

of the well-fitted English vessel; and whatever that was, Vancouver is careful not to tell us; and owing to the condition of affairs between England and Spain succeeding this summer, their explorations have never been given to the world. Vancouver said: "Senor Galiano, who spoke a little English, informed us that they had arrived at Nootka on the 11th of April from which they had sailed on the 5th of June, in order to complete the examination of this inlet, which had in the preceding year been partly surveyed by some Spanish officers, whose chart they produced." The only way in which he tells anything about the Spanish surveys which ante-dated his own, is in the following sentence: "I cannot avoid acknowledging that on this occasion I experienced no small degree of mortification in finding the external shores of the gulf had been visited a few miles *beyond where my researches during the excursion had extended.*" He is speaking, evidently, of an accomplished fact; therefore the Sutil and Mexicana had been a few miles further "up the Sound," as we would say, than his excursion had extended. We do not know what names they gave to places because their charts have not been published; but that the two small vessels which Vancouver saw coming out of the narrows in the twilight, were the Sutil and Mexicana, there can be no doubt Vancouver speaks of them with much contempt. They were "each about forty-five tons burthen; mounted with two brass guns; were navigated by twenty-four men; bearing one lieutenant without a single inferior officer. Their apartments just allowed room for sleeping places on each side, with a table in the intermediate space at which four persons with some difficulty could sit; and were in all other respects, the most ill-calculated and unfit vessels possible for such an expedition. Because they were not so well furnished by their government as himself, Vancouver reasoned that what they had, should be taken away.

Owing to the political embarrassments in Europe, the northwest coast of America was left to fur traders for more than fifty years. In 1839 England had a surveying expedition in the Pacific, and the French also about the same time. But no further examination was made of the Sound until the

United States sent out its first really scientific expedition under Lieutenant Wilkes in 1838-1842, inclusive. In 1841 Wilkes was in the Sound with the Vincennes, a sloop-of-war of seven hundred and eighty tons burthen, and the Porpoise, a gun brig of two hundred and thirty tons. Like his predecessors, he came first to anchor at Port Quadra of Discovery, where he studied the natives and the other productions of the country, proceeding up the Sound to Nisqually, and dispatching his surveying parties from this point. Wilkes respected the performances of the Spanish and English, and contented himself with making a pretty thorough exploration, and with naming places that had never before been christened. He called the port known as Ludlow, Port Lawrence. Pilots Cove he so named because Capt. McNeil, of the Hudson Bay Company, sent him a pilot to this place. Apple Tree Cove, from the abundance of flowering shrubs that looked like orchard trees. Port Madison was also named by him. On arriving at Nisqually he sent Lieut. Ringgold to survey Canal de Camano or Admiralty Inlet, with the Porpoise and two boats from the Vincennes. While this was going on Wilkes made a hasty visit to the Columbia and Willamette rivers. He had expected to meet the Peacock at the mouth of the Columbia, but being disappointed, returned and finished the survey of the Sound, while some of his scientific assistants made excursions east of the mountains.

The first Fourth of July celebration ever held in Washington Territory, if not west of the Rocky Mountains, was held at Nisqually, by the officers and men of the Vincennes, the officers of the Hudson Bay Company and some Methodist Missionaries being the guests invited to dinner. The ceremonies were conducted in true military style, with a procession, band of music, firing of cannon, etc. One poor fellow had his arm shot off, as too often happens on similar occasions. Mr. Wilkes also erected an observatory at Nisqually, using the stump of a tree to fix his pendulum upon.

The additions made to the nomenclature of the Sound by the United States' expedition were chiefly those about the head of the Sound. Drayton's Pass, Dana's Pass, (Drayton was one of the

draughtsmen, and Dana a mineralogist of the expedition) Case's Inlet, Carr's Inlet, Budd's Inlet, Eld's Inlet, Totten's Inlet, Pickering's Pass, Henderson's Inlet, Hammersly's Inlet, etc. Further down the Sound, commencing below the Narrows, the fine bay where New Tacoma is now located was called Commencement Bay, simply because the survey of that part of the Sound was commenced there. Maury's Island, Hale's Pass were named by Wilkes. Maury was one of his lieutenants, and Hale the philologist of the expedition. There are probably many other places whose names were bestowed by Wilkes and his officers; but the opportunities for finding very considerable objects for nomenclature had been lost to the world by the visit of Vancouver. It is rather pleasing to feel that his memory is perpetuated by the island that bears his name, though if strict justice were done, it should have been called Kendrick's Island. As for the Mediterranean sea called Puget Sound, the whole thing is a misnomer—for in the first place it is not a *sound*, and in the second place the name of Puget was only given to that portion south of Commencement Bay. It is too late to remedy the blunder, and the name is unique—therefore Puget Sound it is.

Some say that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in the place in business all their lives, and everybody knows them. Such people seem to forget to take in consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly fifty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place; some remove to other parts, and strangers fill their places. In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firm may start up, and, by liberal advertising, in a very short time take the place of the older ones, and the latter rush out, as it were, and be forgotten. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

By a recent postal decision, statements of accounts and bills of sale when made out on paper having printed headings, can be sent by mail for one cent, if the envelope is left unsealed; when, if it is made out on unprinted paper, it will cost three cents.

Jones says it isn't the color of her hair that troubles him in choosing a helpmeet. The color of her money is what interests him vastly more.