

employed in obtaining it, even were he required to pass twice over their district, in distributing and collecting the schedules. Those who have been engaged as census takers, will readily appreciate the relief that would have been afforded them, had the persons from whom they received information been prepared with full statements, ready for their use; and few persons, who have experienced the delays and inconvenience attending the procuring of facts concerning agriculture and manufactures, from families and persons who had made no preparation for giving them, would not prefer, for the same compensation, to go twice over their district, if assured that no delays were to attend their visits. The chances of omission of important items, through inadvertence, would be greatly reduced, the inconvenience of finding persons temporarily absent would be lessened, and actual results from accounts and other records would, in many instances, take the place of impromptu estimates.

The simultaneous enumerations of Europe, which refer to, and are often made in a single day, render such schedules for single families necessary. We have never been able to execute the work in so brief a period, and methods for shortening the process are still among the things to be earnestly desired, and if possible, obtained. May it not be well to inquire whether such a previous distribution of inquiries, to be filled up by families and individuals, would not greatly abridge the labor and enhance the accuracy of the census? Were it to effect but one of these objects, it would abundantly repay the few hundred reams of paper which it would require for the nation, and relieve this great enterprise from many of the anomalous, absurd, and contradictory features which necessarily appear on almost every page of the returns; perhaps without fault of any party, but rather from the misfortune of being called upon without preparation for the details of a business extending through many ramifications, and complicated with many interests which can only be analyzed and adjusted by patient investigation and careful computation.

Respectfully yours,
FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

ALBANY, March 18, 1859.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN STATES.

NO. 5.

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

Lat. 10° 21' to 25° 38' S. | Populat'n (1855) 2,326,126.
Long. 57° 34' to 70° 42' W. | Density, 4.91 to sq. mile.
Area, 473,298 sq. miles. | Capital, CHUQUISACA.

GOVERNMENT.

Executive.—President, (formerly chosen for life,) elected for six years.

Administration.—1. Minister of the Interior and Religion; 2. Minister of Finance and Police; 3. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; and, 4. Minister of War.

Legislature.—Three Chambers—that of Senators, that of Tribunes, and that of Censors.

Judiciary.—A Supreme Court at the capital; provincial courts in the chief provincial towns, and courts of inferior jurisdiction in districts and parishes. Also ecclesiastical courts.

National Religion.—The Holy Apostolic Roman Catholic. The Church is under the immediate supervision of the Archbishop of Charcas or Chuquisaca, and of the Bishops of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and La Paz de Ayacucho.

HEIGHTS OF BOLIVIAN ANDES.

	Lat. S.	Long W.	Hght. ft.
Sorata.....	15° 41'	68° 36'	21,286
Illimani (<i>illi, snow</i>).....	16° 46'	67° 47'	21,252
Chachacomani.....	16° 08'	68° 22'	20,235
Supaiwasi or Huayna			
Potosi Peak.....	19° 26'	65° 43'	20,167
Mesada Nevada.....	16° 32'	67° 52'	19,356
Angel Peak.....	16° 10'	68° 14'	19,061
Caenea.....	16° 28'	69° 02'	18,210
Cololo.....	14° 57'	69° 12'	17,932
Chorolque.....	20° 47'	65° 51'	16,548
Lake Titicaca.....	15° 40'	67° 30'	12,795
Mean height of B. Andes.....			13,502

HEIGHTS OF PASSES IN BOLIVIAN ANDES.

	Feet.
Tolapalca—from Potosi to Oruro.....	14,196
Condur Pacheta—" ".....	14,040
Pacuaní—from La Paz to the Beni.....	15,349

RIVERS OF BOLIVIA.

Flowing into the Pacific.—Loa, on the Peruvian border, and Frio, on the Chilean border, between which is the Desert of Atacama.

Flowing through the Amazon and the Paraguay, into the Atlantic.—Purus, Beni, Mamore, Blanco or Ubai, and Guapore; and Vermejo, San Juan, Pilcomayo, etc. The Paraguay forms the eastern boundary.

Flowing into and lost in Lakes.—Desaguadero, the outlet of Lake Titicaca, emptying into L. Aullagos; Jauca, into L. Chipaya; Catalina, into the lake of the same name. Several small streams empty into L. Titicaca.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

1. *Mineral.*—Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin; salt-peter, sulphur, salt; precious stones, etc.

2. *Vegetable.*—Timber of various descriptions; cabinet woods; dye woods, gums, and drugs; Peruvian bark; sarsaparilla, saffras, and ipecacuanha; India rubber; copaiba, and other balsams; all of which are of spontaneous growth. The principal cultivated products are—cocoa, coffee, cotton, rice, sugar-cane, ginger, tobacco; potatoes, Indian corn, wheat, barley, and other cereals; coca, a narcotic, largely used by the Indians.

3. *Animal.*—Skins—chinchilla, tapir, jaguar, llama, and alpaca; hides and horns of horses and cattle; tortoise shell; wax and honey, etc. The rivers abound in fish.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Departments.	Area, sq. m.	Population.	Capitals.
Chuquisaca	29,183	226,387	Chuquisaca.
La Paz	36,419	352,179	La Paz.
Potosi	37,227	301,222	Potosi.
Oruro	25,842	121,860	Oruro.
Cochabamba	31,624	292,876	(ropepa.
Santa Cruz	136,235	694,877	San Lorenzo.
Beni	112,482	224,877	Apolobamba.
<i>Provinces.</i>			
Cobija	33,069	21,791	Cobija.
Tarija	31,218	90,384	Tarija.
Total	473,298	2,326,126	

Of the population, about 60 per cent. are Indians, 30 per cent. Meztizos or mixed Indian and Spanish, and 10 per cent. the descendants of Spaniards. The few negroes on the coast will scarcely vary these proportions. In Santa Cruz and Beni, the whole population is Indian, and is only nominally connected with the Bolivian government.

Chuquisaca, the capital, has 19,200 inhabitants, and the other most populous towns are—La Paz de Ayacucho, with 42,850 inhabitants; Oropesa, with 34,000; Potosi, with 30,000; Oruro, with 6,000; San Lorenzo, with 6,000; Tarija, with 4,000; and Cobija, with 2,000.

STANDING ARMY.

Artillery, (22 guns)	250 men.
Infantry	2,400 "
Cavalry	1,500 "
Total force	4,150 "

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1.—Value of Exports and Imports, (1853.)

Exports—Gold and silver		\$777,630
Copper ore	595,425 qqls.	645,086
Alpaca wool	1,560 "	
Chinchilla skins	1,800 doz.	
Guano	20,450 tons	
Other merchandise		
Total		\$1,422,716
Imports—Liquors and wines		\$49,307
Woolen goods		523,112
Cotton goods		659,242
Other merchandise		127,924
Total		\$1,359,585

2.—Navigation, (1853.)

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
English	6,150	4,300	10,450
Chilean	3,900	1,470	5,370
Spanish	800	260	1,060
United States	1,970	1,970	3,940
Peruvian	800	390	1,190
Sardinian	625	80	705
Total (tons)	11,245	8,470	22,715

3.—Commerce with United States.

(From "U. S. Com. and Nav." Tables, 1849-1858.)	
Year.* †	Total Commerce.
	Exports from U. S. into U. S.
1852	\$210,705
1853	41,572
1858	12,373 \$35,658

4.—Navigation with United States.

(From "U. S. Com. and Nav." Tables, 1849-1858.)			
Year.†	Am. Tonnage	For Tonnage	Total
	Enter'd	Clear'd	Enter'd
	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
1849	1,041	189	487
1850	846	887	1,280
1851	383	189	254
1852	646
1853	277	225	..
1855	657
1858	333	279	..

NATIONAL FINANCES.

1.—Revenue Account.

Receipts (1850, latest date accessible)	\$1,976,217
Expenditures (same year)	1,738,744

2.—National Debt.

Debt, stated in 1847	\$2,181,216
Interest, at 6 per ct. to 1859 (12 years)	2,207,849
Total debt bearing interest	\$4,389,849
Debt (bonds of 1847-9) not bearing int't.	2,654,948
Total debt in 1859	\$7,044,797

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS.

Old.—Spanish system.

New.—French metrical system. [R. S. F.]

* Nil, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

† Nil, 1854, 1856, and 1857.