

To China.

Treasure, about	\$ 7,650,000	Exports.
13,000 barrels flour	650,000	
18,000 flasks quicksilver	1,000,000	
2,000,000 feet lumber	50,000	
15,000 tons coal	150,000	
Sundry (as per <i>Commercial Herald</i>)	1,000,000	
	\$10,500,000	

From the foregoing it will be seen that we receive from China annually double the amount we send away.

The average arrivals of Chinese in California is about 20,000 per annum, against 80,000 of all other nationalities. Of the foregoing imports, about \$5,000,000 worth are consumed in this city and state.

In China the Chinese are a quiet, industrious people; their merchant class being strictly honorable and upright in their dealings. In all my experience there I never knew but one case of dishonesty in packing teas or silks, and that was the placing of scrap-iron between the outside mats and the boxes of a cargo of tea shipped to London. The shipment was condemned and sold at a loss, which loss was promptly paid by the native merchant who originally sold the goods. The wages of a coolie in southern China is from \$4 to \$6 per month; in the north about \$1 higher. They come here to better their condition. The companies advance their expenses, and they refund the same from the proceeds of their labor. Foreigners in China have very little to complain of. They do about as they please. They have extensive steamer lines on the Yang-tse and Canton rivers, and are largely interested in all branches of trade, insurance, etc.

The Chinese as a people have many peculiarities that are not especially in accord with the ideas of foreigners. Aside from the habit of opium-smoking, which is by no means an universal one, they are not dissipated. At their annual New Year they drink unlimited quantities of "samshoo," a spirit distilled from rice.

I have seen 100 of them at work making shoes at Sampson's manufactory at North Adams, Massachusetts; 150 doing laundry work at Captain Harvey's steam laundry in Belleville, New Jersey; and some 500 to 600 on cotton and sugar plantations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas; also have seen them railroad-building in Alabama, and levee-building at and near Baton Rouge. In these various works their employers were satisfied with their labor. In cotton-raising, on the place of Colonel Sessions, at Luna, Arkansas, are employed 100 Chinese and 100 negroes. Each class cultivated one-half of his plantation. The result of the year's work, as he stated to me in 1872, was five and a half bales to the negro hand, and eight bales to each Chinaman. The wages paid them in the south three years ago was \$28 per month, and they boarded themselves. Some trouble between the Chinese and planters occurred, but in all cases that I became cognizant of these were caused by the non-payment of wages. Then there were some 1,500 Chinese in the south. They had gone there originally under contract to Koopmanschap, Williams, and others, the most of them for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. They completed their work, received no pay, and were fearfully abused and turned off in the swamps, where they managed to exist on roots, berries, and anything they could get, until they were relieved by