

The Newberry Herald.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors: T. F. GRENEKER, R. H. GRENEKER.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.

VOLUME II.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866.

NUMBER 12.

THE HERALD

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, At Newberry, C. H., By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS. (Payment required invariably in advance.) Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, funeral invitations, Obituaries, and Communications of personal interest charged as advertise ments.

The following touching little poem appeared some time ago in the *Metropolitan Record*. It was written on seeing a regiment of paroled Confederate prisoners pass along Broadway, New York, en route for Richmond:

Going Home.

No haunting banners o'er the wave,
No arm flash back the sun's bright ray,
No shouting crowds around them throng,
No music cheers them on their way;
They're going home. By adverse fate
Compelled their trusty swords to sheath;
True soldiers they, even tho' disarmed—
Heroes, tho' robbed of victory's wreath.
Brave Southern! with sorrowing hearts,
We gaze upon them through our tears,
And sadly feel how vain were all
Their heroic deeds through weary years;
Yet 'mid their enemies they move
With firm, bold step and dauntless mien;
Oh, liberty, in every age,
Such have thy chosen companions been.
Going home! Ah, to them the words
Bring visions fraught with gloom and woe,
Since last they saw those cherished homes
The legends of the invading foe
Hath swept, like the invading storm,
Spreading destruction far and wide,
"They found a garden, but they left
A howling wilderness behind."
Ah! in those desolated homes
To which the "fare you well" has come,
Sad is the welcome—none the less,
That waits the soldier's coming home;
Yet loving ones will round him throng,
With smiles more tender, less gay,
And joy will brighten pallid cheeks,
At sight of the dear boys in gray.
Ah, give them welcome home, far South,
For you they've made a dearthless name;
Bright through all atmosphere will glow
The glorious record of their fame.
They made a nation. What, though soon
Its radiant sun be veiled, can dim
The past has shown what they can do,
The future holds bright promise yet.

The Speech of Secretary Seward at the Meeting in New York on the 22d.

The principal feature of the great meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the 22d instant, was Secretary Seward's speech, of which we give the following report: Mr. Seward said, after a few words of introduction: What shall I speak of or about? The first of my subject specifies the subject; but let me say I am not here as an armistist. I am not here to say that the nation is in peril or danger—in peril if you adopt the opinions, in peril if you reject them, in peril if you adopt the views by the apparent or real majority of Congress, or if you reject them; it is not in peril any way; nor do I think the cause of liberty and freedom, the cause of progress, melioration or civilization, the cause of national aggrandizement, present or future, material or moral, is in any danger of being long arrested whether you adopt one set of political opinions or another. The Union—that is to say, the nation—has been rescued from all its perils. The noble ship has passed from the tempests and billows into the verge of a safe harbor, and is now securely riding in the ancient mooring without a broken spar or a leak, starboard or larboard, fore or aft. There are yet some small reefs yet to pass as she approaches those moorings. One pilot says that she may safely enter directly through them. The other says that she must back, and lowering sail take time to go around them. That is all the difference of opinion between the pilots. I should not practice my habitual charity if I did not admit that I think both sincere and honest. But the vessel will go in safely one way or the other. The worst that will happen will be that by taking the wrong instead of the right passage, or even taking the right passage and avoiding the wrong one, the vessel may roll a little and some honest, capable and even deserving politicians and statesmen, President or Congressmen, may get washed overboard. I should be sorry for this, but if it cannot be helped it can be borne.

If I am one of the unfortunate let no friend be concerned on that account. As honest, as good, as capable politicians, statesmen, Congressmen and Presidents will make their appearance hereafter, faster than needed, to command the ship, as well as as wisely as any that have heretofore steered their hour upon deck in the alternations of calm and tempest that always attend navigation. Nevertheless, although I do not think that we are in a crisis, the question today is worthy of deliberate examination and consideration. The subject before us is a difference of opinion that reveals itself but too clearly between the President and Congress. The President, as we all see, is a man of decided convictions. The legislative leaders are trying not to coincide with him in opinion. They have appealed to us, outsiders as we are, to pronounce between them.

The speaker then went on to prove that there was actually no difference of importance between the President and Congress, however much it might seem otherwise. He said both have got the Union restored as originally planned. It should be without slavery, secession or compromise. Not with freedmen and relief as abandoned to suffering and persecutions, but with freedmen employed in the production of self-sustaining industry—with refugees under the protection of law and order. The President sees that it has come out right at last, and he accepts the situation. Congress, on the other hand, hesitates, delays, debates and agonizes not because they have not individually had their will. It is not

come out right because they have not individually had their own way in bringing it to that happy determination. I apprehend no serious difficulty from the conviction that there never was, and never can be, any successful process for the reconstruction of the Union and harmony among the States except the one with which the President has avowed himself satisfied.

Grant it, that the rebellion is dispersed, ended and exhausted, dead, even at the root, then it follows necessarily that the States, sooner or later, must be organized by law, men in accordance with the organic or fundamental law, and resume their places in Congress. All the rebel States but Texas have done just that thing, and Texas is doing the same as fast as possible. The President is in harmony with all the States that were in rebellion, and the Executive and Judicial departments are rapidly resuming their functions. Loyal Representatives, more or less, from those States are now standing at the doors of Congress, and have been standing there for three months, asking to be admitted to seats, which the disloyal representatives had previously left. In the meanwhile Congress passes law after law, imposes burdens upon burdens and do it after duty, upon the States, which, against their earnest desire, are left unrepresented. I feel sure that the loyal men from the now loyal States will sooner or later be admitted into this Congress or the next. When this is done the process of restoration will be complete, for that is all that remains to be done.

The speaker thought that Territorial Governments for several States were perfectly impracticable. This was also rejected by Mr. Lincoln. Say what you will, the States are already organized in perfect harmony with our amended National Constitution, and are in earnest co-operation with the Federal Government. It is impossible to reduce the States to a territorial condition. Congress has had a Reconciliation Committee composed of fifteen members, who have stopped the wheels of legislation three months to enable them to submit a plan different from that which is now on the eve of a happy consummation, and what have they given us? One proposed amendment to the Constitution is to compel the excluded States to equidate secession upon the penalty of abridgment of representation. This was in plan of reconstruction, but an obstruction. The resolution which passed the House on Thursday last directly declares that loyal representatives shall not be admitted from loyal States until Congress shall pass a law for that purpose; which law cannot be enacted without the President's approval, and which cannot be consistently given in view of the opinions he is known to entertain.

This resolution, then, is not a plan for reconstruction, but a definite postponement and delay. When the rebellion began we determined to humble the rebels. We have humbled them and brought them back with humiliation and repentance, and for restoration. The popular voice was that all members of a family, however profligate they had been, they would be received at the home. These efforts at obstruction, then, are none but impracticable as I think they are, or, if not, no State can keep itself out of the Union, or keep itself in territorial condition, under the Union. The States which are in the Union cannot be taken or kept out of its limits. States that are in the Union cannot keep any State that are outside from coming in. Congress is habitually inclined to this experiment. It has tried about Michigan and Missouri, reeled and staggered over Texas and California, and consulted the nation about Kansas, yet they are all in the Union, all happy, all loyal. How many committees of conference did we have, how many joint resolutions did we have, how many compromises did we have, how many compromises seeming grandiose for freedom and for slavery were broken and scattered when one after the other of these States came in as if by a headlong thrust, and invited by the Almighty Providence who has determined the people of this continent shall not be many discordant nations, but one united nation? A joint committee of fifteen in 1850 succeeded in excluding California for eight months until the majority of the nation should compromise and silence forever the debate upon slavery; that compromise was, by its terms, to be perpetual. The compromise of 1850 lingered just four years and then perished, giving place to the now happily consummated adjustment of the slavery question by the complete abrogation of that institution.

When I left Congress in 1850, Committees and Conventions demanded stipulations that the fetters be put on New Mexico, Nevada and Colorado. You can never keep States out of this Union. Present distrusts of future States, or of existing States, have no substantial grounds; they are legions of miserable fears and factions. If ever this thing of keeping out States by joint resolutions of Congress, could have a chance of permanent success that time has passed away. No State has ever been hindered in coming in to this Union except on questions of American homelands, which has now gone to the dogs, and surely perished. No State will ever hereafter be hindered in coming into the Union on the ground of slavery. A territory wants to be a State because it is a pleasant and great thing to possess privileges of a State. I would not keep a State in a territorial condition any longer than compelled. In the beginning, practically every State had slavery. We abolished it in some States without dissent, and when slavery rebelled itself in opposition to the Government, we destroyed it altogether.

We have done all this in numerous cases without Imperial Government or Pro-Consular, or Territorial system, but by equal States presided over by a Federal or restricted Government. They are getting the whole essence of the African in the West Indies just as we are. The conflict of opinion between the President and Congress in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau is in its consequences comparatively unimportant, and would excite little interest, if it stood alone. Both agree that this Bureau was created for the transition period between war and peace, and should cease at the end of that period. The President thinks that period nearly passed, and the original provision sufficient, while Congress thinks the original provision needs enlarging. I agree with the President in the hope that the States

ordinary provision which the Bill makes will not be necessary; but that the whole question may be settled by simple reference to the existing law. The late of March 9, 1865, which created the Freedmen's Bureau, provided that it should continue in force during the war of the rebellion and one full year thereafter. When it was that year expired, in the President's judgment, as I understood the matter, the war of the rebellion has been ending, and is still coming to an end, but is not yet fully closed.

It is on this ground that he maintains an army, continues the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and exercises martial law, when these things are found necessary in rebel States. The existence of the rebellion was legally announced by executive proclamation in 1861.

The end of the rebellion ought to be, and may be expected to be, announced by the competent declaration of the President and Congress, or of both. For all practical purposes the rebellion will, in law, come to an end if the President or Congress, or one and both, officially announce its termination. Now suppose this announcement to be made by the President and by Congress, or by either of them tomorrow, in that case the Freedmen's Bureau is continued by virtue of the Act of March 9, 1865, and you are not bound to say that it has been terminated. Thus the Freedmen's Bureau would continue by the limitation until the 23d day of February, 1867, a very proper day on which to bring it to an end.

If Congress should find it necessary to prolong its existence, it can at once take the necessary steps for it, will, at that date, have been in session nearly three months. Ought the President of the United States to be debarred in the house of his enemies, much more ought he to be debarred in the house of his friends, for such is the absence of any necessity, to prolong or retain and to exercise powers greater than those which were ever exercised by any Imperial Magistrate in the world? Judge you.

I trust this sort of declining imperial powers, too hastily rendered by a too confiding Congress, may be forgiven by a generous people. It will be a sad hour for the Republic when the refusal of unnecessary powers and restrictions by the President shall be held to be a crime. When it shall be so considered the time will have arrived for setting up at the White House the Imperial throne and surrounding the Executive with imperial legions.

Postmaster-General Davidson, Henry J. Raymond, F. B. Cutting, D. S. Dickinson and J. G. Ogilvie also addressed the meeting, which dispersed at a late hour.

MEXICO.

Letter from Captain M. F. Maury.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

OFFICE COLONIZATION, 13 SAN JUAN DE LERMA, MEXICO, February 9, 1866.

Me Dear Sir—I have received your letter inquiring, like many others, about Mexico, and the idea of making it my home. You know its geographical features and the fame of its mineral wealth. It is still of unsurpassed fertility, and its climate, after you begin to ascend the table land, is as delicious and healthful as the heart of man can desire. The Emperor is ruling wisely and mildly. Their majesties are beloved by the Imperialists and respected by all; they move as freely among the people as the President of the United States ever did in days of yore. The Empire is continually gaining ground. Enterprise is abroad, many works of internal improvement are already under way and about to be commenced. Capital is leaving its hiding place, and the columns of the newspaper press are daily, and for months have been, filled with the names of Liberals, who, looking upon the empire as a success, and their causes a failure, have laid down their arms, and are giving to their adhesion.

Property and life are daily becoming more secure. As an illustration, the doors of the house in which I live are without locks; nor do I ever take care ever to shut any of them before I go to bed. True, there is a patrol below, but the building is an old convit, inhabited and frequented by hundreds of people who are not barred from each other by any fastenings.

The impressions about Mexico are very erroneous. With regard to the natives in behalf of one of those who desire to come to this lovely land, I have to say:

They can and desire to be useful in any climate they desire, and sensible for the cultivation of any simple they prefer, or the raising of any kind of stock. As to the most profitable branch of agricultural industry—that which yields the benefits—the vegetable and grain as well upon the continental and climate conditions of the soil as upon geographical conditions. Owing to the want of roads, navigable rivers and canals, internal transportation is tedious and expensive and expeditious difficult. Hence, in our part of the Empire, the products have not been independently presented of head and tail at market prices, while in neighboring departments they were waiting for want of consumers.

The most desirable locations, therefore, for immigrants who are "well to do" find this is a point that must lead the way, a point which may be called the interior belt of Mexico, within which Cordova and Jalapa are situated. This is a sort of steppe, or slope which arises from the low lands of the coast to the various climates which are to be found in all favored tropical latitudes, at the height of from 2000 to 4000 feet above the sea. Within this range the climates are those of our continental summer; they are healthy and delightful.

These steppes encircle the Empire on the east, south and west; they overlook the valley of the Conchos, and the Gulf of Mexico on one side, and the Pacific Ocean on the other, and abound in garden spots as beautiful as Eden itself, and as fertile too.

Cordova and Jalapa are such places; they are in sight of the sea. The former there, and at many other places, may reap from the same field two or three crops annually, with an increase of three or four hundred fold upon the seed sown. In the course of the present year a railway is to be completed from each of these points to Vera Cruz, which will bring

them fairly within the domains of foreign commerce. Corn, cotton, coffee, sugar and tobacco all will well here; but, as a rule, I consider coffee, cotton and tobacco the most profitable staples of cultivation, because they can best bear transportation and stand competition in foreign markets.

Formerly, and before the country began to be tilled and vexed by revolution, lands in the neighborhood of these two cities were valued at from \$75 to \$100 per acre.

Many of these splendid haciendas, some of them large enough to accommodate with elegant farms ten times fifty families, were broken up during the revolution, and the owners are unable to seek safety elsewhere.

They have fallen into ruin and decay through absenteeism and now that order is restored, the empire gaining ground, and internal improvements encouraged by the wisdom of the Emperor, these lands are coming into demand.

But present owners find themselves too poor to repair and bring them under cultivation again, they are for sale, and may be bought at from \$2 to \$3 per acre.

Those abandoned haciendas (and they are to be found in all parts of the Empire, are the places for your thirty American farmers to establish themselves. Let them, therefore, send out their head men to select a place for their whole settlement, to be followed immediately by their young men to sow and plant, and build and repair, and make ready for the old men, the women and the children and others to follow by the time the lands are ready.

They will find it at first best to establish themselves in villages, as well for mutual confidence, as for protection against the bands of lawless marauders, who are ever ready to pounce upon the helpless farmers. Immigrants should bring with them such necessaries as are required, to satisfy their own wants and necessities.

Let those who come to count upon all the assistance and every facility and the best information that it is in your power to afford, or when the provisions of this office to give.

In the Northern Department the vine flourishes well, and the wine is excellent.

On the slopes nearest to the sea cochinal and such insects are cultivated, drugs and gums and such articles.

The most profitable stock raising are mules, horses and goats. There is room for profitable improvement in the breed of horses, cattle and sheep.

The Emperor is allowed free exercise of religion, worship. It is guaranteed to him both by an Ordinance of the Empire and a dispensation of the Pope. He is also entitled, on entering the country, to a free duty permit for all his cattle and effects, and exemption from all taxation for one year, and from military conscription for five years. He is allowed to bring in his arms also, and, with his neighbors, to form a sedentary militia for their own defence against robbers, who are daily becoming less bold.

But he may not bring in anything for sale, exchange or barter, without the payment of full duties.

In the rural districts the Indians generally are honest—indeed, in some parts of the country they are not their unknown. They are a gentle and docile race.

Simple in the habits, they are superstitious, enterzealously to all the festivities and ceremonies of the church. They seem not to care to earn more than a dollar or two a week; and when they have done this, whether by two or three days of labor, they generally stop work, and frolic till the money is gone, when they are ready to earn by labor in the field the next instalment. The Sabbath is not much observed by them, or the Mexicans generally, except as a day of parade and pleasure. As a rule their wages are paid weekly in cash, and at the rate generally of from 25 to 50 cents a day, the laborer finding himself.

Silver is the principal circulating medium; there are also gold and copper coins, but no bank notes.

The implements of husbandry are generally rude, and agriculture by no means in a high state of improvement. Nevertheless, the Indians and the mixed classes, of whom there are about 7,000,000, are skillful laborers in their own way. This mode of husbandry is so much the better for the display by the European or American farmer of his exquisite skill and of the virtues of his improved implements, which last he can bring into duty.

It is not advisable at present for emigrants without money to come to Mexico, unless they come under the auspices of some friend who can assist them, or under the care of some one of the various companies for establishing colonies that have been recently incorporated. Some of these propose to bring the immigrants into the country, to furnish them with land, to establish them on their farms, to subsidize them for a while, and to receive a certain portion of their crops for the loans advanced for these various services.

Many who have some means and desire to come to Mexico, and establish themselves on some of these fine, but abandoned, haciendas, wish to know where these haciendas are, and their price. Answer, in almost every part, and at any price, from a few cents to a few dollars the acre.

Of course, the prices named to me, though moderate, are the asking prices. It is best for every such company of emigrants to send some of their number ahead to select a place, and bargain for it themselves. Beyond, from Arkansas, has established a colony on the Rio Verde, in the Department of San Luis Potosi. Terry, of Texas, another in Jalisco. They rent at first, with the privilege of purchase in the meantime at a stated price.

Then there is the fine colony of Carlotia, near Cordova, where the lands were abandoned. There were a number of haciendas in that neighborhood that were indebted for more than they were worth to the church, and which, by the Juarez Government were confiscated. These have been expropriated by the empire, and applied to the colonization.

These lands are sold to immigrants at \$1 per acre in five equal annual instalments. Generals Price and Shelby, of Missouri, Governor Harris, of Tennessee, Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, the Rev. Mr. Holman, of Missouri, and a number of others, have already established themselves there. They are all highly pleased with their prospects. By the time the railway through to Vera Cruz is completed, and the last instalment falls due, they will have improved their farms, when the most staid among them expect that these farms will be worth \$10, \$20, and even \$50 the acre. A gentleman from Louisiana has been there for seven or eight years. He established a coffee plantation of 80 acres, which is now in good bearing, and the crop from which last year was valued at \$16,000. The Cordova coffee sells in the New York market as Java, and the tobacco equals that of Cuba, while the sugar has 14 per cent more of saccharine matter than that of Cuba. It will cost at the rate of some \$5 or \$6 an acre to clear, close and bring these lands up to cultivation. Hence it will be so much cheaper for those who have little money to buy a hacienda with ground already cleared, and houses, or at least walls, houses, already erected. All the lands of this colony are already or soon will be taken up.

Each married man there is allowed 640 acres, but it is now generally admitted that one fourth of that quantity will probably be quite as much as one family will be able to cultivate, it is so fertile and wonderfully productive.

But to emigrants with a little capital, the speedy filling up of this colony should not be disheartening, under the idea that there are no more good lands and choice spots. There are better lands than these both about Cordova and Jalapa which, present owners not being able to work, are ready to sell on favorable terms.

Agents have been established at various points to assist emigrants on their arrival in the country, by giving them information and furnishing them with the necessary certificates and passports to enable them to pass the custom houses, to enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions of the Emperor's decree.

It has not been as yet practicable to establish agencies on the Rio Grande, but as soon as it may be, one will be stationed at Presidio del Norte.

At present the following agencies have been established, viz: L. Orozco, at Vera Cruz; John Perkins, formerly of Louisiana, at Cordova; John F. Lux, formerly of Louisiana, at Matamoros; Alonzo Ritchey, of California, at Tampico; Captain of Port of San Blas, at San Blas; Captain of Port of Matamoros, at Matamoros; Mr. Ramon de la Vega, President of la Junta de los Mejores de Colima, at Manzanillo.

I am about to embark for England, expecting to return to this beautiful land by my family. The office is left in charge of my son, R. L. Maury, who, during my absence, will attend to the business of the office. He is earnest in the cause, and has now in hand a guide-book for immigrants, which will soon be ready for the press.

The rainy season commences in June and ends in October. Immigrants should not come during that time.

Yours truly,
M. F. MAURY,
Imperial Commissioner.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS—THE "TORRES COLONY."

The Imperial Commissioner of Colonization is hereby authorized to dispose of twenty-five (25) square leagues of land, 108,450 acres, on my hacienda of Limon, situated on the Panuco river, in the Department of Tamaulipas, giving gratis every alternate section (640 acres) to a man with a family, and 320 acres to an unmarried man, with a pre-emption right in each case as much more at \$2 the acre.

I will give, also gratis, land for a town, as well as for a road 16 yards wide, traversing the entire colony from north to south. (Signed) J. O. TORRES,
Mexico, February 9, 1866.

OFFICE COLONIZATION,
13 SAN JUAN DE LERMA,
Mexico, February 10, 1866.

The offer of Mr. Torres is most princely. The land is situated in the finest country, on the mountain border of the tierra caliente. It is said to be healthy, and is admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and the whole list of inter-tropical fruits and productions. It is also a good stock country, with an abundance of timber. The Panuco river is navigable up to it, and boats are running on that stream. Provisions are plenty, but labor is said not to be very abundant; the usual price being 37 1/2 cents per day and found.

Those who come from any of the Gulf ports, should take shipping direct for Tampico, taking care not to come later than the first or middle of May, on account of the rainy season, which commences in June. Emigrants are advised to send out their pioneers to examine the land, select their homesteads, and make ready for their families to follow.

The Collector of the port of Tampico is authorized to afford them all the facilities, privileges and rights granted by the Emperor's decree.

M. F. MAURY,
Imperial Commissioner,
Colonization Office, Mexico.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.—The *Game* will (Florida) *Eye*, makes mention of the last filing up of that State with emigrants from all parts of the world. It bids them welcome, and assures them of the kind reception they will receive from the people.

A Connecticut Yankee is in Washington with a patent labor-saving constitutional amendment member, for the use of members of Congress, warranted to turn out 1,300 amendments per hour. He will make a fortune.

Fear of trichina, the animalcule found in pork begins seriously to affect some of the Western markets. The Chicago papers inform us that a load of pork put on sale at Peoria, Illinois, last week, was examined microscopically, and two of the loaves were alive with the trichina. The dead hogs examined at Dixon were found to be infested.

THE GRAY UNIFORM IN RICHMOND.—The military orders prohibiting the wearing in Richmond of the gray uniform, adopted with Confederate buttons, is strictly enforced.

Rev. H. Parsons, of the S. C. Conference died at his residence in Wadesboro, on Monday last.

A Reminiscence of the Keersage and Alabama Fight.

A writer in the *Concillii Magazine*, who has had opportunities of conversation with some of Sumner's old crew, gives the following interesting reminiscence of the fight between Alabama and the Keersage:

"I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "Yes," said Aleck; "I was with Sumner everywhere he went. I was in the naval brigades and the blockade running, and on the Alabama all the while he commanded." "When was that?" "I suppose?" "I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "Yes," said Aleck; "I was with Sumner everywhere he went. I was in the naval brigades and the blockade running, and on the Alabama all the while he commanded." "When was that?" "I suppose?" "I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "Yes," said Aleck; "I was with Sumner everywhere he went. I was in the naval brigades and the blockade running, and on the Alabama all the while he commanded." "When was that?" "I suppose?"

"No, sir," she did her best to get away from her from the time the light commenced. We knew well if we got in range of her Dahlgren howitzers she would sink us in ten minutes."

"But," I asked, "don't you believe that Sumner supposed he would ship the Keersage when he went to fight her?" "No; he was killed into it, and took good care to leave all his valuables on shore, and had a life-preserver on through the fight. I saw him put on, and I thought it was wise in him; he wouldn't be foolish in me, and I put on one, too. When Sumner saw that the ship was going down, he told us all to swim who could, and was one of the first to jump into the water, and we all swam for our lives."

"It has not been as yet practicable to establish agencies on the Rio Grande, but as soon as it may be, one will be stationed at Presidio del Norte."

At present the following agencies have been established, viz: L. Orozco, at Vera Cruz; John Perkins, formerly of Louisiana, at Cordova; John F. Lux, formerly of Louisiana, at Matamoros; Alonzo Ritchey, of California, at Tampico; Captain of Port of San Blas, at San Blas; Captain of Port of Matamoros, at Matamoros; Mr. Ramon de la Vega, President of la Junta de los Mejores de Colima, at Manzanillo.

I am about to embark for England, expecting to return to this beautiful land by my family. The office is left in charge of my son, R. L. Maury, who, during my absence, will attend to the business of the office. He is earnest in the cause, and has now in hand a guide-book for immigrants, which will soon be ready for the press.

The rainy season commences in June and ends in October. Immigrants should not come during that time.

Yours truly,
M. F. MAURY,
Imperial Commissioner.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS—THE "TORRES COLONY."

The Imperial Commissioner of Colonization is hereby authorized to dispose of twenty-five (25) square leagues of land, 108,450 acres, on my hacienda of Limon, situated on the Panuco river, in the Department of Tamaulipas, giving gratis every alternate section (640 acres) to a man with a family, and 320 acres to an unmarried man, with a pre-emption right in each case as much more at \$2 the acre.

I will give, also gratis, land for a town, as well as for a road 16 yards wide, traversing the entire colony from north to south. (Signed) J. O. TORRES,
Mexico, February 9, 1866.

OFFICE COLONIZATION,
13 SAN JUAN DE LERMA,
Mexico, February 10, 1866.

The offer of Mr. Torres is most princely. The land is situated in the finest country, on the mountain border of the tierra caliente. It is said to be healthy, and is admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and the whole list of inter-tropical fruits and productions. It is also a good stock country, with an abundance of timber. The Panuco river is navigable up to it, and boats are running on that stream. Provisions are plenty, but labor is said not to be very abundant; the usual price being 37 1/2 cents per day and found.

Those who come from any of the Gulf ports, should take shipping direct for Tampico, taking care not to come later than the first or middle of May, on account of the rainy season, which commences in June. Emigrants are advised to send out their pioneers to examine the land, select their homesteads, and make ready for their families to follow.

The Collector of the port of Tampico is authorized to afford them all the facilities, privileges and rights granted by the Emperor's decree.

M. F. MAURY,
Imperial Commissioner,
Colonization Office, Mexico.

EMIGRATION TO FLORIDA.—The *Game* will (Florida) *Eye*, makes mention of the last filing up of that State with emigrants from all parts of the world. It bids them welcome, and assures them of the kind reception they will receive from the people.