THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7356. MORNING EDITION----WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

MUSICAL.

CHARLES ENGLEMAN, PIANIST FOR PRIVATE parties, and leader of quadrille bands, 150 Laurens street.

ÆOLIAN PIANOFORTE.—T. GILBERT & CO'S PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS No. 333 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, second floor.—T. G. & Co. are daily adding to their extensive assortment of instruments in their New York rooms. They have pianos, with or without the celebrated æolian, to suit purchasers from all sections of the country, both as regards price and quality. The superiority of their instruments has long been beyond question and at the prices T. G. & Co. urgently invite a comparison between their and those of any other manufacturer in the Union, confidently believing that from the peculiar facilities possessed by them they are enabled to outstrip all competition. Second hand pianos taken in exchange or bought for cash. A large assortment of second-hand pianos always on hand, at prices from $20 up. Pianos, with or without the æolian, to let. Gilbert's bandoil or cottage pianos, for small rooms. Prince & Co.'s melodeons at low prices.
HORACE WATERS Sole Agent.

THE FIRST ELEMENT OF PLAYING THE PIANO can be given in twelve lessons. Call at No. 541 Pearl street. DR. H.

TO SINGERS.—A SOPRANO IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for an Episcopal quartette choir. She must have a fine voice, some knowledge of the service, and be able to read well. None other need apply. Applicants may send real name and address to Dr. SEARS, at 112 Waverley place, or call in person, from 8 to 9 A. M., or 4 to 5 P. M.

PIANOS AT MANUFACTURES' PRICES—5 NEW seven octave rosewood round corners, for sale at the lowest manufacturers' prices for cash. Also 1 second hand seven octave rosewood piano—price $225, all warranted. Apply at the manufactory of McDONALD BROTHERS, 291 Bowery.

MUSICAL.—SIGNORINA ELIZA VALENTINI, grand premier prix de chant du Conservatoire de Paris, pupil of Madame Damoreau-Cinti, and of the immortal maestro Donizetti, ex-prima donna of the theatres of Milan, Turin, and Venice, gives lessons in singing piano, and accompaniment. She can be seen at her own house, 330 Fourth street, near Mercer from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that on the 1st of January, 1853, he will be joined, as special partner, by G. B. Williams, Esq., (late of the firm of Hunt, Merriam & Co.,) the business from that date to be conducted under the title of George Relyea & Co. In consequence of the above arrangement he announces intuitive that a total and immediate clearance of the valuable stock of Paris cloaks and mantillas, Chinese French and India camels hair shawls, and rare and valuable furs of all nations, should be effected; and in order to insure this result in the short time now intervening, the entire has been submitted to the most unheard of reduction in price. The just celebrity this valuable collection of foreign novelties in ladies' costume has attained throughout the Union, renders comment superfluous; but as a guide to ladies who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity we append the subjoined list of a few of the leading extravagances, with their former and present reduced prices, thus:—

$60 elegant cloth cloaks in brown, mode, and other prevailing colors, formerly sold at $16 to $18, now reduced to $10.

70 do., formerly sold at $20, now reduced to $14.

120 do., formerly sold at $28 to $30, now reduced to $18 to $20.

All the velvet cloaks, formerly sold at $30 to $45, now reduced to $24 to $30.

All the embroidered do., formerly sold at $75 to $125, now reduced to $48 to $70.

SHAWLS.

800 French Cashmere square shawls, formerly $8 to $10, now reduced to $4 and $5.

420 very rich broche long shawls, formerly $28 to $40, now reduced to $16 to $26.

300 very superb French camels hair shawls, formerly $60 to $80, now reduced to $35 to $45.

Also India camels hair and a splendid variety of Cancoin crape shawls and scarfs, at a proportionate reduction.

Fancy Furs.—In this department a quotation of prices may only tend to mislead the public; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as the subscriber has now in store a truly magnificent variety of sables, stone martins, chinchillas, ermines, &c., in tippets, victorines, riding boas, muffs, gauntlets, and every other prevailing garment, in a aggregate value upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, he will offer such inducements as have never yet been realized. Observe, the sale at the reduced prices commences on Monday, 13th December, and will continue until the 1st January.

GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, 361 Broadway.

CHEAP GOODS—CLOSE OF THE SEASON—DRESS goods silks, French all wool, and English cotton and wool de laines, embroideries laces shawls, cloaks, mantillas, hosiery, linens, domestic goods, merinos, silk plaids and wool plaids, and all the finer descriptions of goods suited to ladies' wear, selling off to make room for one of the most beautiful stocks of spring goods ever offered in this city.
TEFFANY & CUTTING, 321 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THE LEASE AND BUSINESS of an established fancy goods house and would have no objection, and be purchasing stock on hand to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000. For further information, apply to G. A. ROBINSON, 85 Nassau street, up stairs.

JUST RECEIVED—POINT D'ALENCON AND BRUSSELS lace collars in new designs; also, an invoice of pointed embroidered collars, handkerchiefs, sleeves, &c. A. KERR & CO., 761 Broadway, two doors above Clinton place.

LIQUORS.

25,000 BOTTLES OF PURE BRANDIES, PORT, sherry, madeira, muscat, and malaga wines; syrups cordials, whiskey, rum, gin, peach, cherry, blackberry, and raspberry brandy, in various qualities, imported for family use, and for sale at 20 per cent less than at any other house, by WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

200 BASKETS HEIDSICK, 100 BASKETS CHARLES Heidsick and 200 baskets assorted brands, Schreider and other choice champagne wines, 100 doz. Hochheimer and German wines, 100 doz. claret wines of various qualities, 25 cases brandies choice, superior, &c., for sale by WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street, corner of Crosby.

BRODHEAD & STORM, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN groceries, fruits, and liquors, choice teas, wines, segars, &c., &c., 68 Cortlandt corner of Washington street, offer a large stock on the most reasonable terms.

BRANDIES, PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, MUSCAT, and Malaga wines, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, and Monongahela whiskey, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, London gin, Holland gin, and Schnapp gin, &c. The above, in all the numerous varieties, for sale at 20 per cent less than at any other store, by
WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street.

CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c.—HENRY SNYDER, No. 89 Beaver street, would notify his friends at this season of the year, that he has a large assortment of the choicest wines, liquors, and cordials, in bottles and demijohns—a portion very old—to which he invites attention. London stout and ale, and Scotch ale, in quarts and pints. London pickles sauces, &c. Cuban & Blackwell's Havana segars, of selected brands, and superior.

DEMIJOHNS—BEST QUALITY, AND ALL SIZES. Also, wine and porter bottles for sale by
O. HULL, 145 Maiden lane.

LIME, LIME, LIME JUICE.—A VERY SUPERIOR article of Jamaica lime juice; also one old London dock port and fine sherry, just received and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at 93 Maiden lane.

PHILADELPHIA ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN stout, London and Dublin porter, East India pale and Scotch ales of all the best brands, in fine condition, and warranted pure—universally recommended by the faculty for medicinal and family use—for sale, in bottles, by
WM. H. UNDERHILL, 430 Broome street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, BY THE packet ship Andrew Foster, a fresh supply of Wm. Jameson's old Irish Cork malt whiskey, which he will sell at the same rate (under Custom house lock.) The same article can be had at his store in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to
DANL NOONAN, No. 92 Greenwich street.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM GIN, IN JUGS.—10 000 JUGS of Wolfe's celebrated schiedam gin, manufactured by himself, at Schiedam in Holland, with his name on the jug, cork and label. For sale by the most respectable liquor merchants and grocers in this city and the United States. Samples can be seen at the store.
UDOLPHO WOLFE, Importer, 22 Beaver street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART—IN monthly parts, price 25 cents each.—Every arrangement has been made to produce a work of unparalleled magnificence, regardless of cost. The first literary and artistic talent in America and Europe has been engaged upon its various departments. In addition to highly finished engravings, from the choicest works of the most eminent painters, it will include a Gallery of Portraits of the Most Illustrious Men and Women of all countries, with accompanying memoirs, collected from authentic sources; scenes from remarkable passages in history; choice specimens of architecture and ornamental design; illustrated descriptions of manufacturing processes; objects of curiosity, &c.; forming altogether a work of surpassing beauty and interest. The History of the Painters of all Nations.—In monthly parts. Price 50 cents each. The leading feature of this work will be containing specimens of the most celebrated pictures of each great master, with his portrait, and such particulars of his life and works as will be of equal interest to the student or professor, and to the public generally. Terms for above published.—Magazine of Art—Three dollars per annum, or 25 cents each number. History of Painters—Six dollars per annum, or 50 cents each number. The above will be sent postage free, to any part of the Union, if paid in advance for twelve months. Clubs of two or more supplied on liberal terms. Agents wanted in every town throughout the Union. Any person receiving the first number and canvassing with the same, will be certain of securing a large number of subscribers. No just conception can be formed of the elegance and beauty of these works from merely reading a printed prospectus. All communications to be addressed to
ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, Publisher, 17 Spruce street, New York.

PEABODY'S AMERICAN CHRONICLE.—A FIRST class weekly journal—sixteen pages, folio, sixty-four columns—will be published in New York, January 1st, at $5 per annum, or 12½ cents per number; Chas. H. Peabody, editor. It will be devoted to the every day amusements and entertainments of life, giving sketches of life in town and country, sports of the field, and records of the drama, music, the fine arts, and literature, at home and abroad. It will contain original American stories, sketches of eccentric American character, reports of American field and other sports, a general account of agriculture, with Yankeeisms and jeux d'esprit. Subscribers' names will be received by R. Palmer & Co., 102 Nassau street. Booksellers and news agents will be supplied by Stringer & Townsend, and Dexter & Brother, at publishers' prices. Travelling agent, Mr. Wilton.

THE KEEPSAKE FOR 1853—THIS SUPERB ANNUAL—the ninth volume—appears this year in a style of imposing magnificence, with exquisite mezzotintos and illuminations the exterior gay with gold, pearl inlaid work. The contents are worthy of the sumptuous setting—Express. Published by J. C. RIKER, 129 Fulton street.

SPORTING.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN may find a fine stock of guns, to select from for a handsome Christmas present to a dutiful son or young friend, with the appendages for a complete equipment; also, a superior stock of large double shooting guns; all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by
JOSEPH COOPER, 699 Broadway.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON MEXICO.

Important Papers, Read by Colonel Ramsey Before the Geographical and Statistical Society.

Last evening, this society held a meeting at their rooms in the University, Washington square, when Colonel Ramsey read a most interesting paper on the above subject.

The chair was taken by the Rev. George Bancroft, who opened the proceedings of the evening by intimating that Colonel Ramsey would read a paper relative to a country south of the city of Mexico, in order to point out the happiest manner of opening a communication between the two oceans. He had much pleasure in introducing Colonel Ramsey.

The Colonel commenced by referring to the interest which all ought to take in a country which abounded in such mineral wealth and possessed other important characteristics. He then read the following extract:—

"Of all that extensive empire," says Prescott, "which once acknowledged the authority of Spain in the New World, no portion for interest and importance, can be compared with Mexico; and this equally, whether we consider the variety of its soil and climate, the inexhaustible stores of its mineral wealth, its scenery, grand and picturesque beyond example, the character of its inhabitants, not only far surpassing in intelligence that of the other North American races, but rivalling us by their monuments of the primitive civilization of Egypt and Hindostan or lastly the peculiar circumstances of its conquest, adventurous and romantic as any legend devised by Norman or Italian band of chivalry." Would, therefore, a peculiar charm is cast over the whole republic there is no portion of its territory presenting so many and diversified attractions as that part which will be the subject of this memoir. Heretofore history has drawn largely from the useful and ornamental arts which have flourished in this region as well as from the rich and gorgeous productions of bountiful nature to embellish the truthful narrative designed to please and instruct mankind. Perhaps it will become our duty often to borrow in return from history, to confirm the report of the existence of a valley abounding in natural productions almost beyond the limits of human belief, and susceptible of an improvement equal to that of any other province in the known world.

He afterwards went on to observe that his notes were not written in his study, but were composed in a house built of mud, and were not composed with all the attention to detail that he could have wished; but it was his intention to have had them afterwards put in correct order; but through want of time and opportunity he had not been able to do so, and, therefore, he should throw himself on the indulgence of the audience. He had a map which he would describe and show that in crude maps there were several egregious errors, but he must premise that the Pacific Ocean must be understood in relation to Mexico, to be the South Sea. He then referred to the map and described the situation of several of the principal towns. He then remarked that the American continent was discovered by a mistake, and from every data those who attempted to explore it never received satisfaction; and Columbus himself was treated badly, because he found America and so was Cortez, even after all his conquests. They had not come up to what was wanted in Spain. Columbus had started to find a western passage to the Indies; and though Cortez made reports which he exemplified by the mineral wealth he brought into Spain still he was not commenanced to the full extent, because he did not discover the secret of a strait; and thus is explained the real reason why he did not receive the full meed of praise from the parent country. But, in order to discover the same secret of a strait, voyager after voyager made exploration and surveys and were cracked up by the Spanish government which was at that time just as the American government is at this time. It held almost the empire of the world, and almost every people in subjection. It was the greatest country then known; and in the time of Charles V, had larger fleets and more political power than has been known by any kingdom since his time in Europe; even the empire of Napoleon was nothing in comparison. He owned nearly all America and with his immense power sent expedition after expedition to discover a strait, and all that coast of Mexico was carefully surveyed by the Spanish mariners and their charts are even now considered the best that exist, and sea captains always speak of them with respect. The attempts were numerous and included several in different directions; but at the same time they had some of the strangest ideas of the formation of the continent that can be conceived. But in the various attempts made to find a western passage to Asia we see the great desire which was manifested. It has been the dream of three centuries to find a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; but while the Spaniards were anxious to prosecute these surveys, they neglected the terrestrial surveys—that is, the land—and thus while we have excellent surveys of the seas, we are misled by the other, for there was then very little indeed known of the real geography of Spanish Mexico. Every one is familiar with the name of Humboldt, and every one believes him to be one of the greatest geographers and statists and topographers of this or any other age; but he (Colonel Ramsey) begged to say, strange as it might appear, that the result of his own observations and conversations with many of the learned people of Mexico was, that in respect to the courses of rivers and ranges of mountains, Humboldt was wrong. Concerning other points about which he had access to books, there was no dispute. Colonel Ramsey then entered minutely into the question of the courses of many of the rivers and by the aid of his map showed that in many particulars Humboldt was mistaken. In reference to the valley of Puebla, he said it was eight hundred miles in length by fifty in breadth and formed an important kingdom in the time of Montezuma. To the north and west of Mexico were the most savage tribes at that period, and all the wealth which added to the splendor of the Mexican court, came from this valley. Mexico, it was supposed, was in a fair way of becoming highly civilized at the time of the conquest, but he begged to differ with that opinion. He considered that she was declining and has not Cortez conquered her a hundred years longer, and the kingdom of the Aztecs would not have existed. To these observations on this valley, he would add something regarding the climate. Although the valley of Puebla and Mesaila is situate within the torrid zone, still much of its territory is consequence of the elevation above the level of the sea, possesses a climate equal to the finest in Europe or America. Possessing different degrees of temperature in proportion to its altitude, every degree of heat or cold, from the equator to the polar regions, may be met with. The volcanoes of Popocatapetl and Iztachihuatl, on the range of mountains to the west of the city of Puebla, rise far above the line of perpetual snow; the former being 17 892 feet above the level of the sea and the latter 15,700 feet. In their latitude, the summer line for snow is at 14,733 feet, and the winter line at 12 138 feet. Popocatapetl towers aloft even above the altitude of Mount Genis which is only 15 781 feet above the level of the sea. From the snow lines, these two mountains slope down towards the plain of Puebla, which at that city, has 7,198 feet of altitude; and towards south west they descend south of Cuernavaca to the plain of Iguala, at a height of 3 575 feet. More than one half of the valley of Puebla may be estimated at the altitude of 7 000. Here the mean temperature is under 65° of Farenheit, but the thermometer has been known to fall below the freezing point, although a very rare occurrence. The winters are usually mild with the thermometer 55°. In the coldest season, the mean heat of the day is from 55° to 70° Farenheit. In summer the thermometer never rises above 75° Farenheit in the shade. The usual temperature is at 70°. This elevation of the table lands is considered by the natives as being within the "cold country," *tierras frias*. Descending still farther towards the sea the temperature gradually becomes more warm until at 4,920 feet, the temperate zone, the *tierras templadas* commences. There reigns a perpetual spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or ten degrees of Farenheit. The extremes of heat and cold are there equally unknown. The fogs encountered at this height on the Atlantic slope do not prevail in this valley. At the elevation of 3 934 feet, the third zone, the hot country, or *tierras calientes*, begins and ends only at the ocean. Here the tropical fruits, flowers, birds, animals, and other productions, are found. A perpetual hot summer exists, the heat being only raised by the seasons and the rains in the summer. The month of May is usually the most oppressive, being the last of the dry season, and before the rains commence. June is more temperate, and gradually cooling till December, when the rains being past, the thermometer begins to rise. From these remarks it will be perceived that different parts of this valley possess different climates according to their respective elevations above the level of the sea. The coast is very hot, generally moist and unhealthy. The humidity arises not only from the ocean, but also from the rains falling on the mountains and elsewhere. In the hot country, *tierras calientes*, snow never covers the ground, and some of the natives have no idea of it beyond what the distant peaks present, shining in all their frozen splendor. One of the Spanish historians of the conquest, with much truth, remarks of this valley, that "there was not a palm of earth uncultivated." It might now be said, there is not an acre of sterile land in its whole extent, except upon the high rugged peaks of its volcanic mountains. But, like the volcanic districts of the south of Europe, this valley is eminently fertile. Its agricultural productions, therefore, claim our attention. Commencing as near as possible to the snow line of the volcanoes, we will take the agricultural productions in their order from that natural boundary. The highest limit of vegetation is at 12 693 feet above the level of the sea; and at 12 544 feet pines are found growing. At the elevation of 10 400 feet, barley and rye are sown where maize will not ripen. The lower limit for barley and rye is about 5 500 feet of altitude; while the lower limit for pines is 6 068 feet. Rye is scarcely cultivated and oats are not sown; but barley is raised in the same manner as in the United States. It yields, generally, from forty to fifty for one, and in favorable situations, sixty and even seventy for one. It is used only for feeding horses and mules on the table lands, as corn is too heating for that purpose. "The mountains of Anahuac," says Clarigero, "abounded in veins of all species of metals, and in an infinite variety of other fossil productions. The ancient Mexicans extracted gold from the counties of the Cohuixcos and the Mixtecas, of the Zapotecas, and other places. They collected generally this precious metal in dust from the sands of rivers, reserving a certain part for the monarch. They drew silver from the mines of Tasco, (now celebrated at this time.) from Tromponco, and others. But these were not so much appreciated by them as by other neighboring nations. * * * They had two kinds of copper; one hard, which served in the place of iron to make reaping hooks, picks, and all military and agricultural instruments; and another, soft, with which they made basins, cups, and other ware. This metal was found principally in the province of Zacatolan and among the Cohuixcos as well as in Michuacan. Tin was extracted from the mines of Tasco and lead from Izmiquilpasco, in the country of the Olomites. Also, they had iron mines in Cazcolan, in Tasco, and at other points. In Chulapa they had mines of mercury; and elsewhere sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinabar, ochre and a white earth which they highly appreciated. The use made of mercury and vitriol is not known, but the others were mixed in their paints and dyes. They had also tin, and still have, in great abundance amber and asphalt, or bitumen of India, on both coasts, and with each many towns paid tribute. They set the amber in gold and serving only for ornament and splendor. Among the precious stones they found and still find, even diamonds although in small numbers, emeralds, amethysts, cats' eyes, turquoises, carbuncles, and a kind of green stone like emerald, but little inferior to it. With all these varieties, the Mexicans, the Tapotecas and the Cohuixcos paid tribute, in whose mountains they were sought for. No less plentiful were these mountains in quarries the most appreciated for architecture, sculpture and other arts. They had quarries of jasper, and marbles of different colors, in the mountains of Cuyscoatlan to the east of Mexico and in those between the capital and Tolosa called now the mountains of the Crosses and in those inhabited by the Tapotecas. Alabaster was common in Cosaloo, near Tesali, a place close to the province of Tasco and in the Mixtecas country. They had whole mountains of loadstone, the most noted of which was of great extent between Tevitatan and Chiapan in the country of Cohuixcos. The meteoritical that is to say, lunar earth belonged to the class of stones, and from its resistance to the action of fire it has received the name by chemists, of *Infides refractorii*. It is transparent, and of the color of the rock called. In another place the same author adds:—"The precious stones which the Mexicans used the most, were the emeralds amethysts, cornelians, turquoise, and some others unknown in Europe. Emeralds were so common that every nobleman had a great number of them and none of them were inferred without them." By a reference to the map of this valley it will be seen that all these places mentioned by this author are situated within it, with one or two exceptions of little importance. And now we will turn to our own times for some description of the present state of the mines of this same valley. Thus, in the report of the Mexican Society of Statistics, in No. 18, page 181, referring to the district of Tlaxala they say:—"In the hills called Tepetlapac, Los Reyes San Ambrosio San Mates and Tlaltaya, some known ions have been made, and from the assays rendered, it has resulted that in this territory they possess in the places mentioned, silver, copper, lead, and stone coal. The district (Tolima) in the valley supplies muriate of soda which also is used in working metals and saltpetre for making powder. The mint coined last year, (1850,) $2 161 664 65, of which $2 061 016 66 were in silver, and $167 088 in gold. From April, 1847 to the 23d of April of this year, the same mint coined $7 718 008 40, of which $7 084 774 40 were in silver and $634 833 in gold. The metals which were coined at the same time were produced from the states of Guerrero, Mexico, Puebla and Oajaca. Of course nine-tenths of them were from this valley. In No. 17 page 242, of the same reports of the Mexican Society of Statistics is found as follows:—"At this date (1851) the State of Guerrero has twelve mines in operation, under the names of Cacoi, Tehuitepeo, Poder de Dios, Guadalupe, Limon, Tepantitlan, Coroculla, Huamuchil, Asulaques, Tolutlan, one situated between Guerrero and Oaxaca that has not received a name, and another ten leagues beyond Guadalupe also without a name. at page 202 of the same report they add:—"To these causes may be attributed the circumstances that the mines of the State are not in as prosperous and brilliant a condition as in former times: First, the high price of quicksilver at $130 the quintal which will not permit the working of those veins that are of an inferior quality. Second, to the fact that the miners formerly enjoyed a greater line of credit for quicksilver than can now be given to them. Third, to the absolute want of boards or banks of exchange which formerly used to encourage to the government in the mineral districts, to facilitate the conversion of the silver, and to attend in this way to the interests of the mines so as in a day they might procure the necessary funds to meet their weekly expenses without losing one part of their profits in realizing another." With respect to the State of Puebla, the same report remarks at page 287—"The excellent position of this State, between the principal port of the republic and the capital—its large population—its diversified climate and productions analagous to all the temperatures which it experiences, deserve to occupy a large space in its mineral statistics. But the information which has been given on this point is so scanty deep to the efforts made that it is impossible to furnish an idea of its importance without the assistance of unofficial data that with difficulty were obtained." By a reference to the official notices it seems that the State possesses various mineral regions, mixed with gold, copper, lead and iron which are called Tetela de Oro, San Jose, San Miguel Ixcamatzolan, Chachachica, Huauxaua, and Hichiaque. Only San Jose has been sensitized on account of frauds and inferior yield of metal. "Abundant quarries of exquisite marble are worked in Atlixco and Ma amorna, from which the Tabernacle in the Cathedral at Puebla is formed. Iron and stone coal are met with in the district of the Llanos. Quarries of different classes are seen in almost all the territory of the State. The muriate of soda of Veracuzo is highly esteemed in every market where it is known. In Tehuacan and Plastla abundance of salt is made, and quicksilver is believed to exist in the mountains of the district of Matamoros." Humboldt remarks of Puebla that it has very considerable silt works near Chila Cincoatlan and Scotlan, in the district of Chinutla and also near Lapotitlan. The beautiful marble known by the name of Puebla marble, is procured in the quarries of Totumahuacan and Tecali, at two and seven leagues distance from the city. The carbonate of lime of Tecali is transparent, like the gypsous alabaster of Volterra and the phengites of the ancients." The preceding remarks will be perceived to be drawn from the most accredited sources. A few further observations will be made which will be extracted from other reports, which, although not bearing so much notoriety, are equally worthy of credit. In the notes of the commission that explored the Mescala river in the year 1851, by order of the state of Puebla it is mentioned "at Ustlacoxitlan rich and abundant mines are met with of sulphur, as well as on the opposite side of the river, of the finest yellow color. The natives extract it from the mines and sell it readily in Mexico and Puebla." Sulphur and the flour of sulphur are also supplied from the volcano of Popocatapetl, where it is easily procured. On the top of the most delightful ridge of mountains of the Limon, the richest minerals are found producing abundance of lead, with a good quality of silver. These have been abandoned on account of the distance requisite to carry the metal. In the canadas of this place, enormous boulders are seen, rocks of lead metal sulphurets pyrites of silver and iron that indicate the existence of the very richest metals, which as yet have not been discovered."

"To the north of the junction of the Cocula three rich mines of silver have been opened of a good quality in the mountain of Guadalupe or Comestichuacan which have been abandoned for want of capital." "We were informed by the commissioners of the State of Guerrero that these mines beneficiated their metals with good profit with alloy of the mine of Limon which is at a very short distance. According to the account of these gentlemen there is an abundant mine of excellent stone coal near the pueblo of Mesaila well adapted for steamboats that may navigate the river." At six leagues distant from Ajuchitlan to the east is found the rich mineral of Tepantitlan which produces gold silver copper lead iron, zinc, &c. In the mountains of Atalaya and Machero rich mines are met with whose metals on ignoring yield ten ounces in three hundred pounds and the middle of the vein twenty four ounces, the depth of some being thirty yards, and if made deeper and worked systematically would give a rich yield. The mine of Santa Barbara at the same place, according to information derived from the Prefect of that district, D. Mariano Rivera, produces from eight nine to nine marks (one hundred and four ounces,) to the three hundred pounds and the metal of the main shaft sixteen ounces. All these veins are abandoned for want of capital. Yet the gold and silver are sold in the market of Ajuchitlan by the poor people who, with limited means beneficiate these metals. To the north of this Pueblo, is the mountain of Aguilla where a number of veins and rocks of native copper are discovered. At a short distance from this settlement in the mountains of Huamuchil, is found the richest bed of cinibar, where some persons extract the quicksilver by means of earthen vessels. On the right of the river, about a league distant, other most abundant beds are discovered, as well as an operation for extracting quicksilver worth several thousand dollars, and which if put in order would give great results. To the west of Ajuchitlan and six leagues distant, a vein of lead is on the surface of the ground about a yart in breadth, which when assayed in the presence of Senor Rivera, produced a mark of silver, (eight ounces) to the 360 lbs., and 56 per cent of lead. On the left of the river, and to the west, the vein of Amiento lies, of some twenty five yards wide, of a superior quality to all others known. Cayoza is a cuesey on the left bank of the river, and abounds in gold and iron ore. The latter is extracted with great ease, supplying the metal for all kinds of implements and especially for the mines, as it is believed to be of a superior quality to any other known. They smelt it in low furnaces *a la Catalana* with common bellows and afford it at a very low price. In the canadrillas of Tario la Cruz, Verdugo, Embaradero, Cerano and the haciendas of Queracco, they smelt it in the same way, and sell it at these places for gold in dust and bars, which they obtain in the mountains near the pueblo of Cindaro that is called the minerals of San Francisco. On the left of the river, six leagues distant in the vicinity of San Juan Huetamo there are mines of all kinds which have never been explored." From these extracts it will not seem surprising that the well informed German, Sartorius remarked "to the south also, from the table lands of Mexico to the Pacific ocean, a chain of mountains extends which have been excavated. In fact, from Colima to Oajaca there is an inexhaustible quantity of noble metals, which are not explored while an industrious population is wanting to cover the absolute deficiency of workmen now existing. With the great mineral riches of this country it is not astonishing that a considerable part of the inhabitants dedicate their time to this branch of industry, and encourage mining to a greater extent than in any other part of the world, on account of the enormous fortunes derived from it, when we see in the statistics of Mexican mining, that from the year 1690 to 1803, the amount extracted by the mints of the republic was $1 354 900,000."

* * * We must also recollect that only the smaller portion of the gold and silver mines now known are in operation; that particularly all the north is without inhabitants; that the south and southeast, in the mountains of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Mexico, Puebla, and Oajaca, known as very rich in minerals, are, desert, and uncultivated; that, moreover, all iron manufacture is in a virgin state. In spite of the immense bodies of this metal; that copper and quicksilver are but little worked, and absolutely no cobalt, nickel bismuth, zinc, &c." The Sierra Madre, of the South along the whole course of the Mescala river, seems to me from the personal observations which I have made to be only one immense mass of metals, and other valuable mines and quarries. From Tlapa to Lecutula a distance of five hundred miles, the entire range of high mountains is filled with gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver lead, zinc, stone coal, gypsum or plaster of Paris, limestone, sandstone, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, asphalt, diamonds, and other precious stones. Lead is one of the most common metals met everywhere, and at all times with a rich yield of silver in it. Copper is no less abundant, producing from ten to twenty per cent of gold from the metal. Iron is also very plentiful, and of so fine a quality that blacksmiths extract the ore, smelt it direct from the mine and use it without subjecting it to the process of either furnace or forge. It is no wonder these people estimate this metal as superior to any other in the known world as it is nearly pure in its natural state. The three principal causes which have checked the still greater prosperity of mining in this country have been the high price of quicksilver the want of intercommunication from the miserable state of the roads, and the revolution, with the expulsion of the Spaniards which together, nearly withdrew all capital and enterprise from the mining districts. In the early part of the last century quicksilver an article indispensable in silver mines, rose to the value of $100 the quintal, when it was impossible to beneficiate any other than richest metals. But towards the close of that century quicksilver fell to half that sum in the market, and an additional number of mines of silver were of course worked with a profit when in 1778 quicksilver fell to $41 the quintal. Consequently in the year 1802 no less than $48,000,000 were exported from Vera Cruz. From the year 1784 to 1805, the mints coined $476 812 018 08. Afterwards the revolution broke out and the mines yielded a very small quantity of the precious metal. But at the present time from the abundance of quicksilver from California, at the low price of $70 the quintal the discovery also by which it can be twice used, is beneficial—the opening of better roads and from the investment of large amounts of capital, both home and foreign—a new impulse has been given to mining. For the last few years the coinage at the mints has risen from $24 000 000 to $28 000,000 and to $32 000 000 as will be seen by the official reports. Besides this a large amount of silver is smuggled out of the country which is not registered; and it may be within a safe calculation to say that the yield is now annually $40 000 000 at all the mines, and increasing at the rate of fifteen per cent each year. I was informed in New York, in January, 1852 that some merchants of that city in their letters to the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States, estimated the yield of the silver mines at only $5,000 000, annually. If this be so, the information was given with some sinister object in view as the official documents would show the exact amount of the coinage alone. On leaving Puebla, the morning was clear and sunshiny to our right the mountain of Malinche, or Tlascala showed its highest peak covered with snow in front the towering volcanoes of Popocatapetl and Iztachihuatle looked down upon us from under their beautiful canopies of the same cold element; while over our left shoulder Orizava far in the distance, from its peak, as round and white as a sugar loaf reflected back the solar rays beaming on as fine a morning as ever blessed the sunny south of Europe. It is impossible to convey by writing any distinct idea of the appearance of the "Pintos" that is the painted people the word being an abbreviation of the word *pintado*, painted. No two of these people are alike in color or marks on their persons. You will see a pretty formed girl, with one hand white and the other black. Her face spotted of a gray, blue, black or white color. Sometimes a man will have one half his face lead color and the other half of a copper complexion. Nothing on this earth more visibly depicts deeper and extinguishes all emotions of human sympathy within you than the sight of some of these human beings. Some created a feeling of horror; but the large portion of them are not revolting in their appearance but only repulsive from their looks. They live, for the most part in villages by themselves, speaking only the Aztec language, ignorant, poor superstitious and without any hope or ambition. Sanitary laws have prohibited their passing beyond their own territory. None are permitted to enter Mexico nor are they seen even in Cosmavaca. In the valley of Puebla they are not found before reaching Guatzala. In the war with the United States the regiments raised from among them were not allowed to defend the capital, or even encamp with the other soldiers. The dread entertained by the people of the cities, among all classes, for these unfortunate Pintos, is laughable. The Pintos may be said to inhabit a mountainous country as they are rarely found on the plains or in rich settlements. Thus we only discovered them at Guatzala, where the mountain district properly commences, and further down the river, when the mountains are passed, they disappeared. I have observed, on former excursions, that Pintos are not found near the rich cities and open country round Tepeaxulico and Iguala, only fourteen leagues distant from this place; hence I would infer that it is only their poverty that keeps them in the Pinto state. It is to be hoped that further intercourse with these unfortunate beings will remove the dread and disgust entertained for them by the better classes of this republic. They are simple, kind, honest, hospitable, and industrious where there is any occasion to work. They are only troublesome when excited by liquor in mischief or wrongs. Their disease is a species of leprosy—nothing more. My advice to any one thrown among them would be to keep clean, and the ten commandments; therefore with a white shirt, cotton clothing and clear conscience, there need be no fear of contamination. One further remark I will make, which is relative to the present state of Mexico; for if there is any State as to which the American public knows so little it is that of Mexico at the present moment. Since Mexico has been in the possession of the Spaniards there never was any period in which it has been in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Its mineral wealth has been developed to a greater extent, and agriculture is receiving an attention from which the agriculturists of the United States might receive lessons, and the manufactories never were known to be so productive or prosperous. The quantity of machinery imported into Mexico now far surpasses that of any former time. The entire country has the appearance of prosperity. In the city of Mexico we see the public buildings and the palaces embellished, the churches are newly painted and stucoed, and the streets newly paved. Large and new plazas for driving are opened; and the famous bronze horse, the greatest work of art in America, has been removed from at his the old University to the plaza, to the distance of a mile in order to adorn them. There are fewer failures among mercantile men in Mexico, viewed in the same proportion with the same in the United States. This will give you some idea of the prosperity of Mexico at this time. The whole case of Mexico is that there is no person, or scarcely any person residing there, who has any love for the institutions of his country. The Mexicans are patriotic; they love their country as much as the Americans love the United States but they have no love for their political institutions. They care nothing for their President, their Congress, their Judiciary or any executive officers. The whole complaint against the President that I have ever heard of, was that he would do nothing—in other words that he would not violate the constitution, for he is a republican and will not violate the constitution. All that Congress does is to thwart the President and pass no appropriation bills. Congress is split up into factions and no party has the ascendency. If good laws were passed in Mexico it would be in a prosperous condition. Mexico can produce a revenue of from twenty to forty millions without oppressing the people; but having no love for their institutions and Congress doing nothing, the laws are without any force, and are very oppressive. Hence the people, oppressed by some of these laws, have taken means to rid themselves of them by what are called pronunciamentos or revolutions. I will describe the different phases of revolutions in that country. First, an objection is made against the laws for the introduction of foreign goods and hence they get up on specious allegations a revolution on the Rio Grande. Merchants from the United States furnishing funds, and under a "burra" are permitted to get their goods into the country without paying duties. The same thing occurs on the Pacific at San Blas for instance, where we have received accounts of a dreadful revolution. These revolutions last three or four days until the object is gained and then they die out. I see they have got a revolution up at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Here they complain that the President will not send troops to suppress it; and he said he would not, because he had nothing to do with it. Our impression was that it was directed against the President; but that is not so. In the interior of the country there is another reason for not only is there a tariff duty on foreign goods but a tariff between each of the States. Goods manufactured in Puebla, for instance, if taken to another State, pay interior duties; and against these interior duties they have raised revolutions elsewhere; but these are only affairs of the moment and soon pass away. On two or three occasions they have tried to give a general character to the revolutions. A plan has been made, for example, that Santa Anta should head it; but it is never carried out, for the people say, "That's not what we have assembled here for." In Puebla they got up a revolution which lasted only for a day. I happened to be in the palace, at that time in conversation with the President on no less a subject than agricultural machinery. Presently a telegraphic despatch was handed to him describing this *pronunciamento* and he read it and without remark went on with his talking on agricultural machinery. I see the English newspapers, in speaking of the terrible condition of Mexico say that there, churches and muskets prevail; but I cannot see what influence the church exerts at this time in Mexico. In the first place, the regular clergy, that own the four hundred million of dollars have no christian love for each other, for they are distracted, divided and cannot act in unity; and the priests of the villages dislike the regular clergy, because they are poor, and the regular clergy are rich; and the church has nothing to gain by revolution. Now as to the muskets. General Arista has reduced that large army to two thousand men, consequently they have no regular troops, and cannot, therefore, effect any revolutions. These revolutions that we read of from Mexico, I can compare to nothing better than if you happened to go into the interior of the United States and pick up a weekly newspaper, which is full of murders and accidents, and steamboat explosions, which