

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; 27h, 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

gradually invading the bay, so much so, that only boats of light drafts can navigate into the port.

Value of real estate \$700,000. Campeche was created a State in the year 1856.

STATE OF COAHUILA.

This portion of Mexico was inhabited by the following barbarous tribes of Indians, viz.: the Guachichiles, Tobosos, Cotzales, Pihuiques, Irritilas, Laguneros and others. Under the Spanish Government it was known as the Province of "New Estramadura." Its boundary line then extended to the Medina River, Texas.

The independence of Mexico being achieved, it was united with Texas and formed a part of the State of Coahuila and Texas. In 1837 it was erected into a department, and in 1847 into a State with its present territory, Texas having been lost to Mexico by military occupation. In 1857 it was united to Nueva Leon by Governor Vidauri, but the law of the 18th of November, 1868, restored definitely that territory to its sovereignty.

It contains an area of 9,500 square leagues or 42,066,000 acres; population, 125,400 inhabitants. The State contains the following cities and towns, viz.:

First.—District of the Centre, 46,583 inhabitants; municipality of Saltillo, 27,500 inhabitants. The city of Saltillo, founded in 1586 with the title of town (*villa*), and created a city on the 5th of November, 1827, with the name of Leona Vicario, in honor of a heroine of the Mexican revolution, which name did not prevail, has a beautiful church, ornamented with fine sculptures, also six other churches, one hospital, an amphitheatre dedicated to bull-fighting, a public garden, a college, a government palace on the principal square, known as the Plaza de Zaragoza, and an alameda with beautiful shade trees.

The etymology of the word Saltillo is a corruption of a "Chichimec" word which signifies "high lands with much water," and was given to it for its being situated on the declivity of a hill that gives birth to abundant springs of water. Population, 18,000. The

towns of Arteaga, Patos, San Pedro, Ramos Arispe, are in the same district.

Second.—District of Parras: 18,330 inhabitants. The City of Parras de la Fuente, had the name of Fuente added to it in honor of the Mexican ambassador of that name to France who heroically protested against the French intervention. The place was founded by the Jesuit father, Juan Augustin Espinosa, and Captain Antonio Martin Zapata, with families of the Tlaxcaltec nation brought from Saltillo in 1598. It was created a city in January, 1868. It has a good City Hall, six churches and eight thousand inhabitants. The town of San Pedro is in the same district.

Third.—District of Nazas: 18,842 inhabitants. Town of Nazas formerly known as the Alamo de Parras.

Villages of Saucillo, Santa Margarita Soledad.

Town of Laguna de Matamoros, created September 8th, 1864.

Fourth.—District of Monclova: 31,749 inhabitants. The City of Monclova founded by Captain Antonio Balcarcel Sotomayor y Rivadeneyra on the 23d of November, A. D. 1784, under the name of "Our Lady of Guadalupe of New Estramadura." Founded again by Don Jose Escandon in 1748. It was the capital of the State of Coahuila and Texas for some years. It has two churches and a population of 3,500 inhabitants.

Villages of Mota, Estancia, San Francisco Aguayo, San Miguel Aguayo. The town of San Buenaventura, was founded by Fernando del Bosque, first alcalde of New Estramadura, on the 14th of May, 1678. Population, 3,500 souls.

Village of Coronel Fuentes, Juarez, and the town of Abasolo, founded 14th of May, 1675, and named San Vicente del Alto.

Town of Rodriguez, formerly hacienda of San Vicente el Bajo.

Town of Cuatro Ciénegas, 4,000 inhabitants.

Town of Sacramento, formerly a fort or presidio, founded in 1736.

Town of Musquiz, formerly town of Santa Rosa, founded in 1698. In 1789 the headquarters of the captain-general commanding the eastern internal provinces of New Spain, were established in this town.

Town of San Juan de Sabinas, founded as a mission on the 22d day of June, 1699, by Father Juan Martin Trevinio, with the name of San Juan Bautista y valle de Santo Domingo, and finally created into a town in 1869.



Candela, 3,867 inhabitants, has valuable copper mines in its neighborhood. It was founded in 1689.

Town of Valladares, founded under the name of Santiago de Valladares in 1790.

Town of Progreso, founded in 1860.

Fifth.—District of Rio Grande—City of Zaragoza, founded on the 1st of February, 1753, by Pedro de Rabago y Teran, under the name of San Fernando de Austria. It was then called Valley of Santa Rosa, then San Fernando de Rosa, and last, in 1868, it was created a city with the name of Zaragoza—population, 2,000 inhabitants. Towns of Allende, Nava, Piedras Negras, 2,738 inhabitants. Towns of Guerrero, formerly Presidio de San Juan Bautista de Rio Grande, founded in the seventeenth century, and removed to its actual position in 1704.

Towns of Rosales, Fuente, Morelos.

Town of Gigedo, founded in 1725 with the title of Santo Nombre de Jesus de Peyotes, by Fray Francisco Penasco; reelected in 1737, under the name of San Pedro Gigedo. It is also known under the name of the town of Luga.

Town of Tomines: 864 inhabitants.

This State contains 4 cities, 27 towns, 8 villages, 12 hamlets, 88 haciendas and 320 ranches.

Besides the Spanish language the Indians speak the Lippan and the Apache dialect called the llanero.

Productions.—Gold, silver, copper, lead, salt, nitre, onix, alabaster, cotton, sarsaparilla, wines made out of the grapes, that have received a gold medal at the Philadelphia Centennial; mezcals de la popa, a liquor made out of the maguey plant, of the very best quality; all small grains, good timber, all fruits of temperate climes, and wool and cotton manufactures.

The following factories are at present in good working order, viz.: "La Hibernia," "La Esmeralda," "La Aurora," "La Libertad," "El Labrador," and "Palomas," all in the Central District in the vicinity of Saltillo. In the District of Parras "La Estrella," and in the District of Monclova "La Abundancia," all worked by water-power. There is in this State fifty flour and corn-mills and several saw-mills.

Public instruction.—In 1876, this State expended \$26,322 for 115 public schools, attended by 4,359 scholars of both sexes.

The present Governor of this State, Don Evaristo Madero, one of its wealthiest real estate owners and manufacturers, is a man of large views and of great spirit of enterprise. His liberality is equal to his success. He accepted the position contrary to his wishes, and abandoned his salary for the benefit of the poor of the State.

MINING IN COAHUILA.

Formerly in the divers mineral districts of this State, over sixty mines were worked, but after the declaration of independence from Spain only four in the District of Viesca were worked; they were the mines of Sierra de Ramirez, Sierra de Timulco, Cañon de Ribera, and Sierra de Hornos. Actually various mines are worked in the valley of Santa Rosa.

Besides silver, iron is found in this State near Monclova; and in Reis and Guadalupe, copper and lead are found in abundance. Magnetic iron abounds in Viesca and in the vicinity of Monclova, the former capital of the province. Nitre is found in San Blas, in the jurisdiction of San Buenaventura. Sulphur and copperas is found in the hills of Gigedo or Peyotes.

The principal causes of the abandonment of the mines in this State were the same ones which affected all northern Mexico: the insecurity occasioned by Indian incursions, and the want of capital.

The mining district of Sierra Mojada is mostly situated in this State.

The mines of Matehuapile, situated in the mountain and near the present farm of the same name, on the lands of the estate of Salado,—are rich silver mines which produced an immense *bonanza* from 1720 to 1735, prior to the discovery of the mines of the Cerro de Catorce mountain, of which this chain is a sort of foot hill. Its owner purchased them from the crown with the title of Count of Matehuapile, and afterwards that of Marquis de las Guadianas. Near the present ranche of Matehuapile existed a town that had as much as five thousand people engaged in mining, who were all massacred by the Indians in the year 1735. At a short distance from these mines is an elevation of almost pure iron.

THE STATE OF CHIAPAS.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

This State is situated between the $15^{\circ} 45'$ and the $17^{\circ} 55'$ north latitude, and the $3^{\circ} 54' 50''$ and the $6^{\circ} 45' 50''$ east longitude from the City of Mexico. It is bounded on the north and the east by the State of Yucatan, on the south by the Pacific Ocean and the Republic of Guatemala, on the west by the States of Tabasco and Oaxaca. It has an area of 2,598 square leagues.

Topographical aspect and climate.—The Sierra Madre mountain, in three chains almost parallel, cross this State from east to west, which, on the south, present considerable depression. Its general climate is good.

Chiapas was created a State on the 12th November, 1824.

Rivers.—Among those worthy of note, are to be found the Chiapas, that takes its rise in the mountains of Cuchumatanes, in Guatemala; the Odumacima; the Julija, which is navigable for a short distance; the Chapa; the Blanquillo, that passes near Chapultenango and empties in the Gulf.

Lakes.—The lake of Tepancuapan, situated in the southern district of the State, is about 17 miles long and three miles wide. Also, the small lake of Islotes.

Natural productions.—The mango, the caomito, the bixa ocellana, Brazil-wood, Campeche wood, zopote mamey (*achras zopota*), pasiflora granadilla or passion-flower, the zenjula tobacco, vanilla, pepper, ginger, coffee, tea, India-rubber tree, wild vine, and the orejuela. Also a great variety of medicinal herbs: the viper herb or *escorzonera lucimada*, julep root, the copalchy, and many others.

This State is divided into 7 districts, 15 counties, and possesses 4 cities, 7 towns, and 96 villages.

Capital of the State.—San Cristobal contained in 1856, a population of 7,649 inhabitants. It has a few good public buildings, and is situated 287 leagues east-southeast from the City of Mexico. Population of the State, 193,406.

THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The State of Chihuahua is situated between the $25^{\circ} 50'$ and $31^{\circ} 47'$ north latitude, and the $4^{\circ} 10'$ and $9^{\circ} 6'$ west longitude from the City of Mexico. It is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by Coahuila, on the south by Durango, and on the west by Sonora and Sinaloa. Its greatest length from north to south is 159 leagues, and its greatest width 132 leagues; it contains 12,557 square leagues.

Chihuahua was created a State in 1824.

Topographical aspect and climate.—This State is broken and mountainous, principally in its western portion, where several chains of mountains run parallel to the main chain or Sierra Madre, and form that district called *Tarahumara*. These chains of mountains are divided by deep ravines, where streams take their rise, among them the Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte rivers, which empty into the Gulf of California. In this mountainous region, plenty of good land is found for agricultural purposes, and rich forests.

In the northern part of the State are found the sand hills known as the Medanos de Zomalayucan; they occupy sixty miles of country. The climate varies according to the altitude; in the vast plains, it is considered cold by the Mexicans, but would be considered pleasant by northern people; it is generally agreeable and very healthy.

Lagoons.—In this State are to be found the following: that of Guzman, Santa Maria, Patos, Castillo and Encinillas, all of little importance.

Mountains.—The Sierra Madre mountain, which runs over the western portion of the State, where it is known as the Tarahumara; the Sierra de en Medio, the Sierra de Carcay, the Sierra de la Escondida, the Sierra del Nido, and the Sierra de la Campana (or bell mountain).

Rivers.—The Bravo or Rio Grande; the Concho rises in the Sierra Madre, and, after a course of 130 leagues, empty into the Rio Grande at the old fort and town of Presidio del Norte. The Santa Maria, that has a course of 60 leagues; also those of El Car-

men, Chihuahua, the Florido, the Casas Grande, which, after a course of over 60 leagues, empties in the Lagoon of Guzman.

Vegetable productions.—Among the forest trees are found the following, viz.: pine, cypress, oak, beech-tree, silver fir-tree, acacia, alder-tree, logwood, ash, Brazil-wood, lignum-vitæ, and many others.

All the fruits of temperate climes can be produced in this State. Grapes do remarkably well, between the mountains and the Rio Grande.

Among the medicinal plants are the following: sarsaparilla, saffron, aniseed, wild marjoram, and others.

Agriculture.—The following cereals are cultivated in the State of Chihuahua: corn, wheat, rye, pepper, peas, beans, lentils. Cotton grows very well in the southern part of this State. The fibre is short, but it is very white. In 1856 the cotton crop amounted to 312,000 lbs. All kinds of stock thrive well, and are raised with little or no expense.

Among the wild animals are the Mexican tigers, wolves, panthers, deers, bears, wild-hogs, coyotes, and the celebrated Chihuahua dog, and others. Among the birds the pheasant and the eagle.

The State of Chihuahua has always been considered one of the richest in minerals of the Republic. [See our catalogue of mines.]

Industry.—The principals are mining and agriculture. There are a few cotton factories, and the inhabitants manufacture Mexican blankets and hats, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the home consumption.

Population.—This State has been for years back desolated by the various tribes of Apaches known as Chrichahuis, Tontos, Mimbrenos, Giliños, Farones, Goyames, Mescaleros, Llañeros, Lipanes and Navajoes, and the Comanches who roamed about the Bolsom of Mapimi and the Laguna de Jaco, where rich gold placers are said to exist. The Tarahumaras occupy the western portion of the State. They are nearly civilized, and number presently over 30,000 souls. In 1856, the population of Chihuahua was set down at 147,000 inhabitants.

Cities and towns.—The City of Chihuahua, capital of the State and District of the same name, is situated at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountains, in a large plain, in latitude 28° 35' 10" north, and longitude 6° 17' 0" west, from the City

of Mexico, with the streets running at right angles. It has seven churches, a city hall, one hospital, and a jail. Among the edifices of note are the parish church, the Sanctuary of Guadalupe, the church of San Felipe, the old college of the Jesuits,—behind which the leaders of the revolution of 1810, Don Miguel Hidalgo, curate of Dolores, and Capt. Allende, were decapitated—the Congressional palace, the tribunal of justice, the mint, and the *alhóndiga* or granary. An aqueduct, 6,553 varas long, is built to the centre of the plaza, where it discharges its water through a well-sculptured fountain. In the square of San Felipe a modest monument was erected to the memory of the unfortunate leaders of the revolution. The present population of the city is 16,000.

Parral, or Hidalgo, in the centre of a large and rich mining district.

Guadalupe y Calvo.

Jimenes, or Guajuquilla, contains a population of about eight thousand people, and is a neat, clean, little town. It is situated near the Rio Florido.

Allende.

Concepcion.

Paso del Norte is situated on the western bank of the Rio Grande, in the northeast corner of the State. It is compactly built for the space of a half mile near the plaza, and from there it extends from five to ten miles along the rich bottom lands of the river—each house is surrounded by orchards, vineyards and cultivated fields. The valley, or bottom land, is from one to two miles in width. It is supposed to have been settled about the year 1585. In 1600 missionaries were living in the valley, then occupied by the Piso Indians, who had a village named Sinecu in the neighborhood of the present town of El Paso. The height of the valley, at El Paso, according to Dr. Wentzelus, is 3,800 feet above the level of the gulf.

THE STATE OF COLIMA.

BOUNDARIES, AREA, POPULATION.

This State is bounded on the north and northeast by the State of Jalisco, on the east by the State of Michoacan, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Its area contains 552 square leagues.

Mountains.—Steep mountains of no great height separate this State from that of Jalisco. Among the principal mountains is the volcano of Colima; deep ravines and steep mountains surround this State.

Population: 65,827 inhabitants.

Rivers and Lakes.—The principal rivers are those of Colima, la Armeria, Coahuayana, Maracasco and Huerta. The lakes of Cuyutlan, or of Alligators, and that of Alcazagua are worthy of note.

Seaports.—The principal seaport of this State is that of Manzanillo; it does a large foreign commerce.

Natural productions.—This State produces delicious fruits. Among its production is a quality of coffee, which is said by competent persons to be superior to the mocha. Stock raising is carried on to some extent and is very profitable. The sea-coast abounds in fish. The principal industry of this State consist in refining salt, cocoanut oil, aniseed, nitre, sugar, *aguardiente de caña*, rum, and mescal.

Political divisions.—This State is divided into seven municipalities, viz.: Colima, Villa Alvarez, Cornala, Coquinatlan, Tecoman, Ixtlahuacan, Manzanillo.

The City of Colima, situated on the river of the same name, has a population of 32,000 inhabitants. At the time of the conquest the inhabitants of this portion of Mexico were tributaries of the Mexican Emperor, and paid their tribute in *tilmas* (a mexican cloak made of feathers, etc.), cacao, and pearls. After the conquest, about sixty Spaniards settled there and intermarried with the natives, a few Manillians also mixed with them, who to-day form the principal part of the population, although many French, English and Germans have settled at Colima.

Colima was created a State in February 1857.

THE STATE OF DURANGO.

SITUATION, LIMIT AND AREA.

The State of Durango is situated between the 22° 53' 20" and the 26° 27' 50" north latitude, and the 3° 45' and 7° 47' west longitude from the City of Mexico.

This State is bounded by the State of Chihuahua on the north, the State of Coahuila on the east, Zacatecas on the southeast, Jalisco on the south, and Sinaloa on the west.

Its superficies contains an area of 6,745 square leagues. Durango was created a State in 1824.

Topographical aspect and climate.—The country is divided by high mountains—part of the Sierra Madre range that separate this State from that of Sinaloa.

As in all the Mexican States the climate varies according to the altitude, but on an average the climate can be considered as temperate.

Rivers.—Those worthy of note are the Rio de Nazas, that has a course of 108 leagues, after which it empties in the Lake of Caiman. Along the banks of this river are some of the best haciendas or grain estates in all Mexico; also the Rio de las Palomas and Rio del Tunal.

Mountains.—Those of most importance are formed by the prolongation of the Sierra Madre mountain range.

Natural productions.—Corn, wheat, beans, pepper, which are the main articles of home consumption, are cultivated with success. Cotton, peas, sugar-cane and barley are also grown with success.

Stock.—Horses, horned cattle and sheep do remarkably well.

Mining.—This State is rich in mining and agriculture; but, owing to the incursions of the Apaches and other Indians, as well as on account of civil strifes, those elements have not been worked with profit of late years. Rich mines of copper, tin, lead and other metals are known to exist. [*See the catalogue.*] In the district of Durango is known to exist one of the richest iron mine in the whole American continent. It is known as the Cerro del Mercado, and was named after a distinguished Spanish captain, who conquered that country for the king of Spain.

In the mint of this State, in the year 1855, \$682,812 were coined in gold and silver.

Population.—The population of the State in 1856 was set down at 156,159 inhabitants; population in 1881, 200,000.

Industry.—Few cotton and wool factories, five or six in number, form all the industry of the State.

Principal cities and towns.—Durango, capital of the State. The District and municipality of the same name is situated between latitude 24° 2' north, and 4° 52' west longitude, from the City of Mexico. The city has a population of 28,000 souls. It has eleven churches, one mint, one hospital, a theatre, and an arena for bull fights.

Among the other principal towns should be noted the following: Santiago Papasquiari, Santa Maria del Oro, Nombre de Dios, Cuencami, Mezquital, Tomazula, Cerro Gordo, San Dima, San Juan del Rio, and Naza.

When railroads will unite this State with the United States, it will prove to be one of the most important of the Republic.

THE STATE OF GUANAJUATO.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The State of Guanajuato is situated between the 20° and 21° 44'' north latitude, and between the 0° 30' and 2° 47' west longitude from the City of Mexico.

This State is bounded on the north by the State of San Luis Potosi, on the east by Queretaro, on the south by Michoacan, and on the west by the State of Jalisco.

Its greatest length from north to south is 46 leagues, and its greatest width from east to west is 53 leagues—containing a total area of 1,755 square leagues.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the following:

The Rio de Santiago, or de Lerma, that enters this State from the southeast, and passing through the cities of Acambaro, Salvatierra, Salamanca and the Hacienda of Pantoja. After a course of 35 leagues in this State, it empties into Lake Chapala.

The Rio de la Laja that takes its rise in the mountain, and

after irrigating the lands near the city of San Miguel de Allende, and flowing by that city and those of Chamacuero, Celaya, and before uniting its waters with the Rio de Lerma, has a course of over 30 leagues.

The Rio Turbio rises in the mountain near the Hacienda de Altos de Harra.

Mountains.—Among the highest mountains in the sierra, or mountain chain, of Guanajuato are the following:

The Cerro, or peak, of the los Nanitos is situated two leagues north from the capital. Its highest point being 3,359 varas above the level of the sea.

The mountain of El Gigante, which is situated northwest of Guanajuato. Its elevation is 2,800 varas above the level of the sea.

West of the city of Guanajuato, and near the city of Silao, is the Cerro del Cubilete.

The population of this State was set down at 874,073 inhabitants in 1856. Its population, in 1881, at 889,575 souls.

Dialects.—The majority of the population speak the Spanish language. The Indians speak mostly the *Otomi*, with the exception of those of the town of Amedo in the Sierra de Xichu, who speak the *Pame*, and those who live near the boundary line of Michoacan, who speak the *Tarasco* language.

Cities and towns.—Those of most importance in the State are Guanajuato, the capital of the State and of the district of the same name. It is situated 94 leagues northwest from the City of Mexico, in a cañon in the 21° of latitude north, and 1° 49' west longitude, from the City of Mexico. Its population was set down, in 1856, at 63,398 inhabitants.

Celaya.

Salvatierra.

San Miguel de Allende is a beautiful city, situated on the declivity of a high hill, at the foot of which runs the Rio de la Laja, which is crossed by a good stone bridge, although it is fordable nearly all the year. The population of the city is not less than 25,000.

Leon, situated west of Guanajuato, is a manufacturing city. The best saddles and leather in the Republic are manufactured at this place. In 1865, its population ascended to 166,000 people; and, although it is noted in geography as a town of ten or twenty

thousand inhabitants, it was then, and is now in population, the second city of the Republic.

Salamanca, a city of some importance.

Among the large towns, the following are worth mentioning, viz.: Dolores Hidalgo. The streets in this town are well paved. There are several fine churches and plazas. This place has become celebrated in Mexican history on account of its parish priest, Padre Hidalgo, having declared Mexican independence on the 16th of September, 1810.

Silao.

Acambaro.

San Luis de la Paz.

The principal villages of this State are the following (some of these villages are really good-size towns): Romita, Valle de Santiago, Pueblo Nuevo, San Juan de la Vega, Rincon de Tamaye, San Andrés el Alto, Guaje, Tarrandacuo, San Bartolo, Neutta and others.

In 1856, there existed in the State 398 haciendas and 816 ranches (or farms).

The total assessed valued of real estate in this State, in 1856, amounted to \$27,117,728.

Mining.—The mines of the State are celebrated, not only for their antiquities, but for their extraordinary richness [see the *Catalogue*]. The principal mining districts in the State are those of Guanajuato, La Luz, Monte de San Nicolas, Santa Rosa y Santa Ana, San José Iturbide, San Luis de la Paz, Xichu and Arteaga, belonging formerly to the territory of Sierra Gorda. The rich mines of Valenciana, Mellado, Villalpando, Rayas y la Luz, and San José de los Muchachos produce gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, magistral, cinnabar and many other substances.

The amount of gold and silver coined at the mint of Guanajuato, from the year 1827 to the latter part of the year 1855, amounted to \$124,896,504.

Industry.—In the city of Salamanca there are several factories of unbleached cotton; in Salvatierra, factories of cotton thread; in Celaya, several factories of woolen cassimeres of very good quality.

THE STATE OF GUERRERO.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The State of Guerrero is bounded on the north by that of Mexico; east, by the States of Puebla and Oaxaca; and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. Its area contains 3,500 square leagues.

Guerrero was admitted as a State in 1849.

Topographical aspect and climate.—This is one of the States of the Republic that displays to the traveller's eye the greatest variety of vegetation. The numerous mountains and hills, forests and ravines, that divide the country at short distances, occasionally show, in a savage way, the untold wealth of this extraordinary portion of Mexico, where immense richness will only be developed when the railway from the City of Mexico shall be constructed to Acapulco, on the Pacific.

The climate of the State, with few exceptions, is extremely warm, and very unhealthy along the Pacific coast.

Rivers.—The most noted is that of Las Balsas.

Lakes.—Those of Coyuca and Tecpa.

Natural productions.—All tropical fruits are produced in this State; also a great variety of timber; corn, peas, beans are raised in large quantities, and constitute the principal nourishment of the inhabitants.

Mining.—This State is considered one of the richest of Mexico in mineral wealth. Lately, some gold placers have been discovered, which are said to be richer than those of Upper California.

Population.—It was set down, in 1856, at 270,000 people, and, in 1881, at 325,000.

Tixtla, or Ciudad Guerrero, is situated in latitude 17° 34' north, and 0° 11' west longitude, from the City of Mexico. It is situated in one of the gorges formed by the cordillera, at an elevation of 1,740 varas above the sea. Its population is about 8,000 souls.

The capital of this State, Chilpancingo, has a small population of about 3,000 inhabitants. It is celebrated in Mexican history for being the town where the first Mexican Congress met, after the first cry for liberty had caused the Mexican people to rebel against the iron rule of Spain.

THE STATE OF HIDALGO.

Hidalgo was created a State in 1869.

It is bounded on the north by the State of San Luis Potosi; on the northeast by the State of Vera Cruz; on the east by the State of Puebla; on the south, by the State of Tlaxcala; on the southwest by the State of Mexico; and on the west by the State of Queretaro.

Area.—Its area covers 1,521 square leagues.

Population.—Its population consists of 404,207 inhabitants.

Productions.—This State produces all kinds of cereals, and all fruits grown in tropical and temperate climates. It possesses rich mines of silver, copper, lead, stone-coal and sulphur. The maguey plant is produced in abundance.

The value of real estate was \$10,507,828, in 1880.

Principal cities and towns.—Pachuca, capital of the State, has a population of 15,000 souls. The seat of the Real del Monte Mining Company, the largest mining company in Mexico, is located in this city. There are in its vicinity many rich smelting works.

Tulancingo is situated in one of the richest portions of Mexico. The Gould and Degress International and Interoceanic Railway, from Laredo to the City of Mexico, will pass through this city.

STATE OF JALISCO.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The great State of Jalisco is situated between $18^{\circ} 51'$ and $23^{\circ} 12'$ of north latitude, and $2^{\circ} 20'$ and $6^{\circ} 57'$ west longitude, from the City of Mexico. It is bounded on the north by the States of Sinaloa and Durango; on the east, by the States of Zacatecas, Guanajuato and Michoacan; on the south, by Michoacan and Colima; and on the west, for a distance of 142 leagues, by the Pacific Ocean. Its superficial area is 8,324 square leagues.

Jalisco was created a State in 1824.

Topographical aspect and climate.—The Sierra Madre chain of mountains runs almost through the centre of the State, from north

to south. On both sides of the mountains are beautiful, extensive and rich valleys fertilized by several streams. One of the principal valleys is that of the Rio de Santiago. A great variety of trees, its rich vegetation and beautiful scenery give this portion of Mexico a most beautiful landscape. Its climate varies according to its altitudes. It may be considered cold in the districts of Lagos, La Barca and Cololtan; temperate in those of Guadalajara and Etzatlán; warm in those of Aultan and Tepic; and variable in the district of Sayula.

Seaports.—The port of San Blas is situated 116 leagues from the capital of the State, on the Pacific coast. The old town of San Blas, about three-quarters of a mile distant from the new site, is situated on the summit of an isolated rock, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high. This rock, which rises abruptly from a low, swampy and partly wooded plain, is inaccessible on three sides. The northern side has been cut away, and a winding path, of easy ascent, leads to the top. This road is closely lined with a dense forest of cocoa, banana, plantain and other tropical trees, together with a thick undergrowth of flowering plants and vines, which are closely bound together, and prevent all ingress. The bold, rocky mass presents a most picturesque appearance. Portions of it exhibit a bare perpendicular front, while others are covered with a most luxuriant vegetation. The summit, which is about five hundred yards square, was formerly occupied by the town; but, owing to the unhealthiness of the location, it has been deserted and suffered to fall into decay.

The business of the town has long been transacted at the *Playa*, or shore, where the present landing is. The Custom-House was for many years at Tepic, a city twenty-five miles inland. It was established there on account of the unhealthiness of San Blas.

Among the other ports of some importance are those of Tomatlan, Ohamelta, Tenacatita and Natividad.

Rivers.—The Rio Grande, which is also known as the Rio de Santiago (James River) or Lerma, the Rio Verde, in the district of Lagos, and those of Lagos, Ameca, Ayuquila, San Pedro, the Tepic, the Acaponela, the Jerez, and the Rio de Cañas.

Lakes.—The lake of Chapala, that contains an area of 75,695 acres, and those of Sayula, la Magdalena, and that of Mescaltitan, in the district of Tepic.

Mountains.—The principal chains are those of Tapalpa and Tigre, in the district of Sayula; the Sierra Madre, that runs through the districts of Sayula, Etzatlan and Cololtan; the Nevado, and the Volcano of Colima on the south.

Vegetable productions.—Among the timber most worthy of note are the following, viz.: cedar, mahogany, pine, ash, Brazil-wood, log-wood, copal, mezquite, sabin, white-wood, and many others too numerous to mention here.

Among the fruits, which in this State are of excellent quality and great variety, are to be noted the bananas, oranges, lemons, plums, nuts, figs, pine-apples, the sweet zote, the American mammee-tree, the chirimoya, the most delicious fruit on the American continent.

A great portion of the State produces coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, vanilla and tobacco.

Agriculture, like in all Mexican States, is in the most primitive condition; corn, wheat, beans, peas, barley, and pepper are cultivated with great success and form the main subsistence of the inhabitants of the State.

Mines.—The principal mining districts of this State are those of Bolaños and Copalá; they produce gold, silver, copper and iron.

In the year 1855, the mint at Guadalajara coined \$10,368 in gold and \$644,050 in silver.

Zoology.—All kinds of stock do well in the State. In the lake of Chapala are found a great variety of aquatic birds and fishes. Among the birds most all the varieties of wild-geese and ducks; among the fish, a variety of the "*Bagre*," a delicious fish, and the white-fish. In the small bay of Valle de Banderas, on the Pacific coast, are rich pearl fisheries.

Territorial Divisions.—The State is divided into eight districts, whose names are given below: Guadalajara, Lagos, La Barca, Sayula, Etzatlan, Autlan, Tepic and Cololtan.

Population.—Was set down in 1856 at 804,058 inhabitants. In 1881 at 934,850 souls.

Principal Cities and Towns.—The city of Guadalajara, capital of the State and of the district of the same name, is situated in latitude 20° 41' north and 4° 15' west longitude from the City of Mexico, and 150 leagues distant from that capital. Its streets are wide and at right angles. It has fourteen squares; the

principal square is the Plaza de Armas (Military Square), on the east side of which is situated the Government Palace. The portico of Cortazar (a distinguished leader of the revolution of 1810), on the south; the Portico of Bolivar on the west, and the Sagrario (Sagrario is a church where holy relicts are kept) on the north.

Among the principal edifices are the Government Palace, the Hospital, the Bishop's Palace, the City Hall, the Mint, the Custom-House and the Theatre. Among the private buildings are many that would be an ornament to any city. Guadalajara was always considered the third city of the Republic in wealth and population.

This city possesses a university, a college, an academy of painting, drawing, architecture and sculpture, also a seminary, besides many establishments of primary education.

The Alameda is a fine public walk, well ornamented with trees and fountains. The climate of the city is very dry. The population of the city, in 1856, was set down at 68,000 inhabitants.

Industry.—There are in the city several factories of unbleached cotton and of woolen goods. It was at one time the most noted city for the manufacture of silk, thread, and cotton rebozos (a sort of Mexican scarf, used by Mexican ladies in which to wrap themselves, a very graceful piece of attire that distinguishes the Mexican ladies from those of other nations).

The City of Lagos, containing 10,000 inhabitants, is an important manufacturing place.

The City of San Juan de los Lagos—its population was set down, in 1856, at 6,000 people. This is a noted place on account of the yearly fair that used to take place in that city. At one time it was the emporium of commerce of all the country situated northwest of the capital. Merchants from all parts of the world resorted to that great fair. It has lost much of its importance of late years.

La Barca.

Tepatitlan.

Sayula,

Zapotlan.

Ameca—has large sugar refineries and tanneries.

Autlan.

Mascota.

Compostela.

Almacatlan.

Colotlan.

All the above are large towns, with populations varying from five to fifteen thousand. Also Tepic, a large, fine city, well laid out, about twenty-five miles from the port of San Blas, in a beautiful country; it is also a manufacturing place of importance. Among its produce it is celebrated for its good quality of cigars.

In this State there are many little towns where Mexican pottery is manufactured.

THE STATE OF MEXICO.

This State is bounded as follows: On the north, by the new State of Hidalgo; on the east, by the States of Tlaxcala, Puebla and Morelos; on the south, by the States of Morelos and Guerrero; and on the west, by the State of Michoacan.

This State is divided into the following districts, viz.: Toluca, Lerma, Tenango, Ixtlahuaca, Jilotepec, Zumpango, Otumba, Texcoco, Chalco, Sultepec, Tejupilco, Tenancingo, Tlalnepantla, Cuautitlan, and Villa del Valle.

The city of Toluca, capital of the State, has a population of 14,376 inhabitants. The district of the same name, in which it is situated, is the highest inhabited land of Mexico, being situated at an elevation of 3,110 varas, or 8,638 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. Toluca itself is 498 varas higher than the City of Mexico. The climate is cold.

The district of Tlalnepantla is composed of rich plains, well cultivated, in which is situated the city of the same name, and is renowned for its mild climate and pretty landscape. It is a Summer resort for the inhabitants of the City of Mexico, being almost one of its suburbs.

The district of Texcoco comprises the lowest portion of the great valley of Mexico, where all its waters unite and form the two great lakes of Texcoco and Chalco. The other portion of this district is composed of beautiful hills, whose climate is delightful. The district of Sultepec comprises rich mineral hills, and also enjoys a temperate climate.

The population of this State was set down at 607,435 inhabitants in 1881.

STATE OF MICHOACAN.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

The State of Michoacan is situated between $17^{\circ} 50' 5''$ and $20^{\circ} 26' 30''$ north latitude, and $1^{\circ} 9' 20''$ and $4^{\circ} 3' 30''$ west longitude from the City of Mexico. The western portion is crossed by the Cordillera. It is bounded on the north by the State of Guanajuato. The Rio de Lerma, known here as the Rio Grande, and a portion of Lake Chapala, forming a natural boundary; on the east, by the States of Queretaro and Mexico; on the south, by the States of Mexico and Guerrero, and on the west, for more than thirty leagues, by the Pacific Ocean, the States of Colima and Jalisco. Its superficies contains an area of 6,556 square leagues.

Michoacan was admitted as a State in 1826.

Topographical aspect and climate.—This State is very fertile. Its surface is composed of vast inclined plains, of easy grade toward the Pacific shore, which are divided by branches of the Cordillera. The Sierra Madre (Mother or Main Chain) enters this State in the district of Coalcoman. The climate in general is temperate but damp.

Rivers.—The principal are the Rio Grande or de Lerma, the Rio Duero, the Pantla, the Rio de las Balsas or Puebla and the Melonar.

Lakes.—The principal one is that of Patzcuaro. In this lake are five small islands; their names are: Xanicho, Pacanda, Xaracuaro, Yuguan and Tecuen. These small islands present to the traveller an enchanted landscape of beauty beyond description, particularly those of Xanicho and Pacanda, which are covered with beautiful flowers and rich vegetation. All those appear to move like the floating gardens of the Valley of Mexico. This lake is only five leagues long from northeast to southwest, and about twelve in circumference. And the lake of Cuitzco, north of Morelia.

Mountains.—The most important are the Jorullo (volcano),

the Taneitaro, Periban, the Tzirate, and the peaks of Pantamban, San Nicolas and San Andres.

Natural productions.—Here we will only enumerate a few of the most valuable productions of this rich State, where everything is still to be developed. Among the timber are found the mahogany, oak, ebony, iron-wood, cedar, rosewood, evergreen oaks, and many still unknown in the United States. Corn, wheat, barley, oats and beans are cultivated with success; also, the cocoa, sugarcane, coffee, cotton, vanilla and aniseed are produced and could be made the chief produce of this State for exports.

Zoology.—Among the wild animals the deer, hare, rabbit, the coyote and many others are found. Also a great variety of birds. Among the fishes are the *Bagre* and white-fish.

Mining.—Among the richest in all Mexico in old times was the mining district of Tlalpujahua, also those of Anganguero, Espiritu Santo, Guayabo, Inguaran, Curucupaceo, Ozumaltan y Barra, Chapatuato, San Antonio, Cualcoman, and many others. The produce of these mines consist of silver mixed with gold, copper mixed with gold, iron, cinnabar, antimony, stone-coal, and emery.

The State is divided into four districts, known as the districts of Morelia, Patzcuaro, Maravatio, and Zamora.

Population.—This State, in 1856, had a population of 491,679 inhabitants, entirely *métis* (mixed breed) and Indians; in 1881, 618,240 souls.

Dialects.—The principal spoken are the Tarasco and the Otomi.

Real estate.—In 1856, there was in the State 6,989 country estates or small farms, and 2,386 houses, situated in cities. The assessed value of the same amounted to the sum of \$14,181,662. This aggregate value did not include the clergy, or church property, which then amounted to the sum of \$800,000.

Industry.—The principal industry of this State consists in mining, agriculture, also some silk and cotton manufactures of good quality, which can be developed when railway communications are opened.

The State possesses three cities: Morelia, Patzcuaro and Zamora; two towns: Tacambaro and Zitacuaro; 276 villages, and many haciendas and ranches.

THE STATE OF MORELOS.

This State was created, in 1869, out of the States of Mexico and Puebla. It is bounded as follows: On the north, by the State of Mexico; on the east, by the State of Puebla; on the south, by the State of Guerrero; and on the west, by the State of Mexico.

It contains an area of 262 square leagues.

Its population, according to latest statistics, consists of 159,300 souls.

Its principal productions are coffee, sugar, fruits, corn, rice, alcohol, wheat, etc., etc.

History.—This State is situated in the ancient country of the Tlahuicos, part of the estate of the Marquis del Valle Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, and was, prior to the 17th of April, 1869, a district of the State of Mexico. It was named in honor of ex-priest, General Don José Maria Morelos y Pabon, one of the principal chiefs of the revolution for independence of Mexico.

Principal cities and towns.—Cuernavaca, capital of the State, was founded by the *Tlahuicos*, a tribe of the nation *Nahuatlacos*, about the fourteenth century. It was incorporated, in 1432, by *Itzcoatl* to the crown of Mexico; was conquered by the Spaniards in April, 1521; declared a city October 14th, 1834. It contains the palace of Hernando Cortez, the parochial church, built in 1713, the beautiful church of Guadalupe, and of *Los Tepetates*, San Pedro and San Pablo, the immense gardens of Borda in ruins, market, hospital, a garden on its principal square, two Protestant churches, a literary institute, the Stage and San Pedro hotels. The Indian name of this city was *Quanhuaahuac* (which means, adjoining the beautiful hills). It contains a population of 12,000 souls. The unfortunate emperor, Maximilian, made it his favorite place of resort.

Cuantla de Morelos, principal city of the district of Morelos, called the "Heroical Cuautla," was also founded by the *Tlahuicos*, with the name of *Quanhltli* (delightful hills); was conquered by the Spaniards in 1521, who called it Cuautla de Amilpas; it was created a city in April, 1829. It possesses a fine city hall, a public garden, a parochial church, built in 1605, and the churches of San Diego, Señor del Pueblo, or lord of the city and the calvary. It has a population of 3,000 souls. Yantepec of Zaragoza, the princi-

pal city of the district of Yantepec, was founded by the Tlahuicos and conquered by Montezuma the first, in 1440, and by the Spaniards in 1521. Its Indian name was mountain where the flower of *yahutli* grows; said flower has a scent like the *anil*. It was created a city in 1869, and has a population of 4,500 souls.

In the same district is the City of Tetecala de la Reforma, created a city December, 1873. Its Indian name Tetecala means a stone-house. It has a good City Hall, hospital and a main square. Population, 2,500 inhabitants.

City of Jojutla de Juarez, created a city in May, 1873. Has a City Hall, parochial church, hospital and 4,175 inhabitants.

This State contains 5 cities, 13 towns, 106 villages, 7 hamlets, 48 haciendas and 54 ranches.

The value of real estate is set down at \$4,193,315.32.

THE STATE OF NUEVO LEON.

SITUATION, BOUNDARY AND AREA.

This State is situated between the $23^{\circ} 5'$ and $27^{\circ} 10'$ latitude north, and $0^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude, and $1^{\circ} 26' 40''$ west longitude from the City of Mexico. It is bounded on the north and west by the State of Coahuila; on the north and east by the State of Tamaulipas; on the south-west by the State of San Luis Potosi. Its greatest length from north to south is 284 American miles, and its greatest width from east to west is 105 miles; its area contains 6,695 square miles. Population in 1856, according to Jesus Hermosa, 144,869 inhabitants; population, according to a semi-official paper published in 1875, 178,872; in 1881, 201,732 souls.

Mountains.—Besides the Sierra Madre and many other spurs of mountains, the most noted are the Cerro de la Silla, or Saddle Mountain, about six miles south-east from the City of Monterey, the Mitra, the Picacho, Santa Clara, La Iguana and Gomez Mountains.

Rivers.—Among the principal streams are the Salado, El Can-

dela, El Sabina. The San Juan, which rises in the Sierra Madre mountains, and has a course of about 130 miles before uniting its waters with that of the Rio Grande; the Pilon, Monterey and Linares rivers, etc.

Census.—In 1856 this State contained 4 cities, 29 towns, 118 haciendas, 481 ranches and 182 small ranches.

Natural Productions.—Agricultural productions are numerous and of a great variety; among the timber is found the ebony, Brazil-wood, beech tree, oak, ash, coyotilla, huisache, cedar, palmetto, frijolillo, huiachillo, elm, mesquite, willow, pecan, hackberry, cypress, pine, javay. The Irish potato grows wild in the mountains.

Fruits, Vegetables and Grain.—Among the fruit trees are found the peach, pomegranate, apple, pear, lemon, orange, mulberry, aguacate or *laureus persea*, the chirimoya, which is considered the most delicious fruit in America (known in botany as the *anana humboldtiana*), figs, bananas, pears, grapes, etc.

This State produces all kinds of vegetables and corn, sugarcane, oats, wheat and beans, and a great variety of flowers.

Stock Raising.—Good grazing, adapted to all kinds of stock, is found in this State. In 1856 the State assessed 48,988 head of horses, 11,278 head of mules, 117,210 head of cattle, 529,159 head of sheep, and 15,568 head of hogs.

Wild Animals, Game Birds, Aquatic Birds.—Among the wild animals and birds are found the following, viz.: mountain cats, bears, tigers (that is the jaguar), wolves, wild-hogs, hares, squirrels, armadillos, panthers, coyotes. Among the birds: mocking-birds, linnets, larks, cardinals, doves, colibris, pigeons, partridges and turkeys. Among the aquatic birds: duck, cranes, geese, herons, etc.

Fish.—Among the fish are found eel, trout, bass, crawfish, perch and sea breams. Pearl oysters are found in the Salado river, also otter and beaver.

Thermal Waters.—There are those of El Topo, Potrero Prieto, Huestas and Huajuco.

Mines.—Most of the mines in this State have been but very little developed, the surface metal only having been worked. According to experts, they contain silver, iron, copper and lead, sulphur, nitrate of potash, alabaster, white and colored marble, and muriate of soda. In the mineral district of Villa Aldamas, known

before the Mexican Independence as Boca de Leones, the Minas Viegas, Ladera, Catitta, etc., Vallecillo, Cadereita Jimenez. The mining districts of Sabina Santiago de las Sabinas, Santa Teresa and others. Most of the above mines are rich galena, containing silver varying from five to forty dollars per cargo of three hundred Mexican pounds.

Schools.—In this State there were, in 1875, 278 primary schools, carried on at a yearly expense of \$70,400.00.

Principal Cities and Towns.—Monterey, capital of the State, is situated in latitude 25° 40' 6" north, and 0° 49' west longitude from the City of Mexico; 602 miles from the capital, and 1,626 American feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. (For a better description, see itinerary from San Antonio, Texas, to the City of Mexico.) Although it is situated in a warm climate, it is very healthy, and is certainly destined to be one of the greatest cities on this side of the Sierra Madre mountains; its present population is over 40,000 souls.

The towns of Cadereita Jimenez, Linares, Montemorelos, Salinas, Ceralvo, and many others are beautiful places whose surrounding country is well adapted to agriculture.

STATISTICS.—*Agricultural productions of the State of Nuevo Leon, and value of the same for the year 1878:*

Oats, 2,154 bushels.	\$14,160 00
Sugar-cane,	165,300 00
Sweet potatoes,	5,680 00
Wax, 11,150 pounds,	8,840 00
Onions,	20,850 00
Chile pepper, 104,050 pounds,	4,136 00
Beans, 11,850 bushels,	19,700 00
Peas, 270 "	280 00
Corn, 751,200 "	250,000 00
Maguey, 1,098,000 plants,	144,250 00
Potatoes, 177,000 cwt.,	2,950 00
Pelloncillo, 1,368,250 "	437,840 00
Ixtle, 3,811,875 "	86,475 00
Wheat, 120,000 "	9,600 00

Amount carried forward, . \$1,170,061 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	. \$1,170,061 00
Tobacco, 45,750 "	4,490 00
Sugar, 300,000 "	36,000 00
Mezcal, 264,500 "	41,840 00
Fodder, 7,303,750 "	73,085 00
Bagging, 37,500 "	3,000 00
Tomatoes, measure,	590 00
Peas, 900 cwt.,	72 00
Total amount of products,	. \$1,329,138 00
Total value of stock of all kinds,	. \$868,021 00

THE STATE OF OAXACA.

SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

Oaxaca, in olden times called *Antequera*, is one of the principal States of the Republic of Mexico.

It is bounded on the north, by the State of Vera Cruz; on the east by the State of Chiapas; on the south by the Pacific Ocean; on the west, by the State of Puebla. It contains an area of 4,426 square leagues.

Oaxaca was created a State in 1824.

Topographical aspect and climate.—Many chains of mountains run over this State in various directions, and although the country is much broken, its climate in general is mild; like the balance of the Mexican territory, it varies according to its altitudes.

Rivers.—They are few and of no importance.

Natural productions.—Rich in all productions. This State has large forests of valuable timber, all tropical fruits, many valuable gum trees, coffee, cacao, wheat, corn and many other products of the temperate zone are cultivated with profit by the inhabitants.

Zoölogy.—All kinds of stock are raised in this State with little or no expense. Game and fish are abundant, and there are rich pearl fisheries on its Pacific coast.

Mining.—This State possesses many mines rich in silver, gold, quartz, jaspers, marble and other valuable minerals; but in former days the principal revenue of the State was derived from cochineal and aniseed.

This State, in 1856, had a population of 489,969 inhabitants, and of 733,556 in 1881.

Principal cities and towns.—The City of Oaxaca was founded in a beautiful valley by Juan Nuñez del Mercado in the year 1628. Its streets are laid off at right angles. On the main square is situated the Government palace, the cathedral, worthy of note on account of its elegant style of architecture and the porticos of our Lord and of the Star (*la Estrella*). Its population, in 1856, was set down at 28,000 souls.

Principal towns.—Teotitlan, Huahuapan, Ejutla, Jamiltepec, Teposcolá and Villa Alta.

Among the distinguished men born in this State was President Juárez, who was a pure Zapotec Indian, educated at the Jesuit college of Oaxaca, and whose memory will live in the minds of all lovers of liberty as one of the great figures of this continent.

THE STATE OF PUEBLA.

BOUNDARIES AND AREA.

This State is bounded on the north by the States of Vera Cruz and Hidalgo; on the east by the State of Vera Cruz; on the south by the States of Guerrero and Oaxaca; and on the west by the States of Morelos, Mexico, Tlaxcala and Hidalgo.

Area, 1,725 square leagues.

Puebla was created a State in 1824.

Population, 697,788 inhabitants in 1857.

Population in 1881, 784,466 souls.

Mountains.—A wide chain of high mountains, cut at intervals by fertile valleys or plateaus, like those of San Martín, Puebla, Alixco and Chalchicomula, gives this State a peculiar topographical aspect without monotony. The mountains of Huauchinango, Zacapoaxtla, Zacatlan and Tezintlan are among the principals. On the eastern boundary of the State are found the Cofre de Perote and the peak of Orizaba; and on the west, the Popocatepetl and Ixtlahuatl; and on the north, the mountains of Zacatlan and Huauchinango.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of this State are the Atoyac, that rises in the mountains of Tlaxco, which in its course is also known as the Rio de las Balsas, and those of Vinasco, Pantepec, Cazenes and Zempoala.

Climate and natural productions.—Climate generally temperate and healthy; the soil, very fertile, produces all kinds of graminea, corn, wheat, barley, oats, cotton and sugar.

Mining.—In this State are seven mineral districts that produce gold and copper, argentiferous lead and iron; stone-coal is supposed to exist in this State. The names of those districts are Tetel del Oro, San José, San Miguel, Ixcamastetlan, Tlalchachalco Huecapan, Tlachiaque, Izucar. The ores of these mines are worked by both the smelting and amalgamating processes.

Principal cities and towns.—Puebla de Zaragoza (formerly of the Angels), capital of the State and seat of the Bishopric, is situated in a fine valley, at an altitude of over 7,000 feet, in latitude $19^{\circ} 2' 45''$ north, and longitude $2^{\circ} 4' 45''$ east, from the City of Mexico. It was founded on the 28th of September, 1531.

Puebla, on account of its industries, is in importance generally considered as the third city of the Republic. Surrounded by the Atoyac, the San Francisco and Altezeca rivers. It has an abundance of good water. It possesses 26 squares. Its cathedral is one of the finest in Mexico; its sculptures and ornaments are extremely gaudy. Puebla has a fine museum—interesting for the numerous antiquities it contains. In 1856, the city contained 71 churches and chapels. Its population amounts to 76,817 souls. A railroad connects this city with that of Mexico and the port of Vera Cruz. It has factories of unbleached cotton, thread, crockery, glass and soap. Among the principal towns of this State are those of Alixco, Cholula, Izucar, Tehuacan, San Martín and San Andrés.