

said: "There come some more of them after me;" he kind of made a little jerk as though to get away; two shots were fired; Jones fell; I don't know anything about the bullets going into him; I never examined him; I believe he died there; he did not die very easy.

Mr. Evans—How long does it take a man to die who has been heated up?

Ans.—I don't know; I never tried it; I never died. We never left until somebody said they would watch the body. I was in Payson during the years 1858-59-60, and I have been away one winter since; I went to Michigan and Missouri to visit my friends. I don't recollect being away but this time I have mentioned; when the Joneses were killed; I think Byron Pace was sheriff of this county; I didn't know a warrant was out for me; A few days ago I heard there had been a warrant out for me; I didn't go away in 1859 or 1860 to evade arrest; I haven't been in California since 1858; I didn't keep out of the way since that killing.

To Mr. Brown—I had nothing to do with the maiming of Jones. I was a captain of a company in Payson. I think it was after that. The city marshal attended to the detailing of the guards. I was elected constable in August, 1858. I think I was acting or deputy constable at that time. No; I was not acting constable the night of the killing. I was acting as a military and not as civil officer that night.

MEXICAN COLONISTS.

For the information of those who may desire to come as colonists to Mexico, we write you the following particulars for publication.

On July 17th, 1859, President Diaz decreed and published for the benefit of colonists now here, or who may come hereafter into the republic, as follows:

"Article 1. According to the third fraction of article 7 of the law of December 15th, 1853, and the fourth fraction of article 25 of the aforesaid law, the following articles are freed from duties, for the use of colonists and recognized companies:

"*Groceries.*—Sweet oil, garlic, peas, rice, crackers (common), pulse, lintels, coffee (all classes), sugar (common refined), tea (all kinds), ground mustard, condensed milk, starch, salt (coarse or fine), alimentive pastries (macaroni, etc.), meats (salted, solid or smoked, in packages, hams, etc.), flour (of wheat and other grains), fruit (fresh), vegetables, potatoes, onions, beans, lard, butter, pepper, vinegar (in vessels of clay, glass or wood), corn, oats, barley.

"*Stone and Earthenwares.*—Clay piping, brick (common), chalk, plaster of paris, flagstones (dressed on one side, of stone or slate, except marble and alabaster), grindstones, glass (plain for windows or doors).

"*Wagon Department.*—Wagons, wheel barrows, hand and horse carts, axle-trees (of steel or iron for wagons), loose wheels for wagons of all dimensions, common draft harness.

"*Iron, Steel and other Metals.*—Woven wire (for fencing), hooks and staples, doorlocks (of iron, steel or brass, not plated or gilt), hinges (of iron and brass of all kinds), padlocks and latches (of iron, steel, brass, copper or bronze), corrugated sheet iron (for roofing), hand bellows, nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts and rivets (of iron and zinc), stray hinges (of iron or brass, all classes), tools and instruments (of iron, brass, steel, wood, or composed of these materials), kitchen ovens and stoves (of iron, with accompanying furniture and piping), shoes of iron for animals, windmills (of iron or wood or of both materials, to raise water from wells), pulleys (of iron or wood or of both materials), beams and pillars of iron for the construction of houses only, sheet zinc for roofing, machinery and other necessities.

"*Miscellaneous Articles.*—Horses (geldings), brooms, lumber (common, sawed in boards, beams, planks or slabs), hair (for plastering), doors and windows (of wood, and of wood and glass), field tents (of all classes) and tent poles.

"Art. 2. Colonists shall enjoy upon their arrival in the Republic, and for once only, freedom from duty on their furniture, old or new, if it is common, according to the condition of the colonist, as well as all other useful articles of the household of all kinds which they may bring to establish themselves.

"Art. 3. The Secretary of Colonization will determine what colonists shall enjoy the free introduction of supplies, with the limitation and for the time he deems right, according to Art. 4 of same law.

"Art. 4. All goods free of duty by this law, or the custom house law, may be imported by the colonists themselves or through the agent of the colonization company, or through persons commissioned to do so, but subject to the following provisions:

"Art. 5. The colonists themselves or their agents shall present a list to the respective agents of the Secretary of Fomento, asking the privilege to import the goods which they may need, whether they are those freed by this law, or by the custom house law, making the petition with a duplicated list, in which shall be clearly set forth the class and kind of goods which they are asking for. This list shall be passed upon by the agent of the Secretary of Fomento, and if he finds it all right, he shall put at the bottom the corresponding authorization, sending at once a copy to the custom house through which the importation is to be made, keeping another copy in his record, and sending another to the Secretary of Fomento, and giving to the petitioner a certificate for his security.

"Art. 6. The importations which the colonists may make by themselves or through their agents, must come with consular invoice, without there appearing in the invoice any other goods, which shall require duty, be they or be they not for the same colonist. And also for colonists, that are included in said contract (or under aforesaid law),

ready made clothing, including hats and shoes, which they may have or receive for their own use."

The present administrator of the custom house at La Ansencion, Senor Jose Larroque, has been recently appointed by the general government agent in this district. We are recommended to employ Ricardo L. Zuniga, at Deming, New Mexico, to make out our consular invoices, that errors and fines may be avoided in the transaction of business. The route of entry into the Republic will be from Deming, N. M., via this colony to La Ansencion, about 95 miles. On arrival at the custom house, Guillermo Spence, has been suggested and appointed sub-agent to complete the business and make the proper papers for the custom house from your consular invoices, the colonists paying for such services, also revenue stamps, papers having to be made out in the Spanish language.

When consular papers are obtained at Deming, one copy has to be sent to the minister of Hacienda, at City of Mexico. The other copy to the administrator at custom house, La Ansencion, by registered letter; and the colonist carries the triplicate copy, with the two registered receipts, to the custom house.

Article 8 provides that colonization companies give notice beforehand of the coming of new colonists, to the government agent; hence we should be advised of the name of the colonist, number in family, when they expect to arrive, and if properly recommended by the wards where they have resided, giving us sufficient time to communicate with the agent, and so avoid delay on the arrival of the colonists here. Article 11 makes any colonist liable to prosecution, who shall trade or traffic for gain any articles or goods freed to him; yet I am informed that colonists may exchange and accommodate each other within the colonies. Article 10 forbids agents granting any undue allowance from duty to colonists, as regards supplies, for the building of houses, or for the labors of the field.

From the foregoing, persons interested will perceive that they cannot come in without the necessary papers, and are liable for double or full duties, and the benefits of the above law to colonists can only be obtained when the name of the intending colonist has been duly reported as above stated.

Our colonies continue to improve. We are building up, and overcoming the inconveniences of the past. The winter has been dry with strong winds prevailing, but stock has done well on the range. We have had late frosts, which may injure fruit crops, and today we have winds; but if we could be favored with one good rain it would revive and enliven all our temporal interests for the year, as with California.

Address correspondence, and send stamps to insure reply, to

A. F. McDONALD,
Colonia Juarez,
Chihuahua, Mexico,
Or to Henry Eyring, at same place.

PARIS, April 1.—General Ambert is dead; aged 80.