

I know of a boy who learned to read and write the English language. He was first employed in a stable, and having by nature some gift with the pencil he became quite expert as an artist and painter. He assumed American clothes and lived in San Diego for many years. I think he is as well informed as any laboring man I know of in that community, and as much attached to American institutions. He is treated well, and the people there all speak well of him. Changing his habits, etc., has had a great deal to do with it. In 1866 he wanted me to make an application for him to become a citizen. I did so. The court said his impressions were that Mongolians could not be citizens. The court did not receive his declaration, but took the matter under advisement, and it finally dropped. He would have made as good a citizen as any we have.

An Americanized Chinaman.

Application for citizenship.

Their treatment here by certain classes, generally a low class, has been very brutal. By the vast majority of people I think they have been treated very well.

Their treatment.

Working up old diggings is very heavy labor. My experience is that a Chinaman will do any work that you will pay him for doing. They are not large-boned or large-muscled people, but exceedingly active and patient to toil. Blasting in tunnels, building levees in the tule-lands, and work of that kind, is done by Chinamen.

Not large-boned or large-muscled but patient to toi.

Their notions are very elevated in regard to their contracts; you can rely upon them. I have never had any litigation with a Chinaman; there have been suits between Chinamen and white people. For truthfulness they compare favorably with other people in the same class of life.

Can be relied on in regard to contracts.

We have laws against perjury, but they are very rarely enforced. Perjury is very common in the courts, and is not confined to the lower class. Class with class the Chinese compare very well with the whites in this respect.

Perjury.

I have always supposed that their employment had a tendency to elevate white labor. I consider the Chinaman in farming a labor-saving machine.

Employment of Chinese tends to raise white labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15th, 1876.

HENRY K. W. CLARKE'S examination continued :

CLARKE.

Limiting the immigration of Chinese by legislation would be a violation of the treaty with China. It would be very bad political economy. Immigrants coming from an English port, in an English ship, the question would be between England and our Government.

Treaty. Bad policy to limit immigration of Chinese.

The Chinese are different to us in their habits. They dress differently, associate differently, their treatment of women is different. The manner in which they live is different. Very little is known about what their feeling is toward republican institutions. The opinion among the masses is that they are an inferior race. From the moment the Chinese land here until they lay down their bones or leave this shore there is a constant opposition, a constant building up of a Chinese wall between them and the American people, which has the effect of making them a separate colony or community in our midst. As they talk Chinese and do not talk English, they naturally associate together. I think the Chinese would associate just as well with the American people as Germans and Irishmen if they were treated in the same way.

A separate, distinct, unamalgamating people, only because of factitious circumstances.