

thought that certain changes should be made by Russia in the government. He thought it best that the Governor should be appointed by the Crown from candidates offered by the Company, and that the Company should have the power of demanding his removal if they could show that his continuance in office would be injurious to the colony; that his powers should be limited by fixed laws, but he should be subject to the Crown alone, to whom he should make his report; that the officers appointed under him should report to him, and in no case should they use harsh measures against the natives or colonists; that the Governor should inspect the various posts each year, and should protect himself and the colonists from any attack, for which purpose he would need only the cruisers employed by the Company; that the colonists—in which number he includes the Creoles—should be governed by rulers of their own selection; that the natives who are subjected, as the Aleutians, should continue to be governed by their own officers, and enjoy the right of ownership in all lands occupied by them, and all disputes among them should, in the first instance, be settled by their own magistrates, and only referred to the Governor upon the request of the parties; that missions and schools should be encouraged, and more attention should be paid to the development of the mines and to agriculture.

Mr. Golovin desired that the people should govern themselves as much as possible; and he seems to think that they are able to do so with the supervision of a Governor. Let us act on his hints. At first we shall find more difficulty in governing them than the Russians have experienced; for neither Russian, Creoles, nor natives will be able to speak or understand our language. It seems best that they should have some part in the government; and no better mode seems to present itself than that some of them should be appointed by the Governor, who, with others—in all not more than ten—should constitute a Council to the Governor. Let the Governor and Secretary be appointed at Washington. Let them both be men who from their own experience are acquainted with the various methods of managing Indians.

It may be well at first to send one or two companies of infantry with them, which, if not actually needed, will serve to impress upon the natives the power of the United States. An armed vessel should also be ordered to cruise along the coast for the same purpose, which can be used in case of necessity to destroy the villages of the Koloschians who live along the shore, and who are the only Indians who will give trouble.

Many people think that the United States have bought what is of no value; and if we have in this sketch done any thing to show that this territory is a valuable acquisition we are satisfied. We have not spoken of the political advantages of this territory, for those are apparent.

Edward Winslow, in his narrative of the
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"True Grounds and Causes of the First Planting of New England," relates an interview between James I. and the agents of the Puritans who went over to England from Leyden in 1616 to solicit his consent to their going to America. The King asked them, "What profit might arise?" They answered, "Fishing." The Puritans came to this continent and landed when the season was more severe than the winter on a great part of the coast of Russian America, and where the mean temperature is nearly the same. They came for fishing; and what have not their descendants gained thereby? We have bought territory whose harbors and bays are new fishing grounds; and what may we not expect in two hundred years?