

of prosperity. The State of Texas honored his memory as the pioneer of Western Texas by giving his name to one of the new counties.

The writer, who assisted his father in his efforts to colonize Western Texas, has, since the Confederate war, resided and travelled all over Mexico. He is well acquainted with the country, its language, laws, customs and the manners of its people. He has, since the War of Secession, devoted his entire time to make Mexico better known than it is by the generality of the American people; to develop its untold mining wealth, its agriculture and industry, and promote immigration which will be well supported and encouraged by the best and most respectable citizens of the country.

The writer has consulted the following distinguished authors: Baron Humboldt, Lucas Alaman, Michel Chevalier, Lerdo de Tejada, Jesus\* Hermosa, Alvarez y Duran, Dr. Eleuterio Gonzales, Carlos Maria Bustamante, the Reports of the Minister of Public Works, and lastly the valuable data collected by the distinguished statistician Don Adrian Busto.

Americans who desire to emigrate to Mexico can consult this little work with confidence, and if they find the same useful, the undersigned will have accomplished his object.

LORENZO CASTRO.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1882.

## MEXICO.

### ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

THE Government of Mexico is a Federal Republic, composed actually of twenty-seven States, one Territory and the Federal District.

The independence of Mexico from Spain was proclaimed for the first time on the night of the 15th of September, 1810, in the Town of Dolores, State of Guanajuato, by the curate of the parish, Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, seconded by Captain Ignacio Allande, Mariano Abasolo, Don Juan Aldama and other persons of distinction. The independence was finally effected by Don Augustin Iturbide, commanding the Army of the Three Guarantees, on the 27th day of September, 1821.

The present Constitution of Mexico was promulgated on the 5th of February, A. D. 1857, and is generally known as *the Constitution of 1857*. It was amended September 25th, 1873, establishing the Senate, and prohibiting the reelection of the President of the Republic and the Governors of States to a second term of office, May 5th, 1877.

The Mexican Government is actually divided in three bodies entirely independent from each other, viz.: the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary.

### THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

The present incumbent, Constitutional President Citizen General Manuel Gonzales, was elected July, 1880, for the term of four years, from December 1st, 1880, consequently his term of office will expire on the 30th of November, 1884.

In case of death of the President, the Constitution of 1857 provides that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court becomes the President of the Republic.

The executive power resides in the President of the Republic and a Cabinet composed of the following Secretaries of State, viz.:

One Secretary of Foreign Relations,  
 One Secretary of the Interior,  
 One Secretary of the Treasury,  
 One Secretary of War and Marine,  
 One Secretary of Justice,  
 One Secretary of Public Works.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

This branch of the Government emanating directly from the will of the people, resides into two high bodies, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is renewed by halves every two years, and the deputies hold their mandates also for two years.

#### THE JUDICIAL POWER.

This important branch of the Government is composed of a tribunal known as the Supreme Court of Justice, composed of a Chief Justice known as the President of the Tribunal, eleven Associate Justices known as Magistrates, and two Attorneys-General, one known as *Fiscal* Attorney-General and *Procurador*, or Procuror or Solicitor General.

The following duties devolves upon the different Secretaries of State.

The Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations has charge of all the foreign relations, the consulates, the delineation and preservation of the limits of the Republic, the naturalization of foreigners, the recording of commercial houses and foreign companies, the legalization of signatures; he is also the depositor of the great seal of the nation, the keeper of the national archives and has charge of the ceremonial and official publications.

The duties of the Secretary of State and of the Interior consist in supervising all general elections, National Congress, constitutional reforms, territorial divisions and boundaries between the States; it is his duty to see that the Constitution is enforced, he has charge of the relations between the Executive and the different States, public tranquillity, national guard, amnesties, civil register, right of

citizenship, right of reunion (meetings), liberty of the press, liberty of religion and the police of that department. He has charge of the public security and salubrity, the Post Office, the National festivities, epidemics, vaccination; he has also charge of the political government of the Federal District and its administration, the supervision of public benevolence, hospitals, asylums, prisons, penitentiaries, houses of correction and public printing.

The Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction has charge of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts, of the controversy that may arise between the Federal tribunals, of cases of piracy, expropriations for public utility, Codes, of the collection of laws and decrees, of the judicial organization in the Federal District and Territories, of the freedom of teaching, professional titles, national colleges, special schools, academies, and scientific, artistic and literary associations, libraries, museums, national antiquities, lawyers and notaries, and pardons.

To the Secretary of Public Works belongs the department of statistics, liberty of industry and labor, agriculture, commerce, mining, exclusive privileges, internal improvements (including the supervision of highways, railroads, bridges, canals, light-houses, telegraphs, colonization, public lands, public monuments, exhibitions of agricultural and industrial products, also textile and mining products, drainage of the valley of Mexico, the supervision of all works of public utility or ornamentation done under the patronage or at the cost of the national treasury, the preservation of the national palaces and all public buildings), and has charge of geographical and astronomical survey and observations, scientific explorations, and weights and measures.

To the Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit belongs the administration of all federal revenues, tariff of maritime custom-houses, mints, loans and public debt, and the nationalization of church property.

The Secretary of War and Marine has charge of the standing army, the national navy, the national guard (when in the service of the government), the military and naval schools, military hospitals, military legislation, military colonies, judgments of court martials, letters of marque, the inspection of forts, quarters, arsenals, military stores and federal depots, and the wild Indians.

The judicial power is composed of the Supreme Court of Jus-

tice, and the District and Circuit Courts. The first is composed of eleven magistrates and four supernumerary magistrates, and two attorneys general, one styled *Fiscal* and the other *Procurador*. These supreme judges are elected by the people and hold their mandates for the term of six years from the date of their taking the oath of office. During absence, or in case of incapacity or death, the President of the Supreme Court becomes President of the Republic.

The Government of the several States of the Republic is also divided into three distinct branches: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers, taking respectively the names of Legislature, Government of the State, and Supreme Court of Justice of the State.

#### BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The Republic of Mexico is bounded as follows: On the south by the Republic of Guatemala and the English territory of Balize; on the north by the United States of America. This dividing line between the two nations, as settled by the last treaty of December 30th, 1853, known as the Gadsden purchase, begins at the mouth of the Rio Grande, or Brazo del Norte, and, following its course until it strikes the  $31^{\circ} 47'$  parallel of north latitude; thence west, following the same parallel for 100 English miles; thence south to parallel  $31^{\circ} 21'$ , and following the same parallel until it strikes the  $111^{\circ}$  meridian from Greenwich; thence northwest in a direct line until it strikes the Rio Grande on parallel  $32^{\circ} 29' 45''$ ; thence following the course of said river, until the dividing line between the two Californias is reached; thence following said dividing line until the shores of the bay of San Diego on the Pacific Coast is reached, a marine league below the town of San Diego. The greatest length of the Mexican Republic from northwest to southeast, drawing a straight line from the southern extremity of the State of Chiapas to a league south of the port of San Diego in Upper California, is 750 leagues of 5,000 varas, or  $1,973\frac{3}{4}$  American miles; and its greatest width taken on the 26th degree of north latitude is 224 leagues, or 589 American miles. Its coast extends along the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea for 1,613 miles, and for  $4,168\frac{1}{2}$  miles along the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. Its line of frontier with the United States extends for  $1,789\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the

extent of its southern frontier is of 532 miles. The present area of the Republic amounting to 110,317 square Mexican leagues, or 766,088 square miles.

According to the distinguished Mexican historian, Don Lucas Alaman, the territory of Mexico, when its independence from Spain was established, contained an area of 216,012 square leagues, of 5,000 varas in length, or 4,179 metres. The Mexican square leagues contain 1,747 hectares, or 4,428 American acres. He sets the same down, at the time he published his work upon Mexico, at 106,067 square leagues, the United States having acquired by treaty 109,945 square leagues.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The territory of the Mexican Republic extends from the  $13^{\circ}$  to the  $32^{\circ}$  of north latitude and the  $14^{\circ} 20'$  of east longitude, and the  $17^{\circ} 35'$  of west longitude from the city of Mexico.

#### BAYS.

The principals are those of Campeche, Island of Carmen, Ascencion and Espiritu Santo on the east coast of Yucatan, and those of Acapulco, Manzanillo (on the Pacific) and those of Lower California.

#### GULFS.

There are three in the Republic, viz.: the Gulf of California, or the Sea of Cortez, that separates Lower California from the State of Sonora; the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico on the Atlantic.

#### CAPES.

The principal ones are the Cabo Rojo, that of Catoche on the coast of Yucatan, that of San Lucas in Lower California, and that of Corrientes on the coast of the State of Jalisco.

#### ISLANDS.

The Republic of Mexico possesses many of more or less magnitude. Among the principals the following can be mentioned:

San Ignacio, Angel de Guardia, Salsipuedes, Tiburon, Tortuga, del Carmen, San José and Cerralvo in the Gulf of California. Those of Venados, of N. W., of del Medio, of the S. E., Santa Catalina, and others in the Pacific Ocean. Those of Cozumel, of Cancun, de Mujeres and Contey in the Carribean Sea, and those of Jollox and del Carmen in the Gulf of Mexico.

#### RIVERS.

Unfortunately for Mexico but a few of its rivers are navigable, and that only for a short distance; below is given the length of the principal streams of the Republic, viz.:

Rio Bravo [Rio Grande]	600 leagues.
Rio Concho, State of Chihuahua	130 "
Rio de Santiago	208 "
Rio de los Balzas	161 "
Rio Yaqui	130 "
Rio de Grijalva	132 "
Rio Usumacinta	131 "
Rio Mezquetal	115 "
Rio Panuco	110 "
Rio del Altar	108 "
Rio de Nazos	103 "
Rio de Flagualilla	103 "
Rio de Sinaloa	107 "
Rio del Fuerte	105 "
Rio Mayo	80 "
Rio de Ures	80 "
Rio de Alvarado	62 "
Rio de Culiacan	60 "
Rio de Gozacalcos	35 "

The Rio de Moctezuma, that takes its rise in the hills that separate the Valley of Mexico from that of Toluca, and which, after uniting its waters with the Panuco, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, might be canalized and, probably will be some day, thereby making an internal water communication and a drain for the Valley of Mexico.

#### MOUNTAINS.

Among the principal peaks in the Mexican Republic are the following:

##### *In the State of Mexico—*

1. The Popocatepetl, 5,400 metres.
2. The Ixtacihualt, 4,775 metres.
3. The Nevado de Toluca, 4,440 metres.
4. The Ajusco, 3,575 metres.

##### *In the State of Vera-Cruz—*

5. The Peak of Orizaba, 5,298 metres.
6. The Cofre de Perote, 4,089 metres.

##### *In the State of Colima—*

7. The Volcano of Colima, 3,396 metres.

##### *In the State of Oaxaca—*

8. The Zempoaltepetl, 3,368 metres.

##### *In the State of Michoacan—*

9. The Quincéo, 3,324 metres.

##### *In the State of Zacatecas—*

10. The Veta Grande, 2,800 metres.
11. The Bufo de Zacatecas, 2,618 metres.

##### *In the State of Durango—*

12. Cerro Mercado, 2,500 metres.

##### *In the State of Chiapas—*

13. The Soconusco, 2,400 metres.

##### *In the State of Chihuahua—*

14. The Jesus Maria, 2,511 metres.
15. The Tabacotes, 2,359 metres.
16. The Cerro Puelo, 2,124 metres.
17. The Cusihiuriachic, 1,978 metres.
18. The Cerro del Coronel, 1,608 metres.

##### *In the State of Michoacan—*

19. The Volcano de Zorullo, 1,297 metres.

##### *In the State of Jalisco—*

20. The Bufo de Bolaños, 1,250 metres.
21. The Mineral de Bolaños, 1,025 metres.

## FORESTS AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Among the trees of the forests are found the following. We give their names in Spanish, or Mexican dialects, with a translation into English, and their technical names in botany when possible.

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.	LATIN.
<i>Guachocares,</i>		
Quiebrahachas,	A kind of Fir.	
Robles,	Oak tree,	Fraxinus
Pinos,	Pine,	Pinus.
Olmos,	Elm,	Ulmus.
Nogales.		
Hayas,	Beach tree,	Fagus.
Encinas,	Live oak,	Quereus ilex.
Abetos.		
Cedros,	Cedar,	Cedro de America.
Caobas,	Mahogany,	Swietenia mahogani.
<i>Guachapillines.</i>		
Palmas reales,	Royal palmetto.	
Ceibas negras.		
Sabinos,	Sabine.	
Palo amarillo,	Yellow wood.	
Aloe.		
<i>Topinuranos.</i>		
<i>Palo gateado.</i>		
<i>Madera de Zopilote.</i>		
<i>Palillo.</i>		
Ebanos,	Ebony.	
Palo de hierro,	Iron wood.	
<i>Palo brazo</i> (a tree whose shade irritates the masculine sex).		
Palo rosa,	Rosewood.	
<i>Guamochil</i>		
Retama.		
Acahuiste,		Conifera.
Azumiate,		Maconia.
Balsamo,		Amyridacea
Cacao (female),		Anacordiasea.
Cacao (male),		Anacordiasea
Cherry,		

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.	LATIN.
Cimal.		
Cuayolote.		
Espino blanco.		
Esquisuchil.		
Escabo ordinario.		
Alcamban.		
Huisachi		
Laurel.		
Leoncillo.		
Mamey.		
Mecacahuil.		
Naranja,	Orange,	Citrus.
Palo Maria.		Elnica.
Palo blanco,	Huckleberry.	
Pochote.		
Pixlta.		
Quechulahuacate.		
Sochimahuit (black),		Laurinea.
Sochimahuit (yellow),		Laurinea.
Tesoloahuacate.		
Teolate,		Conifera.
Tepehuage blanco.		Mimosa.
Teamole.		
Tlascal,		Conifera.
Cacao.		
Copalillo (common).		
Cholahuite.		
Duraznillo.		
Temazcalchihual.		
Tehuiztle.		
Ramon.		
Frijolillo.		
Ispepe.		
Zempoalehual.		
Aceitunillo.		
Ahuacate chico.		
Algodoncillo.		Malvacea.
Ahocoahuil.		

SPANISH.	ENGLISH.	LATIN.
Amargo.		
Amargoso.		
Ahuacatillo fino.		
Arrayan.		
Asajarillo (male),		Sympl. Linonc.
Asajarillo (female),		Sympl. Linonc.
Axocopa.		
Almacigo,	Mastic tree.	
<i>Huacnecos.</i>		
Brazil,	Dye-wood,	Cisalpinei Brasilienses
Acacia.	A shrub.	
Albases.		
Campeche,	Logwood,	Hematopilis Campechicanus.
Fresno,	Ash,	Fraximus.
<i>Tepeguaye.</i>		
Picea,	Silver fir,	Pinus picea.
<i>Taray,</i>		Tamarisco.
Aliso,	Alder tree,	Betula almus.
Palo colorado,	Redwood.	
<i>Camichin.</i>		
<i>Cobano.</i>		
Arrayan,	Myrtle,	Myrtus corromusus.
Guayacan,	Lignum-vitæ,	Guaicum.
Azafran,	Saffron,	Crocus Santus.
<i>Peomia.</i>		
Oregano,	Wild majoran,	Origanum vulgar.
Haba,	A kind of pulu,	Haba comun.
Madera blanca,	White-wood.	
Enebro,	Common juniper,	Juniperos.
<i>Ocote.</i>		
<i>Nazareno.</i>		
Copal,	Copal.	
<i>Amapa.</i>		
Hovo.		

## POPULATION.

Baron Humboldt says that in 1804 the white population of Mexico was in the proportion of sixteen to every hundred inhabit-

ants. The distinguished historian, Lucas Alaman, says that out of the population of Mexico in 1808, which he estimates at six millions souls, one million two hundred thousand were of Spanish blood (in that number he includes sixty thousand European Spaniards domiciled in Mexico), about two million four hundred thousand of Indian blood, and the balance of mixed blood. The proportion of inhabitants of pure white blood is larger in the northern States than in the interior States of the Republic.

The distinguished statesman, Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, who succeeded President Juarez to the presidency of Mexico, in a statistical sketch of the Republic, that he published in 1856, set down the population of Mexico at 7,829,564 inhabitants, and its area at 110,317 square leagues.

It is probable that to-day the population is nearer twelve millions than any other figure.

## CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

The Mexican Indian, who forms the largest portion of the population, is of a bronze color, peculiar to most of the natives of the American continent. He is of medium stature, his hands and feet are small; the palm of his hands and soles of his feet are of a lighter color than the balance of his body. He is well proportioned in form, with a narrow forehead, black eyes, black straight hair, with the exterior of his eyes slightly raised toward the temples, beard scarce, and very little hair on the body. The women in general are pretty, their speech is sweet, and their countenance extremely modest.

The Mexican Indian has a dignified appearance: he is of a melancholy disposition—is inclined to silence and solitude; his manners are genteel and passionate; he is inclined to dissimulate, and his physiognomy never show the ardent passions that may animate him within; he is constant in his affections; his fidelity is extraordinary. One of the main reasons why in Mexico the Indian has preserved his race pure, is because he very rarely contracts matrimony or relations with women that are not of his race and class. He is not much addicted to labor, his sobriety is extreme, his wants are but few, and as soon as he has acquired enough to satisfy them he will cease his exertions; with those defects that are inherent to constitution and character, they have many qualities.

They have but little inventive genius, and having little imagination their speech is short; but this should be attributed to their long ill-treatment by the Spaniards for 300 years, and their want of education.

In regard to his physical force, although far from equaling the negro or the white man, probably on account of the small quantity and the bad quality of the nourishment, his constancy to his labor and his great power of endurance makes up his deficiency of physical force.

At the beginning of this century the negro population of Mexico did not exceed 10,000 souls.

Population, according to latest data in 1881, 10,025,649 inhabitants of all colors; this includes foreigners residing in the country.

#### ANTIQUITIES.

In the State of Chiapas, in the Valley of Quixté, is to be seen two stones in the shape of a tongue, three yards in length and two yards and two-thirds in width. To these two rocks the Indians pay great respect, taking off their hats to them; they adorn them with flowers, which, after they have dried, they carry off as relics; they kneel and pray to these rocks, as if they were still practising paganism.

The ruins of Palenque, so much noted for their grandeur and varied sculpture, are also in this State. Ruins of many large Indian cities, which attest a high degree of civilization, are found scattered in this same State.

Many interesting antiquities are found in the State of Oajaca, among the most noted is the ancient palace of Mitla.

In the State of Yucatan are to be found very interesting ruins on account of their vast proportions; among them those of Uxmal, which are in a better state of preservation than those of Palenque. The structure called "La Casa del Enano" (the dwarf's palace) is amongst the most interesting on account of its fine sculptures.

Antiquities of high interest are found in the State of Tlaxcala, among them the portraits of four of their ancient senators made on some leaves of the maguey plant; the fountain in which the distinguished prince and poet Xicotencalt was baptized, and many others.

In the State of Chihuahua, the ruins of Casa Grande, on the river of the same name, supposed to have been built by the Aztecs in their migration to the Valley of Mexico.

In caves situated in the mountains of the Laguna country, that belongs to the State of Coahuila, Indian mummies have been discovered in the late years.

#### ETYMOLOGY OF THE EXPRESSION OR WORD "MEXICO."

It originated from the chief *Ocite*, that degenerated into *Mexite*, whose name the country assumed in consideration of the services he had rendered, and which the Spaniards corrupted into Mexico. The word *Mejico*, in the Aztec language, signifies place or residence of the war god, called *Mexitli* or *Huitzilopochtli*.

#### DIALECTS.

The national language is the Castilian. Amongst the natives, various dialects, the languages of their forefathers, are still spoken; the principal ones in our days are: the Aztec or Mejican, the Otomite, the Tarasco, the Zapoteco, the Misteco, the Mazahua, the Poloque, the Zotzil, the Maya language, and many others; the dialects most generally spoken are the Aztec, Otomite (in the Sierra Gorda country), and the Mazahua.

#### CLIMATE.

Most of the territory that now forms the Republic of Mexico, which was so greatly reduced by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, is almost equally divided by the line of the equator, and limited north and south by the tropics. This vast space was formerly known as the torrid zone, because it was supposed that on account of its extremely warm temperature it was hardly inhabitable for man. It is true that this zone, where the level of the land is but slightly above that of the Ocean, presents the following feature: Near a luxuriant vegetation, the heat is so great that the white man cannot perform any arduous labor, and he is necessarily compelled to remain inactive, almost constantly shut up between

thick walls, and have his field labor, particularly that kind that has to be performed in the sun, done by a race better constituted to stand the rays of the burning sun. When near the coast, the vicinity of the sea temperates in a great measure the burning influence of the Aster King, but when the land presents the vast surface of a continent, heat becomes intense, unless favored with an exceptional configuration, as is the case with Mexico, I mean to say with high altitudes. The higher the altitude of a country, the lower is its temperature, so much so that it would seem that he was leaving the equator for the north pole. Under the line of the equator can be found perpetual ice and a mean temperature equal to that of Iceland.

The great mass of the Mexican territory, in lieu of presenting a country of low altitude, as compared with the level of the sea, like the country along the banks of the Niger, in Africa, or the country along the banks of the Amazone River, in South America, constitute a high plateau, that presents on each of its flanks a rapid inclined plane of heavy grade to the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is certainly not one of the least privileges of the Mexican plateau to be situated at elevations which are most favorable to the development of the Caucasian race, both on account of its healthfulness and products. It was also on that account that prior to the conquest of the country by the Spaniards, it was already the seat of a remarkable civilization. The Cordillera, after it strikes the Mexican territory, spreads out so as to occupy the greatest portion of the country situated between the two oceans, hence a region of country suspended above the ocean at a height, in the southern portion of the Republic,—as for instance about the cities of Puebla, Mexico and in the Mixteca—of 4,500 to 5,000 American feet. The city of Puebla is situated at an altitude of 2,196 metres. The City of Mexico, at an altitude of 2,274 metres. North of Mexico, the fine city of Guanajuato, so celebrated for the rich silver mines that are worked in its neighborhood, is situated at an altitude of 2,084 metres, that is a little below the level of the capital. From the surface of this plateau rises several peaks which are covered with perpetual snow, such as the two at the foot of which are built, on the south side, the fine city of Puebla, and on the north, the capital of Mexico. Those two mountains have preserved to this day their Aztec names: one, the Istaccihuatl (the white woman), and

the other, the Popocatepetl (smoking mountain), reach respectively the altitude of 4,786 metres and 5,500 metres. A short distance from the City of Mexico, is situated the peak known as the Nevada de Toluca (snow mountain of Toluca) which reaches the altitude of 4,621 metres. Those projections of the plateau are mere dots compared with the immense extent of the same.

The six highest mountains in Mexico are the three above mentioned, the peak of Orizaba, the Coffre de Perote and the volcano of Colima situated almost on a parallel line with the equator. Excepting the narrow strip of country marked by those high peaks, Mexico offers a plateau extending northward, with undulations that do not materially change their altitude for long distances. Immense plains, that at one time were the beds of vast lakes, follow each other, and only separated by low mountains that hardly ever reach in altitude 2,000 feet. In altitude, this plateau equals the height of the Alpine mountains of Europe, which have a very cold climate; the former, on account of its being situated near the equator, is found with a temperate climate. This plateau maintains its great elevation northwardly to a point further than the tropic of Cancer; it really begins about latitude 18 and ends at latitude 40, giving it a development of 22 degrees, or 2,440 kilometres.

The two slopes of this long plateau, as one descends to the banks of either oceans and approaches the sea, presents the highest temperature. The grade being very rapid causes sudden changes in the climate and vegetation. The traveler who ascends or descends this inclined plane passes through the most picturesque and marvellous contrasts. If, for instance, he leaves the plateau for the coast, he first passes through forests of fir trees, like those of Europe; then fields of olive trees, grape vines, wheat or corn, and now and then spaces filled by all the variety of the cactus plant, and fields of magueys (*agave Americana*); then further, forests of orange trees, wild cotton, bananas, coffee trees, sugar cane, fields of indigo, cacao, and finally all the great variety of tropical fruits, with their bright colors, their delicious scent and flavors, which indicates a great natural richness, unequalled in the world, and susceptible of being easily improved.

To distinguish the various climates and products of Mexico, the Spaniards have always divided the country into three different zones, to which they have given characteristic names. These



zones could themselves be subdivided into innumerable others, according to their higher or lower altitudes or exposition to the rays of the sun. The first of these three zones, named "*Tierra Caliente*" (torrid land), begins on the coast and extends to a certain height on the inclined plane by which the plateau is ascended. Vegetable produces are here of great exuberance, caused by the very high temperature and by its numerous running streams. This zone has a very particularly active vegetation on the eastern flank of the plateau (Atlantic side), because the prevailing winds, the trade-winds, reach the low lands impregnated with all the dampness they have gathered on their long course over the surface of the ocean. It is also distinguished from the other two by its cultures, which are altogether tropical. Unfortunately, in the vicinity of its ports on the Atlantic side, its coast is desolated by the yellow fever, known as "vomito."

Half way above the inclined plane leading to the plateau, the second zone, known as *Tierra Templada* (temperate land), is reached. This portion of Mexico has a mean annual temperature of 18 to 20 degrees (Réaumur), the thermometer scarcely varying during the whole year, so that its inhabitants are blessed with a perpetual Spring. This region is one of the most delightful in the world, the best type of which is found about the cities of *Xalapa*, *Orizaba* and *Chilpancingo*. This zone possesses a vegetation nearly as active and as vigorous as that of the coast, but without its burning heaven and the poisonous miasmas of the sea-shore, and none of the innumerable poisonous insects, which constantly torment the inhabitants of the torrid zone, are found in the temperate zone. This zone, where water is found in abundance, as it is also found in the neighborhood of *Xalapa* and some other districts of Mexico, where snow-peaks, like those of *Orizaba* and the *Cofre de Perote*, feed numerous little streams, is a perfect paradise.

Above the temperate zone is found the third, known as the "*Tierra Fria*" (cold land), so named by the Spaniards on account of the analogy of its climate with that of the two Castilles, but most Europeans find the climate of this zone very mild.

The mean temperature of Mexico and the greater portion of the plateau is 17 degrees (Réaumur); it is a little below that of Naples, and the same as the three months of summer in Paris, France. The variations or changes from a season to the other are much less

felt than in the most temperate climate of European countries. During the season called winter, in the city of Mexico, the mean temperature never falls below 13 degrees.

A country favored with such physical constitution, can unite the most varied productions, not only in its divers States, but in the neighborhood of the same city. Four basins are stretched along very unequal altitude and surround the Mexican capital. The first comprises the valley of Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, at an elevation of 2,600 metres above the Gulf of Mexico; the second, the valley of Tenochtitlan (Mexico) at 2,274 metres; the third, the valley of Actopan, at 1,966 metres, and the fourth the valley Tistla, at 981 metres above the Gulf of Mexico. These four basins differ as much by their climate and vegetable productions, as by their different altitudes above the Gulf. The fourth, the least elevated, is proper to the culture of the sugar-cane; the third, to the cultivation of cotton; the second, to the cultivation of grain; and the first, that of Toluca, is distinguished by its maguey plantations. The maguey plant constituted the real vineyards of the Aztecs; it even to-day furnishes a beverage called *pulque*, much in use among the Mexican population of the interior. When railways will spread out from the city of Mexico as they do from our great American cities, a few hours only will be necessary to unfold to the eye of the traveler the most varied cultivations and climes.

Supposing the railroad from Vera Cruz, via Mexico, to Acapulco completed: the traveller—going from Mexico to Acapulco—from a vegetation like that found in the vicinity of Paris would, in one or two hours' time be amidst the plants natural to Cuba and San Domingo, for it is only 18 leagues, or 47 miles from the city of Mexico to Cuernavaca, where the sugar-cane grows remarkably well. Independently of the phenomena that determine, here and there, the exceptionable most favored expositions to the sun's rays, the extreme variety of the vegetable reign displayed to the eye of the traveller is accrued by the peculiar elasticity that seems to characterize in Mexico the nature or the temperament of the plants, even of those who are supposed to be extremely delicate, like the sugar-cane. For instance, the cultivation of the latter, which begins near the sea-shore, continues, in all its fruitfulness, to a height of 3,000 feet, and even produces well in the valleys that are sheltered from the north, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, and even do

well at a still higher altitude. Sugar-cane plantations are found in the vicinity of the city of Valladolid, or Morella, the capital of the State of Michoacan, at an elevation of 6,000 feet. Very prosperous sugar-cane plantations are also found in the State of San Luis Potosi, in the valley of Rio Verde, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. But the latter valley is deep and narrow, the sides of the mountains, standing as straight as a stone wall, reflects the sun's rays to such a point of heat that makes it unbearable. It is proved by the will of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, that in his day sugar-cane grew in the valley of Mexico. The proper extension to be given to the cultivation of the cane itself would insure a great future to Mexico.

There is, in all probability, no country to be found on the face of the earth whose configuration is so particularly advantageous as Mexico. In Europe, the high land consists in plains situated at an altitude of 2,600 to 2,800 feet above the sea. The plateau of Castille, in Spain, is situated at an altitude of 2,300 feet. In France, the plateau forming the central departments from which rises the Mont-d'Or, the Puy-de-Dôme and the Cantal, has about the same altitude as that of Castille. The plateau of Bavaria has an elevation of 1,650 feet. All of the plateaus above mentioned are far from possessing the advantages of the Mexican plateau, whose base is bathed by the waters of two great oceans; and it is not by descending from the European plateau to the sea-shore that one will meet this admirable succession of all the climates and all the riches of the vegetable reign.

In South America, the vast territory formerly composing the Republic of Columbia, now divided into three Republics, whose coast presents the shape of a large semi-circle, united to the Isthmus of Panama, offers like Mexico the character of a territory situated in the equinoctial regions descending by heavy grades to the sea-shores of the two oceans; but here the elevation of the plains is much greater than it is on the largest portion of the Mexican plateau, the altitudes are too great. The city of Santa-Fé-de-Bogota, the capital of the Republic of Columbia, is situated on a plateau at an elevation of 8,662 feet; Caxamarca, the ancient residence of the Incas, which became celebrated at the time of Fernando Pizarro's conquest of the country on account of the place of keeping of the fabulous treasures of the Inca Atahualpa and the

murder of that unfortunate prince, is situated at an elevation of 9,438 feet. The great plains of Antisana are still more elevated, reaching an altitude of 13,530 feet, an altitude of 1,284 feet above the peak of the island of Teneriffe. Even when an altitude like that of the city of Santa-Fé-de-Bogota is reached, it becomes a disadvantage, as it determines a low temperature that paralyzes the power of vegetation, and prevents the establishment of a well producing agriculture, and in so doing becomes an impediment to the ascending march of public wealth and the progress of civilization.

On the Mexican plateau, it can be observed that after reaching the altitude of 8,250 or 8,500 feet, the sun ceases to give during the summer a sufficient quantity of heat to bring to maturity many of the most desirable products to the civilized man. On the plateau of Bogota, or on that of Anahuac (Mexico), the winter is milder than in Europe, or in the so-called temperate climes of the United States, as that portion of the country between Boston or Chicago to New Orleans; on the other hand, the sun rays, during the summer, have not sufficient power to furnish the heat required, at a certain moment, to ripen many of the grains and fruits necessary to the subsistence and the arts of the civilized man.

Between the Mexican plateau and the elevated regions of South America, another feature is found altogether to the advantage of the former. The plains of South America are longitudinal valleys, shut up between the two branches of the Cordillera, while in Mexico it is the largest portion of the mountain chain that forms the plateau. From what has just been said, it is plainly shown that in width,—that is perpendicularly to the equator,—the plains of South America are not of great extent. They are also of limited extent in length; the country is torn across by ravines or crevices whose depth reaches 4,620 feet which opposes to the communications obstacles difficult to overcome. South America, in lieu of a plateau like that of Mexico, presents a checker-board of small plateaus, separated by immense precipices, when they are not separated by the perpendicular walls of mountains. According to Baron de Humboldt, the little plateaus of South America have a mean area of 40 squares leagues or 170,200 acres; they are isolated islands amidst an aerial ocean. The deep cuts that furrow the continent in the elevated regions of South America impedes the transportation of merchandise and prevents all traveling except

on horseback, on foot, or on the back of Indians; to this day, this labor, proper to beast of burden, is for them a profession. In Mexico, on the contrary, and although there are but few roads, except natural roads, wagons can easily roll upon an almost natural level road, that is a road whose easy grade is not felt by the wagoner, from the city of Mexico to the city of Santa Fé, in New Mexico, now a territory of the United States, for a distance by the traveled natural road of 631 Mexican leagues, or 1,640½ miles.

Another great superiority of Mexico over a portion of the other equinoctial regions of South America, is in the small number of its volcanoes and the absence of those violent earthquakes that from time to time destroy and devastate a portion of the country. In the whole of Mexico, one hundred years ago, only four volcanoes were known to be on fire: the peak of Orizaba, who has not had any eruption of any note for 300 years; the Popocatepetl, which constantly ejects smoke in small quantity (it seems that at the time of the conquest he emitted much more); the mountain of Tustla and the volcano of Colima, that never had caused any damage to the surrounding country. In September, 1759, an extraordinary phenomenon without any precedent in natural history took place. A volcano spontaneously arose in the valley of Jorullo, destroying all vestige of civilization for several miles of country, and throwing out ashes in such a quantity as to obscure the sunlight. Some of the ashes fell in the city of Queretaro, a distance of forty leagues. In our days it is smoking. Although Mexico is subject to earthquakes, no shocks have ever been felt in that city like those who destroyed the cities of Guatemala, Lima, Carracas, and, of late, Iquique and many others.

What Mexico lacks is navigable streams, most of its rivers being torrents, dry during a large portion of the year. The Rio Bravo del Norte, which now forms a part of the boundary line between the United States, is only navigable for small boats to Roma. The Guazacoalco is a navigable stream, at the mouth of which a good port could be made, but it is not accessible to the populous portions of Mexico. The Santiago (St. James), or Toloatlan, which empties into the Pacific Ocean near the port of San Blas, passes through a rich country, and its navigability could be improved. Fortunately for Mexico, during the raining season, which lasts four months of our summer, the Mexican soil is abundantly

watered every afternoon, and all the natural reservoirs that supply the springs are filled up, as well as all the basins and tanks necessary to the cultivation of the soil where no streams are found. This same phenomenon occurs in calcareous countries. The cause is to be attributed to the constitution of the soil, the earth being so cracked, the rain water, absorbed by the soil, percolates through innumerable fissures and forms small streams that gush out on the flanks of the inclined plain leading to the sea.

Mexico must be considered a dry country, often barren. Some small lakes are scattered about the country. The largest is that of Chapala, containing an area of 75,695 acres. This lake is situated in a thickly settled portion of Mexico, near the city of Guadalajara. The lakes that surround the city of Mexico are only large lagoons, they are the lake of Texuco, Xochimilco Chalco, San Cristobal and Zumpango. They together form an area of 11,100 acres. Nine more lakes are found north of the city of Zacatecas, and five in the neighborhood of Chihuahua. Unfortunately, the water of these lagoons is so impregnated with carbonate of soda, that works have been established for the extraction of this salt, but this manufacturing advantage is counterbalanced by great inconvenience, as these waters cannot be used for irrigating or household purposes.

The same salt, of which we have spoken of in the above paragraph, impregnates a part of the Mexican soil. In some places the salt rises to the surface, attracted by the dryness of the atmosphere. It appears in efflorescence that can be seen with the naked eye, on account of its white color. This salt is found also in the valley of Mexico, on the shores of lakes Texuco, Zumpango and San Cristobal, as well as in a portion of the plains that surround the city of Puebla and many other portions of Mexico. The presence of this salt is certainly a great obstacle to agriculture, and even to all sorts of vegetation, and causes the country to have a lonesome and forlorn look.

It is true that the presence of this salt condemns at present a part of the Mexican territory to a want of vegetation that is unpleasant to the eye, but there is still plenty of excellent lands to exercise the industry of the farmer and to produce rich and varied crops that would be of great profit to the interior laborer and the commerce of exportation.

## PLANTS.

Mr. De Candolle, a distinguished botanist, estimates that there is in America more than 100,000 vegetable plants whose species or varieties have not yet been classified.

Clavigero (book VII, p. 251) says that Europe is indebted to the Mexican doctors for the discovery of tobacco, American balsam, gum copal, the *liquidambar*, sarsaparilla, gum *tacamaque*, and many other plants employed in modern medicine.

Tobacco, called by the Mexican *pyciell*, was used by the Aztecs at the time of the conquest, to snuff and to smoke. American balsam is taken from a tree called *huitziloxitl* (Balsamo-dondron). This tree is common in the torrid zone. The Mexican kings had it transplanted in the celebrated garden of Huaxtepec, from whence it was propagated in the mountains. It is of moderate growth; its leaves resemble those of the almond tree, but are a little larger; its wood is reddish and odorous; its bark of an ash color; its flower white. Gum copal is taken from a tree called *copaliquahuil* (copalli is an Indian word given to all gum trees).

The liquidamar of the Spaniards is the *xochiocotzotl* of the Mexicans.

Sarsaparilla is the *mecapatli* of the Mexicans.

The *tacamaca* is a gum taken from *tocomacihayac* tree, which also abounds in the *tierra caliente* or torrid zone.

The *hule* of the Spaniards is the elastic resin taken from the *olquahuil*; it is a large tree also found in the torrid zone. In the State of Michoacan there is a tree of the same species, but which differ from the former by its leaves.

Gum lacque (*goma laca* of the Spaniards) is taken from a tree called by the Mexicans *tzinacancuillaquahuil*.

Besides these, many other medicinal plants and herbs, too numerous to be mentioned in this brief sketch are to be found in Mexico. There is certainly a wide field for botanists and chemists to look after and work these valuable gums and medicinal plants, and export them to other countries.

Before concluding we will add the following plants among the most useful:

*Tominogua*, a sure cure for fever.      *Canagual* (root).  
*Parroqui* (herb).                              *Chupi* (herb).

Barba de chebato (buck beard),      *Guagual* (a plant).  
*Ubalamas* (a fruit).                      *Guaco* (Jalapa root).

## FLOWERS.

It would take a volume to enumerate all the beautiful flowers of Mexico; besides all those known to Americans are some of extreme beauty, of vivid colors and most delicious perfumes. Among them I will only mention a few, giving their names in the Spanish of the country, viz.:

Flor del Corazon. (It grows on a large-size tree.)  
Flor de la Mano.  
Flor de Tigre.  
The Coatzontecoxochitl.  
Flor de Cabeza de Ribora.  
Flor de Zempoaxochitl (flower of a beautiful gold color).  
The Azucena. (Eng. *White Lilly*.) (Lat. *Lilum Candidum*.)  
La Camelia.  
El Tulipan. (Eng. *Tulip*.)  
El Clavel. (Eng. *Pink*.) (Lat. *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.)  
The Flor del Cuero.  
El Floripondio.

The dahlia, one of the finest flowers in the world, on account of its great varieties and beautiful colors (although it has no perfume), is aborigineous, but has been improved in Europe with great success, and the most varied sizes and colors produced.

Roses of all varieties and of the very finest colors and most delicious perfumes.

## AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of corn is and has been, without any doubt, of the greatest importance to Mexico, as this grain constitutes the principal nourishment of the poorer classes; it forms really the basis of Mexican agriculture.

Some people believe that there are several classes of corn, when really there is but a variety of the grain. There is a quality of corn called in the country *Mais pinto*, whose grain is blue; *Mais cianuro*, on account of the whiteness of its grain, is employed to

make certain pastes. *Maiz de riego*, is a corn raised by irrigation; when the crop is good, it generally yields 500 to 1; it is very abundant and is generally planted in most of the plantations. *Maiz tremis* is what in the United States is called early corn, and will mature in three months; is sown or planted in dry lands, but must be planted early. Although corn does well in every State of the Mexican Republic, a warm climate is better adapted to its cultivation.

Wheat is cultivated with more or less success in most of the Mexican States. The Mexican wheat is very nutritive. In 1856, it was estimated that about 11,000,000 of bushels were raised in the Republic, but the natives in general prefer corn to wheat. But M. de Humboldt, whose name has to be cited often when speaking of Mexico, said that corn has the great disadvantage of containing less nutrition than wheat cultivated on the same space of ground.

Barley is put to divers use, and it was reported that, in 1856, about 8,000,000 bushels were raised in the Republic.

The *Maguay* or *Agave americana* is one of the peculiar plants of Mexico, it hardly needs any cultivation. It is generally planted from sprouts in gravelly or dry soil; a plantation of 20 to 25,000 magueys will produce a handsome income. What is called a *fanega de sembradura*, about ten of our acres, will admit 1,300 plants; after five or eight years, it will produce the *aguamiel* or *sap*, out of which is fermented the *pulque*, the principal beverage of the Mexican population in the interior of Mexico; each plant, for the period of from four to six months, will yield on an average nine quarts of the juice per day; each plant will give a return to its owner, in general, from 20 to 30 dollars. It is estimated that the cost of planting each plant is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents, or, in the term of the country, a *cuartilla*. We will speak more extensively of this plant hereafter.

The culture of sugar-cane constitute also one of the principal branches of Mexican agriculture, which could be greatly propagated, for no country in the world is better adapted to its production. In some of the Mexican States it will yield twenty per cent. more than in the State of Louisiana. It does well in all of the Mexican States, but yield large crops in the States of Morelos, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas and southern Nuevo Leon.

Cotton is also raised in Mexico, but not in sufficient quantity

for the wants of its inhabitants, although some States are particularly well adapted to its growth.

The coffee-tree was first brought to Mexico from the island of Cuba about the beginning of this century, and was first cultivated with success in the neighborhood of Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz; afterwards it was propagated in other Mexican States. The coffee produced in Cordova and Orizaba is equal, if not superior to that raised in Cuba; and that raised in the State of Colima is said to be superior even to Moca. It is, in after years, destined to be one of the main exports of Mexico. Its culture is fast improving; for a few years ago only about \$100,000 worth of coffee was exported, while in the fiscal year, ending June, 1878, \$1,275,058.11 was exported from Mexican ports to foreign countries.

Tobacco is also produced in several of the Mexican States, and will be eventually one of its principal exports. The best tobacco is produced in the State of Tabasco. It is certainly equal to the Havana tobacco. Tobacco is also grown in Orizaba, Cordova, and the District of Tepic, in the State of Jalisco, on the Pacific.

*Anil*, or aniseed, is cultivated in the State of Chiapas, and on the western coast of Mexico—Sinaloa, Sonora, and other States.

The *cochinilla*, or cochineal, a very useful insect on account of the beautiful red color it produces, is proper to Mexico, and is raised on a certain variety of the nopal (*cacti*) that are cultivated in the Republic. The cochineal is a very small insect; it is bred more largely in the State of Oajaca than any other Mexican State, and does remarkably well in that State. Generally three crops are gathered yearly; as already said, it produces a red substance of extraordinary beauty; on this account cochineal, after gold and silver, was considered one of the principal exports of Mexico. In 1856, 602,832 pounds of cochineal, valued at \$1,214,388 were exported from the Republic.

In 1856 it was estimated that the agricultural products of the Republic amounted to \$200,000,000.

#### ZOOLOGY.

We will only mention the animals that existed in the country at the time of the conquest, such as mountain cats, wolves, squirrels, rabbits, wild hogs called *javalin*, various species of monkeys.

The coyote, called by the Mexicans *el coyotl*, an animal resembling the dog in form and size and the wolf in ferocity. The camomiotte, a specie of marten. The coyopalin, an animal the size of a rat, but with a very large tail. A large variety of snakes; among the most venomous are the rattlesnakes, the coral. The *centoatl* is a snake about five feet long and eight inches in diameter, it is easily distinguished from all others as its skin shines in the darkness. The *saltillo* (darting snake) is a large reptile, with an ash-color stripe running along his spine and a brown stripe under his belly; he is venomous and darts upon its prey from trees.

Among the reptiles worthy of notice is the *alcatelepon*, a sort of lizzard fifteen inches in length, with a rugged gray skin covered with pimples; it has an extremely ferocious look, and its bites are very painful. The iguana, a kind of lizzard native of America (*Lacerta iguana*, bot.), sometimes three feet in length. Among the spiders are the tarantula, the ham and casapulga, whose bites are exceedingly dangerous; the scolopundo, known as centipede, is an insect of the order *Aptera*, which is sometimes found eighteen inches in length. The rinagrillo, a dangerous insect; and many scorpions whose bites are said to cause death.

There is in Mexico six species of bees, one of which has no sting and is peculiar to the States of Yucatan and Chiapas. The honey they produce is said to be more delicious than that of all others.

A great variety of butterflies of the most beautiful colors. Among the worms, the *teocuilin* or shining worm, which is said to possess the qualities of the cantharides. The *temahuani* is covered with yellow thorns, which are very venomous. A great variety of ants. Among them, the kind called *arrieras* (carrying ants) does a great deal of harm in the fields. There is a small black ant and a large red one whose stings are very painful. There are two kinds of ticks (*Acarus ricinus*); one, known as the *pinonillo*, is of a black color, very small and very numerous; also an insect called *cochimilla*, which resemble the bed-bug in size and appearance; both of the latter are dangerous.

There are in Mexico, besides the domestic fowls, over two hundred species of birds, among them several varieties of the eagles, hawks, sparrow-hawks, the royal eagle, the raven and all kind of buzzards.

**T A B L E**  
Showing the Names of the different States composing the Republic of Mexico, their area in Mexican leagues, their population in the different States, and their population in 1881.

When formed States	Names of the different States of the Republic of Mexico.	Area of the States in Mexican leagues.	Population of the States.	Names of the Capitals of States.	Population of the Capitals of States.
1	Aguas Calientes.....	327	139,300	Aguas Calientes.....	35,000
2	Campeche.....	3,801	120,815	Campeche.....	26,000
3	Coahuila de Zaragoza.....	9,500	125,400	Saltillo.....	17,000
4	Chiapas.....	2,474	205,000	San Cristobal las Casas.....	10,205
5	Chihuahua.....	14,300	220,000	Chihuahua.....	16,000
6	Colima.....	552	65,827	Colima.....	31,774
7	Durango.....	6,391	200,000	Durango.....	28,000
8	Guajuato.....	1,862	889,575	Guajuato.....	63,000
9	Guerrero.....	3,564	325,000	Chilpancingo.....	3,000
10	Hidalgo.....	1,521	404,207	Pachuca.....	15,000
11	Jalisco.....	7,225	934,850	Guadalajara.....	93,875
12	Mexico.....	1,416	607,435	Toluca.....	11,376
13	Michoacan.....	3,497	618,240	Morelia.....	25,000
14	Morelos.....	262	150,300	Cuernavaca.....	12,000
15	Nuevo Leon.....	4,036	201,732	Monterrey.....	40,000
16	Oaxaca.....	4,953	733,556	Oaxaca.....	26,708
17	Puebla.....	1,733	784,466	Puebla.....	76,817
18	Queretaro.....	506	154,000	Queretaro.....	48,000
19	San Luis Potosi.....	4,262	650,000	San Luis Potosi.....	45,000
20	Sinaloa.....	5,950	200,000	Culiacan.....	7,000
21	Sonora.....	1,876	141,000	Ures.....	8,000
22	Tabasco.....	4,428	104,759	San Juan Bautista.....	8,000
23	Tamaulipas.....	253	120,000	Matamoros.....	25,000
24	Tlaxcala.....	3,501	138,988	Tlaxcala.....	36,463
25	Vera Cruz Llave.....	4,818	552,918	Orizava.....	20,000
26	Yucatan.....	6,270	422,365	Merida.....	56,000
27	Zacatecas.....	8,727	470,000	Zacatecas.....	62,000
—	Baja California (Territory).....	50	30,000	Lapaz.....	4,000
—	Federal District of Mexico.....	119,710	315,916	Mexico.....	225,000

## POLITICAL DIVISION.

The Republic of Mexico is divided into 27 States, one Territory and one Federal District. The States, for their interior government, are divided into 48 departments, 170 districts, 48 cantons, 110 counties, 1,411 municipalities, 146 cities, 378 towns, 4,886 villages, 872 hamlets, 5,869 haciendas, 14,705 ranches and 6 missions.

## REVENUES.

Average revenue of the Mexican Republic, \$20,477,788.

The revenue of the different States, is in the following order: 1st, Guanajuato, \$811,430; 2d, Puebla, \$636,560; 3d, Oaxaca, \$569,489; 4th, Jalisco, \$540,680; 5th, Mexico, \$462,103; 6th, Vera Cruz Llave, \$391,688; 7th, Michoacan de Ocampo, \$390,230; 8th, Zacatecas, \$360,960; 9th, San Luis Potosi, \$329,238; 10th, Hidalgo, \$311,500; 11th, Yucatan, \$232,000; 12th, Sinaloa, \$184,976; 13th, Morelos, \$180,000; 14th, Queretaro, \$165,450; 15th, Durango, \$159,717; 16th, Sonora, \$136,565; 17th, Chiapas, \$120,202; 18th, Chihuahua, \$117,673; 19th, Tamaulipas, \$114,300; 20th, Guerrero, \$108,530; 21st, Aguas Calientes, \$95,186; 22d, Coahuila, \$92,483; 23d, Tlaxcala, \$85,890; 24th, Nuevo Leon, \$76,000; 25th, Colima, \$75,418; 26th, Campeche, \$66,893; 27th, Tabasco, \$62,400.

## STATE OF AGUAS CALIENTES.

This State is bounded on the west by the State of Zacatecas, on the north by that of San Luis Potosi, on the east and south by that of Jalisco; its area contains 1,771,479 acres, or 377 square miles.

This State contains one city, one town, three villages, three mining towns (*minerales*), 57 haciendas or estates, and 288 ranches or farms.

Population in 1856, 85,859 inhabitants.

Population in 1881, 140,000 inhabitants.

Capital, the city of Aguas Calientes (Hot Springs), derives its name from a spring of thermal water that rises in its vicinity. The city possesses 13 churches, 1 hospital, 1 penitentiary for women. The principal public buildings are the City Hall, the market and the jail; it has also fine public walks.

The population of the city is set down at 35,000 inhabitants.

*Products.*—Corn, beans, wheat, pepper, lentils, tobacco, potatoes; all fruits and vegetables of warm and cold climates; pulque, also a liquor made out of the cactus figues, called *colоче*, wines, alcohol, cheese, etc.

## STATE OF CAMPECHE.

## BOUNDARIES, AREA, POPULATION.

This State is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Yucatan, on the east by the State of Yucatan, on the south by the State of Tabasco and the Republic of Guatemala, and on the west by the State of Tabasco.

Its area contains 3,841 square leagues. Its present population is 66,724 inhabitants.

*Mountains.*—In this State the Cordillera is reduced to the size of high hills.

*Rivers.*—The principals are those of Champoton and Jaraliza.

*Lakes.*—Lake Terminos is worthy of notice.

*Ports.*—The principal are those of Campeche, an old Spanish town, and that of El Carmen has a considerable foreign commerce.

*Natural Productions.*—Many dye-woods, tobacco of superior quality, sugar-cane, hennequien, and valuable palmettoes.

*Political Divisions.*—This State is divided in five districts, viz.: Campeche, Los Chenos, Hecelchacan, El Carmen, Champoton.

*Principal Cities and Towns.*—The city of Campeche, an old fortified Spanish town, has a population of 15,000 inhabitants; is situated in a fertile valley surrounded by the Gulf; it has a fine theatre, several institutions. For many years it was the only port of Yucatan, and was sacked repeatedly by filibusters. The land is