	Precius metals.	Merchandise.	TOTALS.
Brougth forward\$	36.026,742	26.793,692	62.820,434
Guatemala	168,691	25,020	193,711
Holland		187,932	187,932
Columbia	53,813	3,603	57,416
Nicaragua	4,998	1,297	6,290
San Salvador	2,133	2,502	4,635
Russia		4,000	4,000
Italy		920	920
China		845	845
Costa Rica		212	212
Total exportation\$	36.256,372	27.020,023	63.276,395

mitter in good results to the country which now begins to

ments, initiated and piaced in practice will the most patric

INDUSTRIES.

The organization of the Department of Fomento in the year 1853, inaugurated a new era for the developement of the country and the advancement of the national industries. Owing to the extensive repairs on wagon roads throughout the country, and the opening of new ones which facilitated communications between the principal towns of the Republic, trade became possible through channels which hitherto had been closed. The mining industry received a great impetus through the surveys which were made of the mineral districts, the reforms made in the Mining Ordinances, the regulation of the denouncements, possession and working of the mines, as well as the organization of the mining deputations and of practical schools of mining. The general industries of the country were greatly increased by a large number of factories in which yarns and cloth were manufactured both of cotton and wool, substituting modern machinery for the cumbersome and imperfect apparata which had been used up to that time. Commerce and agriculture were greatly stimulated by the establishment of special schools, whilst the knowledge of national geography took a great step by means of the formation of scientific commissions which undertook explorations of the more interesting parts of the country, in this way preparing it for the establishment of colonies by giving an exact knowledge of its formation and resources.

In spite of all these energetic efforts the want of public tranquility, as the result of many years of civil wars, opposed its natural resistence to the full development of these improvements, initiated and placed in practice with the most patriotic intentions. The peace which the Republic now happily enjoys, without the least fear of any disturbance, has been fruitful in good results to the country which now begins to show the advantages of the same in its statistics of progress.

Besides the more important branches of agriculture and mining, many Mexicans find occupation in trade, in arts and in manufacturing industries of all kinds.

Both agriculture and mining provide the manufacturing industries with the raw material which they require, such as cotton, flax, numerous fibres extracted from different plants, amongst which we may mention ixtle and henequen, the hemp and ramie which are so abundently produced in the country, indigo, saffron, orchilla weed, and other lichens used for dyeing purposes, Campeche wood, Brazil vood and zacatlaxcale; cochineal, barks used in pharmacy and in the tanning of skins, such as oak, cascalote, campeche and huamuchil, zarzaparrilla and many other plants; woods for construction and for cabinet work, reaching in quality from the very finest such as mahogany, ebony, tapinceran, balsam, iron wood, walnut, cedar, cat wood, rosewood and many others, down to the commonest class such as oak, ash, oyamel, and many others of the numerous family of the conifera; oleaginous seeds and plants such as olives, sesame, linseed, peanut, chicalote, cocoanut, oil coco, walnut and castor bean; mucilaginous seeds such as chia; gums and resins such as copal, liquid amber, linoleum, mesquite and pine; animal and vegetable wax; sugar cane; different fruits for the preparation of liquors; animal and vegetable silk, skins, wool, mother of pearl and other shells, pearls and tortoise shell, different minerals, precious stones, rock crystal, building stone and very handsome marbles and -alabaster, amongst which we may mention the beautiful onyx from Tecali and other places.

The manufacturing industries include the making of cotton and woollen cloths, prints, the winding and weaving of silk, the manufacture of china and porcelain, both fine and common, of all kinds of articles of clay, of glass, paper and chemical substances, the manufacture of sugar, syrups and spirits from sugarcane, from fruits and from the maguey plant which produces mezcal and tequila, whilst in a very extensive region of the country it produces the fermented liquor known under the name of pulque. In Parras, Paso del Norte and other places excellent grapes are cultivated which produce very good wine; and in many other parts the quince yields good beer and wine. In other parts there are extensive manufactories of objects of tortoise shell, silver, mother of pearl, bone, henequen, wax, rag, clay and onyx; there are many flour mills and manufactories of starch from wheat and from yuca. In the towns we find carriage and furniture factories of all classes, tan yards and leather workers; cigar factories and hat factories on a large scale. The Mexicans also employ themselves in all the arts, being especially prominent in those of printing, bookbinding, cabinet making and carpentry, shoe making and carving in stone or wood.

The manufactoring industries of the country are represented by 93 cotton factories of different classes and 27 woollen factories in the following order:

COTTON FACTORIES. Federal District.

		96	
Value of production.	247,500 330,000 210,000 240,000 225,000 900,000	27,500 90,000 27,500 13,750 450,000 33,000 41,250 19,250	55,000
pro	00	arrianismi gorintisminutina	ad I
fine	do di la		USDI OLL
201	rg e bl. 15 gili roz an se se s		nen, ol
1331		eno, elip di Egot , en el 112,	De INDI
Annual production.	tic.	fomestic	offic the c
Annual	Pieces domestic	Pieces domestic plain cloth mimperial and dril domestic white cloth domestic ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "	Pieces domestic
s god	ieces "" "" "" "" "" ""	in a second seco	ieces
d day	the team of the same		The second secon
EGR 1	90,000 120,000 70,000 80,000 75,000 300,000	10,000 30,000 10,000 15,000 150,000 15,000 15,000 7,000	hua. 20,000
Number of operatives.		Coahuila. 56 10 30 56 10 28 56 28 15 600 150 60 150 150 15	Thihuahua.
Nu	H volque osla	ge scale, The Mexicans	ual n. mo
meng mias		va rteaga Arispe	gadaid -
Situation		a a be	220 200 0.072
175	FEBRUARY AND STREET		ACGUPATRO
W. T.	kngel eras eja ga am	lova Arteag	uahua.
	San Angel Contreras La Teja La Viga Tialpam México	Saltillo. Monclova. Villa Arteaga. Ramos Arispe. Parras. Saltillo. ,,	Chihuahua.
	San Angenter Contrer La Teja La Viga La Viga La Viga México.	Saltillo Monclo Villa A Ramos Parras, Saltillo "	, Chihuahua.
	111111	Saltillo Monclo Villa A Ramos Parras, Saltillo "	Chihuahua.
	111111	Saltillo Monclo Villa A Ramos Parras, Saltillo "	
Names of factories.	La Hormiga. San Angel Magdalena. Contreras Compañía Industrial. La Teja La Victoria. La Viga La Fama. Tlalpam San Antonio. México	Aurora Saltillo Buena Fe Monclova Dávila Hoyos. Villa Arteag Esmeralda Ramos Aris Estrella Parras. Hibernia Saltillo Labrador "	Falamantes Chihuahua.

Value of production.	41,250	99,000 33,000 22,000 33,000 33,000 66,000	33,000 198,000 187,000	000'99
Liftwood GORNerps:	Pieces domestic\$"	Pieces domestic. "" and drill "" "" "" "" ""	Pieces domestic. Yarn Pieces domestic.	100 24,000 Pieces domestic
Colima.	50 15,000 100 36,000 Durango.	55 36,000 60 12,000 84 30,000 70 8,000 60 12,000 55 6,000 50 24,000 Guanajuato.	12,000 102 120,000 150 72,000 150 68,000 Guerrero.	100 24,000
Situation.	Colima "	Perion Blanco Nombre de Dios Mapimí Durango Nombre de Dios Papasquiaro Durango Villa Lerdo	Leon Chamacuero Salvatierra	Atoyac de Alvarez
Names of factories.	Armonía	Belem Constancia Constancia Constancia Providencia El Salto El Tambor El Tunal. Sin Nombre	Batanes. Americana. Providencia. Reforma.	Perseverancia

	Value of production.	44,000		210,000 137,000 82,580 110,000		110,000 198,000 209,000		99,000
Theres demeste	Annual production.	60 16,000 Pieces domestic\$ 44,000		Domestic, drill and yarn. Domestic. Yarn. Pieces domestic.	Jipi bus	40 40,000 Pieces domestic		36,000 Pieces domestic
Hidalgo.	entero:	16,000	Jalisco.	60,000 50,000 30,000 40,000	Mexico.	40,000 72,000 76,000	Michoacan.	176 36,000 150 30,000
Hid	Number of operatives.	18	Ja	170 200	M	988	Mic	17(
	Situation.	September 19		Zapopan "" "" Lagos		TlainepantiaChalco	Column	-Morelia Uruapan
	Wanna of factorias.	Maravilla	Particular	Cruz de Piedra Atemajac Escoba Río Blanco Experiencia	Construction Construction	Río Hondo Colmena Miraflores		La Paz

		99	
Value of production.	110,000 55,000 55,000	66,000 110,000 132,000	27,500 220,000 192,500 137,500 165,000
Annual production.	Pieces domestic*	Pieces domestic	Pieces domestic. Kilograms yarn. Pieces domestic. Kilograms yarn. Pieces domestic. Kilograms yarn. Pieces domestic. Kilograms yarn. Pieces domestic. Kilograms yarn.
Leon	40,000 20,000 20,000	24,000 40,000 48,000	10,000 10,000 80,000 10,000 70,000 50,000 50,000 60,000 60,000
Nuevo Leon.	100	Oaxaca. 200 2- 250 44 250 44	$\begin{array}{c} Pucblo. \\ Pucblo. \\ 1460 \\ 280 \\ 1280 \\ 140 \\ 1$
Struction.	Santiago	San Agustin Etla Villa Juårez	Puebla
Names of factories.	Porvenir.—— La Leona Fama	Vista Hermosa San José Xica	Patriotismo. Constancia. Economía

	1	100		
Value of production.	82,500 68,750 165,000 450,000 264,000 82,500 192,500 165,000	467,000	137,500	26,400 165,000 33,000
Annual production.	Pieces domestic	Querétaro. 1,000 170,000 Pieces domestic. San Luis Potosí.	Pieces domestic	Pieces domestic
Puebla.	125 25,000 150 60,000 110 150,000 100 150,000 100 70,000 120 60,000 130 60,000	$\left. egin{align*} Querétaro. \ 1,000 & 170,000 \ San Luis Potosé. \end{array} ight.$	400 50,000 Sinaloa.	9,600 60,000 200 12,000
Num Situation.		La Cañada	El Venado	Culiacan
Majorial de sidolo	Guadalupe La Luz San Juan Amatlan Concepcion Carolina Concepcion Santa Cruz Providencia Beneficencia	Hercules La Purisima San Antonio	El Venado	Bahía

	Value of production.	110,000 110,000 24,750	27,500	450,000 110,000 165,000 330,000 247,000	220,000 300,000 71,500 137,500 96,250
	Number of Annual production. 84 12,000 Pieces domestic	Tepic. 250 40,000 Pieces domestic. 250 40,000 ", "	ashaje and from the board, especially	Prints. Pieces domestic. """" """" """" """" """" """" """" "	Pieces domestic. Prints. Pieces domestic. ", "
ra.	12,000	<i>ic.</i> 40,000 40,000 9,000	42 10,000 Tlaxcala.	15,000 40,000 60,000 120,000 90,000	Yeracruz. 450 80,000 470 100,000 196 26,000 114 50,000 120 35,000
Sonora.	Number of operatives.	Tepic. 250 4 250 4 45	42 Tlax	160 85 150 200 200 226	Vera 450 470 1196 1114 120
	Situation. Los Angeles	TepicSantiago	Tepic	Zacatelco	Orizaba Nogales Orizaba Jalapa
	Names of factories. Industria Sonorense	Jauja Bellavista. Santiaco.	Fábrica del Rio	Alsacia	Cocolapan

Sand Cales of the		Veracruz.		Total form
of factories.	Situation.	Number of operatives.	Annual production.	Value of production
rtin	Jalapa Banderilla Coatepec.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	25,000 Pieces domestic	68,750 33,000 33,000
		Yucatan.	Man and the same of the same o	
9	Mérida	90 12,000	90 12,000 Pieces domestic	33,000

The cotton procedes from the fertile region which extends from Santa Rosalia in Chihuahua, to the of Veracruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Colima, and Jalisco. The entire consumption of cotton in the National fac-Valley of the Nazas in Durango, from the Laguna District in Coahuila and from the coast, especially that tories can be estimated at 30.000,000 pounds (13.807,390 kilograms) per annum, the half of which is imported through Veracruz and the custom houses of the Northern Frontier. The average price of the cotton is 20 cents per pound.

WOOLLEN FACTORIES.

Aberra Islana Assurid	WOOLLEN FACTORIES.	Annual production.
		Annual production.
La Minerva	D 1 1 D' 1 ' 1	160,000
Aguila	Federal District	162,000 pieces.
De Monnet		
La Aurora	- Aguascalientes	
La Purisima		
San Ignacio	Chihuahua Durango	
La Industria	Durana Durana	The subjects
La Constancia		
San Fernando	Guanajuato	100,000 pieces.
Zempoala	LE SUSTRICTEDA	
Esperanza		
Santiago		
Gayol El Cármen	Hidalgo	125,000 ,,
	AMERICAN SET ESTADOS I	as hear most.
Angeles		
San Ildefonso		
Progreso	THE WORLDAY SEYMEN	450.000
San Pedro	} México	150,000 ,,
Zapayantla		
Fronteriza	Nuevo Leon	20,000 ,,
San Felipe	San Luis Potosi	
Concepcion		
San Gregorio		EE0 000
Real del Alto	Puebla	550,000 ,,
Telaraña	college on the most se	
Zacatecana	Zacatecas	

These factories produce 1.200,000 pieces of very good kersimeres, counterpanes, serge, sarapes, blankets and other clothing.

PAPER FACTORIES.

Tapalpa and Atemajac, in Jalisco.
Cocolapan, in Veracruz.
Santa Teresa
Peña Pobre......
Belem......
In the Federal District.

The raw material used by these factories are rags, linseed straw, waste paper and cotton waste from the factories, the yearly consumption being estimated at 3.000,000 kilograms with a value of \$350,000. The half of this sum can be said to be received by the poor people in the lowest social grade. These paper factories produce common foolscap paper, printing paper of different sizes, colored papers, wrapping papers, and letter paper.

The principal glass factories are those of Apizaco and Texcoco, and those of china are situated in the City of Mexico.

The subjects of agriculture and mining are treated of in another chapter.

steam, waste paper and cotton waste from the factories, the

have admitted the principal TDV galory and gratuitous instruction without by improving the contraction of th

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

branches of the secondary and preparetory descent

This interesting department, which is the principal and most solid foundation of the prosperity of nations, has been most highly developed in Mexico through the impetus it daily receives from all the authorities who have anything to do with its management. Moved by a patriotic desire for the advancement of their country, they have done their best to perpetuate the memory of the present administration, by a special attention to public instruction and by opening the greatest number possible of public schools. Outside of the large cities the schools shed the light of civilization on the most isolated villages, excepting only those remote places on the frontier which are at times subject to the invasion of savage Indian tribes. Public and private establishments, libraries, museums and numerous periodical publications contribute to the diffusion of education among the people, giving it at the same time a great onward impetus which is greatly assisted by the authorities and by the numerous societies instituted in the Republic.

The primary instruction is principally taken charge of by the municipalities, although the Federal Government supports some schools either directly or by means of subsidies. Other schools, and not a few are under the care and protection of private individuals and charitable societies.

The principal studies carried on in the primary schools are: reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, decimal system, princi-