

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, and copper 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 18¾
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° 30' to 25° south latitude, and from 57° 50' to 71° 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> Ad val.		<i>By way of Cobija.</i> Ad val.	
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	8 "
Earthen-ware, glass-ware, and writing-paper	8 "	Silver and gold plate, jewelry, and watches	16 "
Silver and gold plate, jewelry, and watches	16 "	Books	12 "
Books	12 "	Quicksilver, musical instruments (except guitars), agricultural implements, and for the arts and trades, free.	
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.	
Liquors and wines pay duty to Peru, as if intended for consumption there.		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.	

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,

The first part of the book discusses the early years of the United States, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the struggles of the colonies against British rule and the eventual declaration of independence.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the Civil War. It examines the challenges of building a new nation and the role of the federal government.

The third part of the book focuses on the Civil War and Reconstruction, from 1861 to 1877. It explores the causes of the war, the military and political events, and the struggle for equality and civil rights.

The fourth part of the book covers the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from 1877 to 1914. It discusses the rapid industrialization, the rise of big business, and the social and political reforms of the Progressive movement.

The fifth part of the book deals with the World War era, from 1914 to 1945. It examines the United States' role in the two world wars, the New Deal, and the Cold War.

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 4407 English feet. Another branch to the Corcuzo falls in a perpendicular and has been ascertained to be 4000 feet high with the first 2000 feet in the district of Taya Taya, in the district of Aconcagua, and the other 2000 feet with a perpendicular of 1000 feet and 2000 feet in the district of Taya Taya. It will be seen that the Corcuzo falls are a remarkable series of waterfalls of the world.

Humboldt's account— Humboldt described the Corcuzo falls as being situated on the eastern base of the Corcuzo mountain, in the district of Taya Taya, and reports that the Corcuzo falls are situated in the district of the province of Aconcagua.

Explorations— The distance of the Corcuzo falls from the city of Mendoza is 400 miles. There is good timber for fuel, and a good road is now being constructed from the city to Mendoza, and it is thought it is probable to extend the road to the Corcuzo falls, and thence to the city of Mendoza. The Corcuzo falls are situated in the district of Taya Taya, in the province of Aconcagua.

Large quantities of gold— Large quantities of gold are found in the district of Taya Taya. A report has been received from the city of Mendoza that the gold mines of Taya Taya and Mendoza are situated in the district of Taya Taya, about 40 miles from the city of Mendoza. It will be seen that the Corcuzo falls are situated in the district of Taya Taya, in the province of Aconcagua. The Corcuzo falls are situated in the district of Taya Taya, in the province of Aconcagua.

Large quantities of silver— Large quantities of silver are found in the district of Taya Taya. A report has been received from the city of Mendoza that the silver mines of Taya Taya and Mendoza are situated in the district of Taya Taya, about 40 miles from the city of Mendoza. It will be seen that the Corcuzo falls are situated in the district of Taya Taya, in the province of Aconcagua.

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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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 154, 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 407 Washington Street, 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 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 medio real. "	=	0 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 quartillo....copper	=	0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$
1 tlaco	=	0 01 $\frac{9}{16}$

Weights.

1 onza.....	=	1 ounce.
1 marco.....	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

