

PORT REGULATIONS.

The port regulations of the Republic of New Granada are such as are deemed necessary, as well in view of the general convenience and safety of vessels as to answer proper police and harbor discipline.

There are no quarantine regulations at any of the ports of New Granada, and, consequently, no bills of health are required. Tonnage dues, port dues, pilotage, and visit fees are the same in all the ports of the republic, with the exception of the free ports of Aspinwall and Panama. Every vessel pays \$6 40 for the visit of the captain of the port, and \$11 pilotage in and out, besides \$1 60 for an interpreter.

Every vessel pays 40 cents per New Granadian ton for her capacity for the first 100 tons, and 20 cents for every ton over the same. There are no light dues, except at the port of Aspinwall, where light fees are charged by the Panama Railroad Company (see p. 143). The river navigation of New Granada is free to flags of all nations, with the exception of vessels propelled by steam, the monopoly of which last is granted to certain individuals under contract with the government.

Tariff of New Granada on Articles received from the United States—1855.

Under this tariff weights and measures are, 1 pound = 1.014 pound; 100 pounds = 4 arrobas; 100 pounds = 101½ pounds avoirdupois; 1 vara = 33½ English inches; 1 quintal = 101.44 pounds; 1 kilogramme = 2½ pounds; 1 miriagramme = 26 lbs. 9 oz. 10 pwt.

Money.—1 peso = 8 reals = 100 cents = \$1.*

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.
Beef.....		free.
Beer, ale, porter, in bottles.....	1.014 lb.	\$0 00½
“ “ “ in casks.....	“	0 00½
Brandy in bottles.....	1 kilogramme, or 2½ lbs.	0 16
“ in casks.....	“	0 16
Candles, wax.....	2½ lbs.	0 40

* The French decimal system of weights, measures, and currency has been recently adopted by the New Granadian government.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.
Candles, spermaceti.....	2½ lbs.	\$0 20
Cheese of all kinds.....	“	0 02
Cider in bottles.....	same as beer.	
“ in casks.....	“	
Codfish.....		free.
Copper, manufactures of.....	2½ lbs.	0 15
“ in bars.....		free.
Cotton, raw.....	no importation.	
“ manufactures of.....	2½ lbs.	0 40
Flour, wheat.....		free.
Glass, window.....	box of from 100 to 125 lbs.	2 40
Hams and bacon.....		free.
Hats, straw.....	dozen,	0 60
Household furniture.....	chairs, dozen,	6 00
“ “.....	1 lounge,	12 50
“ “.....	1 table,	5 00
Indian corn.....		free.
Lard.....		“
Lead in bars and sheets.....	1 miriagram. 26 lbs. 9 oz.	0 32
“ manufactures of.....	2½ lbs.	0 05
Nails, iron.....	26 lbs. 9 oz.	0 48
Oils, whale and other fish.....	1.014 lb.	0 06½
Pitch.....	“	0 00½
Paper, writing.....	ream,	0 40
“ printing.....		free.
Paints.....	2½ lbs.	0 12
Pork.....		free.
Rice.....		“
Rosin.....	“	0 00½
Soap, common.....	26 lbs. 9 oz.	0 72
“ perfumed.....	2½ lbs.	0 50
Shoes and boots, leather.....	{ 10 per cent. additional to the duty on leather.	
Sugar, refined.....	1.014 lb.	0 02½
Tallow.....	101 lbs.	2 00
Tar.....	26 lbs. 9 oz.	0 08
Teas.....	2½ lbs.	0 20
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	“	0 20
“ cigars, Havana.....	“	0 80
“ “ others.....	“	0 80
Umbrellas, silk.....	each,	0 60
“ cotton.....	dozen,	2 00
Wax, raw, white.....	2½ lbs.	0 20
“ “ yellow.....	“	0 20
Wood, boards, pine.....		free.
“ shingles.....		“
Wines, red.....	2½ lbs.	0 06
“ white.....	“	0 10

Goods imported into the Isthmus of Panama, although a part of the New Granadian Republic, are exempt from duty; but if imported from the Isthmus into New Granada, they are charged the regular duties as if coming from foreign countries.

FREE LIST.

Animals for breed; beaver and other skins; bee-hives and bees; books, printed; carts; casks; coal; gold, silver, and platina, in dust; implements for agriculture and mining; scientific and surgical instruments; medals; mills; paintings and engravings; paper for printing; plants; seeds; statues and busts; steam-engines; wool; effects of ambassadors, and equipage of travelers.

PROHIBITED LIST.

Arms; obscene books and prints; coin, defaced or clipped; rum; tobacco, raw.

Coasting trade free to foreign vessels.

By virtue of the tariff act which came into force in New Granada, June 25, 1856, an increase of duty from 25 to 100 per cent. was imposed on nearly every article of import, presenting an exception to the tariff modifications of almost every other commercial country for years past. The percentage increase of rates on the principal articles of merchandise, by virtue of this act, on the rates previously levied, has been noted as follows, fractions being disregarded:

On the following articles the increase is 25 per cent.: steel, not manufactured; needles and fish-hooks of certain descriptions; indigo; sugar-candy; phials; cocoa, manufactured; cocoanuts; padlocks of iron or brass; candlesticks of glass or crystal; brushes for the teeth, nails, etc.; locks; beer; copper in sheets; glasses, small, for liquors, cut or not; knives for shoemakers, etc.; spurs, cast iron; chisels; bottles; large forge bellows; carbine hooks; buckles of metal; watchmakers' tools; common lead-pencils; china-ware, small articles; mirrors of certain sizes; hammers of all kinds; mills, small, and coffee-mills, etc.; razors; brown paper; Jamaica pepper; pipes of clay, for smoking; dishes of glass or crystal; lead in pigs, plates, balls, and shot; metallic pens; reins for bridles; castors for tables, etc.; tallow or stearine; ink in powder, paste, or liquid; glasses, watch, magnifying, etc.

On the following articles the increase is 26 per cent.: spirits from cane and its compounds, in those provinces in which this article is not a monopoly; spirits of turpentine; scented waters of all kinds; iron wire; white lead in powder or oil; raw cotton in bulk and in seed; trunks with merchandise; bottles and demijohns; brooches for clasps, etc.; shoe-brushes, etc.; copper in bars or cakes; compasses; fine penknives; spoons of tin, iron, copper, etc.; large knives, and knives of ivory, etc., and balance-handle knives with forks; thimbles; snuffers; screw-drivers; fowling-pieces; mirrors with gilt frames; tin, pewter, etc., in bars or cakes; felts for hats; nails, brads, etc.; liquor cases; saddle-trees; toilet soap; sealing-wax; files;

linen manufactures, common; mustard; mainsprings for clocks and watches; paper, writing, hanging, etc.; umbrellas of silk of all sizes; pincers of all sorts; pistols, common; earthen pitchers, jars, etc.; salt-cellars of glass or crystal; saws, pit and frame; scissors, small, etc.; turpentine; zinc, manufactures of.

On the following articles the increase is 27 per cent.: cruet-stands; needles of wire, bone, etc.; silver, brass, and piano wire; door-bolts, small; carpeting in pieces; cotton manufactures; curry-combs of iron; plate-holders; pin-cases; chandeliers of glass or metal; harness for two beasts; trunks without merchandise; scales; bridle-bits; copper pumps for engines; silk brocade; wax candles; bedsteads; sofas; sieves of wire, silk, etc.; clothes-brushes, etc.; cranks of iron; clothes-presses; watch-guards; swords; small looking-glasses; iron pickaxes; stirrups; pianos; flasks; decanters; small buckles for braces, etc.; whips; lawn; lace; fringes, etc., of linen; porcelain; manufactures of German silver; saddles; dial-plates; razors in cases; organs; gilt paper-hangings; cotton umbrellas; pistols; powder-flasks; bottle-stands; watches; manufactures of silk of all kinds; fine scissors; gold braid; window-glass.

On a certain description of needles, packing, sailmakers', etc., the increase is 100 per cent.; on irons for carpenters' planes, etc., and small hand-bellows, 150; on fine gold wire, 154; and on sperm-oil, manufactured, 160 per cent.

There is a decrease of duty on buttons of from 40 to 80 per cent.; on chairs, of 68; augers, 36; common glass bottles, 40; gloves of buckskin, etc., 54 and 52; stirrup-leathers, 37; and on a few other unimportant articles.

ECUADOR.

THE Republic of Ecuador, joining that of New Granada on the south, is situated between latitude $1^{\circ} 35'$ north and $5^{\circ} 50'$ south, and has its name from its position under the equator. Its eastern boundary is formed by a portion of New Granada, Brazil, and Peru; its southern by Peru, and its western by the Pacific Ocean. Estimated area 250,000 square miles.

The three ranges of the Andes pass through the extent of the western part of the republic from north to south. As in New Granada, they abound in high fertile valleys

and elevated plains of great productiveness and salubrity; they also shoot up into frequent lofty volcanic peaks, many of which are in active eruption: 17 of these have an average height of over 16,000 feet each, while several others range from 17,000 to 21,000 feet, their summits covered with perpetual snow. The lower valleys and plains yield all the staples and fruits of the tropics, while the higher produce the grains and fruits of the temperate zone, and afford the finest pasturage for numerous herds of cattle, horses, sheep, lamas, guanacos, and vicunas. Here the Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, balsam of tolu, vanilla, canella, copaiva, gentian, and many other medicinal productions, are indigenous. There are also vast tracts of wooded lands, producing the finest timber for ship-building and cabinet-work, besides many excellent varieties of dye-woods, and numerous fibrous plants suitable for the manufacture of hats, cordage, cloth, paper, etc.

The mineral productions of Ecuador are gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, lead, copper, antimony, manganese, sulphur, and salt.

Gold is abundant in the sands of almost all the rivers. From not being properly or efficiently worked, the produce from the mining interest of Ecuador is inconsiderable.

The navigable rivers of Ecuador are numerous. Flowing into the Pacific are the Esmeralda, the Rio Guayaquil and its tributary the Daule (emptying into a gulf of the same name), and the Tumbez, forming a part of the southern boundary, all of considerable importance, draining rich and productive districts, and affording for a considerable portion of their extent an easy passage for the productions of the Pacific slope to the coast. Flowing westward into the valley of the Amazon and uniting with that river are the Putumayo, navigable for the greater part of its extent; the Napo, navigable for steam-boats for 550 miles; the Tigre for 230 miles; and the Santiago, 400 for steam-boats, and

120 more for smaller vessels. The Amazon, which forms a large portion of the southern boundary of the republic, is navigable for large vessels as far as the River Tigre (about midway of the southern boundary), making the navigable portion of that river in Ecuador about 350 miles for steamboats, and nearly 300 farther for rafts or balsas.

The climate of Ecuador varies with the situation of different portions; that along the Pacific coast is decidedly tropical and insalubrious; but as the slopes of the Andes are ascended, the temperature is decreased, until, reaching the valleys and plains at a height of nine or ten thousand feet, a perpetual spring prevails. The valley of Quito, in which the capital is located, is said to possess the most equable and delightful climate in the world, having a temperature varying from 56° to 62° Fahrenheit.

The year is divided into two seasons. In the elevated lands the winter commences in December and lasts until May, and is a season of clear skies, with a delightful temperature; the summer begins in June and ends in November: during this season high winds prevail. In the low land the temperature is hot and moist, and in the winter incessant rains prevail.

The population of Ecuador is estimated at about 800,000, composed of

Whites of European descent.....	351,672
Indians, descendants of the "Quiches".....	274,440
Indians of the Orient.....	135,000
Negroes.....	7,831
Mixed races.....	31,057
	800,000

The whites are the principal landholders, traders, etc. The Quiches are mostly mechanics and agriculturists.

The Indians of the Orient are wild, and warlike, and uncivilized.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and the open profession of no other is tolerated, but foreigners are not

molested on account of their religious faith. Education is at a low ebb.

The chief city and capital is Quito, and is situated 9453 feet above the level of the sea, in a valley of the same name, 150 miles from Guayaquil, the chief sea-port. It is well built, and has several handsome squares, in one of which are the cathedral, the town hall, and palaces of the archbishop, etc. There are also in this city many churches and convents, a work-house, an orphan asylum, a university, and a large hospital. It has manufactories of coarse cotton and woolen goods, lace, hosiery, jewelry, etc., and a large trade in corn and other agricultural produce, which, with some of its manufactured goods, are sent by way of Guayaquil to Central America in return for indigo, iron, steel, and to Peru in return for brandy, wine, oil, and precious metals, etc. There is said to be much wealth among its inhabitants. The markets are well supplied. Population 50,000.

The chief sea-ports and harbors of Ecuador are Guayaquil, Manta, and Esmeralda.

Guayaquil, the principal port, is situated at the head of a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of the River Guayaquil, 50 miles from the sea. The harbor is excellent, and affords great facilities for ship-building, excellent timber being found within a few rods of the river, where building-yards of capacity for the largest ships have been constructed. The city consists of the old and the new town, and is intersected by five small creeks which are crossed by wooden bridges. The houses are mostly of wood. The principal edifices are a cathedral, several churches, two hospitals, and two colleges. The city is defended by three forts. It is unhealthy, with a mild, humid climate: mean annual temperature 88° Fahr. Population 22,000. Guayaquil is an important entrepôt for the trade between Lima and Quito.

The ports of Manta and Esmeralda are chiefly ports of export for silver ore and the produce of the country sur-

rounding. The towns are of small size and of but little importance. The regular ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company touch at Guayaquil on the 13th and 28th of each month, and a special steamer plies monthly between Guayaquil and Panama, touching at the ports of Manta and Guayaquil (see Itinerary, page 152). In 1856 the foreign exports by the ports of Manta and Guayaquil were \$2,333,141 50, of which \$67,562 12 was silver and silver ore. The exports across the country to New Granada were about \$300,000, and to Peru \$100,000. The imports for the same year were, through the port of Guayaquil, \$2,374,439 38; through Manta, \$112,267 39; from New Granada, \$40,000; and from Peru, 100,000.

The chief exports consist of silver and silver ore, cacao, sombreros (or Panama hats), tobacco, cascarilla, sarsaparilla, agave fibre, tamarinds, caoutchouc, cafes, coffee, hammocks, etc.; the imports, textiles of cotton, wool, flax, and silk, wine, spirits, flour, hardware, paper, furniture, musical instruments, etc., etc.

Port Regulations at Guayaquil.—There are no quarantine regulations. Tonnage dues, 25 cts.; light money, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cts.; hospital, 50 cts. per day. Vessels lie in the stream, and are loaded or discharged by means of rafts, \$4 to \$5 per load.

The commercial charge for storage is 1 per cent. Merchandise is carried on by porters, who charge from 10 to 50 cents, according to bulk.

Passengers, on landing, are obliged to present themselves at the police-office, where their passports are examined. Their baggage is examined at the custom-house, and no fees are exacted with the exception of those for a new passport on leaving the country.

The currency is the same as in Mexico.

Coin.—1 peso=100 cents=\$1 00.

Weights.—1 quintal=4 arrobas of 25 lb. 7 oz.

Measures.—1 vara=33 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches English.

Tariff on Articles received in Ecuador from the United States—1856.

FREE LIST.

Printed books and music, maps, ships' materials, fresh fruits, vegetables, fire-engines, surgical and mathematical instruments, agricultural implements, tools of emigrants, useful machines, inventions, etc.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.
Alcohol	gallon,	\$1 50
Beef.....	quintal (101 lbs.),	2 00
Beer, ale, porter, in bottles	dozen,	75
“ “ in casks.....	gallon,	25
Brandy in bottles.....	dozen,	2 00
“ in casks.....	gallon,	50
Cables and cordage.....	101 lbs.	37½
Candles, wax	1.014 lb.	18¾
“ tallow.....	“	03
“ spermaceti.....	“	06½
Cheese of all kinds	101 lbs.	2 00
Cider in bottles.....	dozen,	1 00
“ in casks.....	gallon,	25
Codfish.....	101 lbs.	3 00
Copper, manufactures of.....	1.014 lb.	06½
“ in bars.....	101 lbs.	2 50
Cotton, raw	“	50
“ manufactures of.....	yard,	(drills) 02½
Flour, wheat.....	barrel, about 200 lbs.	6 00
Glass, window	box of 100 feet square,	1 00
Hams and bacon.....	101 lbs.	50
Hats, straw.....	each, for ladies,	2 00
Household furniture.....	1 table,	4 50
Indian corn	101 lbs.	1 00
Lard.....	“	4 50
Lead in bars and sheets.....	“	1 00
“ manufactures of.....	“	1 50
Nails, iron	“	1 00
Oil, whale and other fish.....	gallon,	05
Paper, writing.....	ream,	25
“ printing.....	“	75
Paints	101 lbs.	2 00
Pitch	“	30
Pork.....	“	2 00
Rice.....	“	3 00
Rosin	“	20
Shoes, boots, leather.....	1 pair,	1 50
Soap, common.....	101 lbs.	1 50
“ perfumed	dozen cakes,	12½ cts. to 25
Sugar, refined	101 lbs.	4 00
Tallow.....	“	2 00
Tar.....	“	25
Teas*.....	1.014 lb.	18¾
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	101 lbs.	10 00
“ cigars, Havana.....	1000,	5 00

* Teas, when imported direct from the place of production in American or equalized vessels, are *free*.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.
Umbrellas, silk.....	one,	\$1 00
“ cotton.....	dozen,	2 00
Wax, raw, white.....	101 lbs.	9 00
“ yellow.....	“	9 00
Wines, red.....	gallon,	15
“ white.....	“	15
Wood, boards, pine.....	1 foot,	02
“ shingles.....	1000,	3 36

The duties are to be paid within 10 days when they amount to \$100; within 30 when from \$100 to \$500; within 45 from \$500 to \$2000; within 75 from \$2000 to \$6000; 100 from \$6000 to \$12,000; over \$12,000, 150 days. Besides the duties small sums are levied as toll tax.

Export duties: gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem; silver, 1 per cent.; manglewurzel, 50 cents per 100 lbs.; straw for hats, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

P E R U.

THE Republic of Peru, between latitude $3^{\circ} 25'$ and $21^{\circ} 48'$ south, and longitude 68° and $81^{\circ} 20'$ west, embraces an area of 520,000 square miles, and had, by the census of 1852, a population of 2,106,492. Peru is bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, on the south by Bolivia and the Pacific, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and has a coast-line on the Pacific of 1240 miles.

The double cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from northeast to southwest, separating it into three regions. The central has an elevation of about 12,000 feet; the eastern forms a part of the great plain of South America; and the western, between the Andes and the Pacific, has a breadth of from 60 to 70 miles. The Andes and their branches are estimated to occupy about 200,000 square miles of the surface of Peru. The whole of the coast region is arid and

barren; the upland or central region abounds in fertile valleys and plains. To the east of the mountains the country is covered with vast forests, which have as yet been but imperfectly explored. Between the coast regions and the mountains are numerous valleys and plains of great fertility, where tobacco, sugar, maize, cotton, indigo, cocoa, cochineal, and various tropical fruits are produced, besides the copaiva, vanilla, balsams, etc., and valuable cabinet woods, which are indigenous. Here rain rarely falls, but fogs and dews are frequent. In the central region the grains of Europe are successfully cultivated, and the finest pasturage for sheep and cattle is abundant. The lama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuna are natives of this region, where they abound in great numbers; their wool, especially that of the alpaca, is said to be the finest in the world except the Cashmere, and forms an important article of export. Here also are found the cinchona-trees, from which the Peruvian barks of commerce are obtained.

The mineral wealth of Peru is very great: gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and saltpetre are found in abundance; the region between the mountain ranges is especially rich in mineral products.

A very great source of wealth to Peru is its deposits of guano, which occur on the islands of Chincha and Lobos along its coast. These were estimated in 1842 to contain no less than 46,632,000 tons, valued at \$20 per ton; the annual consumption was then assumed to be about 300,000 tons.

Peru is politically divided into eleven departments and two littoral provinces, as follows, from north to south:

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.
Amazonas	43,074	Chachapoyas.
Libertad	266,553	Truxillo.
Ancach	219,145	Huaras.
Junin	222,949	Cerro de Pasco.
Lima.....	259,801	Lima.
Huancavelica	70,117	Huancavelica.

Departments.	Population.	Capitals.
Ayacucho	132,921	Huamanga.
Cuzco	349,718	Cuzco.
Puno	285,661	Puno.
Arequipa	119,336	Arequipa.
Moquega	61,432	Tacna.
Province littoral de Callao.....	8,453	
“ “ “ Piura.....	76,332	
Total.....	2,106,492	

The population consists of Spaniards, native Indians, Negroes, and the mixed races resulting therefrom: whites about 400,000; Indians, 1,000,000; the remainder Negroes and mixed bloods.

Education in Peru is in a very low condition, though there are many Lancastrian schools in the republic, where the elemental branches are taught. At Lima, the capital, there is a University and several colleges, but they are poor and thinly attended. "Superior education is confined to a very few among the whites, and the ornamental almost universally takes the precedence of useful instruction. There are at the capital some good libraries and a medical college."

"The established religion is Roman Catholic, though other denominations are now tolerated. The clergy are said to be careless of their duty and lax in their morals."

Agriculture is in a very primitive state. Manufactures are also in a backward condition, principally confined to ponchos, or loose cloaks (some of which are of great fineness and beauty), coarse blankets, mats, hats, cordage, and the beautiful filigree silver-work for which the interior of Peru is celebrated.

Lima, the capital of Peru, is situated on a beautiful and extensive plain 560 feet above the ocean, and from Callao, its sea-port, distant about eight and a half miles. It is about two miles in length, about the same in breadth, and is surrounded by massive brick walls. The River Rimac flows through the city, and is crossed by a fine stone bridge 530 feet in length. The streets are regularly laid out, the

houses low, and built of sun-dried bricks. The grand plaza is about 500 feet square, in the centre of which is a handsome stone fountain, surmounted by a bronze statue; besides this there are about thirty other open squares in the city. There are two foundling asylums and eleven public hospitals, one of which has 600 beds. The city contains fifty-seven churches, sixteen nunneries, and twenty-five chapels, many of which are rich in decorations of gold and jewels. The church of the Dominican convent is 300 feet in length by 80 in breadth, and has a steeple 180 feet in height. The convent of St. Francis covers two whole squares, and has magnificent cloisters. Lima has a University, numerous primary and two high schools, also three Latin schools, and four colleges. There are two theatres, an amphitheatre for cock-fighting, and another for bull-fights capable of accommodating 12,000 spectators. The manufactures, which are very limited, consist of gold lace and fringes, glass, cotton cloth, cigars, chocolate, and paper. Its population is about 100,000, one fourth of whom are white, one fourth Negroes, and the remainder Indians and mixed races. The climate of Lima is delightfully mild and equable, ranging from 60° to 80° Fahrenheit. Rain is extremely rare. The communication between Lima and Callao, its sea-port, is by a railway eight and a half miles in length, built in 1850-51 by English engineers, with materials brought from England. There is another railway running from Lima to Chorillas, a favorite bathing-place on the coast, nine miles distant. The country in the vicinity of Lima is exceedingly pleasing and fertile, producing all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone in abundance. Earthquakes occasionally occur, but are usually so slight that they rarely create alarm.

The chief sea-ports of Peru are Payta, San José, Huanchaco, Callao, Islay, Arica, and Iquique. These are the ports of entry for foreign commerce, and are called "*los pu-*

erto mayores," or major ports. There are, besides these, open to the coasting trade and for the exportation of the products of the country, the minor ports of Ylo, Chala, Pisco, Huacho, Casma, Pacasmayo, and Tumbes, and the small harbors of Sechura, Samano, Santo, Supe, Huarmes, Echinique, Chancay, Ancon, Cerro Azul, Chincha, Cancato, Nasca, Quilca, Cototea, Morro de Sama, and Pisco.

The steam-ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company touch at all the principal and at most of the minor ports of Peru (see Itinerary, p. 152, et seq.).

The chief staple of export from Peru is guano; crude wools, bar silver, copper, and tin, Peruvian bark, nitrate of soda, are exported in considerable quantities. The average annual value of exports, in round numbers, is \$12,000,000. The chief imports are textiles of silk, linen, cotton, wool, gold and silver ornaments, fruits, provisions, timber, furniture, wines, and liquors. The average annual value of imports, in round numbers, is \$9,500,000. Of this the United States imports to Peru about \$500,000 per annum, and exports about \$2,000,000.

The chief trade of Peru is with Great Britain.

PORTS.

The principal sea-port of Peru is Callao. The town is badly built, and contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is connected with Lima, the capital, by a good carriage-road and a single-track railway, which last is used almost exclusively for passengers. Callao possesses good shelter for shipping. Vessels lie at anchor in the harbor and discharge their cargoes by lighters and launches. There is a circular mole into which the launches go to be unloaded by cranes and winches upon a railroad track, which takes all goods to the custom-house, where they are deposited in the public stores for an indefinite time, under fixed rates of storage, from three to twelve cents a package per month.

The general features of commercial transactions at Callao, and at the ports of Peru generally, are set forth in a communication of a late date from the consul of the United States at that port as follows: "The most valuable articles imported into this consulate are assorted merchandise from England, France, Italy, and the United States, Chili, Spain, and Ecuador, viz., cottons, linens, silks, wines, hardware, etc.; from the United States, domestic cottons, furniture, lumber, provisions, etc. The export trade of Peru consists chiefly of guano, which is sent to England, the United States, France, and Spain, and in smaller quantities to Italy, India, and the West Indies. Crude wools are largely exported, but the high duty on them in the United States throws nearly all that trade into Europe, mostly to England, where wool is duty free. The same remark also applies to the barks of Peru and to copper. The bar silver all goes to England, because there is no *direct* steam navigation with the United States. Nitrate of soda is largely exported—at least 600,000 quintals annually, valued at \$2 per 100 pounds; much of this goes to the United States. Dry and salted hides and straw hats are exported in small quantities."

Pisco, a port for exportation, about 100 miles south of Callao. A railway has been projected to connect this port with "Yca," a city in the interior, distant about 40 miles; this, when completed, will bring to the sea the products of a very rich agricultural district.

Arica, a major port, through which a large business for Bolivia is transacted, and the outlet of a large mining district. A railway was constructed in 1854-5 for an English company from Arica to Tacna, a distance of 40 miles, by Walton W. Evans, Esq., an American engineer. Six and a half per cent. on \$2,000,000 was guaranteed by the government of Peru. This road overcomes an elevation of 1800 feet in its course. Over it large quantities of goods

are carried to Bolivia. From the interior of Bolivia, coffee, tin, copper, and barilla are brought over it to Arica for exportation; besides this, all of the calisaya bark and alpaca wool known to trade finds its way to the sea through the same channel.

Iquique.—From this port immense quantities of nitrate of soda (saltpetre) are shipped to the United States and England, said in amount to exceed 30,000 tons annually. Out of a population of 15,000, more than four fifths are engaged in this trade. A railroad is projected from this port to "Terrapaca," the centre of the saltpetre region, distant from the sea-coast about fifty miles: this road, when completed, will greatly increase the trade.

There are no navigable rivers in Peru; the interior transportation is effected principally by means of mules.

There are no pilots (the nature of the ports rendering them unnecessary), no quarantine system, no light-houses, no hospital fees in Peru. There are no facilities for the repair of ships in Peru.

Tonnage dues in the ports of Peru are 25 cents per ton. Port charges, exclusive of tonnage, amount to about \$25 at Callao, and \$40 at Payta.

Passengers are allowed to land at all the ports of Peru as soon as the captain of the port has made his visit on board. No passports are required on arriving, but they are usually required on leaving Peru, and cost \$3 at the offices of the local authorities. Passengers take their baggage on shore with them, or on board of vessels in the port; the inspector examines the luggage on the wharf. No fees are exacted.

CURRENCY.

The circulating currency, representing silver, and now the only money in common use in Peru, is below the nominal standard about 52 per cent. The rate of exchange

fluctuates from five to fifteen per cent. on the dollar. The dollar of Peru in invoices of export to the United States is usually valued at from 80 to 85 cents of United States currency. The Peruvian dollar of pure silver (not in circulation) is worth about $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents United States currency. Gold coins of Peru are not now in common use. Patriot doubloons pass current at \$17, and of late are worth three per cent. premium, and but few to be obtained.

TARIFF REGULATIONS.

The tariff is that of November 25th, 1854, modified by a decree of May 1st, 1855.

Money.—1 peso=100 cents=\$1.

Weights and Measures.—1 quintal=4 arrobas of 25 lbs. 7 oz. each=100 libras=101.45 lbs.; 1 pound=1.014 lb. English.

FREE LIST.

Principal articles: tar; live animals; quicksilver; iron chains and cables; salted pork and beef in barrels; stone coal; geographical charts; lumber for house-building; cooking apparatus for vessels; scientific collections and objects of curiosity; staves and heading of all kinds; oakum; fresh fruits; printing-presses; scientific instruments of all kinds; cordage and tow; bricks; iron bars; timber for ship-building; hops; machines for agricultural and mining purposes; printed music; sheathing copper in sheets; seeds of all sorts.

If imported through the ports of Iquique, Arica, or Islay: fresh or salted meat; barley; beans; lard; lentils; and Indian corn.

In the port of Iquique, foreign goods in national vessels, if consisting of iron nails, steel, wood, tallow, and articles of food (flour excepted), pay only one half the ordinary duty. Empty sacks, gunny cloth, yarn for making bags, wood and stone coals, are free under all flags.

PROHIBITED LIST.

Gunpowder; all kinds of fire-arms and munitions of war; books offending public morals, and eatables of bad quality.

All merchandise imported direct from Europe, Asia, or North America, through the larger ports of the republic, are permitted to pay 10 per cent. of the total amount of duties levied in government bonds. Gold and silver in bullion or coin are exempt from export duty.

Tariff on Articles imported into Peru from the United States.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value on.	Percentage on fixed Value.
Beef.....	101 lbs.	\$6 50	\$0 03
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles	dozen,	specific duty,	1 50
“ “ in casks..	gallon,	“	0 25
Brandy in bottles.....	dozen, over 30°,	“	1 50
“ in casks.....	gallon, “	“	1 50
“ “	gallon, under 30°,	“	1 00
Cables and cordage		free.	
Candles, tallow	1.014 lb.	specific duty,	0 12½
“ spermaceti	“	“	0 12½
Cheese of all kinds.....	101 lbs.	“	4 00
Cider in bottles	dozen,	“	1 50
“ in casks.....	gallon,	“	0 25
Codfish.....	101 lbs.	\$5 00	0 10
Copper, manufactures of	1.014 lb.	0 37	0 15
“ in sheets.....		free.	
Cotton, raw.....	101 lbs.	\$4 00	0 01
“ manufactures of	fustian, dozen,	6 00	0 15
Flour, wheat.....	101 lbs.	specific duty,	2 00
Glass, window		valuation,	0 25
Hams and bacon	1.014 lb.	20 cts.	0 03
Hats, straw		free.	
“ other kinds		valuation,	0 30
Household furniture		“	0 30
Indian corn.....	101 lbs.	\$1 50	0 20
Lard.....	“	specific duty,	1 00
Lead in bars and sheets	“	free.	
“ manufactures of.....	“	\$7 00	0 20
Nails, iron.....	“	5 50	0 06
Oil, whale and other fish	gallon,	0 35	0 20
Paints, common	101 lbs.	7 00	0 20
“ fine, in pots.....	dozen,	0 75	0 20
Paper, writing.....		valuation,	0 20
“ printing.....	for music,	“	0 10
Pitch		free.	
Pork, salted		“	
Rice.....		specific duty,	2 00
Rosin.....	barrel,	\$4 00	free.
Shoes and boots, leather	dozen,	8 00	0 30
Soap, perfumed.....	101 lbs.	25 00	0 20
Sugar, refined	arroba 25 lbs. 7 oz.	specific duty,	0 30
Tallow	101 lbs.	“	1 50
Tar.....	barrel,	\$4 00	free.
Teas*.....	1.014 lb.	specific duty,	0 18½
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	101 lbs.	“	20 00
“ cigars, Havana	1.014 lb.	“	0 62½
“ “ others.....	“	“	0 62½
Umbrellas, silk.....	dozen,	\$40 00	0 20
“ cotton	“	10 00	0 20
Wax, raw, white.....	101 lbs.	50 00	0 20
“ “ yellow.....	“	30 00	0 20

* Teas of all kinds, when imported direct from the place of production in American or equalized vessels, are free of duty.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Fixed Value on.	Percentage on fixed Value.
Wines, red.....	dozen bottles,	specific duty,	\$1 50
“ white.....	“	“	1 50
Wood, boards, pine.....		free.	
“ shingles.....		“	

BOLIVIA.

THIS republic extends from $10^{\circ} 30'$ to 25° south latitude, and from $57^{\circ} 50'$ to $71^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude, with an area of 473,298 square miles. Its greatest length is estimated at about 1000 miles, and its greatest breadth at 800. It has about 250 miles of sea-coast. Population, according to latest authorities, 1,425,758. Bolivia, in the general characteristics of its topography, soil, climate, productions, and inhabitants, does not differ materially from Peru, already described. Its facilities for internal navigation on the east of the Cordilleras are very great through the River Marmore and its affluents, whose waters flow into the Amazon, and the Pilcomayo, whose waters empty into the Paraguay, thereby affording communication with the Atlantic Ocean. The very liberal inducement offered to foreigners by the government of Bolivia for navigating these rivers and settling her rich and extensive eastern plains promise, at no distant day, to aid in developing her vast resources. By a decree promulgated by President Belzu in January, 1853, navigation through the above-named rivers was declared free and their ports free to all nations; a bounty of \$10,000 to be awarded to the first steamer reaching any of her river ports from the Atlantic, and from one to twelve leagues square of Bolivian territory to the individuals or companies who, sailing from the Atlantic, shall arrive at any of the river ports and desire to found near them agricultural or industrial establishments. The commerce of Bolivia is carried on through its only available sea-port, Cobija, and

through the port of Arica in Peru. All of the alpaca wool and calisaya bark known to commerce is produced in Bolivia, and finds its way to the market across the narrow strip of Peruvian territory which separates Bolivia from the Pacific at Arica. Deposits of guano exist along the coast, and form a considerable article of export. The mineral productions of Bolivia are similar to those of Peru. Its silver mines are world-famed, though from inefficient working their produce has of late years greatly declined; at present the export of silver and gold amounts only to about \$1,400,000 per annum. The entire exports are estimated at \$4,000,000 per annum. The imports by Cobija amount to about \$500,000 per annum, and the internal traffic with Peru and Chili to about \$1,500,000. Manufactures are carried on on a small scale: woolen and cotton cloths, hats made from the vicuna wool, tin-ware, and fire-arms, are the chief.

Agriculture is in low condition. Cocoa, cotton, rice, indigo, coffee, sugar, ginger, and tobacco, all of excellent quality, are cultivated.

Cobija, or "*Puerto del Mar*," the only legal sea-port of Bolivia, is a small town with a population of 2000. The harbor is bad, and the transportation of merchandise from this place to the interior, performed by means of mules, is difficult and expensive, from which cause most of the trade of Bolivia is carried on through the Peruvian port Arica. The steam-ships of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company touch at Cobija four times a month on their upward and downward voyages (see Itinerary, page 152).

PORT CHARGES.

There are no pilots or wharves, but it is necessary to pay mole and tonnage dues—rates not ascertained. Passengers, before entering Bolivia, are required to have passports.

Money, weights, and measures, the same as in Peru.

TARIFF ON IMPORTS INTRODUCED INTO BOLIVIA

<i>By way of Arica.</i>		<i>Ad val.</i>	<i>By way of Cobija.</i>		<i>Ad val.</i>
Clothing, and men's boots and shoes.....		30 pr. ct.	Clothing, and men's boots and shoes, saddles, hats, tucuyas.		20 pr. ct.
Perfumery, clocks, playing-cards, cigars, women's shoes, caps, and bonnets, iron and brass bedsteads, sofas, mirrors, lamps, candlesticks, and all other articles not enumerated in this class....		20 pr. ct.	All kinds of wines, liquors, etc.		18 "
Woolens, silks, and linens.....		15 "	Perfumery, clocks, playing-cards, cigars, women's shoes, caps, and bonnets, iron and brass bedsteads, sofas, mirrors, lamps, candlesticks, chandeliers, gold and silver lace, all kinds of haberdashery, and all other articles not enumerated in this class.		10 pr. ct.
All cotton goods except tucuyas or cotton shirtings		12 "	Cotton goods, except tucuyas.		5 "
Tucuyas		40 "	Earthen-ware, glass-ware, writing-paper, silver or gold plate, jewelry, and watches..		3 "
Earthen-ware, glass-ware, and writing-paper		8 "	Quicksilver, iron not manufactured or wrought for manufactures, musical instruments (except guitars), implements of agriculture, the arts, and trades, carriages and printing-presses, types, etc., printed books (except the 2 per cent. on the library), free.		
Silver and gold plate, jewelry, and watches		16 "			
Books		12 "			
Quicksilver, musical instruments (except guitars), agricultural implements, and for the arts and trades, free.					
Liquors and wines pay duty to Peru, as if intended for consumption there.					

Specific Duties on Imports both by Arica and Cobija.

Description of Goods.	Quantities.	Rates.	Description of Goods.	Quantities.	Rates.
Alforgas (saddle-bags)	pair,	\$2 50	Galloons	ounce,	\$0 50
Sugar	arroba,	50	Caps of fur	each,	1 00
Boots	dozen,	6 00	Caps of silk or straw	"	1 50
Bootees for men.....	"	4 00	Caps for children..	"	50
" " women.	"	1 50	Horseshoes	dozen,	4 00
Trunks	pair,	5 00	Toys of all kinds...	box,	15 00
Nails.....	pound,	12½	Picklocks	dozen,	1 50
Locks and keys.....	dozen,	1 50	Trunks of hide.....	pair,	2 00
Cigars	1000,	2 00	Gunpowder.....	pound,	50
Wax.....	arroba,	1 00	Saddles	each,	6 00
Sperm candles.....	dozen,	2 00	Hats	"	2 50
Bridles or bits.....	"	1 50	Hat-bodies	"	2 00
Matches	gross,	2 00	Shoes for women...	dozen,	1 50
Saddle-frames	each,	2 00	" men.....	"	3 00

There is no transit duty through Peru. The custom-house charges amount to about two per cent. The higher duties by Arica are for the purpose of encouraging commerce through the port of Cobija. All the foregoing duties took effect in November, 1849. On the 26th of June,

and Coquimbo, are occupied by mountain ranges rich in mineral deposits, but mostly barren in their agricultural productions, and do not supply the necessities of one half of their limited population. But the remaining eleven provinces of the republic possess much fertile and cultivated land; besides raising enough for their own wants and supplying the northern deficiency, they export agricultural produce to the amount of over \$2,250,000 annually. Santiago, Valparaiso, Colchagua, Nuble, Concepcion, and Chiloe comprise the chief agricultural districts. The principal grains raised are wheat, barley, oats, and maize; excellent potatoes are also produced. In the provinces of Aconcagua, Santiago, and Valparaiso fruits of both the temperate and tropical climates are abundant. Nuble, Concepcion, Valdivia, and Chiloe produce large quantities of valuable timber. In Aconcagua, Santiago, Colchagua, Maule, Nuble, Concepcion, and Araucania cattle-raising is extensively carried on.

Almost the whole extent of the Republic of Chili is rich in mineral productions, but the chief mining districts are in the provinces of Atacama and Coquimbo. The exports of gold, silver, and copper are estimated at over \$15,000,000 per annum.

Coal of fair quality is abundant and extensively mined in the province of Concepcion. These mines were opened in 1840, at a heavy expense, by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and now produce over 300,000 tons annually.

The entire exports of the republic for the year 1857, which may be considered as the annual average, were as follows:

Bars of gold and gold coin...	\$497,736	Butter and cheese	\$36,055
Silver and silver ore.....	4,725,655	Tallow and lard.....	2,729
Copper and copper ore.....	10,760,589	Hides, horns, and hoofs....	501,104
Wheat.....	1,050,718	Goat, sheep, and chinchil-	
Flour.....	798,112	la skins.....	40,861
Biscuit, bread, and frango-		Wool.....	397,643
lio.....	108,223	Assorted provisions	27,189
Barley.....	257,970	Dried fodder.....	41,790
Beans	24,904	Cords, rope, and rigging ..	18,464
Potatoes.....	35,506	Planks and lumber.....	265,287
Wine and chicha.....	1,612	Coal.....	176,765
Nuts, dried and fresh fruits	89,052	Guano.....	5,600
Salt beef.....	10,880	Miscellaneous.....	143,009
Jerked beef.....	104,173	Making a total of....	\$20,121,626

The climate is equable and healthy. The interior is hotter than the coast. In the former, at the northern portion of the republic, the thermometer often rises to 90° and 95° in the shade during the summer months of January and February; on the latter, at the same season, it is seldom higher than 85°. North of the parallel of 27° it seldom or never rains, but heavy dews are frequent. In the central portion of the republic, during June, July, and August (the winter months of the southern hemisphere), occasional rains occur, and the thermometer falls as low as 49° Fahrenheit; and in December, January, and February it rises to about 90°. During these months no rain falls, but the night breezes from the sea render the temperature refreshing. The mean annual temperature at Santiago is 70°. From thence southward the mean temperature declines, and the humidity of the atmosphere increases, until, at the extreme southern portions, rains are frequent and severe at almost every season. Earthquakes are common.

The inhabitants of Chili are mostly descendants of the Spaniards, the aboriginal tribes, and admixtures of these. It is estimated that not more than one fourth are of pure Spanish blood. There is a small proportion of Negroes and Mulattoes. The foreign population was estimated in 1854 at 19,699, viz.: 11,324 natives of the Argentine Republic, 1934 English, 1929 Germans, 1650 French, 680 Americans, 915 Spaniards, 399 Italians, 168 Portuguese, 599 Peruvians, and 71 Chinese.

Agriculture and mining are the chief employments of the Chilenos. Manufactures of cotton, wool, glass, silk laces, fringes, gold and silver embroidery (wrought by hand), utensils and ornaments of gold and silver, copper utensils, leather, etc., are carried on to some extent, but do not form an important item in the resources of the country.

The Chilenos are more enterprising than the inhabitants of most of the South American states, and the hacendados, or planters, and merchants often accumulate large amounts of property. With the exception of those destined for the learned professions, they have generally but little education. Their educational system is, however, more efficient than any of the other South American states. There are in the republic 562 schools for males and 295 for females. The books are furnished by the government. There are two normal schools in a flourishing condition; a government university and theological seminary, a school of agriculture, a naval school under the direction of the minister of marine, and a military school under the care of the minister of war: these last are all at Santiago, the capital, where is also a government library of 22,000 volumes, founded by the Jesuits.

The established religion is Roman Catholic. While the public services of other denominations are not permitted, their private exercise is not interfered with.

The city of Santiago, situated 100 miles in the interior, southeast from Valparaiso, is the capital of the republic and seat of government. It occupies nearly seven square miles. It is regularly laid out into squares of 420 feet each way. Most of the houses are of one story, and built of sun-dried brick, plastered and whitewashed. Santiago possesses quite a number of fine public edifices, among which the Mint is the most extensive and imposing. Its architecture is of the Doric style, and covers about 400 square feet. It was built by the Spanish government at

the close of the last century, and cost nearly a million of dollars. It has numerous churches, several extensive hospitals and alms-houses, and several institutes of learning, which have been already referred to. Connected by railway with the chief sea-port, Valparaiso, it is the chief mart for the interior commerce of the republic. Population about 90,000. An astronomical observatory was established at the city of Santiago by Lieut. Gilliss, U. S. N., under orders from the United States government, in 1851.

The ports of chief importance in Chili from north to south are as follows, viz.:

Caldera.—Here is a fine bay of nearly square form, about a mile across, with neither internal nor external dangers, and deep water. At the southeast quarter is a long pier, which serves for loading and discharging vessels. The exports are silver and copper. The Copiapo Railway, which was commenced in 1850 and completed in 1852, under the direction of Mr. William Wheelwright, connects Caldera with the city of Copiapo, fifty miles in the interior, since which time it has been run with great success, developing the wonderful mineral wealth of that region, and paying 16 per cent. dividends on its capital, which is equal to 20 per cent. on its cost. It overcomes 1300 feet elevation. Its chief business is bringing copper and silver ore to the coast, and carrying to the interior coal for smelting purposes, also provisions and building materials. In 1854 this railroad was extended to a point 24 miles in the interior, and 2195 feet above the sea. This extension, as well as the original line, was built and is still owned by a Chileno Company. In 1858 Walton W. Evans, Esq., of New York, constructed for an English company a branch line to this railway, 26 miles in length, terminating at Chanarcilla, one of the richest silver mining districts known. The summit is more than 1300 feet higher than any other summit in the world over which a locomotive has climbed, its elevation above

the sea being 4467 English feet. Another branch to the Copiapo Railway is contemplated and has been surveyed; it is to connect Copiapo with the rich silver mining district of Tres-Puntas, in the desert of Atacama, and, if built, will give great activity to rich copper and gold mines in that region. It will be 54 miles in length, and terminate at a point 6400 feet above the level of the ocean.

Huasco is a port of entry, though scarcely more than an open roadstead. It exports copper and copper ore, and imports supplies for the mining population of this portion of the province of Atacama.

Coquimbo.—The business of this port is the same as Huasco. There is good shelter for vessels. A railway is in course of construction from the port to Serena, 8 or 9 miles in length; it is intended to extend this to a rich copper district, and terminate it at 30 or 40 miles from Coquimbo. Large quantities of rich copper ores are found in this region.

Tongoy, a small port for coasting trade, 30 miles south of Coquimbo. A railway has been surveyed from this port to the rich copper mines of Tamaya, and thence to Ovalle, a town in the interior, about 40 miles from the sea-coast. If built, this road will assist in developing one of the richest copper districts in the world. Señor Don Jose V. de Urmenita, of Chili, has a mine in this region which yields a net revenue of over \$500,000 annually. The copper vein in this mine is about 15 feet thick, and yields ores from 30 to 70 per centum of pure metal.

Valparaiso.—This is the greatest port and city of the whole South Pacific coast. It is situated in latitude 33° 2'. The port is a semicircular bay about two miles in breadth, and open to the westward. Shelter is secure except in the winter months.

The great depth of water near the shore has thus far prevented the establishment of wharves for loading and discharging cargoes, and these operations are safely accom-

plished by means of launches, to and from which all packages are carried through the surf on men's shoulders. The harbor is well defended by several forts.

The city stands upon a steep declivity and in the ravines along its bay to the northward. It is mostly constructed of adobe or sun-dried bricks. It is well paved, but has few remarkable edifices. There is an English church, where the Episcopal service is performed every Sabbath; also a free Protestant chapel has been permitted. The hotels are numerous, but indifferent. There are two clubs, conducted after the English fashion. There is also one large theatre. The city is lighted with gas, and is supplied with good water from basins built on the eminences back of the town, and conveyed throughout the city in iron pipes; both these improvements are due to Mr. William Wheelwright, an American gentleman, whose name is identified with almost every important internal improvement which has been established in Chili for the last twenty years. Valparaiso monopolizes most of the foreign trade of Chili. Its direct imports in 1850 were \$11,110,844, against the entire imports of the republic for that year, amounting to \$11,500,968, or over $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of its entire importing trade. There is a magnetic telegraph line connecting Valparaiso with Santiago, the capital and seat of government of the republic, 100 miles in the interior. There is also a railway in process of construction from Valparaiso to Santiago. Forty miles of this road (with the exception of one tunnel) has been completed and opened for travel; the remainder has progressed but slowly of late, on account of the difficulties attending its construction and the disturbed political state of the country. It is now in the hands of the government, and they propose to complete the whole line in three years, but this is very doubtful. The population of Valparaiso is about 45,000.

Constitucion, at the mouth of the River Maule, is the out-

let of a rich and productive agricultural district. Population of the city between 4000 and 5000.

Tomé, a small port, with a business similar to *Constitucion*.

Talcahuano possesses a fine harbor, and is the entrepôt for the trade of a large and fertile surrounding district. The town is well built and flourishing. Population 5000. Extensive coal deposits exist in the vicinity of *Talcahuano*. It is proposed to connect *Talcahuano* with *Concepcion*, a city of considerable importance about 12 miles in the interior. Its business will be in passengers and general merchandise.

Coronel and *Lota*.—At these ports extensive deposits of coal exist, and form a large item of export. At *Lota* is a coaling depôt for the steam-ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Valdivia is a secure harbor, formed by the estuary at the mouth of the river of the same name. The export trade here is in the agricultural products of the rich surrounding country. Lumber is largely exported. The city of *Valdivia* is 8 miles from the mouth of the river, which is navigable for large vessels to this point, and navigable for boats for 12 leagues farther. A colony of Germans have settled in this vicinity.

Ancud and *Albuco*, ports of the island and province of *Chiloe*, and *Puerto Montt*—these three are all small ports of export for lumber and provisions.

The ships of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company touch at all the above-mentioned ports (see *Itinerary*, page 152, et seq.).

The imports of *Chili* consist chiefly of distilled spirits, ale and porter, alpaca goods, baizes, bedsteads, books, buttons, cabinet-ware, calicoes, candles, canvas, carpets, carriages, cassimeres, cigars, clothing, cotton and woolen goods, crape shawls, drugs, earthen and glass ware, gloves, gold in bars and coin, gunpowder, horned cattle and horses, house-

hold furniture, indigo, iron and iron goods, jewelry and cutlery, leather, linen goods, machinery, matches, maté, merino cloths, muslins, molasses, oils, paints, paper, perfumery, pianos, quicksilver, raisins, rice, rigging, salt, satin goods, shoes and boots, silks, silver coin and bars, soap, steel, straw goods, sugar, tea, tobacco, umbrellas and parasols, velvets, watches, wax, wines, and wool shawls. Among the countries furnishing these goods, England holds commercially the first rank, France the second, United States the third. Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Central America, Peru, and Bolivia also export to Chili certain of their manufactures and productions. Previous to the establishment of the Panama Railway the European trade with Peru was all carried on around Cape Horn, but since the completion of that road in 1855 large amounts of the most valuable goods have been sent by the direct route to the port of Aspinwall, and across the Isthmus by the Panama Railway, and from thence, by the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, to the ports of Peru. The transportation by this route to South America for European goods, as well as American, is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Tariff of Chili on Articles received from the United States.

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.	Percentage, Duty on fixed Value.
Beef.....	quintal (101 lbs.)	\$7 00	free.
Beer, ale, porter, in bottles	dozen, specific duty,	1 00	
“ “ in casks..	gallon, “	0 25	
Brandy in bottles	dozen, “	3 00	
“ in casks.....	gallon, “	1 00	
Cables and cordage.....		valuation,	\$0 25
Candles, wax.....	1.014 lb.	\$0 50	0 25
“ tallow.....	101 lbs.	16 00	0 25
“ spermaceti.....	1.014 lb.	0 40	0 25
Cheese of all kinds	“	0 18½	0 25
Cider in bottles	same as beer.		
“ in casks.....	“		
Codfish.....	101 lbs.	6 00	0 25
Copper, manufactures of..	1.014 lb.	0 40	0 25
“ in bars	101 lbs.	13 00	0 25
Cotton, raw	101 lbs., picked,	8 00	0 25
“ manufactures of...	1 lb.	0 37½	0 25
Flour, wheat.....	quintal, if price is under \$4,		0 25

Denomination of Merchandise.	Number, Weight, or Measure.	Rate of Duty.	Percentage, Duty on fixed Value.
Glass, window	100 superficial feet,	\$3 00	\$0 25
Hams and bacon.....	1.014 lb.	0 14	0 25
Hats, straw		valuation,	0 25
Household furniture		"	0 25
Indian corn.....	fanega, if price is under \$3,		0 25
" "	" " over \$3,		free.
Lard.....	1.014 lb.	\$0 12½	0 25
Lead in bars and sheets...			free.
" manufactures of.....	101 lbs.	6 00	
Nails, iron.....	1.014 lb.	8 to 12½c.	
Paints	101 lbs.	\$6 00	0 25
Paper, writing.....		valuation,	0 25
" printing		"	0 25
Pitch.....	101 lbs.	\$2 00	free.
Pork.....	"	8 00	"
Rice.....	Carolina, 101 lbs.	5 50	0 25
Rosin.....	101 lbs.	2 00	free.
Shoes, boots, and leather.	dozen, for men, calf-skin,	18 00	0 15
Soap, common	101 lbs.	6 00	0 25
" perfumed	1.014 lb.	0 40	0 25
Sugar, refined.....	arroba of 25 lbs. 7 oz.	2 00	0 25
Tallow	101 lbs. (raw)	7 00	0 06
Tar	"	2 00	free.
Teas	pound, specific duty,	0 25	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	monopoly.		
" cigars	per pound,	0 75	
Umbrellas, silk.....	each,	2 50	0 25
" cotton	dozen,	6 50	0 25
Wax, raw, white.....	101 lbs.	0 50	0 25
" yellow.....	"	0 50	0 25
Wines, red	gallon, specific duty,	0 25	
" white.....	" "	0 37½	
Wood, boards, pine.....	1000 feet,	35 00	free.

PORT CHARGES.

The port charges of Chili are as follows: Tonnage dues, 25 cents per ton; light dues (where light-houses exist), 3½ cents per ton; captain of the port's fees, \$4; harbor-master's fees, \$8. National or foreign vessels of war, national or foreign steamers, whale-ships, vessels in distress or in ballast, or discharging under twenty packages, are exempt from tonnage and light dues. When tonnage dues have been paid at one port, they are not levied in another.

M E X I C O.

THE chief and almost the sole communication between the Pacific coast of this country and the Panama Railroad is by the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the steamers of Flint and Holliday's Oregon and California Line.* Occasional British men-of-war, however, bring shipments of silver from the Mexican Pacific coast to Panama for transportation over the railroad for English ports.

Acapulco, the first Mexican port of entry of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers on their upward voyage, is situated in latitude $16^{\circ} 55'$ north, 1440 miles from Panama. Its harbor is one of the finest on the whole Pacific coast. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company have established an agency there, and a depôt for coals, from which their vessels are supplied on their upward and downward voyages; they also take in occasional supplies of fresh provisions at that port.

Although the State of Guerrero, in which the port of *Acapulco* is situated, is rich in mineral resources, possessing extensive deposits of silver, gold, and copper, and a soil and climate capable of raising the tropical staples in abundance, its commerce has for many years been very small. Its exports of silver for the year 1860, by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers, amounted to a little more than \$200,000, chiefly the returns from foreign

* The offices of this Company are at No. 88 Wall Street, New York, and corner of Liedsdorf and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.

goods for Acapulco and the interior. In 1856 the legal returns of specie exported from the port of Acapulco amounted only to \$32,485. Recently, however, the government roads from Acapulco to the city of Mexico have been reopened, and regular weekly communication established with the city of Mexico, which has given a fresh impetus to trade at this port. Population of Acapulco about 4000.

About 325 miles to the northeast from Acapulco is the port of Manzanilla, situated in the State of Colima, and is the port of export and import for a wide extent of rich mining country in the interior. The city of Colima, the capital of the state, 28 leagues in the interior, is a flourishing city, containing about 32,000 inhabitants. The exportation of silver from Manzanilla previous to the year 1860, according to the custom-house records of that port, amounted to about \$500,000 per annum; but recently, on account of the difficulty and danger attending transportation of goods and treasure to the Gulf ports, *via* the capital, from the adjoining states Jalisco and Michoacan, a large portion of their trade has been carried on through the port of Manzanilla, and the exports of silver have increased to over four millions of dollars for the year 1860, with a prospect of much greater increase for the present year, 1861. Silver, the chief export of the Pacific ports of Mexico, is the only export at Manzanilla; this is shipped on the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which touch there on their downward voyages, for Panama. From Panama it goes to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad, and from thence to England by the British West India Mail Line.

The remaining Pacific ports of Mexico—San Blas, in the State of Jalisco, 228 miles northeast from Manzanilla; Mazatlan, in the State of Sinaloa, 140 miles northeast from San Blas; Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, 400 miles northeast of Mazatlan; and Cape St. Lucas, 220 miles southwest from Guaymas, and 1066 miles from San Fran-

cisco, are touched at by the steamers of the San Francisco and Oregon Line, and will connect with the Pacific Mail Company's steamers at Manzanilla. Correct commercial data of these ports are not at present attainable. The British government keeps constantly on the coast of Mexico a ship of war, which receives from mercantile houses at the various ports above mentioned (brought from the mining districts of the interior) silver in coin and bars, varying in amount from three to six millions of dollars per annum, which is taken to the port of Panama for transportation over the Panama Railroad to Aspinwall, and from thence to England by the ships of the British West India Mail Line. All this treasure is consigned to the Bank of England. So soon as the recently organized line from San Francisco to these Mexican ports shall have become thoroughly established, it is expected that a large portion, if not the entire amount, of this treasure will find its way to the port of Manzanilla for reshipment to Panama by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers.

The merchandise for the Pacific Mexican ports has, until very recently, reached them chiefly from England *via* Cape Horn; but large amounts of goods have, during the past year, been received at the port of Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad's line of sailing vessels from New York, and by Holt's propeller line from England, and transported over the road for shipment by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers, and this trade is rapidly increasing.

Through bills of lading are now issued at the office of the Panama Railroad Company in New York for goods from thence to the Mexican ports of Acapulco and Manzanilla at rates varying from \$50 to \$60 per ton of forty feet.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers now stop at the port of Manzanilla monthly, on their upward and downward voyages, leaving New York and San Fran-

cisco on the 11th, and arriving at Manzanilla about the 28th of each month.

PASSENGER REGULATIONS AT THE MEXICAN PORTS.

“Every passenger arriving at the ports of the republic shall be free to land without passport or letter of security, and shall be at liberty to take ashore a small bundle of wearing apparel.

“Every passenger can enter free of duty ten pounds of cigars or cigarettes, one bottle of snuff, two bottles of wine or liqueur, two watches, with their chains and seals, one pair of pistols, one sword, one rifle, musket, or carbine, and a pair of musical instruments, except pianos or organs.

“Passengers are prohibited the introduction with their luggage of goods by the piece, jewelry, gold or silver wrought, unless of personal wear, or of any other commercial commodity specified in this ordinance; but should they, through ignorance or as presents, bring in small quantities of any of these articles, by making, before the commencement of the examination, a declaration on oath of the fact, the officer of the customs shall appraise the articles, and collect corresponding duties.

“The dispatch of private apparel and jewelry is at the discrimination of the custom-house officers, with due regard for the character and personality of travelers.

“Operatic or comic artists shall be permitted, besides the exemptions already conceded to passengers, to introduce free of duty their scenic costumes and ornaments, provided the same make a part of their luggage and be not excessive. Should the officers consider the amount in excess, they shall collect 30 per cent. ad valorem, or by appraisement, to be practiced in the manner prescribed for goods entered under appraisement. The supreme government will ordain what is convenient as regards the privileges and exemptions to be extended to emigrants or colonists.”

Currency of Mexico.

1 onza.....gold	=	\$16 00
1 peso.....silver	=	1 00
1 real..... "	=	0 12½
1 medio real. "	=	0 06¼
1 quartillo....copper	=	0 03½
1 tilaco	=	0 01⅞

Weights.

1 onza.....	=	1 ounce.
1 marco.....	=	½ lb.
1 libra.....	=	1 lb.
1 arroba.....	=	25 lbs.
1 quintal.....	=	100 lbs.
1 carga.....	=	300 lbs.
1 fanega.....	=	2 bushels.

Measures.

1 foot	=	0.928 feet English.
1 vara.....	=	2.784 " "
1 legua=5000 varas	=	2.636 miles.

