.—Having recently noticed several articles in a paper published in your city, called the ALASKA HERALD, in which very serious charges are made against the citizens and soldiery of Alaska, also against the newly organized Fur Company, successors to the Russian American Company, censuring the ill-treatment and even oppression of the lower classes of Russian subjects and the Aleutian population, and observing also that these accounts are being, to some extent, published in other papers of respectability and extrinsic circulation, I feel it my duty, as a citizen of Alaska and as an officer of the Government, whose duty it is to protect these classes of people, simply to say that these charges are gross falsehoods and intended to injure very materially the American residents here, (whose uniform kindness and generosity towards these poor people have repeatedly won my admiration,) and especially as all of us are new-comers in a new country, and I have felt proud that the American nation has been so well, so honorably represented.

"Concerning the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., I can only say that their course in all operations at this place has gained them many friends, and that, too, among the Russian laborers, and there is hardly one of them who would not work for them if their contracts with the Company did not bind them to a longer period of service.

Very respectfully, Wm. Sumner Dodge,

Collector of Customs.

San Francisco, Sept. 12, 1868."

"I take the pleasure, on personal knowledge, in stating that the reports circulated by certain parties to the effect that the natives of Alaska have been oppressed and ill-treated by agents of the firm of the Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., are entirely without foundation. Coming in contact with the natives at every point visited by the revenue cutter *Waganda* during her late cruise along the coast, while examining and prescribing for the sick, I made it a point to ascertain whether any injustice was being done the people, and if in their own minds even any thought of complaint existed. Upon one occasion only was any dissatisfaction expressed by them in regard to the policy of this company, or the conduct of its agents. In this case the natives desired to purchase arms and ammunition, which the company refused to sell. Indians are generally looked upon as objects of private plunder and public charity. Rarely are both these good offices exercised by the same firm. The Russian American Fur Company left without means of subsistence many aged and sick among the natives, whom they had supported. These are now cared for by Hutchinson, Kohl & Co. Medicines are sent to all their posts and furnished free to the sick. The goods sold to the natives by this firm are of fair quality, and the price charged in many instances is less than the same articles can be obtained for in this market. The prices paid for furs are in advance of that given by the old company, and fully up to those paid by any other trader on the coast. By kindly treatment and a maintenance of good faith with these natives, this company it seems to me is trying to win their regard and confidence, and secure their trade. Such a monopoly, cannot be deplored.

Thomas T. Minor,

Surgeon U. S. Revenue Steamer *Waganda*.

San Francisco Times, November 7, 1868."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the successors in interest of Russian American Fur Company, shall, at their own proper cost and expense, and without any charge whatever upon the Government of the United States, or of the Territory of Alaska, furnish and supply the native inhabitants of the said islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of all the Aleutian Islands, extending from Kadiak to and including the Island of Attou, with all the necessaries and comforts of life which the Russian American Fur Company and the Russian Government were in the habit of furnishing said inhabitants, including food, clothing, fuel, lumber, instruction in the useful arts, education and religion, as fully in all respects as were enjoyed by them at any time while under the government of Russia,—for the term or period of thirty years."—Bill in the Senate of the United States of Mr. Cole, Senator of California.

We are impressed with the idea that in this great Republic, there is justice for all. We have waited patiently for the realization of this idea before transferring the ALASKA HERALD to Alaska. At the present there can be no justice there so long as it is governed by military power and monopolists.

БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ И ПРОСЬБА.

Мы получили листъ Московскихъ Вѣдомостей, отъ 1-го Ноября, прошедшаго года, въ которомъ съ великимъ удовольствіемъ прочли слѣдующую статью о нашей печати въ Сан-Франциско. "По словамъ Новаго Времени, въ Петербургѣ ходятъ по рукамъ нумера журнала *Alaska Herald* — СВОБОДА. Онъ издается въ Сан-Франциско Г. Агапіемъ Гончаренко. Журналъ этотъ основанъ въ Мартѣ, 1868 года и выходитъ два раза въ мѣсяцъ. Англійскія статьи стремятся доказать, что съ переходомъ во власть Соединенныхъ Штатовъ, Ситка ничего не выиграла, а напротивъ проиграла; что Русскіе, перешедшіе въ Американское гражданство страдаютъ отъ притѣсненій — деспотизма богатства. Русскія статьи обличаютъ, по преимуществу, ситкинское духовенство въ нерадѣніи къ своимъ обязанностямъ. Изданіе СВОБОДА, говоритъ Новое Время, довольно изящно, и въ немъ достаточно объявленій на англійскомъ и русскомъ языкахъ. По мнѣнію Петербургскихъ газетъ, Издатель сказаннаго журнала тотъ самый отецъ Агапіи, который, въ проповѣди своей, произнесенной имъ однажды въ Сан-Франциско, проводилъ идею объ уничтоженіи обрядностей въ православномъ богослуженіи."

Думи мої, думи мої,

Квіти мої, діти!

Вироставъ васъ, доглядавъ васъ, —

Де жъ миңи васъ діти?

Въ Украину идіть, діти,

Въ нашу Украину,

По-під тинію, сиротами.

А я — тутъ загину.

— При этомъ мы покорнѣе просимъ нашихъ братьевъ на родинѣ заявить въ печати, слѣдующую нашу просьбу. —

Переселеніе Русскихъ въ Сан-Франциско, изъ Аласки и другихъ мѣстъ, увеличивается съ каждымъ днемъ. Русскіе въ Сан-Франциско и на всемъ Пасификѣ, не имѣютъ Русскаго человѣка, который бы достойно представлялъ Русскую націю и по своей силѣ покровительствовалъ Русскимъ прибывающимъ сюда на переселеніе.

Здѣсь есть какой-то Финнъ, называющійся русскимъ консуломъ, но онъ какъ не русскій не можетъ сочувствовать Русскимъ. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ, засвидѣтельствована въ Россіи — печатно, эскадрой Попова. Онъ нажился на счетъ этой эскадры. Его не любовь къ Русскимъ въ настоящее время сознаютъ всѣ Русскіе оставшіеся въ Америкѣ, потому что онъ дѣйствуетъ съ монополистами, угнетаетъ Русскихъ, и наживается на счетъ труда и крови Русскаго человѣка. Между Американцами

онъ служить срамомъ для Россіи. Прошедшій годъ онъ принадлежалъ къ Методической сектѣ, тамъ молился и проповѣдывалъ, а теперь учить и молится въ Каволической сектѣ, (такъ говорятъ объ немъ Американцы, называя этотъ поступокъ пошлымъ и безхарактернымъ.)

Мы Русскіе, на Пасификѣ, просимъ у Русскихъ патриотовъ въ Россіи, поднять нашъ голосъ въ печати, — что Русскіе на Пасификѣ не имѣютъ достойнаго Русскаго консула, который бы по Русской народности, сочувствовалъ Русскому человѣку, въ случаѣ потребности пособія или совѣта.

Объявляю Русскимъ въ Аласкѣ, что до сего времени я вамъ посылалъ мою газету даромъ — безъ всякой платы. А съ сего мѣсяца прошу присылать мнѣ имена, кому сколько требуется листовъ. Цѣна за одинъ листъ въ годъ, \$3 съ пересылкою.

Агапіи Гончаренко.

WE have received the following list of articles from a resident of the Aleutian Islands. It comprises the articles most in demand by the inhabitants of Alaska, and the other places in the Arctic Ocean: Window Panes, Calico, Stockings, Ladies' Shoes, Caps, Men's Hats, Bonnets, Woollen Scarfs, Muslin Ducking, Patent Leather Belts, Needles, Yarn for Stockings, Coats of Cotton, Confectionery, Russia Tobacco Leaves, Sea Biscuits, Pickled Cucumbers, Sauer Kraut, Black Californian Caviar, Mustard, Ground Pepper, Common Buttons of all kinds, Loaf Sugar, finest quality of Black Tea, Rye Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Buckwheat Groats, and a small quantity of Wheat Flour, large quantity of Salt, Hickory Skirts, Dried Apples, Cutlery, Common Cotton, Red Handkerchiefs, Candles of Tallow, Blankets, Crochets, Ribbons of all kinds, Combs, Overalls, Chaps, Boots, Nails, Clocks, Stoves, Grates, Iron Hoops for Barrels.

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— Черная — Свѣже — Просольная — Осетровая. — Лучшаго качества чѣмъ Русская. Цѣна за фунтъ, 50 центовъ.

RUSSIAN AND PANSLAVONIC
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

РУССКОЕ И ПАНСЛАВЯНСКОЕ

Благотворительное Общество — въ Сан-Франциско.

Основанное 14 Декабря, 1867 года.

Во Имя Декабристовъ.

President — GEO. FISHER.

Vice-President — F. RODOLSKY.

Secretary — AGAPIUS HONCHARENKO.

Treasurer — NICOLAS GREGOVICH.

Trustees — JOHN BOBUS, PETER QUINN, DR. P. SCHUM.

Office, Clay Street, No. 611 (Room 8) San Francisco.

GEORGE FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Interpreter and Translator of Foreign Languages.

Commissioner of Deeds.

Office: S. W. Cor. of MONTGOMERY and JACKSON STREETS
Room No. 8. San Francisco.

Говоритъ по Славянски — и понимаетъ по Русски

Руссо-Американцы и Алеуты!

Съ этимъ листомъ оканчивается первый годъ моего журнала. Тяжелое было время! Я былъ писателемъ, наборщикомъ, разнощикомъ, дѣлалъ всю работу самъ одинъ, работалъ до усталости, до умерщвления, сокращая расходы, чтобы даромъ посылать вамъ журналъ, дабы вы знали что вы свободны, что вы Граждане Республики.

Невольная сила меня влекла къ вамъ. Были минуты, что я отчаявался въ продолженіи моей работы, издержки требовались большія, отъ васъ я не получалъ вознагражденія за трудъ. Но Русскій человекъ страдающій отъ деспотизма богатства съ одной стороны, а съ другой стороны Сибирики каторжные полные доблести и чести,—далѣе наши свободные Лондонскіе друзья, ихъ знакомые виды и образы, давали намъ вѣру и силу работать для васъ во имя Свободы.

Встрѣтивши въ Сан-Франциско на вѣроломномъ судѣ вашего князя, окруженнаго агунами и льстецами, я заключилъ что такимъ образомъ они поступаютъ и съ вами, что васъ также они обманываютъ какъ могутъ и гдѣ могутъ. И дѣйствительно я не ошибся въ моемъ мнѣніи, ваши письма ко мнѣ доказываютъ, что расчетами за службу Компаніи вы обмануты. Наконецъ оффиціальны фактъ теперь доказываетъ, что князь и нѣкоторые изъ вашихъ братьевъ получая деньги, за малымъ не поработили васъ рабству болѣе ужасному чѣмъ вы были подъ Русской Компаніей.

Жиды за малымъ не завладѣли вашими Христіанскими храмами, вашей святой религіей, вашей всей жизни на тридцать лѣтъ. Это я говорю Гутчинсона Компаніи. Члены этой Компаніи почти всѣ жиды. Луй Шлоссъ, самый богатый жидъ изъ Гутчинсона Компаніи, онъ теперь въ Вашингтонѣ, и тамъ проситъ на Конгрессѣ, чтобы имѣть монополію надъ вами на тридцать лѣтъ.

Послѣ этого вы должны знать кто вашъ другъ и кто вашъ врагъ, кто вамъ дѣлаетъ добро и кто дѣлаетъ зло. Злодѣевъ запишите имена на вѣки, предайте ихъ проклятію предъ вашими дѣтьми,—за то что они называвъ вашими братьями рѣшились предать васъ, за то что они дѣлали знаменіе Святаго Креста, тутъ же издѣвались и ругались надъ Господомъ. Эти нечестивые Иуды Искаріоты всѣ тѣ, которые въ прошедшій годъ распинали васъ съ жидами, обманывали васъ, которые и теперь еще служатъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи.

Я знаю что хуже всѣхъ дѣлалъ вамъ зло, обманывалъ васъ главный агентъ Гутчинсонской Компаніи Іларіонъ Архимандритовъ. Этотъ нечестивецъ для васъ злѣе Иуды Искаріота.

Но я предупредилъ ваше бѣдствіе, я сдѣлалъ

протестъ въ Вашингтонѣ на Конгрессѣ, его подписали болѣе 100 благородныхъ Американцевъ и ручаюсь что вы будете также свободны, какъ всякій Гражданинъ сей благословенной Республики. Кто знаетъ можетъ быть со временемъ изъ васъ кто нибудь будетъ избранъ Президентомъ.

Въ самомъ скоромъ времени вы будете имѣть Гражданское Управленіе избранное изъ васъ самихъ.

Не слушайте болѣе проповѣдей во угожденіе и наживу жидамъ, какіе вамъ говорилъ Максюттовъ или Архимандритовъ, они за деньги угождали жидамъ и распинали васъ братьевъ Христіанъ.

Продавайте ваши товары кто вамъ больше дастъ, вы совершенно свободны, вы независимы ни отъ кого. Отвращайтесь отъ Гутчинсона Компаніи и отъ тѣхъ вашихъ братьевъ, которые служатъ этой Компаніи. Обойдите 40 миль отъ станціи Гутчинсона, и продайте ваши товары другимъ благороднымъ Американцамъ, тѣмъ которые подписали вашу свободу, вашу независимость.

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NOTICE.

If any American merchant wishing to employ a Russo-American, would like to have references in regard to his abilities and character, he ought not to go to the Russian Consul for information, as he holds an office under an Imperial Government, and will not give any reference that will be agreeable to an American citizen. For this kind of information please address the ALASKA HERALD Office, the RUSSO-AMERICAN HEAD-QUARTERS on the Pacific Coast.

DR. P. SCHUM,

RUSSIAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

230 Kearny Street,.....San Francisco.

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