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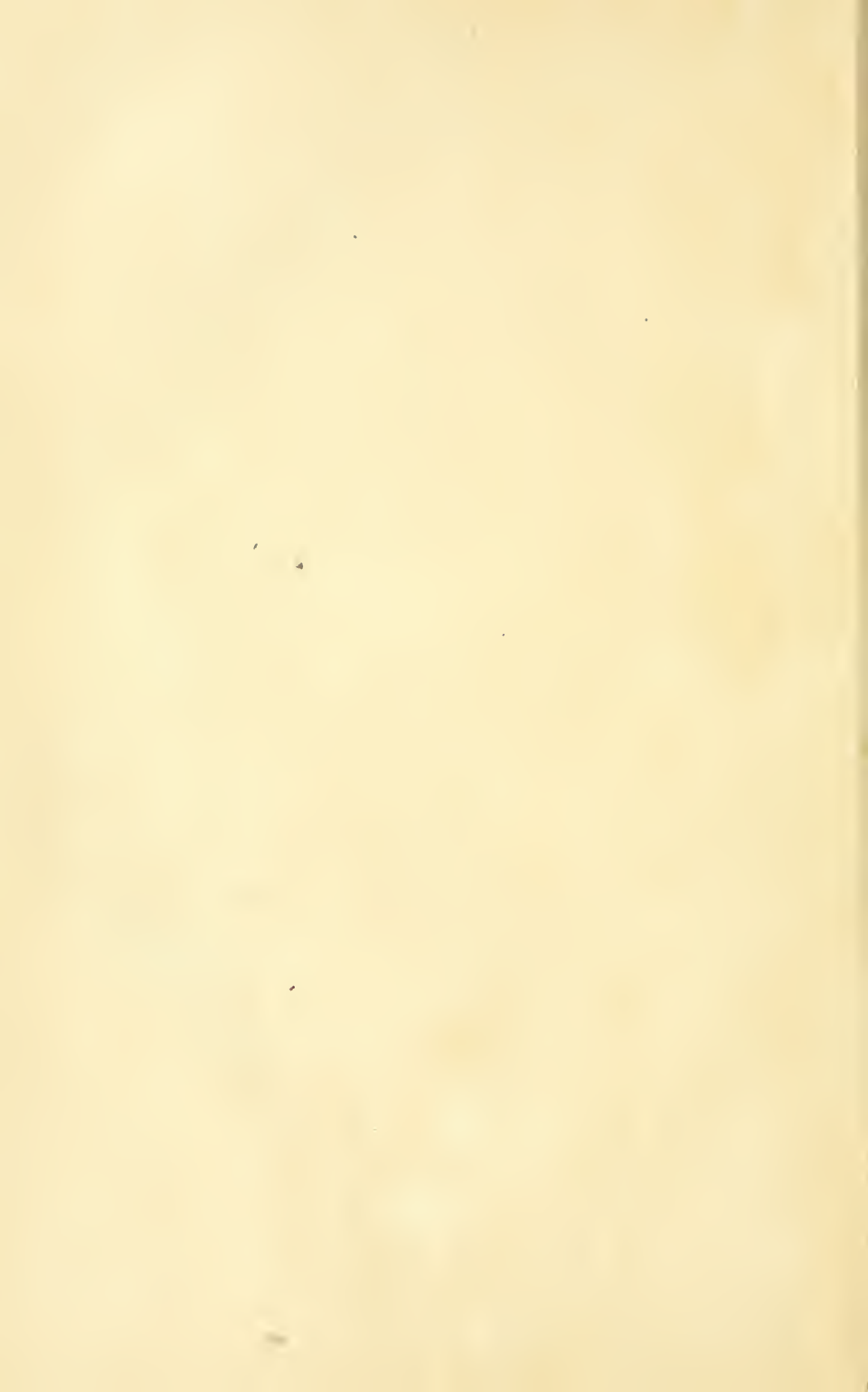
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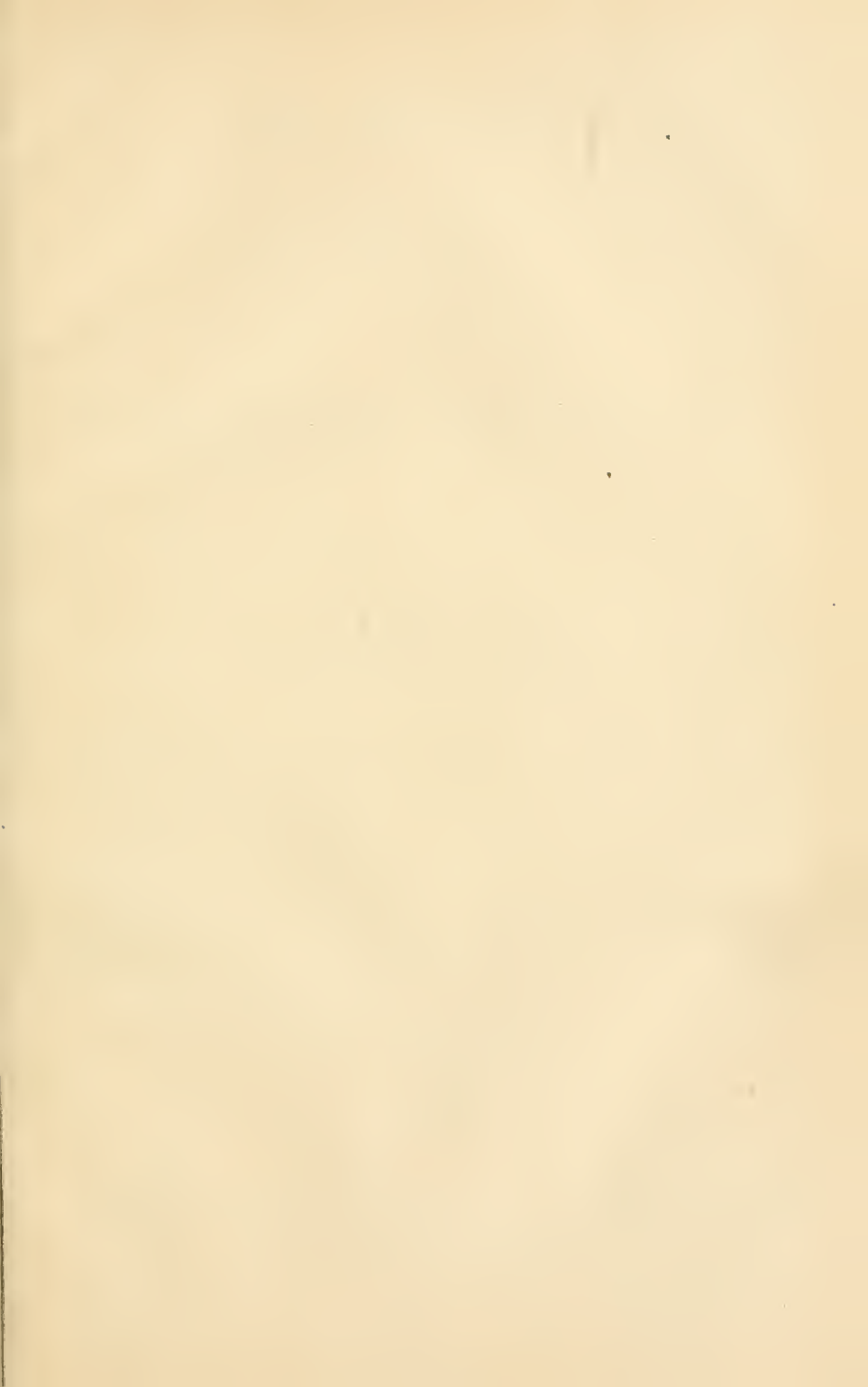
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









THE INFLUENCE
OF THE
UNITED STATES
ABROAD.

BY
WILLIAM E. F. KRAUSE.

(Post Office Box, 414.)



SAN FRANCISCO:
JOSEPH WINTERBURN & CO., PRINTERS AND ELECTROTYPERS,
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INTRODUCTORY.

An appreciative comment on the timely conducting of our foreign relations by the Secretary of State, the Honorable Wm. H. Seward, which in all its beneficial bearings to the nation, advances in particular the prosperity of San Francisco from the sea, increases the wealth of California by land, drawing large arrivals of immigrants to the future cosmopolitan emporium of commerce and of manufactures guaranteed to the north western coast of the United States of America by its geographical proximity to the greatest consuming mart of goods in the world, *Asia*, with its six hundred millions of people, in order that we may there at any time in reality and favorably compete with all Europe, the actual nucleus of the use of the commercial progress of the United States abroad.

Most respectfully dedicated to the very eminent statesman, the Honorable Wm. H. Seward, by the author,

WM. E. F. KRAUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 22, 1868.

P. O. BOX 414.

PREFACE.

The two editions of my pamphlet entitled "American Interests in Borneo" having been so generously received by the intelligent and enterprising citizens of California, and likewise enlisted the encouragement to me from several of the most distinguished and honored men in the land, who by their at all noticing such trifling productions, wistfully desire me to continue the same, which at least and with certainty proves the correctness of the well known maxim, that the very will shown and the effort made to labor and to progress is in itself praiseworthy and deserving of encouragement, and that none are deemed too little in fact, nor held as too insignificant in general, if not directly at least indirectly, to become and to be useful to others.

27-11
The state ship, with the fellowship of the American people on board, leaving the Golden Gate of San Francisco on a peaceful voyage of general recognizance around the world.

THE ALLEGORY.

Upon the encouragement expressed in the preface, I have built a fleet craft, the planks and sides of which having been here patented, together in harmony and gentleness will stand over and convulse the fathomless ocean of life, engulfing the hugest and most formidable structures, ornamental and costly, and manned by hundreds of aggressors instead of a few fearless peaceful navigators, unless love of good and good of purpose should insure their safety. This extraordinary craft, hoisting no broad pennant, but modestly, yet firmly bearing the flag of freedom, is assuredly destined to accomplish all trans-oceanic voyages in safety, visiting every nook and corner of not only the remainder of the civilized world outside of the United States, but principally the barbaric divisions of the inhabited globe; and now since steam has encroached upon canvass, time thus forcibly contracted the treasure vault of wealth, is diminishing all distances, the state ship goes to sea under the most hopeful auspices, the cherished idol of the nation, from an open charter by the ever vigilant Secretary of State, well commanded by Admiral Farragut, officered and manned by men as brave as he is, and will reach with the blessings of God and the prayer of the nation any given part in Asia and Oceanica, west from San Francisco in a month, and Europe and Africa east from New York in a week or fortnight respectively.

Heavily freighted she is with California flour, especially for China, together with United States manufactures for all the world, pending the completion of the great Central Pacific seven days railroad, and the speedy acquisition of various footholds in the Pacific, Indian Ocean and Atlantic, in order to there from under our own flag best guide and guard our com-

mercial and national interests of hourly growth with practicability and in just proportion to our increase of prosperity at home, peremptorily demanding this counterpoise for the most economical interchange of raw materials of indispensable necessity from latitudes south of Key West, especially needed and heretofore furnished to us from Oceania and elsewhere by European and other nations at their convenience. A forcible illustration of the unprofitableness of the transaction for us, and utter untenability of the system. Indeed, not admitting of a day's unnecessary delay to plant the stars and stripes abroad on spots convenient to our national interests of the times, nor of the refractory argument that we already have land enough, indeed sufficient to grow more cereals than the world will need (in hundreds of years to come when with a population of hundreds of millions), but no tropical produce to the value of millions of dollars per annum, which we at present need, have ever before wanted, must now obtain from other nations and pay for with the proceeds of exports from our present latitudes.

The so-called light freight on board of this cherished craft is altogether of an incalculable value, consisting of bales of copies of the "Declaration of Independence," Washington's blissful and eternal legacy to the free, printed in all languages, and encircled by an unfinished wreath of most beautifully ever-green flowers, commenced with those indigenous to the United States, and intended to finish with those of the World. Wherever and whenever a foreign nation has now become, or will sooner or later become enlightened by the comprehension of the immortal wisdom contained in that document, and acts upon it by governing themselves, it adds the flowers of its soil, so that the mind may realize the harmony and beauty of the wreath, when in ages to come the same is finished, and the last barbarian, the most recluse savage of the antipodes, will have been converted, and is free in his home abroad. This wreath, so free from gaudiness, is so far now and will be charming in the extreme; beautiful butterflies and lovely humming birds hovering and fluttering everywhere above it, so as not to be deprived of their nourishment, nor alienated from their floral abodes appointed by the all considering love of God. Wound it is, and carried from land to land by cherubs and by angels, lit upon by myriads of brilliant brightest stars of hope in the clear azure of the Heavens in sight of God and man. As the flora of the United States is as decidedly beautiful as the indigenous flora of other isothermal countries of Europe and

Asia, so is the flora and voluptuous expansion of the flowers in the valleys of the Amazon not more nor less attractive than ours and those of Mexico and other Central and South American Republics; but simply there indigenous and more prodigious under the vertical rays of a tropical sun in native soil, than science and transplantation could make them thrive here. The tiny mignonette of Northern Africa is well known to the entire civilized world, yet there it is planted by nature, its soil and climate adapted to its growth and the greater redolence of its exquisite perfume—not since 4004 years A. D., but since time immemorial, especially as the Kulpas of the Hindoos requires 4,456,448 cyphers following a unit to chronicle the myth of the commencement of the world. Science having divided *terra firma* into five divisions, all of which being connected either by land or narrow straits, which volcanic eruptions created in separating the land, the dispersion over them of all that is living and animated in nature is sustained, changing, from the time God created the world, the once original species of botany and zoology through unknown ages past and to come, into infinitesimal varieties of sizes and of colors, according to atmospheric influences on the respective soil of the lowlands, far away or close to oceans, densely forested, or plains, with or without large or small rivers, near or distant from the tablelands and the altitudes of mountains of the various isothermal meridians of both hemispheres from the arctic to the antarctic circle of this planet, which God's love blessed us to inhabit and find everywhere so beautiful. This love of the children of the earth to the Heavenly Father, to fill their hearts with truest and purest that the soul be imbued with entire, and can fleet to its heavenly abode, while the understanding abstains to fathom what reason admits is decreed to be unfathomable, is the doctrine of Christianity.

The Bible, therefore, is on board my little craft in vast quantities, translated into every tongue to be handed to, in order to be daily distributed by the missionaries of both Protestants and Roman Catholics, that they may continue their glorious labor as the blessed pioneers of the diffusion of the divine faith through three-fourths of mankind unchristianized this day.

The Bible is at last, and will indeed be more gratefully received by the intelligent Chinese as a polite set-off on our part to their persevering efforts to add to the civilization of the civilized world by the distribution among the latter of one hundred million pounds of tea per annum, their surplus stock

after nourishing three hundred and sixty million Chinese, two-fifths of all mankind, (and the Japanese their twenty-five millions); the more estimable on the part of the yellow race of that specially soiled and climated country as the opium pressed upon them by Europe is in return paid for by them to the world at large in blessings through this nutritious plant.

The cargo *in toto* and the ship, as conjoined property of the United States, go fully insured by the power, the wealth and the honor of the nation in safe keeping at home, by the harmonious efforts of their honorable elect of republican and democratic representatives in Congress assembled, to make them happy and contented in their homes; guarded abroad, because beloved and respected by the best all over the world, at the same time well known as a retributive power of invulnerable strength to the war advocate, the destroyer of good, the assailant, able at any time, though from principles of high-minded peacefulness and humanity, always reluctant to decimate at will. With the flag of the Union flying, destined never to change, nor ever to fall except to take up and embrace additional stars in its sacred folds, the world knows the graceful ship on all the oceans, and in all the harbors of the universe.

THE VOYAGE.

The intense interest felt by the American people in the management of their foreign relations entrusted to Mr. Secretary Seward as minister of State, having been naturally created through territorial acquisitions made abroad and planned by the sagacious foresight of so very able a statesman, it now becomes a topic of the most animated discussion throughout the United States, to fully comprehend in order to properly appreciate, if not the nation's state secrets, at least the doctrine of the astute policy which has brought into possession new tracts of land and strategical footholds outside of our present boundaries, without incurring the enmity of other nations, nor at anything like a prodigal expenditure from the treasury, in view and memory of our incurred indebtedness.

The acquisitions of Alaska and of the Danish West India Islands, the pending negotiations for the cession of the Bay of Samana, and of a large province in Northern Borneo, the

treaties of amity and commerce with the Columbian Government, with the Kings of Madagascar at Antananarivo and of the Fejeeans at Bau, the consummate ability manifested by the success of our diplomacy in Japan and China, which has opened Hiogo and Osæca in Japan, and may cede to us the Peninsula of Woo Sung, a very commanding and eligible foothold in China, near the most extensive tea districts, all these and similar events have to be viewed, not in a commercial point of view only, nor in a naval point in case of war, but in their direct and indirect, present and future consequences combined. Indirectly, foremost and momentously in relation to the hasty absorption, more than ever since the end of our war, of available lands abroad by the English and especially the French nation, to the obvious detriment of the United States. By being in advance of us they deprive us of the most desirable lands and harbors abroad, expecting to largely realize those commercial profits which are always derived from the raw material in a sale to us at their convenience upon our necessity. The most advantageous consequences emanating and derived from our present foreign policy are therefore emphatically prospective. To direct universal attention to them is the actual purpose of these my humble endeavors, proving my own gratitude to this country,—the greatest honor attainable in civilization. To promulgate these ideas which imbue every reflecting mind, and while they kindle a proper cosmopolitan national spirit, a new emotion demanded by our greatness, by the times and our destiny, will make the arduous labors much easier to the Secretary of State than heretofore, when the necessary, withal trifling money, was begrudged to him for his great designs, unfathomable outside of diplomacy, instead of the treasury of the nation held open to his free avail, whose genius is long conceded does not find its equal in the country, nor his love of the Union ever known to stagnate within the present boundaries.

I have alluded to the steady increase of prosperity within the United States requiring proportionately increasing imports of raw materials from latitudes south of Key West, which we at present receive from other nations at a high cost instead of planting and obtaining the respective tropical produce and materials there ourselves for want of requisite lands only.

The allied English and French nations, constituting together with us the governing power of the world, have previous to the end of our war considered the American nation, with which their present governments can never fraternize, as living on a huge and isolated continent, never interfering abroad, but

quietly awaiting future centuries to see it properly populated, and to be at any time wealthy enough not to care about that trifle of money which the produce amounts to necessary to have that growth outside of latitude thirty, towards the Equator only, and in equal latitudes north of thirty in the southern hemisphere, but which they and other nations and colonies within the tropics export and sell to us, footing up however, hundreds of millions of dollars per annum, (inclusive always of the exports to us from China and Japan); a very convenient appanage to royal governments most certainly.

Politically shut out from the occident by the Monroe doctrine, they knew well that our faith as republicans would never be lost towards the small republics of Central and South America, while their own philanthropic intentions in a political pursuit of a purpose on this continent did not come up to our standard of appreciation, as the French inroads into Mexico have but lately demonstrated.

Therefore Asia, Oceanica, and Africa drew their main attention, accelerated their separate actions by our building the seven days railroad, thereby connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, and running steamers regularly under government subsidies in direct connection therewith to Japan and China, transporting the railway portable commerce of the United States at large, destined for competition with them in that great caldron of the world's goods, known for ages past to be Asia with its six hundred millions of people—from New York west via San Francisco, as far at present as the Tropics of China, until we shall unfurl our flag on Borneo, the commanding and dignified centre of our future vast commerce with the entire Orient, and not China and Japan only—in little over a month, at a gain of four months over five upon the present laborious route from New York east, via Cape of Good Hope, by sailing vessel.

The twofold consequences, so destructive to their interests, becoming to them apparent—that we would speedily cease to be their customers for supplies of tropical raw materials, and furthermore would turn around upon them and enter the great market of China with our manufactures under advantages of geographical proximity from San Francisco, and constitute ourselves their most formidable rival in the Orient generally—their policy is explained; but which the genius and the indefatigable energy of Mr. Secretary Seward have long ago fathomed, counteracted, and the dangerous consequences to us frustrated and averted, by as far as we have already negotiated for land,

and succeeded in forming treaties of amity and commerce with nations all over the world.

Of all the acquisitions which we have formed up to date, the Island of Borneo is by far the most important. Its position commands the Pacific and Indian Ocean, like Singapore, in the interest of the English; is adjacent to China within three days steam, and to all the Islands of Malaysia, Polynesia, and Australasia, comprising Oceanica, as well as the great British Empire in India. Our vast commerce with the entire Orient can best radiate from there; the territory is large; the natives intelligent, inhabit the island by millions, and will serve us willingly, clearing the fertile valleys for tillage, anticipating the time when we shall rival with the Dutch in their adjacent colonies on our own plantations in the yield of costly spices.

Ever since steam has monopolized sail, the time annihilator, the contractor of distances, demands of us the due appreciation of this, one of the greatest triumphs in civilization, that we are bound to make ourselves *au fait* abroad. A nation like ourselves, composed of the important elements of enterprising spirit, love of venture, and of intelligence in contradistinction to those who remain in Europe supposed to lack the aforesaid standard qualifications, not being unavoidably prevented, finding themselves this day within a month either from San Francisco west, or from New York east, at any given point on the globe, are called upon by the force of advance in civilization to interest themselves nationally by the good will of fellowship in the affairs of all the world.

Peace having subdued war is another weighty reason for so doing, especially as Republicans are not seriously attacked by non-republicans in this age. Love of fellowship, like all love, a natural prompting to actions which make happy, secures happiness by advocating peace. Therefore through peace only is liberty appreciated; the fondest desire of the heart of each individual of being unitedly happy without hindrance, which, forming the Union nationally, is in our nation from the strength of the unity of millions everlasting, as securing freedom from hindrance from without or through malcontents from within, to be here and at all times unitedly happy; therefore, interwoven is the heart, which loves with the soul, which inspires the mind to intellectually appreciate the natural promptings of the heart and which no uncivilized coercion dominated war, external or internal, can ever out-root, stamping alike every enlightened monarch abroad, or learned sophist with us—the latter, who relinquishes his faith

in the divine ordinance of the Union not from want of inspiration of the truth, but from the predominance of his weaknesses over the natural nobility of his soul, lost entire by its severance from the heart because chilled through neglect it ceased to love,—both as “bitter inconsistencies” until the one voluntarily lays down the scepter and becomes a plain citizen of the nation of his birth, estimated by his worth of good, and the other reads the declaration of independence twice over until he comprehends that no individual wrong, no sacrifice of wealth and self interest, in fact no crucifixion of any sort terrestrial whatsoever, can ever alienate him from his faith in the eternal perpetuity of the union here and to mankind.

As well might he cease to be a christian because there is no visible road to heaven laid down on the maps on earth, if he will consider terrestrial sacrifices of all sorts sufficient reason for abandoning his faith in the union an integral part of the christian religion, illustrated by the beautiful text, “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.”

So much for those who are born, live prosperously, yet are not satisfied, and die in this country without having ever traveled abroad, viewing similar to the monarch there surrounded by flatterers unable to fathom the truth of their assertions, the condition of this country, not knowing of the abject misery of the millions abroad, engendered by non-republican institutions, nor graduated personally in the school of adversity here necessary to go through entire, by their own individual labor, mental or physical, according to capacity and voluntary impulse they may select and prefer in this land of endless progress in order to reach the high road to truth, of the knowledge of the condition of their own and the necessities of others, which alone leads to the eternal appreciation of the union and a sacred hallowed love for freedom and independence forever.

Exactly as each being is endowed with mind, but individually no one knows the secret of the extent and brightness of its faculties, God’s own allwise rule of nature, so are we here gathering together to assist each other in drawing out its force in justice to each other. We grasp the hand of fellowship with fervency and warmth that we may be indispensable to each other in the pursuits of daily life, unitedly to form in harmony and sympathy a phalanx of moral and unequalled strength, which is progress.

Such is the condition of the great American people pitifully incomprehensible to the cold-hearted individual enscon-

cing himself within bivalve shells to mood over in disgust with all the world the loss of his will and vigor to progress exhausted by this molluscan life of shallowest inertness.

The solitary pearl within, so pure and silvery white, so translucent and bright, when found in a cluster of these shells, may well grace the beauty of fashion of the refined and the warmhearted, the really good and highminded among the rich, whom no ironclad etiquette of conventionality of ante-feudal origin prevents bestowing their personal affection and attachment at their convenience, and at any time when the heart feels and prompts the natural impulse, upon those whom they know to be equally good but not so rich. It is here the heart which courses so warmly. None be ever who check its flowing. It is the mother who firstly in infancy draws out its gentle streamlet, which winds itself through life, a majestic stream harboring every happiness. A slight to the refined is similar to beholding the ebullition of a temper lost, more painful to the heart than both are hurtful in their consequences. To anticipate another's desire, a delightful moment to live in which the heart prepares for action which make happy and produce friends. To notice the good, and to not notice the bad as being not good, because the heart from its acute sensitiveness becoming chilled is tremulously averted from what does not elate it, is the carpeted and macadamized road to happiness in private and in public life; by it one lives in sunshine of the smiles from all the world, and is happy at home. As the cut which answers to the slight, the more imperceptible its resentment the more well bred considered the person; so are the cuts which war gives by millions to resent the national insult not any more heartless because they cut into flesh, prostrating the body, or kill, but demonstrate the painful fact of the existence of a want of national governing of the temper of the people *en masse*. The more generally civilization advances, the more good will eschew evil, through the gaining of the former of a preponderating and annihilating influence over the latter. So be viewed our war, such our position now towards Europe and all the world. Ahead are our strides in our progress of all the nations. The united advance of all to produce, none to idle, to hold fast to each by noticing the good in him which will best destroy the bad, we honor the republic, those glorious institutions as founded upon love of fellowship, justice to each, and protection to all.

Thus are heralded the united virtues in life as victor over vice. My allegory becomes a reality, my state ship continuing her course under full steam, with all sails set.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

I have asserted that peace has subdued war because the Prussian needle gun, our Rodman 15-inch cannon, our monitors, the French Chassepot rifle, etc., would end any war almost immediately. For this reason the European nations do not war with each other; for this reason all Europe does not war with us. No monarch nor non-republican government can but foresee their speedy downfall, if now a universal slaughter should take place, arousing the millions in Europe to terrible anger. Unfortunately not yet everywhere alike matured in the capacity of governing themselves, though far less zealously hindered to cultivate all knowledge by more enlightened governments at present, which the crowned heads well know must terminate in their own final overthrow, a great European war would but wage now as heretofore in horrible catastrophes, and finish after all by substituting one sovereign for another. Therefore, the cooling beverage which the healthfully agitated millions are now lavishly regaled by to best allay their excitement are the fetes at which peace is advocated, the useless sacrifice of lives gallantly prevented in order that no rule of horror may ensue and be mistaken for a republic, but which at the same time discovers the sly fact that the thrones with their dazzling splendor remain until an indefinite period longer, when the millions shall have advanced to knowledge universally sufficient to be lastingly able, as we are, to govern themselves. The thrones would then surrender quietly, and war and coercion be a phantom.

My little craft, having visited Japan, China, the French in Cochin China, inspected our own harbors in Borneo, delighted the Dutch and Spanish in Malaysia by its beautiful symmetry and swiftness, passed India, now enters the Straits of Bab El Mandeb, and noticing at once the formidable preparations by the British Empire for a war with the bagatelle king Theodorus, gave Admiral Farragut much to reflect upon; how, for instance, the British Empire will be augmented by at least fifty millions of Africans tributary in their homes, south of the Sahara down to Cape Colony, to the British nation, upon the reports of Livingstone, Bayard Taylor, Overweez, du Chaillu, and others to the Geographical Society of London, that the entire interior of Africa is exceedingly fertile

and rich, and might as well be connected with the British Empire in India by a week's regular steam from Bombay.

Commencing with Abyssinia, in a course due west, skirting the desert of Sahara, away from its burning Soroceos, the horrible kings of Dahomey and Ashantee would at last be reached in their dens of skulls and scalps, with whom the poisonous upas among mankind—slavery—is indigenous. There to outroot on the spot the deadly plant, that no roots and shoots remain which can ever sprout, will be the task of the English nation, assisted by our adjacent colony of Liberia, and our now sending colored representatives to Monrovia to undertake the commencement, on a large scale, of educating the millions there.

Another feature has struck Admiral Farragut as most momentous in the interest of the English, that the two continents of Asia and Africa divided by the narrow straits of Bab El Mandeb, with forts on both sides at Aden in Arabia, and Massowah, Anesley Bay in Abyssinia, would forever command the outlet from the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean similar to Gibraltar commands the outlet from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic Ocean, so that in case of war with the French or Russians, should ever the former command the canal of Suez, or the latter have burried the man so often sick at Constantinople, (but since the enfeebled Turk sends here for best medical advice, and drinks congress water, is hopeful of recovery), they would both be effectually entrapped within the Red Sea, as well as in the Mediteranean, unable to disturb the English in India from the sea.

Connected with these observations stands the joyful reflection upon the steady advance of the great German nation, as extending under the distinguished leadership of Bismark abroad; for instance, with the colonies of Holland in Malaysia, in possession as possible, and in prospective made probable by the great reform movement, now aeted upon throughout Europe, at last in favor of freedom of the people in concentrating their respective nationalities, of which the German is the most widely spread, including in this view Holland, (as indeed it does Belgium and provinces of France and Russia besides), under but comparatively few European Governments, against so many for ages past.

The future Empress of Germany, being the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, will be most affectionately received by the British nation, wherever the manifest destiny of Germany should develop itself abroad, especially in Malaysia,

where, together with the rising colony of Australia, the ultimate destiny of which, from geographical position, is the development of the Pacific islands in the southern hemisphere, such colonies would constitute a very harmonizing neighborhood to the British empire in India.

The French in the meantime have settled in Cochin China, and have an eye of scrutiny everywhere among the islands of Polynesia, so that few lands all over the world will soon be left unpartitioned off if we are not constantly vigilant, and assist the Honorable Secretary of State by the voice of the nation.

Our acquisition of Northern Borneo stands therefore again in high relief, especially since the Australians are settling in organized companies, and at first on the next best and largest island of Papua, or New Guinea.

Australia may be called the twin sister of California—both on the Pacific—and dating their birth by their gold discoveries, almost at the same period, destined therefore to develop the Pacific simultaneously.

In the meantime, Admiral Farragut has visited the King of the Cannibal Islands, as commander Fabius Stanley of the flag-ship *Tuscarora* had done previously, remonstrating with and deterring that equivocal gentleman at Bau and Lavuka, in the Fejees, from further permitting any of his ravenous subjects to eat our sailors when they get shipwrecked, are unarmed or sick, and demanded a guarantee for future non-diabolical behavior in the shape of three islands, one of which is said to have an excellent harbor, which we hold and badly need for our sperm whalers from Nantucket and New Bedford when in distress.

The prosperity of California is most directly affected by a speedy territorial expansion among the islands of the Pacific, because of the facilities such lands would afford additionally to the equally indispensable future, southern branches of the great Central Pacific railroad to lay cotton down here at the lowest possible estimate of freight and time, as indeed from every known island in the Pacific, producing cotton, as well as from New Orleans, in order that our rising manufacturers here may be enabled to compete with New York in the general *proforma* invoice of their goods, as are laid down in Asia via San Francisco, which goods from the east generally, will always and inevitably be burdened with the high expense of transport overland to San Francisco, at the rate of \$90 per ton, more or less, from which very particular item we are

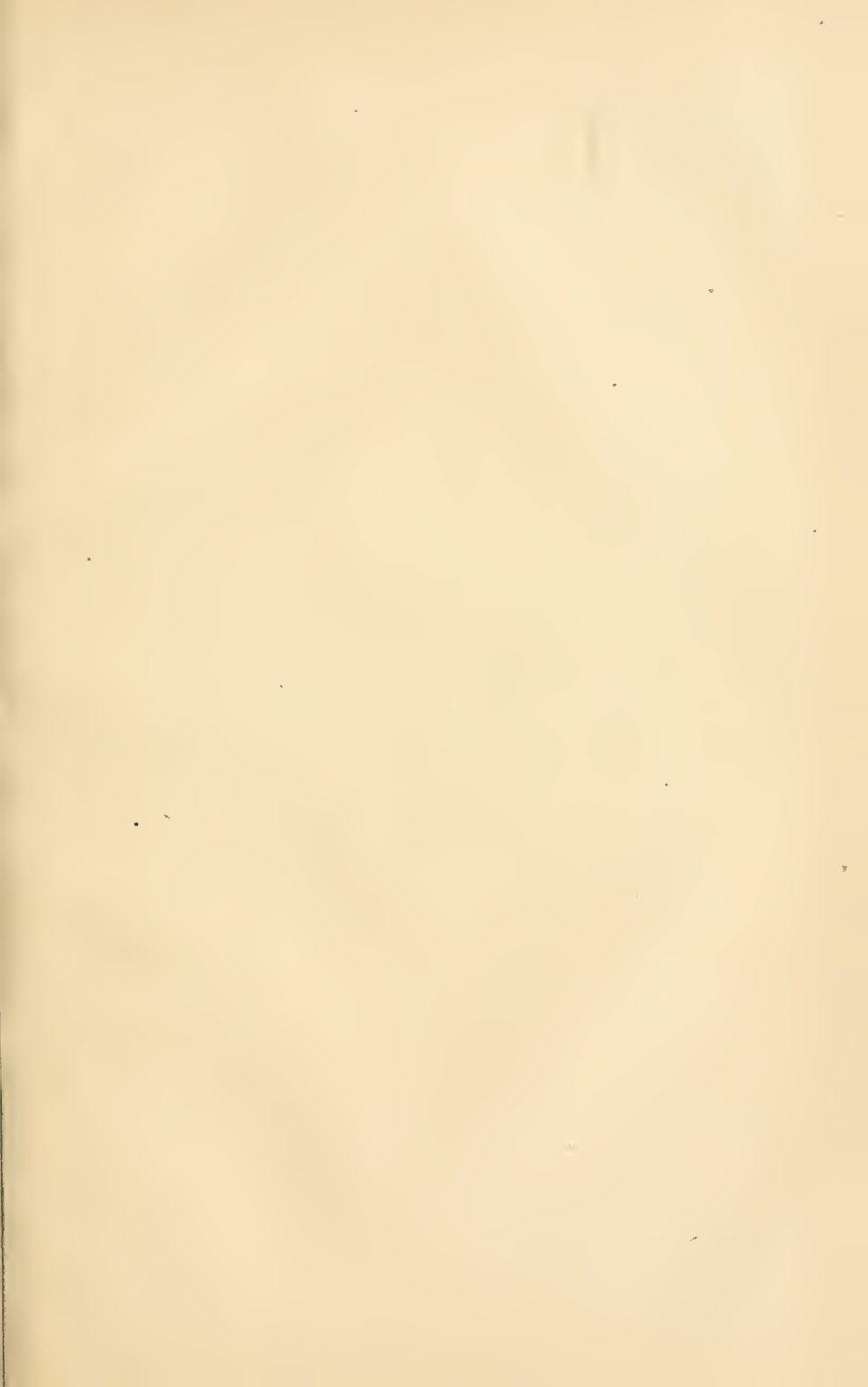
here of course exempt, having but the ship freight to add to Asia, which they have likewise, with loss of time and forwarding commissions here besides, on all their bills of lading passing through San Francisco en route for the Orient. Without such facilities New York would compete with San Francisco and California generally in Asia, in spite of the cost of transport overland, on account of its greater facilities to receive the cotton from the southern states, setting aside the questions of capital and labor in this particular calculation.

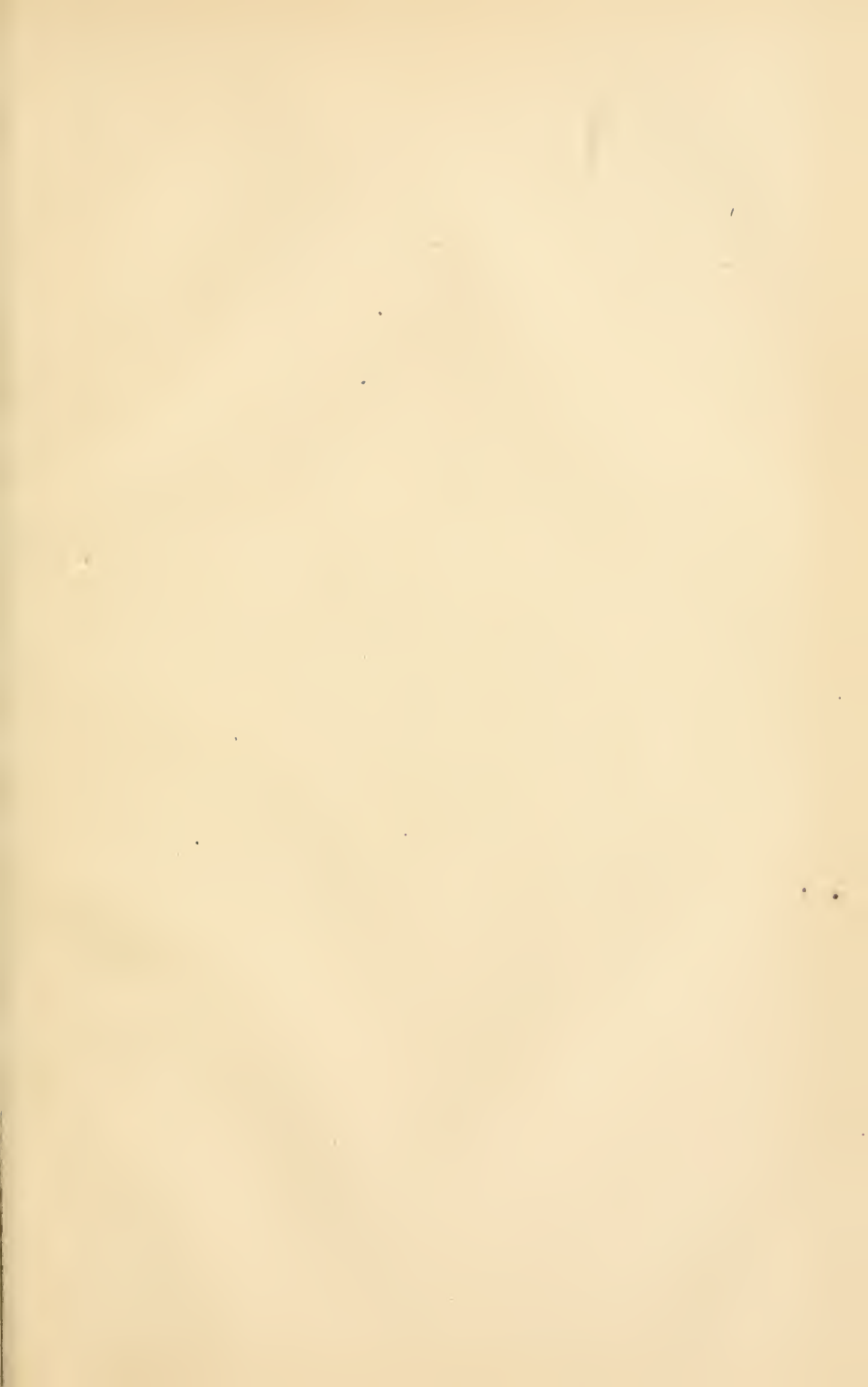
The great labor question so intimately interwoven with the question of immigration into California, the question of all importance, dear to every Californian to dwell upon, to further and to advance, must, in my opinion, soon regulate itself, by the mechanic, and the laborer now in factories at the East, being furnished with a guarantee that we can sell, what they here may manufacture, and they will come *en masse*. The great reason of their not having as yet come by thousands was, that for the twenty years past we had but gold and silver to offer, which to obtain by hard labor and in spite of hard labor is not always certain; while now with manufactures which we can sell in markets direct, like Japan, China and India, our wages are guaranteed to them higher than at the East, because we are, many things considered, comparatively richer, and then above all our employment can be, from the fact and consequence of having an unlimited profitable and constant demand from abroad, permanent to them, which alone can induce a laborer, as father of a family, to leave home, persuade his family to leave with him, when at the expense of the last dollar in many instances.

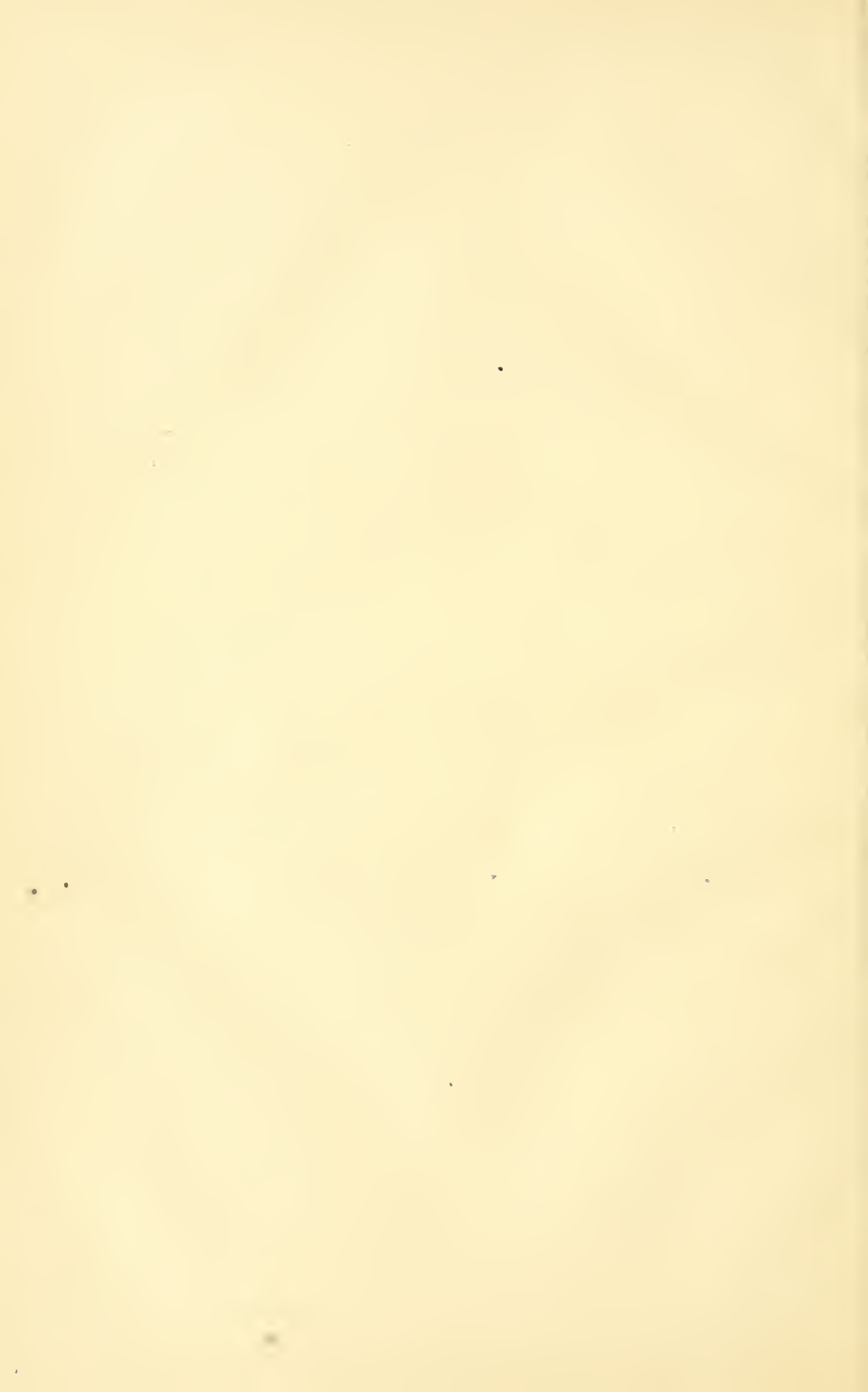
But once equal in facilities to New York to obtain cotton sufficiently and cheaply, we shall receive all the labor needed from the east, as our lovely climate is certainly an extra inducement to a family man who comes here with his mind firmly made up upon reasons as the above to stay here and settle permanently. Until we have overcome the obstacles of a regular receipt and of sufficient supplies of not only cotton, but other raw materials, at a cost of transportation at least similar to New York, we will have to content ourselves with being the subservient half-way station for the entire railway portable commerce of the Atlantic States to and from Asia via San Francisco, and instead of thousands of looms and a population of millions, we shall have nothing but "bales of through bills of lading," and any amount of acres at a dollar and a quarter left for sale.

The farmer at the East, well knowing that we had up to now no legitimate foothold in Asia, either in China itself or in Malaysia, from which to systematically persevere in introducing our flour to the rice eating Chinese, three hundred and sixty millions of people, but had to go back to the East and Liverpool in long and risky voyages, where they are much nearer to and go to quickly, knowing all about the risks and conditions of those fickle markets there, would naturally enough prefer staying where they are, not leaving a home in a hurry out of sheer love of adventure, without calculating. But now the farmers will come in large bodies, because our condition is altogether changed; we shall sell immense quantities of flour and wheat in China, the very latest news from there being exceedingly favorable to the United States commerce with China, which always implies greater advantages to San Francisco than to New York. The Chinese government having appointed an ambassador to all the treaty powers in the person of our former minister at Peking, the Honorable Anson Burlingame, guarantee to us Californians through that very fact the certainty of a quick and immense increase of commerce direct with China to and from San Francisco.

With such vast commercial prospects ahead, a sanguine hope consolidates itself into a positive reality that now the Eastern States will rise in a body and earnestly in their interests view their future there and ours here, and correctly compare the two. Intelligent and quick to a degree to conceive the foundation of the truth of our present multitudinous advantages giving us such a decided preference over all the Atlantic States, they will now immigrate here in large numbers with their families and regularly, because the *permanent* employment more even than higher wages is what shall strike and convince them as resting upon the certainty that the goods which they here shall manufacture can be sold in the everlasting market of Asia, at a profit over New York. From Ireland Germany, and Europe generally, we may expect a large immigration direct instead of via New York.











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