

mainder goes into the pockets of commission merchants, ship-owners, wharf-owners, etc. These middle-men, these go-betweens, devour all the profits—the original producer makes nothing, or next to nothing, although the consumer pays three times as much for his bread as it costs to produce it. Now if the furniture and clothing, the articles of necessity and luxury manufactured abroad and consumed by our farmers, were manufactured in California, the farmers of our State would find a market for their produce close at home, and of course realize a much better price for it; and, at the same time, the double and treble cost of transportation of raw materials, produce, and manufactured articles, would be saved to the country.

If people would only take this view of the subject—and we believe it to be the correct one—they would, we think, see the policy, as well as the necessity of aiding and encouraging home manufactures, in every possible manner. When a man buys a coat or a pair of boots, or a carpet, or furniture, or machinery of foreign manufacture, let him reflect that at least seven-eighths of of the money he pays for it is to be sent directly out of the country, never again to return; that so much of the life-blood of trade and prosperity at home, is being extracted to be injected into the atrophic veins of some other country, and give it a fresh start to our future disadvantage.

The great secret of the strength and prosperity of England lies in the encouragement and protection it has given to its own mechanics and manufacturers. So also is it with France. These countries have grown wealthy and powerful by ministering to the destructive and consuming faculties of other nations. We are now (1864) paying two millions a month—twenty-four millions a year—for articles which could and which should be manufactured at home. Let us encourage our own manufactures by patronizing them whenever opportunity offers, and keep this money at home.