

number of towns contained in each, of the population, and of the various branches of industry exercised by the Indians, and, finally, a description of the principal agricultural products.

DIVISION OF ALL THE PHILIPPINES INTO PROVINCES AND MARKET-TOWN DISTRICTS, AND THEIR POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN IN 1833.

Provinces.	Number of Towns.	Population.
Tondo . . .	30 . . .	285,030
Bulacan . . .	18 . . .	187,735
Pampanga . . .	26 . . .	182,360
Bataan . . .	10 . . .	38,920
Zambales . . .	15 . . .	39,510
Pangasinan . . .	31 . . .	215,635
Ilocos (South) . . .	23 . . .	206,085
Ilocos (North) . . .	14 . . .	190,160
Islas Batanes . . .	3 . . .	800
Cagayan . . .	24 . . .	107,600
Nueva Ecija . . .	15 . . .	23,285
Laguna . . .	33 . . .	135,810
Batangas . . .	13 . . .	196,695
Cavite . . .	10 . . .	83,019
Tayabas . . .	16 . . .	77,315
Camarineo (North) . . .	11 . . .	25,035
Camarineo (South) . . .	27 . . .	187,315
Albani . . .	38 . . .	139,595
Zamboanga . . .	2 . . .	10,000
Misamis . . .	23 . . .	35,180
Caraga . . .	30 . . .	30,501
Leite . . .	31 . . .	91,275
Samar . . .	28 . . .	92,730
Zebu . . .	38 . . .	203,555
Isla de Negros . . .	23 . . .	60,980
Haila . . .	31 . . .	232,055
Antique . . .	11 . . .	78,250
Capis . . .	22 . . .	115,440
Calamianes . . .	12 . . .	20,730
Mindoro . . .	8 . . .	41,190
		3,345,790

In this number—3,345,790—of inhabitants, which constitute all the population under the Spanish Government, are comprised from 25,000 to 31,000 Chinese. Exclusive of this population there exist unknown number of Indians, who, to avoid the payment of taxes, have found means to escape from the census; and also the wild savages in the interior of the island of Luzon, whose number there is no means of knowing.

MAJOR.—If Spain had any skill in colony work, what wealth she might extract from such a source! But she lacks the root of the matter, as Bonnie Braes would say.

[Laird appears.]

LAIRD.—What's that you are saying about Bonnie Braes?

DOCTOR.—Oh, nothing; save and except that Crabtree's monkey coat fits you to admiration!

LAIRD.—Ye may be speaking the truth, but I hae my doubts.

DOCTOR.—Here is a description of the grotto of San Mateo, one of the lions of the Philippines:—

The entrance, the form of which is almost regular, represents pretty well the portico of a church, with a full arch, adorned with verdant festoons, composed of creeping plants and bind-weeds. When the visitor has once passed under the portico he enters into a large and spacious hall, studded with stalactites of a very yellowish colour, and there a dense crowd of bats, frightened by the light of the torches, fly out with great noise and precipitation. For about a hundred paces, in advancing towards the interior, the vault continues to be very lofty, and the gallery spacious; but suddenly the former declines immensely, and the latter becomes so narrow that it scarce admits of a passage for one man, who is obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to pass through, and continue in this painful situation for about a hundred yards. And now the gallery becomes wide again, and the vault rises several feet high. But here, again, a new difficulty soon presents itself, and which must be overcome; a sort of a wall, three or four yards high must be climbed over, and immediately behind which lies a most dangerous subterraneous place, where two enormous precipices, with open mouths on a level with the ground, seem ready to swallow up the imprudent traveller, who, although he has his torch lighted, should not walk, step by step, and with the greatest precaution, through this gloomy labyrinth. A few stones thrown into these gulfs attest, by the hollow noise produced by their falling to the bottom that they are several hundred feet deep. Then the gallery, which is still wide and spacious, runs on without presenting anything remarkable till the visitor arrives on the spot where the last researches stopped at. Here it seems to terminate by a sort of rotunda, surrounded by stalactites of divers forms, and which, in one part, represents a real dome supported by columns. This dome looks over a small lake, out of which a murmuring stream flows continually into the precipices already described. It was here that we began our serious investigations, desirous of ascertaining if it were possible to prolong this subterraneous peregrination. We dived several times into the lake without discovering anything favourable to our desires; we then directed our steps to the right, examining all the while, by the light of our torches, the smallest gaps to be seen in the sides of the gallery, when at last, after many unsuccessful attempts, we discovered a hole through which a man's arm could scarcely pass. By introducing a torch into it, how great was our surprise to see within it an immense space, studded with rock-crystal. I need not add that such a discovery inspired us with the greatest desire of more closely examining that which we had but an imperfect view of. We therefore set our Indian to work with his pickaxe, to widen the hole and make a passage for us; his labour went on slowly, he struck his