

*A case of Puros de a 5*

	Dollars.
Contains 4000 <i>papeles</i> (little bundles of paper segars), which, at half a real each, make - -	250 0 0 0
It requires	
163lbs. 8oz. 15ads. 32grs. of tobacco, <i>en rama</i> , which, at 8 reals per lb. is - -	163 4 5 7 <i>oct.</i> }
A ream, six quires ( <i>manos</i> ), and 16 two-thirds sheets of paper, which, at 8 dollars the ream, is - -	10 5 4 0 } 207 4 9 6
Labour and share of general expenses - -	33 2 11 7 }
Profit - - - -	42 3 2 2 <i>oct.</i>

Upon the larger cases, (*cajones*), containing 4800, and 6000 *papeles*, the profits are calculated, respectively, at fifty-five dollars six reals, and seventy-seven dollars one real; so that, wherever the population is dense enough to ensure a sufficient consumption, the States derive great advantage from the establishment of a *fabrica* of their own, which, after the first few months, generally forms a very important item in their revenue.

The opposers of monopolies in general have not failed to animadvert upon the injudicious policy of retaining that of Tobacco in Mexico, and seem to think that the country would derive more advantage from the free cultivation and exportation of the plant. I confess that I am not myself of this opinion. Mexican Tobacco, as an article of exportation, would have to contend, in the European market with that of the Island of Cuba, to

which it is undoubtedly inferior, and with that of the United States, with which it may be supposed to be much upon a par: it would likewise have to stand a competition with the Tobacco of the whole coast of Columbia and Brazil, both of which countries are as well qualified by nature for its production as Mexico; and as the demand in Europe has never been very great, it is probable that, by throwing in so large a supply at once, the price would be so much reduced as to leave but little profit to the original cultivator. Mellish states this to be already the case in the United States, since Tobacco, which, in 1818, was worth something more than a hundred and seventeen dollars the hogshead, had fallen, in 1821, to eighty-four dollars and a half. What then would be the effect of offering to the buyers such an enormous additional mass of produce as the New States might collectively yield, and would undoubtedly yield, were the cultivation of tobacco in all of them perfectly free from restraint? I see no means by which each could derive from its exportations an equivalent to the advantages which Mexico already derives from the monopoly as at present established; nor do I know any other branch of national industry, upon which taxation, to an equal amount, could be made to bear with fewer bad effects.

The produce of the Tobacco Monopoly will never equal, in the account of the yearly receipts of the Republic, the amount given by the estimates of the

Vice-regal Government; because the profits are now divided amongst nineteen States, instead of being concentrated, as before, in one focus: but the effect upon the general interests of the country is the same, as these profits enable the States, in part, to cover their Contingent, and thus tend, though by a more circuitous route, to increase the Public Revenue.

Some little time is required for the proper organization of so extensive a department in all its branches; but as the quantity of tobacco in the Government magazines has increased enormously during the last three years, and was valued, in January 1827, at *ten millions of dollars*, regular remittances to the States may henceforward be made, and regular returns expected, until the consumption of the country equals that of 1808, when the net produce was 4,447,486 dollars.

Of the revenue to be derived from Gunpowder, Salt, the Post-office, and the Lottery, it is unnecessary to say more, than that all these branches are susceptible of great improvement. The progress made by each since 1824, will be subsequently shown; but in 1827, great reforms were still requisite. For instance, the supply of Gunpowder, to my certain knowledge, bore no sort of proportion to the demand, more than half the powder consumed in the Mining districts being contraband. There were only three powder-mills in the whole territory of the Republic; two in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, (at Chapoltepec and Santa Fē,) and one at

Zacātēcās; which furnished together so precarious a supply, that the *registered* consumption of Guanajuato, at the time of my visit, did not amount to one *half* of that of the mine of Valenciana alone, during its more flourishing period. Salt, likewise, produced but little, although the demand is universal, and the consumption great.

The Post-office, under a different system, might be made to produce at least double what it now yields: as it is, there is so little security, the conveyance of letters is so slow, and the postage so high, that none have recourse to it who can forward their correspondence through any other channel, and yet the awakening activity of the country has given it importance.

The produce of the Mint of Mexico, (of which alone the Supreme Government has the direction, as belonging to a *Federal City*;) will never be comparable to that of former times, the Mining States having acquired the right of establishing Mints of their own, in which nine-tenths of the silver, formerly transmitted to the Capital, will henceforward be coined. But there are several very important mining districts in a circle around the Capital, (Real del Monte, Chīcō, Zimāpān, Tēmāscāltēpēc, Tāscō, and Tlālpūjāhuā,) the produce of which will be sent to the Mint of Mexico in preference to any other; as will the silver from the mines of Ōāxācā, where there is no Provincial Mint; so that, as soon as these districts become again productive, the Mint of the

Capital may be expected to average from four to five times its present produce.

The duties on the exportation of silver (two per cent.) must likewise soon become of considerable importance, unless the most moderate computation of the amount of the precious metals to be raised in, or before, the year 1830, prove entirely unfounded, which I see no reason at present to suppose.

The importation duties on foreign goods, (*Aduanas maritimas*), large as the amount of their net produce has been, (in January, 1827, they had yielded in ten months 6,855,633 dollars,) may undoubtedly become infinitely more productive. Smuggling is now carried on to an immense extent on the Eastern, and Western coasts. There was hardly a custom-house officer, in 1826, to the North of Tāmpicō on the one side, or of Sān Blās on the other; and the consequence was, that the most valuable cargoes were sent to Refugio, (at the mouth of the Rio Bravo,) or to Māzātlān, and Guāymās. (on the Gulph of California.) Custom-houses are now established at all these places; but the payment of duties is still easily evaded there, as there is no check upon the conduct of the officers employed. Indeed, the only radical cure appears to me to be the modification of the present Tariff, which alone can enable the established merchant to stand a competition with the illicit trader; and which, at the same time, by reducing the prices of the more necessary articles of consumption, will bring them within the reach of a

larger body of consumers. I shall have occasion to enter more largely into this subject in the Fifth Section of this book.—Were the improvements, which have already passed once through the Chamber of Deputies, in Mexico, adopted, I should have little hesitation in stating that the Importation duties alone in New Spain, might, as soon as the mines begin again to produce, be made to cover nearly three-fourths of the whole annual expenditure of the country, *including the interest upon the Foreign Loans*.

The Contingent, soon after its establishment by the law of the 4th of August, 1824, was reduced first to two-thirds, and then to one half, its original amount, or 1,573,756 dollars; it being found impossible that the States, on the first adoption of the Federal System, should pay, at once, the quota assigned to them. Each had to go through a process similar to that which the General Government had itself undergone;—to assemble their Legislatures; to ascertain the nature and amount of their revenues; to simplify, as much as possible, the old system of collecting them; to establish Mints and Tobacco manufactories, in order to obtain their share of the advantages in which the new order of things allowed them to participate; and so to regulate their expenditure, as to provide means for meeting their engagements with the Federation.

This could only be the work of time; and to those who are acquainted with the state of Mexico in 1823, it is a matter of surprise to see how much

three years have enabled the country to effect. The whole arrears of Contingent, up to January 1827, did not exceed 538,143 dollars, and there was every prospect that, in the course of the present year, a part of this debt would be liquidated.

The States of Dūrāngō, Chīhuāhūa, Yūcātān, Ōājācā, Lā Pūēblā, Sān Luis Pōtōsī, Vērācrūz, and Zācātēcās, owed nothing to the Federation. The debt of several other States, (as Guānājuatō, New Lēōn, Cōhāhūilā, and Sōnōrā,) was very considerable; while those whose arrears were largest, (Jāliscō, Mexico, Quērētārō, and Vāllādōlid,) are precisely the States which, from the amount of their population, and the superiority of their internal resources, are best able, ultimately, to meet their engagements.

The arrears due to the Federation for Tobacco are much more considerable than those due on the account of the Contingent. By the official returns it appears, that, up to June 1826, the States had received Tobacco, wrought and unwrought, to the amount of . . . 3,950,890 dollars.  
and had paid . . . 1,343,539

Balance 2,607,351

The repayment of which will require time. The amount of the deficit, however, proves the importance which this branch of the Revenue has already acquired, and, as all the establishments connected with it are now organized, its produce must

henceforward increase both in regularity and amount. I do not, therefore, conceive that I estimate it too high, in giving two millions and a half as the probable gross receipt, in the year 1828.

I likewise think that the full *half* contingent, or 1,573,756 dollars, may be reckoned upon during the same period; and I am of opinion that, from the increasing home consumption of the country, the produce of the custom-houses will not fall short of the eight millions of dollars, at which Mr. Esteva estimates them, in his report for 1827.

Upon this supposition, I shall hazard a calculation of the probable revenue of Mexico in 1828; taking the gross receipts of the ten months ending the 1st of July, 1826, as the basis, with allowances for such moderate increase, as I conceive the general aspect of affairs to warrant; but omitting all the items included in the official returns of receipts for 1826, which originate in eventual or accidental causes, and are not included, by the law of the 4th of August, amongst the ordinary revenues of the Federation.

## Estimate of Mexican Revenue in 1828.

	Gross Receipts in 1826.	Net Produce in 1826.	Probable Produce in 1828.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Importation Duties . . . . .	7,043,237	6,854,633	8,000,000
Tobacco . . . . .	1,582,616	1,361,626	2,500,000
Contingent . . . . .	1,368,452	1,368,452	1,573,756
Gunpowder . . . . .	159,840	132,522	250,000
Post-office . . . . .	224,543	87,462	320,000
Lottery . . . . .	106,887	49,153	120,000
Salinas . . . . .	65,813	44,921	75,000
Mint . . . . .	170,670	15,607	250,000
Inquisition (Property of)	26,440	15,010	30,000
Temporalidades (Convent property, &c.) . . . . .	34,456	21,475	40,000
Duty on Silver exported . . . . .	48,525	48,525	75,000
Stamps . . . . .	14,840	434	20,000
Pulque . . . . .	29,353	29,353	35,000
Assay and Apartado Duties . . . . .	21,074	19,128	21,074
Fondo de Californias . . . . .	11,247	11,197	12,000
Averia . . . . .	539,826	529,850	540,000
Peages (Turnpikes) . . . . .	66,740	45,542	70,000
	11,514,619	10,634,890	13,931,830

Or, in round numbers, Fourteen millions of dollars, (allowing 68,170 dollars for arrears due, and other contingent receipts), which sum, I am convinced, that the country can only be prevented, by very great mismanagement, from producing.

Indeed, if Mr. Esteva's calculations can be depended upon, the Revenue has *already* very nearly equalled my estimate for the year 1828.

The 11,514,619 dollars given in the preceding

table, are the receipts, not of a year, but of a term of *ten* months.

Mr. Esteva, who includes in his general statement many eventual items, which I have omitted, (*Diezmos, Reintegros, Donativos, &c.*) makes the *net* produce amount to . . . . . 11,389,698 dollars.

To which he adds one *fifth*, for  
the two remaining months . . . . . 2,277,939

Thus making the sum total 13,667,637

But, in a country where the duties on foreign goods form so important a part of the revenue, it is a fallacy to take the receipts of all the months of the year as equal. Nearly the whole supply of European goods for the Mexican market, is imported during the winter months, on account of the sickness that prevails upon the coast from April to October. It is, therefore, a palpable error to suppose that the receipts of July and August, (the two months *not* included in the statement presented to Congress), must be equal to those of two of the winter months; and to add to the sum total of the produce of the custom-houses (7,043,237 dollars) one *fifth*, (or, 1,173,872 dollars), as a fair equivalent for the omission.

This observation does not apply equally to the other branches of the revenue; nor does it affect my estimate of the probable produce of the custom-houses in the year 1828: but it may serve to ex-

plain the apparent contradiction of a *surplus* revenue of 304,538 dollars, as given by Mr. Esteva, in his Report of January 1827, and the difficulty in covering the actual engagements of the country, which certainly has been experienced.

To take a fair view of this subject, it will be necessary to consider the expenditure of Mexico, as compared with its receipts, according to the estimates for the present year, to which it seems neither necessary, nor probable, that any great addition will be made.

	Dollars.
Ministry of <i>Relaciones</i> : (Home and Foreign Department) . . . . .	264,082
Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, including Supreme Tribunal . . . . .	226,098
The Army . . . . .	9,073,932
The Navy . . . . .	1,309,045
The Congress, (salaries of Deputies and Senators; clerks, office expenses, &c.) . . . . .	402,064
Interest on Goldschmidt's loan at five per cent. . . . .	973,600
Interest on Barclay's Loan at six per cent. . . . .	1,136,000
Finance Department, including salaries of President and Ministers, and all Federal officers, and charges of Tobacco, Gunpowder, &c. . . . .	2,574,021
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>15,958,842</b>

From this amount, Mr. Esteva deducts, (with the alleged concurrence of the Minister of War) 2,595,744 dollars, for reductions to be made in the Army and Navy estimates; thus bringing the total expense of the year to 13,363,098 dollars: viz.—

	Dollars.
Total expenditure . . . . .	15,958,842
Reduction in War department . . . . .	2,595,744
	<hr/>
Remain . . . . .	13,363,098

	Dollars.
Receipts, according to estimate given in Mr. Esteva's Report . . . . .	13,667,637
Expenditure, as above . . . . .	13,363,098
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Balance, or Surplus Revenue . . . . .	304,539

Such is the result given by Mr. Esteva's official Report, of January 1827, and repeated in the Manifesto published by him, at the President's desire, on quitting the Ministry shortly afterwards.

It is unfortunately but too evident that this result is incorrect; for how, (it will be asked,) can Mexico, with a balance, however small, in her favour, have allowed her credit to be destroyed in Europe, as it has been during the present summer, by the non-remittance of the funds required for the payment of the dividends due upon her loans?

It is by no means easy to answer this question,

unless by supposing, (as I have done,) that some miscalculation must have been made, both with regard to the actual receipts of the ten months, (although upon that subject there is less room for doubt,) and in the estimate of the contemplated produce of the other two. It was generally stated in Mexico, in 1826, that great exertions had been made in every branch of the Revenue department, as the time for making up the accounts approached, in order to give the most favourable view possible of the Finances of the country, by including in the receipts every thing that could in any way be comprehended in the term, which was to be submitted to Congress, as the basis of the Minister's calculations.

It is by no means improbable, therefore, that some of the inferior officers may, (intentionally, or inadvertently,) have augmented the receipts of the *first ten months*, by adding to them a part of the sums known to be due in the two last; in which case, the *fifth* added afterwards as the produce of these same months, would give a result *doubly* erroneous as the total produce of the year.

But even allowing 11,389,698 dollars, to have been the net *bonâ fide* receipts of *ten* months, still the *fifth*, which Mr. Esteva adds for the remaining two months, is, if not supposititious, at least not borne out by any positive data. Yet it is upon this supposition, that the fact of Mexico having ever yet had a *surplus* revenue, of one single dollar depends.

Take for instance the actual expenditure, as given by the Finance Report: 13,363,098 dollars  
And the actual Net Receipts 11,389,698

There will be a deficit of 1,973,400

Add to the receipts one *tenth*, in lieu of one fifth, (as assumed by Mr. Esteva,) and there will still be a deficit of nearly one million, viz.:

	Dollars.
Expenditure . . .	13,363,098
Receipts . . . 11,389,698	} . . . 12,528,675
One tenth . . . 1,138,969	
Deficit . . .	834,423

Add a *seventh* even, and still there is a deficit of 346,296 dollars. It is, therefore, upon the fact of the produce of the last two months having been *equal*, or very nearly so, to that of the other ten, that Mr. Esteva's whole calculation turns; and this, from all that I have stated, must, I fear, appear very doubtful.

Besides, it must not be forgotten, that while the receipts (upon paper) have been carried as high as possible, in order to produce the favourable result given by Mr. Esteva's Report, the estimates of the War Department were reduced considerably below the lowest estimate given for the year by the Minister of War, in the Report of which the Third Section of this Book contains an analysis.

The expenses of the Army and Navy, were there

calculated at 10,378,678 dollars; while Mr. Esteva gives only 7,787,233 dollars; thus assuming as *effective* in 1827, the reductions which are pointed out as *probable* in 1828, and for which the expense of the squadron under Commodore Porter, and the reinforcements sent to Texas, can have left but little room in the present year.

It is, therefore, strongly to be presumed, that if the Receipts have been *less*, the Expences of the present twelvemonth have been considerably *more*, than was foreseen at its commencement; and if to this circumstance we add the amount of bills drawn upon the loan account, and protested here, which it was necessary to provide for in Mexico, although they were not included in the Estimates of either 1826 or 1827, and the total loss of 1,458,496 dollars, which still remain of the second loan, but of which the late embarrassments of the house of Barclay, have deprived the Mexican Government,—it will become evident, that a temporary embarrassment may have occurred, without there being any reason to consider it as likely, seriously to affect the credit, or resources of the country.

As the amount of the assistance which Mexico has received from foreign capitalists, is of some importance in considering the capability of the country to cover its own expenses, I shall conclude this Section with a short account of the Loans contracted in England, with the houses of Goldschmidt and

Barclay, and a statement of their nominal value, and real produce.

The first Loan which was concluded with the house of Goldschmidt in 1823, for the sum of 3,200,000*l.* sterling, produced at 50, (at which price it was disposed of, though brought out at 58,) £1,600,000 or *Eight millions of dollars*, of which the Firm reserved for commission, payment of interest, &c. &c. 419,936*l.*, which reduced the net produce of the loan to 1,180,064*l.* or 5,900,323 dollars; this being the whole amount received by Mexico, in return for having pledged her credit for *Sixteen millions* of dollars, bearing interest at five per cent.

The terms, it must be admitted, are usurious enough.

The second loan which was taken by the house of Barclay, in 1824, was for the same amount as the first, viz. 3,200,000*l.* sterling, bearing interest at six per cent.

	£.	s.	d.
It was sold by commission, and produced at 86 $\frac{3}{4}$			
			2,776,000 0 0
Deduct.	£.	s.	d.
Commission	166,560	0	0
Interest on first eighteen months retained	288,000	0	0
Sinking Fund	48,000	0	0
Ditto for first loan	694,000	0	0
Contingent Expenses	8,942	9	3
Money previously advanced with interest	200,000	0	0
			1,405,502 9 3
Net Produce	1370,497	10	9
Or dollars			6,852,487.



It appears farther, that from	£.	s.	d.
this net produce of	1,370,497	10	9
We must deduct	291,699	5	8

which the house of Barclay has not been able to make good, so that 1,078,792 : 5 : 1 or 5,393,991 dollars, will be in reality, found to be the only portion of the second loan, that has been applied to the internal wants of Mexico; during the last three years.

Of the mode in which this has been expended, nothing certain can be known, until the accounts of the last two years are laid in detail before the Congress: much has been said of injudicious expenditure; and it is by no means improbable, that in this respect, a sudden command of money may have produced its usual effects; but some good has at all events been mingled with the evil. By the statements which Mr. Esteva has already published, it appears that a considerable part of the proceeds of the loans has been employed in the following manner.

Purchase of Tobacco and paper for <i>Fabrica</i> , with arrears due on preceding years	Dollars.	1,616,256
Old Credits paid		439,287
Arms, Shipping, Clothing for troops, &c.		917,549
Foreign Missions		108,995
Remittances to California, and for defence of frontiers		400,000
In all		3,482,087

This, at least, is money usefully spent, and, however dearly the accommodation may have been purchased, it ought not to be regretted, since without it, Mexico could never have risen from the state of general depression, into which the country was thrown by the long continuance of the civil war.

It now only remains for me to recapitulate the leading facts contained in the preceding pages.

The Revenue, for twenty years before the Revolution, (from 1790 to 1810,) averaged, according to the most authentic returns, twenty millions of dollars annually.

Two of the principal sources of this revenue, the Duties on gold and silver, and the Indian Capitation tax, which produced, the first . 5,500,000 dollars  
and the second . 1,300,000

In all 6,800,000

have been abolished under the present System, (the one temporarily, the other for ever;) but their place is supplied by the Importation and Exportation duties, which, from the importance that the trade of the country has already acquired, have actually produced, as we have seen, 7,043,237 dollars in one year, in lieu of the 500,000 dollars, at which they were estimated under the Viceregal Government.

The Monopolies of Tobacco and Gunpowder, the Post-office, the Lottery, and the duty upon Pulque, (in the Federal City,) remain unchanged: the monopoly of Salt has been added. The confiscated pro-

perty of Convents, and the Inquisition, may be set against the *Media Anata* and *Mesada*; and although the *Alcavalas*, (which alone produced 3,000,000 dollars,) together with the minor branches of Cards, Stamps, Licenses for cockpits, and a portion of the Tithes, have been made over to the States, the Contingent to be paid by them in return, (3,136,875 dollars), will more than cover the deficiency.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the revenue of the Federal Government will be less, ultimately, than that formerly derived from the country by Spain. But time and tranquillity are necessary in order to repair the devastation occasioned by the late struggle, and even if the mines prosper in no ordinary degree early in the ensuing year, I should think that 1835 would be the earliest period at which it may reasonably be expected that the receipts of the Mexican Treasury can again equal those of 1803.

In the mean time, however, some progress has been made.

Of the produce of the Revenue from 1810 to 1821, nothing certain is known; it is, however, generally supposed not to have exceeded fourteen millions of dollars.

After the overthrow of the Spanish Government by Iturbide, the receipts fell, in 1823, to	Dollars.	5,409,722
in 1824, they did not certainly exceed		8,452,828

in 1825, they may be taken, as a minimum, at	Dollars.	11,500,000
and in 1826, at		13,000,000

adding something less than one seventh to the actual receipts of the ten months, included in Mr. Esteva's memoir of 1827, in lieu of the *fifth*, which is there given as the produce of the two months, the accounts for which had not been made up.

During the same period, the estimates of expenditure have been reduced, from 17,986,674 dollars or, with the interest on the foreign loans, not included above,

2,109,600

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20,096,274

to 13,363,098 dollars: so that even allowing one million of dollars over and above Mr. Esteva's estimate, for expenses in the War Department, still, a saving of nearly six millions of dollars will have been effected in the course of four years: viz.

	Dollars.
Estimates for 1827, including interest on loans	13,363,098
Add one million for War Department	14,363,098
Estimates for 1825, With Dividends on loan	20,096,274
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Saving in 1827,	5,733,176

This is a result, which ought to afford more satisfaction to those whose interests have been affected

by the late want of remittances from Mexico, than the most specious attempt to demonstrate, upon paper, the existence of a Surplus Revenue, from which no practical benefit can be derived. It proves that the resources of the country are unimpaired; that, with very limited assistance from foreign capitalists, the Revenue department has been re-organized, the complicated machinery of former times simplified; and a system established, which has already produced, in *ten months, eleven millions and a half* of dollars; and that, although the Receipts do not yet *quite* cover the Expenditure, there is every prospect that they will do so in 1828, since that expenditure can hardly exceed the Estimates of the present year, while a lamentable change indeed must take place, in order to prevent the Revenue from producing *the fourteen millions* of dollars, at which, upon the most careful, and dispassionate computation, I have estimated it in the preceding pages.

For the information of those who may wish to see, more in detail, the various items of the Public Expenditure in the different Departments, I annex a Table of the Estimates of each, as given in the Finance Report of 1827.

Of the Revenues of the States, which consist, in general, of

1. Mint duties.
2. Alcavalas.
3. Three per cent. duty on foreign goods con-

sumed in the territory of each State, (Granted by General Congress.) Profits on sale of tobacco.

4. Three per cent. on silver exported.

5. Stamps.

6. Income tax, (where established by State Congress) and such Municipal Duties,

7. On Pulque, Theatres, Bull-fights, Cock-pits, &c., as each State may think fit to enact,

I shall have occasion to speak more at large, in Books V. and VI., which contain an account of my journey into the Interior. Here, they are only of importance inasmuch as they do, or do not, enable the States to cover their engagements with the Federation, on which the Public Revenue, and, consequently, the Public Credit, in part depends. This point has been already considered.

GENERAL TABLE OF EXPENDITURE  
IN 1827.

*Department of Home and Foreign Affairs.*

	Dollars.
Office Expences, and Clerks . . . . .	35,295
Mission to Pānāmā . . . . .	31,987
Mission to the United States . . . . .	17,200
Mission to Columbia . . . . .	19,000
Mission to England . . . . .	27,040
Special Mission of Mr. Camacho, in all, . . . . .	28,000
Mission to Holland . . . . .	17,640
General Archive Office . . . . .	10,724
Commission of Boundaries to the North . . . . .	15,000
Survey of the Guāzācōālcō . . . . .	4,500
Botanical Garden . . . . .	2,849
Chāpūltēpēc . . . . .	5,470
National School of Surgery . . . . .	1,500
Mexican Antiquities (Museum) . . . . .	4,282
Huēhuētōcā Commission . . . . .	2,350
Governor of Federal District . . . . .	4,000
Expences of his Office . . . . .	5,060
Nightly Watch in Mexico . . . . .	53,512
Gefe Politico of Alta California . . . . .	5,000
Gefe Politico of Baja California . . . . .	5,000
Gefe Politico of Tlāscālā . . . . .	2,220
Gefe Politico of New Mexico . . . . .	850

	Dollars.
Cesantes . . . . .	4,520
Academy of San Carlos . . . . .	10,992
College of San Iuan de Lētrān . . . . .	1,378
Pension to Madame Iturbide . . . . .	8,000
Pension to Iturbide's Sister . . . . .	3,000
Repairs in Palace, &c. . . . .	6,348
Government Printing Establishment . . . . .	24,556
	—
Total	317,273

*Note.* The amount assigned to the Home and Foreign Department considerably exceeds the amount authorized by Congress before 1827, but includes the additions proposed by Government for the present year. The authorized estimates are 264,082 dollars.

*Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*

	Dollars.
Office expences, Clerks, &c. . . . .	24,520
Supreme Tribunal of Justice . . . . .	72,300
Tribunals of Districts . . . . .	32,000
Inferior Courts . . . . .	42,000
Courts of Federal District . . . . .	17,168
Mission to Rome . . . . .	15,520
Ecclesiastical Missions (amongst the Indians) . . . . .	7,590
Extraordinaries, in all . . . . .	15,000
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Total	226,098