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NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

NOTE I.

Description of the Province of Pampluna, by Joachim Camacho, Advocate.*

THE province of Pampluna is separated on the south from that of Tunja by the Sogamoso, which discharges itself in the Magdalena; on the north, it borders upon Ocana, which is dependent on the province of Santa-Martha, and upon Maracaïbo by the Tachira, the boundary of New Grenada and of Venezuela. On the west, it terminates at the Magdalena between the mouths of the Sogamoso and the Canaverales; on the east, at the llanos de Varinas, where are collected the waters of the valley of Savateca, the sources of the Apure, a branch of the Oronooko. The eastern branch of the Andes almost fills this province, and forms numerous vallies, by which the inhabitants easily communicate with the gulf of Mexico, by the Zulia, which forms a confluence with the Catatumba, near the lake Maracaïbo. The towns situated to the west have likewise easy communications by the Sogamoso and the Canaverales, both navigable rivers.

The town of Pampluna in 8° north lat., is 1,300 toises above the level of the sea. Its temperature, from 12 to 14, R. is not very agreeable, owing to the vapours which continually darken the heavens. The territory of Pampluna produces wheat, oats, maize, potatoes, celery, cabbages, beans, french beans, and an infinity of other vegetable and culinary plants which generally flourish at this elevation. One of the most

* *Semanario del Nuevo Reyno de Grenada*

remarkable spots of this district is Surata, whose climate is temperate. Ten thousand load of meal is annually prepared there, the greater part of which passes through Ocana on its way to Monpox and Carthagena. The wheat is of an excellent quality and affords two crops in the course of a year. It seems to belong to that variety which in Europe is called summer wheat; it only grows in places where the temperature is mild, as in this valley and in that of Savateca; for in the more elevated, and consequently colder places, such as Pampluna, Silos, Cacata, Veloseo, Servita, and Cerrito, there is only the winter wheat to be found; the bread made from which is black and heavy. Near Sogamoso, at Tequia, la Concepcion, Llano-Enciso, Malayavita, and Carcasi, wheat, sugar cane and rice are cultivated. None of the villages in the district of Pampluna, with the exception of the villages of Matanza and Ecce-Homo in the valley of Surata, gather sufficient corn to enable them to transport any. They are even sometimes obliged to import some from the neighbouring cantons.

At Pampluna and its dependencies they cultivate some indigenous plants which are very useful; such as, the common pine (*pinus silvestris*), the resin from which is very generally employed as a medicine: the myrica (*myrica cerifera*) which produces the wax called *laurel*; it is the same as that of Louisiana; a galium, the root of which furnishes an excellent yellow dye for cottons; the chilca (*cestrum*), which yields a beautiful green colour; several species of melastoma (*tunos*), which are used in dyeing yellow; and lastly, the vervius, alizo, and the gazmon which produce the same colour.

In the valley of Taupa, the nopal is laden with the cochineal insects, which are sent into the province of Tunja. The web in which the insect wraps itself, and which the inhabitants cannot separate from it, renders the cochineal of Tunja less valuable than that of Mexico.

The olive tree is very common at Pampluna, but the mode of preparing the oil is not known; Europe has therefore no reason to fear a competition in this article.

Sepita, upon the Sogamoso, has great quantities of Brazilian wood; but the unfair dealings of the sellers have lowered the prices.

Abundant pastures in this province promise sufficient food for immense numbers of cattle, if the severity of the places would permit them to breed; for this reason the inhabitants are obliged, notwithstanding multiplied efforts at breeding, to procure them from the llanos of Casanare, by the way of Cucuy, and those of Varinas, by that of San-Christopher. The dearthness of meat causes a scarcity of tallow, for which vegetable wax is used as a substitute.

Horses, mules, sheep and goats are bred; tolerably good marocco leather is prepared from the skins of the last.

The mineral riches of Pampluna are little known. Tradition reports that formerly immense quantities of gold were drawn from the mines of Beta and Montuosa. In fact, traces of great works are still visible. The gold of these mines is carried to Giron by the waters which form the Canaverales. The sand of this river contains gold of 23 carats. There are also silver mines; this metal has been found at the rate of eight ounces to one quintal of ore.

The copper mines are rich; but being always badly worked, have enriched the country very little.

The soil of the territory on which Pampluna is built, is full of mica; in several places it is found in large sheets; as in Russia, it is converted into glass for the windows; several fancy articles are also manufactured from it. Quartz, feldspar and granite are every where met with. Every thing in fact announces the metallic and mineralogical riches of Pampluna; but little profit is derived from them, as the works are ill conducted.

The province of Pampluna does not contain three thousand Indians; they inhabit eight villages. The remainder of the population composed of whites and half whites may amount to 40,000 souls. They are all agriculturists; a small number only being mechanics.

A country which has but few things to export cannot be rich, Pampluna would even be very poor, if property were not extremely divided, which diffuses comfort through numerous families. The llanos adjoining the valley of Savateca, would have been for that country an advantageous opening for its grains in exchange for cattle, if there had been any road to facilitate this communication. This was however easy to be effected, by following the direction of the valley watered by the Chitoya, which, to all appearance, is one of the sources of the Apure. By this means Pampluna could enter into communication with Guyana; Giron could do so likewise with the distant provinces by the same road, and instead of paying very dearly for the provisions which this town draws from the llanos of Casanare by the salt mine of Chita, it would procure them at a more moderate price from those of Varinas; this article carries almost all the specie from Giron.

Cotton is cultivated in this district, particularly in the parish of Rio-Negro. More than one hundred thousand arrobas* are annually exported for Monpox and Carthagena; the rest is employed in manufacturing coarse stuffs in the place itself.

The Giron tobacco is of a superior quality, and the entrepot established at Piedecuesta contributes to the comfort of the people; cocoa, of which considerable quantities are sold, succeeds very well on the banks of the Sogamoso, Surate, and Canaverales. These countries also furnish large quantities of capaiva balsam and some building timber: it is carried to Monpox.

Near the parish of Rio-Negro an abundant amber mine has been discovered.

If the road were open from Giron to the Magdalena, this place would enjoy very great commercial advantages. In the first place the rocks of the Sogamoso would be avoided, which are the destruction of many boats; besides which, a vast extent of unknown lauds, situated between the Sogamoso and the Canaverales, would be much frequented.

* This calculation is evidently exaggerated.

The navigation of this last river is far preferable to the other, although its waters are too shallow to allow very deeply laden boats to sail up it. This canal is of great utility to the inhabitants of Rio-Negro, who transport their grains by it much more quickly and cheaply than by Ocana.

The district of Giron is like that of Pampluna, inhabited by a population composed of different races; very few Indians and negro slaves are to be met with.

The most flourishing towns of this province are those of St. Joseph and of Rosario de Cucuta, although they want an opening for their productions. Their territory, varied by the vallies watered by the Jachira, the Pampluna, and the Zulia, have some fine cocoa plantations.

At Cucuta, agriculture is confined to about a thousand slaves. The Cucuta cocoa, called Magdalena cocoa, as it is brought down that river, is very much esteemed. The cocoa harvest may be about 80,000 arrobas annually, which, at the price of three piastres per arroba, produces a revenue of 240,000 piastres. If to this be added the produce of coffee and indigo, which is likewise cultivated in the province, the total of the property of Pampluna may be estimated at one million of piastres.* The greater part of the cocoas of Cucuta descend to Maracaibo, by the Zulia. The journey by land, as far as the bridge of Cachos, in the village of Limonsito, is six leagues; a very short distance, but extremely bad, from the indifference of merchants, and from their indisposition to unite when called upon

* This does not appear very exact. The country produces a quantity of coffee and indigo, much inferior to the cocoa: thus, notwithstanding the assertion of Señor Camacho, the revenue from coffee and indigo may be said not to amount even to the half of that arising from cocoa. The province of Pampluna has never had a million of piastres in circulation. American authors have generally the fault of exaggerating the riches of their country: thus, in an Essay upon the Province of Antioquia, printed in the Journal *el Semanario del Nuevo Reyno*, Señor Restrepo advances that Antioquia draws annually from its mines 600,000 castilians of gold. Enlightened individuals of that country own, that this calculation is far from being exact.

to advance any money without the prospect of a certain and immediate profit.*

A considerable quantity of Cucuta silver passes by San-Christoval into the Varinas. It is expended in the purchase of mules and cattle, of which nearly 10,000 heads are bought annually. Although pasturage is abundant, oxen are not bred in these vallies. The salt comes from the coast, when it cannot be procured from Chita or Zipaquira.

The goodness of the soil is not the only cause of the abundance of the cocoa-trees; the care of the cultivators contributes much to it. Instructed by experience, they shadow them with ceibas and erytahrinas; they water them, and surround them with flourishing hedges of citrons, fagaras, and acacias, which, while they defend the estate, present a most enchanting appearance. They would then have only to congratulate themselves on the culture of this useful plant, were they not obliged to get rid of their cocoas immediately, to save them from the ravages of the *tinea fulsa*. This insect is also equally destructive to the corn and grain of Surata.

The town of Salazar de las Palmas has declined in proportion as those of the valley of Cucuta have prospered; some rich parishes, however, Sant-Yago and Cayetano, may be reckoned among its dependencies: the latter especially has some beautiful cocoa plantations.

The town of Salazar de las Palmas owes its name to the great quantity of palms which cover the country in which it is situated. The different kinds found here, are the royal palm (*cocos butyracea*), which affords wine and butter; the negro-head-palm (*phytelephos macrocarpa*), the fruit of which can be worked like ivory; the noli, which may be

* The merchants of Cucuta will certainly at last abandon the road of Monpox and Carthagena, where numbers of them perish, the victims of the unhealthiness of those burning climates; whilst, in going to Maracaibo, they travel in places, the atmosphere of which is pure and healthy; besides, their voyage is not incommoded by those clouds of insects which torment the traveller on the Magdalena.

called *cocos ignaria*, from the cottony substance found in its leaves, and which is a good substitute for tinder; lastly, the murappo (*carludovica*), which is used in covering houses, and the twigs of which are eaten.

Upon the whole, the soil of the province of Pampluna is fertile, but the inhabitants are so indolent, that almost all the country is a desert; which is generally found to be the case in the more ancient colonies of the kingdom.

NOTE II.

According to M. de Humboldt, the population of the republic of Colombia amounts to 2,700,000 souls. Pomba,* who published, in 1811, an Essay upon the Statistics of New Grenada, thus calculates the numbers of the inhabitants in each province:—

Guyaquil	50,000
Loxa and Jacu	80,000
Cuenca	200,000
Quixas and Macas	40,000
Quito	500,000
Popayan	320,000
Choco	40,000
Antiquia	110,000
Neyva	45,000
Santa-Fè	490,000
Tunja	200,000
Socorro	125,000
Pampluna	90,000
Los Llanos	20,000
Mariquita	110,000
Carthagena	210,000
Santa-Martha	70,000
Rio-Hacha	20,000
Panama and Portobello	50,000
Veragua	30,000
	<hr/>
	2,500,000
	<hr/>

* A Creole of New Grenada.

In adding to this number that of the inhabitants of Caracas, which may be agreed at 900,000, the population of the republic will amount to 3,400,000 souls. This calculation is evidently exaggerated, and is besides little conformable with the census recently made by order of the present government of the republic.

NOTE III.

Bogota was erected into a see by Pope Pius IV in 1564. This archbishopric is composed of five dignitaries, seven canons, three prebends, and one sub-prebend.

The suffragans of Bogota are :

Popayan, three dignitaries, two canons, two prebends, two sub-prebends ;

Carthagena, five dignitaries, one canon ;

Santa-Martha, four dignitaries ;

Merida de Maracaïbo.

Caracas, formerly suffragan of Saint-Domingo, has five dignitaries, four canons, two prebends, two sub-prebends, six chaplains, six acolytes. The bishop's revenue amounts to 75,000 piastres, about (\$75,000, fr.*) Quito formerly suffragan of Lima, has five dignitaries, six canons, four prebends, two sub-prebends. The bishopric of Quito was founded in 1534.

Panama, formerly suffragan of Lima, has five dignitaries and two canons.

The ecclesiastical chapter of Bogota is composed of a dean, an archdeacon, a chorister, a doctor, and a treasurer. A dean has 5000 piastres : a rector 2000.

* About 14,062 pounds sterling.

NOTE IV.

SANTA-FÈ is divided into 195 squares (manzanas). In 1800 the inhabitants amounted to 21,464 without including in this number strangers and beggars, whose residence was not known. The population since that time has much increased, the number of births, in the same year 1800, having exceeded that of deaths by 247.

SAL. MA. SALAZAR.

NOTE V.

Prices of some goods at Bogota.

		English
MEAT,	25lb	about 6s 7d
Bread,	1	ditto 0s 3½d
Wine,	₡ dozen,	ditto 60s
Sugar,	1lb	ditto 0s 5¾d
Confectionary,	25lb	ditto 19s
Spanish oil,	1 bottle,	ditto 5s 4d
Saffran,	1 oz.	ditto 8s 6d
Keep of a Horse,	₡ day,	ditto 1s 10d
Hat,		ditto 60s
Half Boots,		ditto 38s
Shoes,		ditto 12s
European wax,	1 lb	ditto 7s 0d
Gunpowder	1 ditto	ditto 6s 9d

NOTE VI.

Statement of the tithes of Antioquia, one of the richest provinces of the Colombian Republic, the population of which amounts to 106,950 inhabitants.

Years.	Piastres.
1800	31,064 3
1801	28,412 6
1802	24,250 1
1803	28,693 3
1804	25,954 7
	<hr/>
	138,375 4

The result proves that the expenses of each inhabitant does not exceed *four piastres*, (16 shillings) per annum.

RESTREPO, *Geographical Essay upon New Grenada.*

NOTE VII.

POMBO in 1811 thus enumerates the revenues of New Grenada.

	Piastres.
Santa-Martha and Rio-Hacha,	320,000
Carthagena,	600,000
Panama (on account of the trade of Peru),	800,000
Guayaquil,	300,000
Cuenca	60,000
Mainas,	30,000
Quito,	250,000
Quixas,	40,000
Popayan,	210,000
Choco;	60,000
Antioquia.	160,000
Neyva,	18,000
Mariquita,	23,000
Santa-Fè	180,000
Tunja,	80,000
Socorro,	72,000
Pampluna,	70,000
	<hr/>
	3,273,000

This estimate appears the more correct, from the revenues of the province of Santa-Fè in the month of October, (the statement of which was published in the Official Gazette, in the month of November of the same year) amounting to 15,107 piastres. This sum, multiplied by twelve, gives 181,284 piastres, a result which resembles Pomba's in a singular degree. If we afterwards add to the total of the revenues of New Grenada, the sum of the revenues of Caracas, which Señor Jove, a member of the consulate at Caracas, estimates at 2,032,500 piastres, although according to several inquiries, they do not amount to more than 1,227,336, it will be found that the revenues of the republic do not exceed 5,305,500 piastres, or 26,527,500 francs* whilst the approximate expenses calculated from those of the departments of Santa-Fè and Caracas, the table of which was published in 1822 and 1823) amount to 5,715,336 piastres, or 28,776,680 francs.† In these expenses the payment of the interest upon forty millions of piastres due to the English, is not included.

NOTE VIII.

THE courier from Carthagená arrives at Bogota, on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of each month, and on the same days the courier from Bogota sets off for Carthagená. The courier from Caracas, arrives at Bogota on the 4th and 19th, and quits that capital for Caracas, on the 7th, 15th, and 22nd. The distance between these two cities, is reckoned to be 250 leagues.

NOTE IX.

A MASS costs one piastre ; a christening, 12 reals ; a marriage, 12 piastres, and 200, if the banns are not published. A dis-

* Reckoning the franc at 9d English. £994,781, 5 sterling.

† £1,079,125, 10 sterling.

pen- sation for the marriage of an uncle with his niece, 1000 piastres ; a burial, four piastres and a half for the poor, and 200 for the wealthy.

NOTE X.

THE rich mines produce daily at the rate of eight reals for each slave ; those which are only moderately abundant, and these are the most common, only two reals. In Antioquia, the mines are worked by free men, who are called *massamorreros*. In this province the locality of the mines is not the same as in the lands bordering upon the Pacific ; for, in Antioquia, gold is discovered at 1,450 toises above the level of the sea ; the ore is found scattered and separated by long spaces, whilst in Chuco, it is only found in a line parallel to the horizon.

RESTREPO, *Geographical Essay upon New Grenada*.

NOTE XI.

MANY persons who have formed an idea of Colombia, from the events which have taken place there, have no doubt been astonished at the wild aspect under which I have described that country ; they may perhaps be offended that I have not employed colours more brilliant in portraying a people whose government and laws appear so far superior to the manners and customs I have attributed to them. Their surprise at this apparent contradiction will however cease, if they reflect upon the state of barbarism in which Switzerland was buried, when she shook off the yoke of Austria. If the Alps became the theatre of a democratic revolution, at a period when their inhabitants could find no assistance from any of their neighbours, should it be more extraordinary that similar movements have burst forth in the Cordilleras, at a time when so many political writings have been published and translated into all languages !

an insurrection is no proof of civilization, the least civilized nations are often the most greedy after liberty. It is well known that a small number of enlightened men place themselves at the head of every revolution; the people are rarely the first instigators of it; they are informed that it has taken place, and the principles which they should adopt, are pointed out to them at the very moment they are ignorant a change of government has been effected. Thus we have seen the chiefs of American independence, raise the people at the name of Ferdinand VII; had they declared their intentions openly at first, they never would have succeeded in carrying them into execution. It was doubtless the better to conceal them, and secure the triumph of the new opinions beyond the possibility of failure, that Bolivar, like an able politician, was not desirous of destroying at one blow the monarchical habits of his fellow citizens. For the orders of Ferdinand and of Charles III, he substituted those of the Liberators and Boyaca; afterwards, to reconcile the rich to the abolition of the *incomiendas*, he promulgated in their favour, several decrees in terms not less advantageous than that which was made on the 12th of September 1819, for general Santander, vice-president of the republic; the principal articles of which are as follows :

ARTICLE I.

“ I grant in full title, and by way of extraordinary recompense to F. P. Santander, the house in this city (Bogota) which belonged to the emigrant Vincent Cerdova, as well as the estate of Ato-Grande, belonging to Pierre Bufanda, in the jurisdiction of Zipaquira.”

ARTICLE II.

“ It is understood that the said estate of Ato-Grande, made over, by the above article, to general Santander, ceases to be incumbered with a mortgage of 10,000 piastres, in favour

of Don Francisco Rodriguez. This debt of an enemy belongs, likewise, to the state, who disposes of it in favour of the new possessor of the estate of Ato-Grande, and makes him a present of it."

I had at first thought that the contrast presented by these acts, and the manners and institutions of the people of Colombia, would not appear less worthy of credit than that which is offered by many other nations, a singular mixture of sages and barbarians, learned and ignorant; for this reason I had abstained from quoting several documents which would have imparted a degree of authenticity to my account; and concluded by fearing that some degree of malevolence might be attributed to me. Were this the case, the efforts which I have always made never to swerve from the truth, would be ill appreciated: to render this the more evident, I have determined to make public the account of an American, whose opinion cannot admit of suspicion;* it will be seen if my opinion of Bogota is more severe than that which he has pronounced upon Quito, the first city in the Cordilleras, both for population and extent.

" Quito† is the most populous town of the viceroyalty of New Grenada; without adopting Ulloa's statement, who makes its inhabitants amount to 60,000, we may estimate the number to be from 35, to 40,000, almost all Indians or half-whites.

" The greater part of the houses are ill built with bricks dried in the sun. The roofs are covered with the leaves of the magney or chaguarquero (*agave Americana*). The interior of the habitations is extremely simple, the saloon for receiving visitors being the only which is ornamented: this is the only room the walls of which are covered with

* The travels of Caldas, MSS. 1805. This American, born at Bogota, distinguished himself by his taste for botany: he was shot in 1816, by order of the Spanish viceroy.

† Quito communicates by the road of Malbuca with the port of Carondelet, upon the Pacific Ocean.

“ paper and ill executed paintings. A few lamps affixed to
“ the walls, and a chandelier, dependent from the ceiling,
“ serve to light the apartment. The floor is covered with
“ a carpet, the manufacture of the country; some writing
“ tables, and sofas covered with silk, complete the furniture;
“ the bed forms the principal object; it is in an alcove, the
“ frame-work of which is sculptured, richly gilt, and
“ hung with damask or velvet; the bedstead is gilt, the sheets
“ are of beautiful Holland cloth, and trimmed with lace; the
“ counterpane is of muslin; during the day the curtains are
“ undrawn, that the bed may be seen, for it is the principal
“ object of the care and expense of the Quitonians.

“ There is a hall at the entrance of the houses, but
“ it is very dirty, being never cleaned; the yards
“ serve for stables; the clover for the horses (*medicago*
“ *sativa*), is upon the stair-case; the corridors, the anti-
“ chambers, the interior of the houses, and the kitchens,
“ are all filthy, and exhale mephitic air. In almost every
“ house is a boudoir for the ladies to retire to, it is called
“ *obrador*, or work room. Nothing is of less utility at
“ Quito than this room, for the ladies pass their whole life
“ either in idleness, or in receiving and paying visits. The
“ *obrador* is tolerably well furnished, though but little taste
“ is apparent in the arrangement. On the roof is a terrace,
“ where the ladies cultivate flowers; here they come to warm
“ themselves in the sun, and breathe the air, which is not
“ always very agreeable, this being the place where the linen
“ is dried, the dishes are washed, and other affairs still more
“ domestic are transacted.

“ The nobility and the middling classes inhabit the upper
“ part of the house; the common people the ground floors.
“ Each family has a floor to itself, which causes a frightful
“ noise and confusion.

“ The streets are badly paved, dirty and narrow;
“ fountains are rarely met with in the houses; there are
“ only three in the city; the prison presents nothing re-
“ markable; the hospital is small and ill regulated; but, in

“ return, the establishment appropriated to the poor and or-
 “ phans, is well kept, and distinguished by the order and
 “ economy which reigns throughout. It was intended to have
 “ established a workhouse, but, like many other projects, it
 “ was never carried into execution. Few public walks are
 “ found at Quito, the finest, formed by the president Villa
 “ Lengua, has been destroyed by his successor.

“ Provisions are rather dear at Quito; the beef, which
 “ is of a bad quality, is not always to be got; mutton is still
 “ worse, because none but old sheep are killed. The milk is
 “ without cream; the cheese is detestable, and as they never
 “ put any salt in it, it is almost always spoilt; a great quantity
 “ is, however, consumed at Quito, it being eaten with soup,
 “ confectionary, and chocolate, in the morning and evening,
 “ in short, at all hours.

“ Salt is procured from Guayaquil, the bay is preferred
 “ to the white. Sugar is dear and bad, it comes from Ybar-
 “ ra; it is worth at least 20 piastres a quintal, and frequently
 “ rises as high as 30. The article which has the greatest sale,
 “ and which is furnished by the sugar mills of Ybarra, is *ras-*
 “ *padura*; this is a kind of chicha; the people drink it in
 “ large quantities. The cocoa comes from Guayaquil, but is
 “ not equal to that of Timana and Magdalena. The confec-
 “ tionary made at Quito is tolerably good; the potatoes are
 “ excellent, and form the principal food; the maize has but
 “ little flavour, this is caused by the great elevation of the
 “ country; cabbages and lettuces are good; when in season,
 “ there are pears, apples, different kinds of peaches, oranges,
 “ cedras, lemons, strawberries, mulberries, funas (*cactus*
 “ *opuntia*), aguacates, guabas (*mimosa inga*), papays, and
 “ melons; bananas and plumbs are brought from the warm
 “ countries.

“ The water at Quito is bad; the bread, although well
 “ baked, is good for nothing, from the mixture of the meal
 “ of peas, lentils and oats.

“ Shut up in its mountains, and not being able to obtain

“ the merchandize of Europe but at an enormous expense,
“ Quito has been compelled to create several kinds of industry;
“ this city has, consequently, manufactories, the produce of
“ which, although coarse, are strong and durable, and are in
“ great request at Antioquia, Choco, Timana, Barbacoas, and
“ Guayaquil; this latter town makes its payments in cocoa, the
“ others with the gold of their mines.

“ The arts, like industry, from the want of models, are
“ in their infancy; sculpture, whose labours fill all the public
“ buildings of Quito, is still barbarous; the servile imitators
“ of their predecessors, the genius-lacking Phidiasses of
“ this city continually represent Saint Anthony of Padua with
“ a child upon one arm, Saint Dominic with a dog at his feet,
“ The angels with peacocks' tails. Painting follows the same
“ track; architecture is equally behind hand; but lace-making
“ is in a state of perfection. This is not the case with car-
“ pentry, cabinet-making, and the trades of the goldsmiths
“ and locksmiths. As to the tailors and shoe-makers, they
“ are utterly devoid of taste.

“ The same may be said of the religious houses at Quito
“ as has been observed of all others, and of all establishments
“ which are on the decline: the scandal of the intrigues which
“ divide them, simony, the despotism of the conquerors over
“ the vanquished, dissimulation, the base kindness of prelates
“ for their friends, sensuality, profane expenses, are there
“ openly displayed; in short, every vice, in order to attain the
“ situation of provincial father, a title which confers an au-
“ thority truly absolute over the convent, together with the
“ right of swallowing its revenues, and dissipating its property,
“ dishonours the regular clergy of Quito.

“ There are two colleges: the first is governed by the
“ Dominicans; vain disputes about words, little severity in
“ labour or regulation, much recreation and affectation in
“ dress, such is the discipline in this establishment of edu-
“ cation. The college of Saint Louis is not better managed.

“ A prodigious number of Doctors of every rank, and

“ condition, united under a rector chosen by themselves form
 “ the University of Quito, with the exception of some who
 “ have silently instructed themselves, the rest are in the utmost
 “ ignorance ; for this reason an extreme indulgence is shown in
 “ the examinations ; never is a refusal or reprimand received
 “ at their hands ; the young students always answer in the
 “ most satisfactory manner. The desire of these to become
 “ doctors in their turn may easily be imagined ; it is for this
 “ that Quito is the first country in the world which belies the
 “ proverb, *Non omnes doctores.*”

“ Whether from the timidity natural to their sex, the re-
 “ clusion in which they are kept, or from the superintendence of
 “ the bishops, the victims of parental avarice, fraternal jea-
 “ lousy, or conjugal despair, and often of an excessive love for
 “ God, practise with more exactness than the monks, the virtues
 “ of that religion to which they have devoted their lives. It is
 “ true that some among them fall, and that even the austere
 “ Order of Santa-Theresa has considerably relaxed its disci-
 “ pline ; but at least there is none of those scandalous vices
 “ which so often profane the convents of men : women some-
 “ times have frailties, men oftentimes vices.”

From Quito, Caldas went first to Tarubamba, all the inns
 he met with were provided with bread, cheese, and chicha.
 He then traversed the following towns :

Machake, in $0^{\circ}. 25'$. S. lat., contains 2,200 inhabitants,
 among whom are 800 Indians. The thermometer of Reaumur
 usually indicated in this village, 6° . above zero.

Saquilisi, $0^{\circ}. 50'. 10''$. S. lat. has camlet manufactories.

Taquaco. On quitting this village a paramo of three or
 four leagues in extent is to be traversed before you reach Tigua.
 The country where this village is situated, is covered with flocks
 of sheep, whose wool is much esteemed.

Taguolo, $0^{\circ}. 53'$. S. lat. produces sugar canes ; great quan-
 tities of confectionary are made there.

Macuchimina is rich in mines ; the country is intersected
 by so many precipices and rivers, principally by the Yana,

Yacu, and Pilalo, that the only mode of travelling is on the shoulders of the Indians. The forests of Macchimana yield great quantities of Peruvian bark.

Pilalo. This village contains 2,000 souls. The winds blow there with extreme violence in the months of July, August, and September. On quitting Pilalo, the traveller proceeds towards Hambato. The country traversed before arriving there is covered with sand thrown out from the volcanoes with which the country is filled.

Hambato is a pretty village; the streets are laid down by the line; the houses are very agreeable, those which are at some distance from the centre of the village are surrounded with shrubberies of agavas, plumb, pear, peach, and other fruit trees, some cactus laden with cochineals increase the solidity of these hedges, and render them impenetrable. All these cottages isolated and hidden behind these screens of verdure and flowers, produce a delicious effect. The churches are of wood and of little height on account of the earthquakes. Hambato has more than once been destroyed by this terrible scourge. The numerous and happy population of this village is mostly composed of Indians.

Upon quitting Hambato to go to Cuenca, the traveller crosses the bridge and village of Querro, the Paramo of Sabanag, the village of Ilapo, and the plain of Tapi; in quitting the latter, he traverses the ruins of Riobamba. This village was destroyed on the 4th of February, 1797, by an earthquake. The inhabitants who escaped its ravages have endeavoured to found a new Riobamba in the plain of Tapi. This village rises slowly, as if menaced by the shocks of Chimborazo, Cuairazo, Tungue-ragna, and Altar, which surround it on all sides, it had to fear seeing itself again crushed beneath the flaming masses vomited by the Giants of the Andes. The ruins of the ancient Riobamba are to be rather imagined than actually traced. This unfortunate spot is so dear to some inhabitants, that they rather prefer being buried there, like their family, than to quit the remains of those they loved. Thus, the wretched huts one sees

there are embellished, when considered as so many altars erected to friendship and patriotic love.

After having passed over a country in which nothing was to be perceived but the traces of earthquakes, Caldas arrived at Guamote, situated in $1^{\circ} 55'$ S. lat. "Here," says this traveller, "the two branches of the Cordilleras are easily distinguished. That on the west is the least elevated. A large opening is to be seen worked by the hand of nature for the outlet of the waters. In the province of Las Emeraldas, it only takes place at Tuipulco, and in Marañon at Totorillos. The opening here mentioned is the deep bed of the river of Guayaquil."

A very severe cold is felt at Guamote. It is impossible, however, not to admire the situation, which is very agreeable, Guamote is surrounded by very high mountains; the ground on which this village is built is an island bathed by two rivers, the banks of which are extremely fertile. Guamote only contains a small number of cottages built with reeds and a church. This village was, however, the centre of that terrible revolution which desolated these countries in 1803. The word excise, which these people do not understand, a few new taxes it was intended to impose, caused the insurrection to burst forth; no other cause for this movement must be sought for; none of the traits which mark the revolution of other countries are to be found in this. Recollecting the efforts which had been made to re-establish in this part of the province of Quito the duties of tobacco and brandy, the Indians feared that they would again endeavour to impose them upon them. A few imprudent words sufficed to arm them with sword and torch. Suddenly the ill suppressed hatred which they indulged against the half whites, was again roused in their hearts; they animated each other to murder, and marked their steps with carnage. In fact, the Indian, so cowardly when he is weak, becomes cruel, and implacable when he is the stronger. When feared, he threatens, strikes, and kills; he, whom a sword puts to flight when he is not stimulated either by hatred or revenge.

This vast conspiracy, directed principally against the

whites, and which was to have set all these mountains in a blaze, was prematurely executed by the inhabitants of Guamote. The other villages, who were to have taken a part in the revolt, were not ready to support it: it wholly failed. Some dreadful examples were made in order to intimidate the Indians; Guamote was completely ruined.

Continuing to follow the Cuenca road, we meet with Puma-Chaca. Here commences the descent; the villages and cultivation become more frequent. As is done at the Cape of Good Hope, horses are employed in thrashing the corn.

Alausi is the next town: it is in 2° S. lat. and contains 5,500 inhabitants among whom are 2000 Indians. At Alausi commence those vast forests which extend as far as the Pacific. Puma-Chaca where the traveller stops, is at as high an elevation as Quito. From thence one enters the Asuay. This paramo is composed of rocks. The most elevated parts border on the limits of vegetation. After having quitted Puma-Llacta at five o'clock in the morning, one continually ascends as far as Salanag; this is a plateau at which one rests. Piches is the next town; the air is here excessively cold. The ascent is gentle, although very long, as far as Litau; it is here that, properly speaking, begins the paramo of Asuay, the tomb of a great number of travellers. When the wind blows there, it brings with it such a quantity of hail and snow that the air is darkened: the traveller up to his knees in water, is struck with cold, he feels his limbs grow stiff, and often loses the use of them if he has the good fortune to escape with life. On the Asuay is a pool of about 70 varas in length (180 feet): the water of this pool is at 9° R. above zero. Further on, is another of 3 or 600 varas long and from 2 to 300 wide. Near there commences the plain of Puyal, dangerous on account of the deep marshes there met with; at the extremity of the Puyal are the ruins of a palace of the Incas, it is built of stone without cement: the Indians have evinced a very singular taste in the choice of the places where they have constructed their pleasure-

houses, since, during eight months of the year, there is continued hail and rain here.

After having passed Alto de la Virgen, Caldas entered Delek. This village is peopled with Indians; the country assumes a more smiling aspect, the roads are better; the population increases, every thing announces the approach to a town of importance: one is not deceived, one has arrived at Cuenca, situated in a plain of considerable extent, the elevation of which, above the level of the sea, is 1279 toises.

The temperature of Cuenca is very agreeable, it rarely descends during the day below 12°, and never rises above 15°; the nights are very cool, for the thermometer is often not more than 6.

The sky is sometimes cloudy, but it rains less often than at Quito, and the storms last but a short time in the months of October and March. The rains, frequent during the equinoxes, are rare during the solstice; then the clouds evaporate, the sky assumes an azure blue; this is the season of fine weather, with this difference however, that in the spring solstice there are four magnificent months, whilst in the winter solstice there are generally thirty days of rain. The ground on which Cuenca is built is flat, sandy and arid. The streets laid down by the line, are each 125 varas long (323 feet) and 12 wide (31 feet); the greater part of them are paved.

Cuenca is the only town which enjoys the advantage of being every where supplied with water. The houses are all constructed with unbaked bricks, without taste, extremely low, dirty, and without any ornament. Filth is a characteristic trait of the province of Quito. The churches are poor and ill decorated; with the exception of the Jesuits' College, the town is without public edifices. The chapter of the Cathedral consists of a dean, an archdeacon, a penitentiary, a doctor and two deacons. The governor has a salary of 2,500 piastres. The population amounts to 19,000 souls, including 3000 Indians.

There are convents of Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustines, Hospitaliers, Bethlehemites, and Carmelites. There are two parishes San-Blas and San-Sebastian: the convents are dependent on those of Quito. The absolute want of instruction and intelligence renders the clergy of this town far inferior to that of Quito. Tortoise shell is worked here with considerable taste; the arts of modeling in wax and sculpture in marble decline daily.

The society of Cuenca is composed of three classes: the nobility, who pass their lives in idleness; the citizens, who are devoted to commerce; and the people who are engaged in the most laborious works, for the curate and chiefs overwhelm them (I speak of the Indians) with the most grievous burdens.

Cuenca receives cotton and soap from Piura; cocoa, rice, salt, fish, wine, oil, and European earthenware, from Guayaquil; and lastly from Quito, some coarse stuffs: in return it furnishes Loxa and Guayaquil with the grains and productions of the surrounding mountains.

The valley of Paute is dependent on Cuenca; it is seven leagues north-east of that town. Quicksilver mines have been discovered there. The mountains in the neighbourhood produce great quantities of Peruvian bark; that which in the country is called *pata de gallinazo* is gathered at an elevation of 403 varas higher than that of Quito.

San-Christoval, situated upon the Supay, Uecu and Quallaco, belong to the jurisdiction of Paute. In its environs are gathered cochineal and sugar; gold mines are also worked, Guagual-Suma is a hill famous in this country, because it is suspected that the Indians continue to sacrifice their infants there to the manes of their Incas; neither christianity nor the vigilance of the Spaniards have been able to abolish this horrible custom. Without historians, without monuments, the Indians have neither forgotten their ancient masters, nor their past misfortunes.

NOTE XII.

OBSERVATIONS upon the means of establishing a communication by water, between the gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific, by the river Atrato, which discharges itself into the gulf of Darien, and by the river San-Juan, which nearly communicates with the upper part of the Atrato, and falls into the Pacific Ocean, in the bay of Chirambira.*

“ The principal mouth of the Atrato, is called Barbacoas. It is situated in $8^{\circ} 12'$ north latitude. The length of this river is 480 miles, reckoning from its source. At its mouth, commences the grand bay of Candelaria, capable of containing all the fleets in the universe, having a good anchorage, of from 18 to 30 fathoms depth, sheltered against every wind, and only subject to a strong sea in the months when the north-winds prevail. Its bar even in the dry season, and at low tide, has five feet water ; during the rainy season, and high tides, six feet and a half, extending about 200 yards with a hard sand bottom.

“ The first river of any size which discharges itself into the Atrato, is called *Rio-Sucio*, and is in latitude $7^{\circ} 46'$ north. In its present state, it is not navigable, on account of the trees and rocks, which obstruct its progress.”

“ The second is the *Mariendo*. This river is in $7^{\circ} 6'$ north latitude. Twenty miles beyond its junction with the Atrato are seen some very lofty mountains which bear the same name ; they abound in many species of valuable woods.

“ The third, is the *Napipi*, which falls into the Atrato, in latitude $6^{\circ} 33'$ north. By means of this river, an easy communication might be opened with the Pacific Ocean, which is only at the distance of six miles from the source of the Napipi. From the source of the Napipi to the inn built above the river of Don Carlos, is reckoned a three days' journey, about 100 miles ; from this point to the inn at Antado, six hours or 18 miles. From thence is a journey over land as far as the bay of Cupica, in the Pacific Ocean, this

* The author of this interesting but anonymous essay is an Englishman.

“ takes one day’s travelling. The journey is performed on
 “ mules, or on the backs of men. The port of Cupira is ex-
 “ cellent for every kind of vessels.

“ The fourth river which discharges itself into the Atrato,
 “ is the *Bavara*; it is in latitude $6^{\circ} 2'$ north. Fifteen
 “ miles beyond its embouchure is a warehouse (*bodega*), serv-
 “ ing as a depot for the merchandises destined for Antioquia.
 “ From this warehouse to Verras, is a land journey of sixty
 “ miles. It is generally performed on the backs of men, and
 “ usually takes seven days to accomplish it; the price of a
 “ load, of 125 pounds, is 12 piastres.

“ On the road from Verras to Antioquia (forty miles),
 “ mules are used; each mule costs four piastres.

“ The capital of the province of Chocho is, San Francisco
 “ de Luibdo or Citara, situated at a distance of 100 miles from
 “ the sea; it has but one church and a custom house; its po-
 “ pulation does not amount to a thousand inhabitants.

“ As far as Citara, the Atrato presents but few obstacles
 “ to vessels which do not draw more than seven feet water.
 “ Its course is equally clear of rocks and trunks of trees. The
 “ stream of the Atrato in the dry season, runs two miles per
 “ hour, and five in the rainy season. The source of this river
 “ is forty-eight miles beyond Citara.

“ Opposite this town the Quito mingles itself with the
 Atrato; it is by this river that the inhabitants reach the
 ravine of San Pablo; in the dry season, it presents some dif-
 ficulties on account of the little depth. This obstacle may easily
 be removed by means of sluices and other machines known in
 Europe; besides the ravine of San Pablo, is only two miles
 wide.

NOTE XIII.

THE territory, in the province of Antioquia, in which are si-
 tuated the towns of Remedios, Saragosa, Caceres, Cuncan.

Yalomba, and San-Bartholome, the extent of which may be about fifty leagues, only contains 6,303, inhabitants.

RESTREPO, *Essay, &c.*

NOTE XIV.

Words in the Language of the Indians of Choco :

<i>Copdour</i>	chief
<i>Ouenmehor</i>	man-eater
<i>Decoupera</i>	woman
<i>Hemeora</i>	man.
<i>Babkoukena</i>	white.
<i>Guonna</i>	indian.
<i>Ningour</i>	black.
<i>Ourima capun</i>	come here.
<i>Carpemara</i>	how much.
<i>Amba</i>	one.
<i>Noumi</i>	two.
<i>Canoupa</i>	three.
<i>Aiapa</i>	four.
<i>Conambo</i>	five.
<i>Audkiuanambu</i>	six.

NOTE XV.

The Colombians are even little flattered at comparisons being drawn between them and the Europeans, they are especially very jealous of the talents of their generals. There are many persons in Colombia, who consider Bolivar as a warrior far superior to Bonaparte. Very few indeed of our learned men appear to them of a merit above that of Mutis, Caldas, and Zea. Vasques their painter, and Mosquera the first orator of their chamber of deputies, are men whose ability in their opinion is not at all eclipsed by that of the finest geniuses of Europe. There is no exaggeration in this, as these opinions are almost

general. If a few persons suppress them before strangers, their silence must be attributed to their excessive modesty. It is useless to say that they think but little of European soldiers; their own victories over the Spanish troops may confirm them in their contempt for the troops of our continent.

These and similar sentiments will not excite surprise when it is known, that many Colombians add to the pride so peculiar to Spaniards, a very slight acquaintance with Europe; it is therefore natural that they should only admire such of their countrymen whose merit has shown forth with some eclat. This, in other respects, is a proof that they already possess a character truly national. Besides they candidly acknowledge a literary superiority in Europe, which will certainly inspire them with a wish to emulate it.

NOTE XVI.

The pictures painted in Europe before Raphael appeared, may give some idea of those which are now produced in Colombia; the design is incorrect, the figures want expression; not the least idea of perspective is to be found, and in general no traces of imagination.

If in eloquence and poetry, the Americans cannot yet pretend to surpass the Spaniards,* their compositions are at least free from the trash which prevents the French writers who preceded the reign of Louis XIV. from being read. Far from resembling the preachers of that period, their priests introduce much gravity and fervour in their sermons. With respect to literature, the better sort of people in America has been less

* The best poet of the republic is a Spanish priest. I need not observe that whenever distinguished persons are spoken of, it is the principal inhabitants of Caracas, Bogota, Quito and Guayaquil only who are designated; since in the country a very corrupt Spanish is spoken, and even the greater part of the Indian tribes do not understand it, but speak each a different dialect.

stationary than in the arts and sciences. The orators in the chambers have rarely any dignity in their speeches, or any of those touches which determine the resolution of an assembly. Opportunities of producing a great effect are not however, wanting, since the chamber is already divided into *valley* and *mountain*, (*valle e montana*). But the parliamentary language is not yet formed; a member cannot be animated without falling immediately into a passion; I have even seen some representative weep with rage. There are some members who speak very well *impromptu*. The vice president of the chamber of representatives, a priest on the opposition side, has even been very eloquent in a discussion respecting the patronage claimed by government, but which it renounced for a time, for fear of raising the clergy against them.

NOTE XVII.

Analysis of some minerals of Colombia, by Mr. Berthier, Professor at the Royal College of the mines. Copper mineral of Moniquira.

It is a mixture of pyritous copper, of grey copper, of black oxide copper, and carbonate green copper. It is very rich in copper, but contains a very small quantity of silver. The grey copper might be worked with great advantage, but the copper it would produce would be impure and difficult to refine. It is no doubt, for this reason, that the Indians only melt down pyritous copper. It appears that the process they pursue is much the same as that of Europe, for their Scoria are chiefly composed of silex and oxide of iron like ours; they obtain besides but a very small quantity of copper.

Mineral of lead of Sogamoso. It is of carbonated lead, mixed with some particles of plumbago, and scattered among quartz. A similar kind is found in Europe. Only one trace of silver is to be found in it.

Mineral of iron in the neighbourhood of la Plata. It is of oxidulated magnetic iron, quite pure and free from gangue. It contains nothing foreign, not even the least trace of tetane.

NOTE XVIII.

IN 1806, and 1807, 3,499,489 piastres were issued from the mint of Santa-Fè. The mining system had doubtless then experienced some improvements, for, from 1789, to 1795, they had not struck at Santa-Fè more than 8,161,8629, piastres and at Popayan from 1788, to 1794, 6,502,5420 piastres*. In general, the prosperous years in America have been those of the commencement of the XIXth century, this was the period when the continent received from the European peninsula several useful privileges, and in which the Spanish government, forgetting its rigid political maxims, allowed the introduction of books, &c. and the publication of some newspapers. It is well known how much these publications enlightened the American colonies in a short space of time, and promoted their emancipation.

NOTE XIX.

THE cubical rock salt of Zipaquira is greyish, and coloured by a bituminous clay. It is exactly like the rock salts of Europe.

BERTHIER.

NOTE XX.

M. D. Humboldt in his work upon Mexico† estimates the importations into the united provinces of New Grenada and Ca-

* Humboldt Essai Politique, Chap. XI p. 201.

† Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne, Chap. Xiii. p. 472.

racas, at 11,200,000 piastres, and the exportations, either in agricultural produce, or metals, 9,000,000. The author, Pombó, whom I have already had occasion to quote, has valued the exportations of New Grenada at 2,500,000 piastres only; he thus divides them :

	Piastres.
Exportation in agricultural produce, pearls, platina, by the Atlantic	600,000
In gold and silver bars	1,850,000
In produce by Panama and Guayaquil	550,000
	<hr/>
	2,500,000
	<hr/>

According to the same author the importations do not exceed 2,500,000 piastres.

Señor Jove, one of the most enlightened members of the ancient consulate of Caracas, gave, in a memoir sent in 1817 to the viceroy Samanon, the following estimate of the commerce of Colombia :

An Approximate estimate of the Exportations of the Provinces of Venezuela, during the six years anterior to 1810.

Yearly		Pias.	Reals	Piastres.
100,000 fanegas of cocoa, of	110lb	@	20	2,000,000
100,000 quintals of coffee			12	1,200,000
150,000lb of indigo			1 2	187,500
53,000 quintals of cotton			15	75,000
200,000 ox's hides			1	200,000
10,000 mules and horses			32	320,000
200,000 small hides			2	50,000
2,000 quintals of copper, from Guyana			24	48,000
10,000 quintals of Varinas tobacco			20	200,000
Other goods				119,500
				<hr/>
				4,400,000
				<hr/>

The balance of commerce and agriculture being 1,000,000 in favour of this one.

In 1809, the state of the commerce at Guayra and Carthagena was published in the *Semanario*.^{*} The informations there given are certainly not new, but they are interesting and even useful, because the articles now fit for exportation are the same at the present day as in the time of the Spaniards. Besides, documents of every kind are very scarce at present; the journals, the memoirs of the viceroys, in which such valuables materials for American statistics were to be found, have all been carried off or burnt; the members of government are themselves in a great degree ignorant of the details of administration. It is therefore difficult to procure sure guides in order to know well the financial and commercial situation of the country, and the greatest difficulty of all is to make the contradictory statements to agree, for, in the midst of party rage, some exaggerate, and others depreciate the resources of government.

General state of the Commerce of Guayra in the first six months of 1809.

Importations from Spain.		Piastres
In Spanish merchandize		215,124
Foreign	ditto	58,780
		<hr/>
		274,204—274,204
Importations from America.		
Havannah sugar	arrobas 3,173	6,947
Cuba wax	773	7,730
Sacks from Mexico	5,526	1,380
Piastres		26,500
Other productions from America		26,902
	Europe	16,181
	other countries	4,616
		<hr/>
		158,936—158,936

* No. 45. The confusion in the Spanish original obliged me to make some changes in the sums of the different additions, and to omit the table of exportation

	Brought over	Piastres
Importations from Europe.		433,140
Woollen stuffs		13,369
Linen ditto		60,333
Cotton ditto		325,242
Woollen hats	6,281	9,489
Silk ditto	2,262	12,466
Silks		15,568
Flour-barrels	5,798	57,988
Hard-ware		36,414
Provisions		34,674
Wine in casks	arrobas 4,025	9,725
Wine in bottles	dozens 2,414	4,504
Gold and silver specie		32,330
Different articles		11,838
		<u>623,935—623,935</u>
Total of Importations		<u>1,057,075</u>

Annual Exportations of New Grenada prior to 1810.

	Piastres Rls.	Piastres.
10,000 fanegas of cocoa brought from the vallies of Cucuta	@ 20	200,000
6,000 quintals of coffee	10	60,000
6,000 quintals of cotton	15	90,000
12,000 load of coloured wood, of 250lb		
from Rio-Hacha	7	84,000
3,000 ditto from Santa-Martha	5	15,000
30,000 quintals of cotton from Carthagena	20	600,000
20,000 quintals of coloured wood	6	15,000
100,000 loads of cocoa (75lb) from Guayaquil	6	600,000
10,000 loads (250lb) of Loxa bark	10	100,000
20,000 ditto from Carthagena	6	120,000
		<u>carried over 1,884,000</u>

	Piastros Rs.	Piastros
Brought over		1,881,000
6,000lb of platina from Choco*	6	36,000
Sundry produce†		80,000
		<hr/>
		2,000,000
Metals		2,000,000
		<hr/>
		4,000,000

Revenues of New Grenada before 1810.

	Piastros
Custom house duties	600,000
Alcabala	100,000
Farming of tobacco	300,000
400,000 bulls‡	100,000
Stamps	150,000
The mints	150,000
Indian tributes	50,000
Licences	100,000
	<hr/>
	1,550,000
	<hr/>

Thus, according to the opinion of Señor Jove, the revenues of New Grenada never amounted, prior to 1810, beyond 1,550,000 piastres; although this estimate appears to me far too small, yet, in speaking of the finances of Colombia, I have

* Now, that the exportation of this mineral is prohibited, it is not worth more than from 3 to 4 piastres per lb, and the same quantity is exported as formerly.

† Under this denomination is comprehended the sarsaparilla (2 reals per load) cocoa butter, vanilla, vigon, and varnish of Peru, the price of which is from 8 to 10 reals per lb, and the quality of which, in abler hands, might be made to equal that of the varnish of China.

‡ The government of Colombia has forbidden the sale of bulls till the pope determine to acknowledge the republic.

only valued them at 5 or 6,000,000 piastres, because, if the sale of national property, and the obligation imposed upon the clergy of contributing, like the rest of the nation to the expenses of the state, have augmented the riches of the government; on the other hand, the disasters incidental to a fourteen years' war have ruined a number of resources which Spain formerly possessed.

We shall conclude these investigations by comparing the relative importance of the Colombian and Mexican commerce.

Balance of the Carthage Trade.

Years	Importations from Spain.	Exportations for Spain.
1802	983,385 piastres.	3,082,819—2
1803	971,863	1,554,385—1
1804	903,644	2,468,578—7
	<u>2,850,892</u>	<u>7,105,783—2</u>
On this amount should be estimated in } produce		2,353,551
	Money	4,752,232

Balance of the Trade of Vera Cruz, during the same Years.

Importations from Spain.	Importations from America.
20,390,850	1,607,729
18,493,289	1,373,428
14,906,060	1,619,682
<u>53,790,208</u>	<u>4,600,839</u>
4,600,839	
<u>58,391,047</u>	

Exportations for Spain.	Exportations for the Ports of America.
33,866,210	1,581,118
12,017,072	2,165,810
18,033,371	3,421,511
63,916,662	10,471,505
10,171,595	
74,988,167	

Although the ancient vice royalties of Mexico and New Grenada are both favoured by nature, equally fertile and rich in metals, agriculture abandoned in Colombia to the care of the negroes, and the working of the mines being directed by consummate ignorance, are the causes of the prodigious contrast presented by two countries governed now in precisely the same manner, of an extent almost equal, and whose population only differs by the half.

NOTE XXI.

The greater part of the Spanish colonies, with the exception of the maritime towns and the capital cities, frequented by strangers, are scarcely more enlightened, with reference to arts and industry, than Europe was in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. They present a living picture of the fifteenth century; the traits of this age are again recognized in the manners, habits, and customs of the inhabitants; the national costume recalls that distant period to the memory; industry is as rude as it was in those days. I have, however, mentioned some edifices which display taste and a remarkable ability; these deserve the greater attention, as it is almost impossible to conceive the labour they cost. In 1814, when building the cathedral of Santa-Fè, the architect was first obliged to instruct some young people in the mode of cutting stones, afterwards in the method of making a great number of tools and machines till

then unknown. The paving of the streets required equal time and labour, for the workmen only used iron pincers about a foot long, had bags instead of wheelbarrows, and bits of leather for shovels. It is the same in every other kind of work; the most simple tools are either not to be had, or are ill made, and, insufficient to perfect works truly beautiful.

NOTE XXII.

The importations of the English into the whole of America amount annually to £10,476,791 sterling.

THE END.