

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a partial and rather incomplete list of (principally English) books about Mexico :

- ABBOTT, GORHAM D., *Mexico and the United States*. New York, 1869.
 BANCROFT, H. H., *A Popular History of the Mexican People*. 8. London.
Resources and Development of Mexico. San Francisco, 1894.
 BROCKLEHURST, T. U., *Mexico To-day*. London, 1883.
 BURKE, U. R., *Life of Benito Juarez*. 8. London, 1894.
 CASTRO, LORENZO, *The Republic of Mexico in 1882*. New York, 1882.
 CHARNAY, D., *Ancient Cities of the New World*. Tr. 8. London.
 CHEVALIER, MICHEL, *Le Mexique ancien et moderne*. 18. Paris, 1886.
 CONKLING, HOWARD, *Mexico and the Mexicans*. New York, 1883.
 CONKLING, A. R., *Appleton's Guide to Mexico*. New York, 1890.
 CRAWFORD, CORA HAYWARD, *The Land of the Montezumas*. New York, 1889.
 CUBAS, ANTONIO GARCIA, *Mexico, its Trade, Industries, and Resources*.
 Mexico, 1893.
 FLINT, H. M., *Mexico under Maximilian*. 12. Philadelphia, 1867.
 GLONER, PROSPER, *Les Finances des Etats Unis Mexicains*. Bruxelles, 1895.
 GOOCH, F. C., *Face to Face with the Mexicans*. London, 1890.
 GRIFFIN, S. B., *Mexico of To-day*. New York, 1886.
 HAMILTON, LEONIDAS, *Border States of Mexico*. Chicago, 1882.
 HAMILTON, L. L. C., *Hamilton's Mexican Handbook*. London, 1884.
 JANVIER, THOMAS A., *The Mexican Guide*. New York, 1886.
 KOZHEVAR, E., *Report on the Republic of Mexico*. London, 1886.
 LA BEDOLLIERE, EMILE G. DE, *Histoire de la guerre du Mexique*. 4. Paris, 1866.
 LESTER, C. EDWARDS, *The Mexican Republic*. New York, 1878.
 NOLL, ARTHUR HOWARD, *A Short History of Mexico*. Chicago, 1890.
 OBER, F. A., *Travels in Mexico*. Boston, U. S., 1884.
 PRESCOTT, W. H., *History of the Conquest of Mexico*. 8. London.
 RATZEL, FRIED., *Aus Mexico, Reiseskizzen aus den Jahren 1874-75*. Breslau,
 1878.
 RICE, JOHN N., *Mexico, Our Neighbor*. New York. (No date.)
 ROUTIER, G., *Le Mexique de nos Jours*. Paris, 1895.
 SCHROEDER, SEATON, *The Fall of Maximilian's Empire as seen from a United
 States Gunboat*. New York, 1887.
 SCOBEL, A., "Die Verkehrswege Mexicos und ihre wirtschaftliche Bedeutung."
 In *Deutsche Geographische Blätter*. Band X, Heft 1. Bremen, 1887.
Through the Land of the Aztecs; or, Life and Travel in Mexico. By a
 "Gringo." London, 1892.
 WELLS, DAVID A., *A Study of Mexico*. New York, 1887.

PART II.

STATISTICS

II. STATISTICS.

I do not know of any publication in which the latest statistical information about Mexico is compiled in a concise and complete form. One which perhaps is the fullest, published in Berlin by Messrs. Puttkammer & Muhlbrecht, entitled *Les Finances des Etats-Unis Mexicains*, written by Mr. Prosper Gloner, contains a great deal more statistical information than others, and is of later date.

It has required a great deal of work, energy, and time on my part to collect the data contained in this paper, most of which is of an official character, and I am sure it is the most complete ever published, I having tried to make it very concise, so as to take the smallest space possible.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

The financial question was for many years the leading and the most difficult one in Mexico, because the urgent needs of the Treasury, especially on account of the disturbed condition of the country, made public expenses considerably exceed the revenue, and this condition did not allow of a thorough overhauling and settlement of the finances, nor did it contribute to establish the credit of the Government; but peace having prevailed since 1877, a great improvement has taken place in the financial condition of Mexico; the revenue has increased considerably, and it has finally reached an amount amply sufficient to pay all our expenses. In fact, at the end of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1896, we had for the first time in the history of Mexico since its independence, a surplus which amounted to \$6,000,000. The obnoxious tax which we inherited from the Spanish, called *alcabalas*, or interstate duties on domestic and foreign commerce, was a great drawback to internal trade, was finally abolished on July 1, 1896; and the country being now in a condition when radical reforms can be introduced without serious disturbances.

Our expenses as an independent nation are necessarily large, and as a comparatively small portion of our population are really producers

of wealth, upon them lies the whole burden of such expenses; that is, we are a nation of from twelve to fifteen millions of inhabitants, with a very large territory and a large coast on both oceans, requiring army, revenue, light-house, and police service, and other expensive institutions proportionate to such extent and population, when the portion which contribute to such expenses is only about one-fourth or one-third of the same.

It is a very difficult task to give a complete and correct statement of the revenues and expenses of the Mexican Government prior to the year 1867. The disturbed condition of the country made it often quite impossible to keep any account at all: such was the case especially from 1858 to 1860, as during that period the City of Mexico and a large part of the country was occupied by the Church party under Miramon, and from 1863 to 1867 by the French Intervention. Besides that cause it was a very difficult matter for us to keep a correct account of public receipts and expenses, in some way for lack of a good system of book-keeping. To make a statement of the revenues and expenses of the Mexican Government since the independence of the country from Spain, I had to rely upon the reports made by Secretaries of the Treasury, which are, however, lacking for many years, and which contain rather an estimate than an account of the revenues and expenses, and I have made in that way the statement which I append under No. 1, which embraces the revenues and expenses from the year 1808, the last of the Spanish rule in Mexico, to the year 1867.

The forming of accounts was under the charge of the Federal Treasury of Mexico, and the Treasury kept its accounts with a very defective system of book-keeping, which prevented them from being correct. To remedy that difficulty, after the restoration of the Republic in 1867, a bureau of accounts was established in the Treasury Department, but its accounts were seldom correct, because it did not have the necessary detailed data to make a complete account, and, as could be expected, the results in the accounts of both bureaus differ widely.

In 1880 the Federal Treasury was reorganized with a large number of clerks with a view to keep a full and correct account of public moneys, and from that year until 1888 their accounts began to be better than before. In 1888 the system was still remodelled and improved, and since then that office has been able to keep correct and complete accounts of our public revenues and expenses.

I also append a statement No. 2 of the revenues and expenses of the Mexican Treasury from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1888. The first thirteen years in that statement are taken from the data furnished by the Bureau of Accounts of our Treasury Department. The account of the year 1879-1880 was taken from the account of the Federal

Treasury, and the data for the year 1880-1881 from the accounts published by the Liquidating Bureau established by the Mexican Government to close the old accounts and open the new ones under the new system. The accounts of the year 1888-1889, which appear in statement No. 3, are all taken from the Federal Treasury of Mexico, and are complete and correct.

I also append a statement of the appropriations approved by the Federal Congress during the fiscal years from 1868 to 1895. The actual expenses never exceeded the appropriations and the revenue was generally below them.

NO. 1.—REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IN 1808 AND FROM 1822 TO JUNE 30, 1867.

	REVENUE.	EXPENSES.
1808, Colonial period.....	\$20,075,362 25	.....
1822, Independence period.....	9,328,740 00	\$13,455,377 00
1823.....	5,249,858 96	3,030,878 50
1824.....	15,254,601 03	15,165,876 05
1825 to Sept. 1st.....	7,903,163 42	13,110,187 24
Sept. 1, 1825, to June 30, 1826.....	14,770,733 30	13,112,200 65
1826-27.....	17,017,016 59	16,364,218 36
1827-28.....	13,644,974 69	12,982,092 86
1828-29.....	14,593,307 69	14,016,978 27
1829-30.....	14,103,773 28	13,728,491 39
1830-31.....	18,392,134 96	17,601,289 67
1831-32.....	17,582,929 15	16,937,384 67
1832-33.....	20,563,360 77	22,392,607 90
1833-34.....	21,124,216 81	19,934,490 42
1834-35.....	18,353,283 00	12,724,686 62
1835-36.....	26,382,303 90	17,766,262 81
1836-37.....	17,327,706 15	19,181,138 95
1837-38.....	25,018,121 77	26,588,305 03
1839.....	29,136,536 64	27,318,729 73
1840.....	21,227,263 43	21,235,097 67
1841.....	23,995,766 52	22,997,220 18
1842.....	30,682,369 40	30,639,711 00
1843.....	34,138,581 72	34,035,277 13
1844.....	31,873,019 47	31,260,225 87
1845.....	24,159,050 04	19,584,812 91
1846.....	24,026,938 36	27,845,487 28
1847.....	26,154,222 84	31,251,467 91
1848 to June 30, 1849.....	25,726,737 23	19,742,876 48
1849-50.....	18,281,835 38	17,291,233 25
1850-51.....	14,955,535 73	14,477,369 06
1851-52.....	11,022,291 17	10,475,686 10
1852-53.....	10,044,298 40	16,287,532 90
1853-54.....	19,028,975 00	18,726,088 00
1854-55.....	26,259,970 45	23,396,074 75
1855-56.....	15,855,597 47	12,920,257 65
1856-57.....	16,035,609 81	12,977,265 90
1857-58.....	15,529,887 47	15,927,102 01
1858-59.....	14,737,763 76	16,005,536 45
1859-60.....	14,306,675 28	16,589,034 47
1860-61.....	12,863,500 00	12,750,500 00
1861-62.....	15,500,000 00	15,300,600 00
1862-63.....	17,600,000 00	17,595,690 00
1863-64.....	7,000,000 00	6,990,000 00
1864-65.....	5,950,000 00	5,945,000 00
1865-66.....	5,057,500 00	5,053,250 00
1866-67.....	8,092,000 00	8,085,200 00

NO 2.—REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FROM JULY 1, 1867, TO JUNE 30, 1888.

FISCAL YEARS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENSES.			
	Revenue.	Extraordinary and Incidental.	Loans.	TOTAL.	Expenses authorized by law.	Other expenses.	TOTAL.
1867-1868.	2,355,322 95	\$ 14,109,931 96		\$ 17,736,538 19			\$ 14,786,128 51
1868-1869.	2,720,494 53	13,678,241 59		16,465,254 91			16,862,024 12
1869-1870.	2,674,676 17	16,033,649 71		18,708,325 88		\$ 2,647,820 15	10,515,028 74
1870-1871.	3,798,734 56	15,285,044 18		19,083,778 74		2,541,938 00	17,622,288 42
1871-1872.	4,402,386 91	15,739,239 94		20,141,626 85		3,657,406 94	18,978,478 27
1872-1873.	3,327,674 88	17,900,156 10		21,227,830 98		4,827,965 64	20,386,589 53
1873-1874.	4,181,077 58	17,597,916 26		21,778,993 84		4,837,241 82	21,206,751 16
1874-1875.	3,818,501 22	17,206,228 93		21,084,730 15		4,081,712 51	21,367,879 95
1875-1876.	4,741,742 59	18,408,803 80		23,150,546 39		3,248,089 40	21,322,860 42
1876-1877.	9,686,555 30	19,772,638 13		29,459,193 43		5,041,925 63	23,225,884 41
1877-1878.	11,463,237 47	17,811,124 90		29,274,362 43		10,125,101 38	29,545,274 53
1878-1879.	235,997 93	21,936,165 39		22,171,263 32		11,418,550 37	29,316,805 57
1879-1880.	1,789,614 11	24,089,608 07		25,879,312 18		160,663 13	24,252,861 29
1880-1881.	30,466,093 74	6,138,642 39	\$ 10,283,731 74	46,888,467 87		15,600,899 37	46,196,791 18
1881-1882.	32,850,951 25	7,226,397 49	3,438,867 68	43,516,216 42		4,459,444 84	42,042,049 02
1882-1883.	37,621,065 29	18,435,299 84	2,697,900 42	58,754,265 55		13,696,247 74	56,410,477 03
1883-1884.	30,660,434 24	33,275,909 03	2,636,203 91	66,572,607 18		21,535,422 04	65,942,808 26
1884-1885.	28,980,895 76	31,925,011 61	2,332,033 51	63,237,940 88		40,526,366 85	66,600,565 03
1885-1886.	32,126,509 07	72,702,037 63	6,949,374 87	111,777,921 57		75,085,077 50	111,348,039 98
1886-1887.	40,962,045 23	85,488,474 33	24,039,637 72	150,490,157 28		89,552,905 48	144,509,519 93
1887-1888.							

NO. 3.—REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT FROM JULY 1, 1888, TO JUNE 30, 1896.

FISCAL YEARS.	REVENUE.			EXPENSES.			
	Cash.	Bonds.	Nominal.	Total.	Cash.	Bonds.	Nominal.	Total.
1888-1889.—	\$34,374,783 32	\$20,427,141 26	\$54,801,924 58	\$40,325,109 50	\$20,103,595 45	\$4,493,624 48	\$73,922,329 43
Loans.	22,478,738 14		22,478,738 14	24,478,738 14			24,478,738 14
Nominal.	11,934,096 11		\$50,147,312 08	13,764,470 97		54,272,265 53	68,036,736 59
1889-1890.—	\$68,787,617 57	\$20,427,141 26	\$139,362,079 91	\$63,089,580 47	\$20,103,595 45	\$8,765,890 01	\$141,959,065 93
Loans.	\$8,586,601 69		\$61,008,681 53	\$1,641,115 34		\$4,350,275 75	\$78,158,753 74
Nominal.	15,849,706 41		15,849,706 41	4,163,849 84		45,016,373 95	49,186,223 79
1890-1891.—	\$74,044,833 91	\$22,716,725 61	\$127,141,629 40	\$55,804,995 18	\$22,167,362 65	\$9,366,649 70	\$127,338,977 53
Loans.	\$37,391,804 99		\$5,818,282 12	\$6,098,276 11		\$5,144,053 07	\$63,005,128 68
Nominal.	26,645,962 86		3,644,423 04	2,876,346 04		65,086,034 91	75,446,277 17
1891-1892.—	\$42,959,884 30	\$1,868,171 91	\$39,093,743 94	\$38,230,087 98	\$932,799 50	\$70,230,087 98	\$38,451,405 85
Loans.	\$37,474,879 20		\$60,692 83	\$40,053,990 03		\$24,671,491 67	\$43,350,149 62
Nominal.	5,485,005 10		19,174,882 70	2,876,346 04		17,154,083 86	21,273,934 79
1892-1893.—	\$42,959,884 30	\$1,868,171 91	\$64,653,631 74	\$42,930,336 97	\$1,868,171 91	\$9,825,575 53	\$64,624,084 41
Loans.	\$37,602,203 31		\$115,363 54	\$42,813,455 71		\$5,271,629 41	\$48,054,972 43
Nominal.	4,526,083 82		4,526,083 82	5,161,790 45		12,541,002 83	18,476,419 54
1893-1894.—	\$47,704,131 69	\$1,643,513 57	\$67,166,277 90	\$47,975,246 16	\$1,643,513 57	\$7,812,632 24	\$67,431,391 97
Loans.	\$40,211,747 13		\$124,581 36	\$41,552,162 16		\$61,887 64	\$45,713,701 47
Nominal.	6,053,794 09		3,300,000 00	9,353,724 69		16,074,616 92	23,727,477 79
1894-1895.—	\$43,945,699 05	\$2,530,518 70	\$46,907,123 16	\$41,372,264 63	\$2,530,518 70	\$2,389,803 96	\$45,055,026 78
Loans.	4,577,500 00		6,750,000 00	7,192,362 92		30,104,662 30	40,586,934 29
Nominal.	2,468,366 68		29,891,066 91	9,368,711 42		33,494,466 32	88,235,961 07
1895-1896.—	\$59,991,559 73	\$3,000,518 70	\$86,486,544 75	\$50,740,076 05	\$3,000,518 70	\$5,593,702 44	\$62,550,548 26
Loans.	\$50,521,470 42		\$241,552 55	\$45,070,123 13		\$32,727 54	\$45,102,850 67
Nominal.	7,081,277 66		6,240,637 41	5,399,533 73		6,482,189 96	17,447,697 59
	\$51,229,748 08	\$5,598,701 44	\$63,310,699 48	\$50,469,656 86		\$6,482,189 96	\$62,550,548 26

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEARS FROM 1868 TO 1895.

FISCAL YEARS.	POWERS.			DEPARTMENTS.					TOTALS.	
	Legislative.	Executive.	Judicial.	Foreign Affairs.	Interior.	Justice and Education.	Fomento and Colonization.	Communications and Public Works.		Treasury and Public Credit.	War and Navy.
1868-1869.	\$735,300 00	\$52,880 00	\$488,200 00	\$124,540 00	\$1,025,080 00	\$380,640 75	\$2,292,932 00	.....	\$1,437,726 24	\$8,450,939 86
1869-1870.	754,300 00	46,325 20	265,020 00	140,540 00	1,437,699 84	737,643 18	3,096,180 00	.....	4,870,722 08	6,997,021 02
1870-1871.	760,619 99	48,172 40	280,060 00	150,160 00	1,447,512 24	844,587 99	4,341,771 11	.....	4,562,292 08	8,443,356 48
1871-1872.	811,020 00	48,172 40	280,060 00	150,160 00	1,626,146 50	879,127 99	4,353,411 55	.....	4,643,022 80	10,144,601 52
1872-1873.	877,020 00	48,172 40	280,060 00	150,160 00	1,773,886 50	873,127 99	4,557,883 00	.....	5,021,688 75	10,252,522 32
1873-1874.	842,610 00	48,172 40	313,490 00	248,160 00	1,954,151 20	860,998 80	5,127,372 00	.....	4,056,317 04	10,632,862 02
1874-1875.	1,074,162 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	240,860 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1875-1876.	1,044,270 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1876-1877.	1,057,310 12	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1877-1878.	1,051,322 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1878-1879.	1,022,842 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1879-1880.	990,402 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1880-1881.	1,071,712 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1881-1882.	1,051,632 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1882-1883.	1,087,423 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1883-1884.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1884-1885.	1,051,632 00	48,172 40	328,228 00	189,160 00	2,093,475 55	910,533 20	5,623,253 00	.....	4,179,070 79	10,554,747 24
1885-1886.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1886-1887.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1887-1888.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1888-1889.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1889-1890.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1890-1891.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1891-1892.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1892-1893.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1893-1894.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
1894-1895.	1,007,144 15	49,251 50	330,994 00	176,660 00	2,152,207 70	1,174,345 20	2,724,330 00	.....	4,715,954 61	8,788,742 82
Totals..	\$26,139,808 42	\$1,324,956 64	\$11,437,427 75	\$8,645,445 03	\$68,847,781 15	\$31,536,233 47	\$119,667,202 75	\$17,260,153 97	\$223,591,911 01	\$276,279,966 34

Sources of Revenue.—The Federal revenue of Mexico consists mainly of three sources: import duties, internal revenue, and direct taxes in the Federal District. Under the head of import duties we collect duties on imports, extra import duties which we call additional duties, and duties on exports.

The sources of revenue of the Mexican Federal Treasury during the fiscal year 1895-1896, were:

Imposts on foreign trade.....	\$23,658,692 61
Internal revenue.....	20,447,096 42
Direct taxes in the Federal District and Territories.....	3,357,611 81
Public services.....	1,811,045 30
Nominal.....	1,955,301 94
Total.....	\$51,229,748 08

Import Duties.—Our tariff is a highly protective one, as we have always maintained a very high rate of import duties, almost prohibitory for a large portion of our population, which under such a system are practically excluded from the use of foreign commodities, to the material detriment of the fiscal revenue, the public wealth at large, and the advancement of the masses of our people. The causes which have induced such a high tariff are twofold: first, that, in a great measure, protective ideas have prevailed; secondly, and especially, the need of revenue, and the idea that the higher the rate of duties the larger would be the revenue collected. A new source of protection has been created by the depreciation of our currency, which acts as a powerful protection to our home commodities, in favor of our manufacturers to the disadvantage of the great body of consumers.

The protective policy in Mexico has been so deeply rooted that notwithstanding that I lean to freer trade, and that I have been three times at the head of the Treasury Department, and once for five years, I never was able to modify substantially that policy, because the condition of the Treasury was so precarious, that it would have been very rash to attempt any radical change on the face of a great reduction of an insufficient revenue which would have brought about disastrous results. For the same reason I was unable to do away with the obnoxious alcabala tax.

Our present tariff is divided into the following sections: 1st, animal industry; 2d, agricultural products; 3d, metals and its manufactures; 4th, fabrics; 5th, chemicals, oils, and paints; 6th, wines, liquors, and fermented drinks; 7th, paper; 8th, machinery; 9th, carriages; 10th, arms and explosives, and 11th, sundries.

Additional Import Duties.—The additional duties collected by the Custom-houses are 1½ per cent. of the amount of the import duties, which is levied for the respective municipality; 2 per cent. of the same duties, for harbor improvements; and 2 per cent. in revenue stamps, making in all 5½ per cent. of the import duties. The custom-houses collect besides the import duties, tonnage and light-house duties, and pilot fees.

Export Duties.—Our export duties are levied upon cabinet and dye-woods, india rubber, cochineal, coffee, henequen, ixtle, indigo, fequila, jalap, tamarind, tobacco, mother-of-pearl, orchilla, vanilla, zacaton, and onyx.

The following statement shows the amount of export duties collected in Mexico from the fiscal year 1881-1882 to 1894-1895, expressing the commodities in which they were collected:

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS FROM EXPORT DUTIES IN MEXICO FROM JULY 1, 1881, TO JUNE 30, 1895.

FISCAL YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	COMMODITIES TAXED.
1881-1882.....	\$122,462 24	Orchilla, wood.
1882-1883.....	144,597 93	" "
1883-1884.....	179,439 97	" "
1884-1885.....	161,811 47	" "
1885-1886.....	107,484 80	" "
1886-1887.....	106,859 63	" "
1887-1888.....	114,869 04	" "
1888-1889.....	81,849 25	" "
1889-1890.....	98,386 12	" "
1890-1891.....	86,859 86	" "
1891-1892.....	96,560 48	" "
1892-1893.....	91,475 54	" "
1893-1894.....	1,045,105 44	Orchilla, wood, henequen, coffee.
1894-1895.....	1,227,719 24	Orchilla, wood, henequen, coffee, skins, zacaton, chewing gum, ixtle, vanilla.

Amount of Import Duties.—It is very difficult to give a correct statement of the receipts of the Mexican custom-houses before the year 1875. I append, however, one made from the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury of Mexico, especially those of July 25, 1839, and September 16, 1870, and completed from the years 1839-1851, with data obtained from the *Comercio exterior de Mexico*, by D. Miguel Lerdo de Tejada. From the fiscal year 1875-1876, the Statistical Bureau of our Treasury Department began to publish detailed and correct statements of the custom receipts, and I append one embracing the fiscal years from 1875 to 1896 which shows how largely our import duties have increased. In the ten years elapsed from 1878 to 1888 the increase was over 67 per cent. as compared with the corre-

sponding period from 1869-1879, and the increase in the last seven years, 1889-1896, was 16 per cent. as compared with the previous ten years, both periods making an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the first ten years of said statement:

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FROM 1823 TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1875.

1823. From April 1st to September 30 the receipts were \$971,345 77, which for a year of 12 months would be.....	\$1,942,691 54
1825. From the 1st of January to the 1st of August, 1825, the receipts were \$4,472,069 37, which for a year of 12 months would be.....	7,666,404 63
1825-1826 From the 1st of September, 1825, to June, 1826, \$6,414,383 26, which for a year of 12 months would be.....	9,621,574 89
1826-1827.....	7,828,208 44
1827-1828.....	5,692,026 70
1828-1829.....	6,497,288 93
1829-1830.....	4,815,418 25
1830-1831.....	8,287,082 92
1831-1832.....	7,335,637 76
1832-1833.....	7,538,525 47
1833-1834.....	8,786,396 94
1834-1835.....	8,920,408 28
1835-1836.....	5,835,068 51
1836-1837.....	4,377,579 52
From July 1, 1837, to December 31, 1838, \$4,258,411 10. Corresponding to one year of 12 months.....	2,838,940 73
1839.....	5,577,890 67
1840.....	8,309,918 65
1841.....	6,597,912 32
1842.....	6,034,342 29
1843.....	8,507,478 79
1844.....	8,254,141 96
1845.....	5,814,048 69
1846.....	6,747,932 35
1847.....	1,394,609 52
From January 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, 18 months...	6,660,037 96
From July, 1849, to June, 1850.....	6,338,437 50
1850-1851.....	5,337,068 62
From July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1852.....	6,108,835 26
1852-1853, according to the calculations of M. Haro y Tamariz average from the preceding five years.	4,906,533 17