
STATISTICS
OF
MEXICO,
AND
GENERAL REMARKS.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE REPUBLIC.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE territory of the Mexican Republic extends from the 15th to the 32d parallel of north latitude, and from the 86th to the 117th degree of longitude, west of Greenwich.

Its boundaries are the Pacific Ocean on the West; the United States on the North; the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which washes part of the coast of Yucatan, on the East; and the English territory of the Balize and the Central American Republic of Guatemala on the South.

The dividing line between the United States and Mexico, according to the treaty of December 30th, 1853, known as the Mesilla or Gadsden Treaty, is as follows: "Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of

that river, to the point where the parallel of $31^{\circ} 47'$ north latitude crosses the same: thence due west one hundred miles: thence south to the parallel of $31^{\circ} 20'$ north latitude: thence along the said parallel of $31^{\circ} 20'$ to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich: thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of said River Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico," and thence to the Pacific by the line separating the two Californias, which, as laid down in the treaty of Guadalupe, is as follows: "A straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due-south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port," attached to the treaty.

The extreme length of the Republic, north-west and south-east, measured on a straight line from the southern extremity of the State of Chiapas to the northern limit of Lower California, within one league of the Bay of San Diego, is upwards of 2,000 miles: and its extreme breadth at 26 degrees of north latitude, over 1,100 miles.

Its coasts extend over 1,600 miles in the Gulf of Mexico and Carribean Sea; and upwards of 4,200 miles on the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of California.

Its northern frontier is 1,792 miles in length, and its southern 532 miles.

Before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the Mesilla or Gadsden Treaty, Mexico comprised an area of 1,690,317 square miles; but by the first-mentioned treaty,

her territory was reduced 897,650 miles, and in pursuance of the second 26,185 miles; leaving its present total area 766,482 square miles.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

The Republic of Mexico is divided, under the Constitution of 1857, into twenty-three States, one District, and one Territory. The total population is stated by the latest Mexican authorities to be 8,283,088.

The Territorial divisions and distribution of population are as follows:

STATES.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion.	Average population to square mile.	Capitals of States.	Popula- tion of Capitals.	Distance from Mexico in miles.
Aguas Calientes.....	2,647	83,243	31.44	Aguas Calientes....	20,000	364
Chihuahua.....	80,701	160,000	1.98	Chihuahua.....	12,000	867
Colima.....	2,918	61,243	20.98	Colima.....	31,774	447
Chiapas.....	18,051	161,914	8.96	San Cristobal.....	7,659	752
Durango.....	46,857	155,519	3.34	Durango.....	12,449	528
Guanajuato.....	14,035	929,431	66.22	Guanajuato.....	63,398	244
Guerrero.....	30,926	270,000	8.73	Tixtla.....	6,500	182
Jalisco.....	46,945	804,058	17.12	Guadalajara.....	68,000	414
Michoacan.....	22,220	491,679	22.12	Morelia.....	25,000	180
Mexico.....	18,881	1,012,554	53.62	Toluca.....	12,000	42
Nuevo Leon y Coahuila.....	70,793	212,459	3.	Monterey.....	13,534	612
Oajaca.....	34,948	581,962	16.64	Oajaca.....	25,000	281
Puebla.....	8,581	655,622	76.40	Puebla.....	75,000	72
Queretaro.....	1,820	180,000	98.90	Queretaro.....	47,570	148
Sonora.....	86,855	147,133	1.69	Ures.....	7,000	1,515
San Luis Potosi.....	27,194	390,360	14.35	San Luis Potosi..	33,581	297
Sinaloa.....	32,586	160,000	4.91	Culiacan.....	10,000	1,049
Tamaulipas.....	29,314	108,514	3.70	Ciudad Victoria...	6,164	507
Tabasco.....	18,996	75,901	3.99	San Juan Bautista..	5,600	622
Tlaxcala.....	1,918	80,171	41.79	Tlaxcala.....	3,463	67
Vera Cruz.....	26,493	338,859	12.79	Vera Cruz.....	9,647	242
Yucatan.....	47,253	680,325	14.39	Mérida.....	23,575	1,005
Zacatecas.....	26,833	302,141	11.26	Zacatecas.....	15,427	339
Territory of Lower California.....	58,629	9,000	15	La Paz.....	500	1,083
District of Mexico.....	87	230,000	2643.67	Mexico.....	200,000	
Total.....	766,482	8,283,088	10.8		734,742	

This table is both interesting and important.

Commencing on the Gulf, Tamaulipas has only $3 \frac{1}{1000}$, Nuevo Leon y Coahuila 3, Chihuahua $1 \frac{9}{1000}$, Sonora $1 \frac{6}{1000}$, and Lower California only $1 \frac{5}{1000}$ to the square mile; Sinaloa has but $4 \frac{9}{1000}$, and Durango $3 \frac{37}{1000}$.

In the aggregate, the frontier States have but 637,106 inhabitants, and, including Sinaloa and Durango, their population is only 953,625, or less than one million.

Yet these six States and one Territory have an area of 400,000 square miles, or more than one-half of the entire Mexican Republic.

THE DIVISION OF RACES

may be considered as follows :

Of pure European blood, one-fifth, or say	1,656,620
Of the Native or Indigenous race, $\frac{4}{15}$ ths, or say	2,208,824
Of mixed European and Indigenous blood, $\frac{2}{15}$ ths, or say	4,417,644
Total,	8,283,088

On an average the annual increase of the population of the Republic can be estimated at 144,000.

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS WHO TOOK OUT "LETTERS OF SECURITY" IN 1854.

Spaniards,	5,404	Arabs,	1
French,	2,125	Chinese,	2
English,	649	From the Canaries,	2
Germans,	632	Haytiens,	14
Americans,	546	Canadians,	1
Italians,	231	Guatemalians,	65
Swiss,	93	Peruvians,	6
Belgians,	26	Ecuadorians,	4
Poles,	8	Venezuelans,	7
Hungarians,	1	New Granadians,	5
Danes,	6	Argentines,	4
Swedes,	12	Chilians,	9
Dutch,	1	Brazilians,	1
Russians,	4	Total,	9,864
Greeks,	1		
Algerines,	4		

The total number of foreigners of both sexes who actually reside in the country, is estimated to be upwards of 25,000.

The number of foreigners resident in the country continues every year to increase, to a certain extent. The difference between the number of foreigners who entered and who left the Republic at the several seaports during the year 1854, is shown by the following statement :

	Enter'd.	Left.	Diff. in favor of increase of population.
By the Ports of the Gulf of Mexico,	1,911	1,138	773
By Ports on Pacific Ocean, except Acapulco, where no account was kept.	646	206	440
Total,	2,557	1,344	1,213

CONFIGURATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The geological structure or physiognomy of Mexico is peculiar. The great Cordillera of the Andes, which traverses the whole of South America, from its southernmost limit, is exceedingly depressed at the Isthmus of Panama, and again at Tehuantepec, where it serves merely to form a barrier between the union of the Pacific and Atlantic. But as soon as this massive chain enters the broader portion of North America, it divides into two gigantic *arms*, one to the east and along the shores of the Gulf, and the other to the west along the shores of the Pacific, which support between them a continuous lofty platform, or series of table lands, crossed and intersected by innumerable sierras, some of which rise to the height of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea.

This geological structure prevails throughout the whole of Mexico; but on the eastern side the table land declines, until, at the Rio Grande, on entering Texas, it has reached the level of that river: and on the north toward El Paso, and along the frontier of Chihuahua and Sonora, its general elevation has become only some 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

The following lines of elevations will illustrate the peculiar topography of Mexico:

LINE FROM VERA CRUZ TO EL PASO.		FROM DURANGO TO RIO GRANDE.	
Places.	Altitudes.	Places.	Altitudes.
Vera Cruz	4,050	Durango	6,850
Orizaba	7,640	Saltillo	5,240
Summit	7,270	Rinconada	3,380
San Augustin	7,200	Monterey	1,630
Puebla	7,500	Marin	1,354
Mexico	6,730	Ceralos	1,006
Tula	6,490	Mier	417
San Juan del Rio	6,360	Camargo	422
Queretaro	6,020	Regnosa	104
Celaya	5,760	MEXICO TO ACAPULCO.	
Salamanca	6,840	Mexico	7,500
Guanajuato	5,910	Amecameca	8,129
Silao	6,130	Cuautla	4,380
Villa de Leon	6,380	Cuernavaca	4,000
Lagos	6,260	Matamoras de Azucar	3,400
Aguas Calientes	6,090	Mescala	1,588
San Luis Potosi	8,040	Rio Papagayo	1,000
Zacatecas	7,240	Acapulco
Fresnillo	6,850	ALTITUDES OF MINING LOCALITIES.	
Durango	4,990	Guanajuato	6,840
Paras	5,240	Fresnillo	7,240
Saltillo	3,790	Zacatecas	8,040
El Bolson de Mapini	4,640	Pachuca	8,112
Chihuahua	3,810	Catorce	8,788
El Paso del Norte		Real del Monte	9,000

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS.

States.	Elevation above the sea	States.	Elevation above the sea
Popocatepetl*	Mexico ... 17,716 ft.	Soconusco*	Chiapas ... 7,374 ft.
Pico de Orizava*	Vera Cruz. 17,372	Jesus Maria	Chihuahua. 8,238
Iztaccueatl	Mexico ... 15,619	Tabacotes	do. 7,739
Cofre da Perote	Vera Cruz. 13,410	Cerro del Mercado	Durango. 7,923
Nevado de Toluca	Mexico ... 14,567	Veta Grande	Zacatecas . 9,126
Zempoalcatl	Oajaca. 11,141	Bufo de Zacatecas	do. 8,294
Colima*	Jalisco. 12,034	Jorullo*	Michoacan. 1,683
Pico de Quicceo	Michoacan. 10,072	Tuxtla*	Vera Cruz

NOTE.—The mountains marked thus [*] are volcanoes.

RIVERS.

Those which flow through the Mexican territory are divided into three classes, viz.: those which flow into the Pacific Ocean, those which empty into the Gulf of Mexico, and those which terminate in lakes and lagunas, as will be seen by the following table:

Rivers.	States in which situated.	Length in miles.	Termination.
Bravo del Norte ..	New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas	1,427	Gulf of Mexico.
Panuco	Tamaulipas	286	Do.
Alvarado	Vera Cruz	161	Do.
Coatzacoalcos	Tehuantepec	145	Do.
Grijalva	Tabasco	344	Do.
Osumacinta	Do.	341	Do.
Rio Yaqui	Sonora	357	Gulf of California.
Rio Mayo	Do.	208	Do.
Fuerte	Between Sonora and Sinaloa	278	Do.
Culiacan	Sinaloa	156	Do.
Balzas	Guerrero, Michoacan and Mexico ..	419	Pacific Ocean.
Mezquital,	Durango and Jalisco	299	Do.
Santiago	Jalisco	261	Do.
Ures	Sonora	411	Lake of Sonora.
Nazas,	Coahuila	282	Lake of the Caiman.
Lerma	Mexico, Michoacan and Guanajuato	282	Lake of Chapala continues its course in Jalisco, with name of the Santiago.