

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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Squares: 1 mo. 3 mo. 6 mo. 12 mo.

Table with 5 columns: Square, 1 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo. Rows include One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve.

CAPTURING WILD HORSES.

Lively Sport on the Plains of Colorado—A Beautiful Mare.

[From the Denver Tribune.]

Sheriff Coon, W. F. Scribner, W. P. Morgan, Thomas Earnest, and Steve and Charley George, went out last week after wild horses.

They went about twenty-five miles northeast of Fort Collins, and a few miles east of Pierce Station, on the Denver and Pacific Railroad.

There they made their headquarters. Within two miles of camp they never failed to find a band of wild horses.

Many a long and hard day they had, but they finally succeeded in capturing ten head.

A great many animals were seen. Some of them were very valuable and fleet of foot.

Three head challenged the admiration of the entire party. One was a black mare, large, well proportioned, and beautiful, and they chased her over forty miles but couldn't catch her.

With this fine mare was a colt which seemed to be a full-blooded Norman. These two are certainly valuable stock if they could be captured.

The other horse was a dark station that would not weigh much over three hundred pounds. His mane reached down to his knees and his foretop to his nostrils, and resembles a Shetland pony. He is said to be a beauty. One wild band was seen which seemed to be composed entirely of large American stock, and undoubtedly contained many valuable animals.

These horses are as wild as antelopes, and the strategy used to get near the latter has to be employed with the other. The hunter must conceal himself behind his horse until he gets as near to the herd as possible, when, quickly mounting, he must dash into the herd like lightning, cutting it in two, and starting a portion of it in the direction of the camp. No time must be lost, or the wild animals will all escape. His companions, however, will assist in the mad ride back to camp, which is an attempt to drive the game into a corral. If successful, then the work of roping the animals is begun, and a right lively job is generally proved to be.

The wildest of the horses were tied to the weakest, and thus all were driven to town without much trouble.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DECISION.

Its Moral Effect on the Louisiana Question.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The moral effect of this order ought to be great in the State still under consideration.

It removes the question of the President's sincerity or steadiness, and shows how unjust to him were the misgivings caused by his procrastination. He has set the seal of official action to the policy declared in the inaugural address.

It is a lesson to the President that he ought to learn something from the experience of Chamberlain. The President's deliberate slowness, by which they were both so much encouraged, will prove to be as frail a reliance in the chief executive as the most feeble of slaves.

Packard, who is intelligent and shrewd, will now see where he stands. He can no longer expect to be sustained by federal troops. He has lived too long in Louisiana and understands the State too well to believe that the government of France would stand a week after the troops are withdrawn. The period occupied by the President's committee will afford him time for reflection. A sense of the utter hopelessness of his case will probably lead him to submit to the inevitable.

J. B. Walker, D. D. S., 180 Delord street.

Have you paid your license and capital tax.

If you didn't choose the winning horse, get those gloves at Kreeger's.

The popular view before the war was Piper-Heidsieck. We still call for Piper.

New hosiery, parasols and cut-out embroidery opening to Morrow (Monday), at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 135 Canal street.

BUNNETT'S COGNAC is filled in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in itself an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated farina.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.—We have on file the auction sales advertised by Messrs. Nash & Holston, for sale by auction on the 21st inst., embracing stores on Magazine and Old Levee streets; the "Hunter" Warehouse, and residences on St. Charles, Magazine and Baronne streets, in one of which has been deposited, to pay mortgages, for liquidation, etc. Parties seeking safe and remunerative investments, eligible stores or desirable homesteads, should read the advertisements, examine the properties and attend the sale.

HONEY ISLAND WOOD.—The company engaged in the laudable enterprise have a very large capital at their command, and intend to reduce the price of wood in this city to the lowest within the bounds of this city will feel the great effect of the reduction; the poor especially will be delighted to see this enterprise succeed. There is no reason in the world why such a company should not. Thousands of thick-winded packers surround this city, and with such a pack and enterprise as has been displayed by the Honey Island Wood Company, their wood is vastly superior to the ordinary fuel which comes in rafts to our city, and they profess to give better measure. Orders promptly filled at their yard, No. 375 Julia street.

Pay your bet; she wears 6%, and buys her gloves at Kreeger's. Four button, sulphur.

FIRST DAY.

The Weather, the Crowd and the Races.

Yesterday was one of those days when the average man takes his umbrella in his hand, takes a good look at the sky as he stands at the door of his domicile, meditates awhile, throws his diminutive parachute over his shoulders, carries it down town with him, chases around Carondelet street with it, and then in the evening swears in a mild way and in an emphatic manner asserts that "it's just my luck; here I've been lugging this umbrella of mine all day and haven't had to put it up once, and if I had have left the darned thing"—the average man, as previously remarked, under the circumstances swears mildly—"if I had have left the darn thing at home, it would have poured, sir; that's what it would have done."

It was unfortunate that it should have been the first day of the spring meeting of 1877 of the Louisiana Jockey Club, or rather it was unfortunate that the first day should have been such a one.

The average man when he puts his umbrella over his shoulder, and carries it from his office to his business on the street, gives up all expectations of pleasure based on clear weather, and notwithstanding the fact that the opening day of the races had been long looked forward to with the most pleasant anticipations, the average man could not summon up sufficient courage to take his chances on the weather and make his arrangements for the day, and in consequence the attendance at the course was small.

There was, however, a sufficient number of persons present on the grounds to make the scene a lively one, and although the grand stand was by no means crowded with ladies, a look at it would have repaid the average man for any inconvenience a visit to the course might have put him to.

As every body knows, it did not rain, it simply "sprinkled," and

was not hurt at all, and with the exception of two or three places (each place covering at the most not more than ten feet), which were decidedly heavy, the track was in good condition.

There was considerable betting, and some of

THE POOLS were as large as any that have been made up on days in the past when the stand and the quarter stretch were crowded.

At about 3:30 o'clock the bell tapped to saddle up for

THE FIRST RACE, a hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; club purse, \$350; \$250 to first horse; \$100 to second horse, in which the following named horses were announced as starters:

Port Leonard, Capt. Hutchinson, Woodland, Biloxi, Redding, Jim Hinton. They took position on the course in the order named. The horses, on the first trial, got off well together. Port Leonard, just after passing under the string, took the lead and kept it to the second hurdle, Biloxi second, Hutchinson and Redding well together and striving for a third place. They passed under the string on the first round in about this order, and took the first hurdle on the second round in about the same positions.

After they passed it was difficult to follow them, they changed places so often, until they struck the home stretch, when Redding appeared in the lead; Port Leonard had dropped back to the fourth place, having been passed by Woodland, who occupied the second place, and Hutchinson, who was third. Biloxi was just behind Leonard and pushing him.

As they came down the home stretch so they passed under the string, Woodland, however, pushing the leader hard.

For some unexplained reasons the timers were not on the judge's stand, and no time, as the judges announced, was kept.

Redding was declared winner of the race, Woodland second, Hutchinson third, Leonard fourth, Biloxi fifth. No place was assigned to Jim Hinton.

Hutchinson when he started was lame, and when he went to his groom after the race, his "game leg" had all but given away under him. His backers were proud of his performance (he got the third place), but expressed the belief that it was his last race.

For THE SECOND RACE there were the following starters: Pariset, King William, John McCoy, Cora Linn, the Lynchburg filly, Eva Shirley, Humbug and Hades.

This race was for the Pickwick stakes, mile heats for three year olds; \$250 to first horse, \$100 to second horse.

In the pools, King William was the favorite against the field by long odds. After two false starts the drum tapped and the horses, well bunched, went for the first quarter.

Hades, however, was not in the crowd, and it was several seconds after the tap of the drum that the rider realized that the horse had been given, and unless he wanted to be left out of the race he must follow the others, before he started.

The heat of itself was not exciting; it was apparent that King William was under a strong pull and could take the lead any time his rider wished him to do so, but the struggle between Pariset, McCoy and the Lynchburg filly for first place was very exciting. Pariset was in the lead until the three-quarter post was passed, when McCoy, who was third, went ahead of the filly and then took the lead from Pariset and kept it all under the string. Pariset second, the filly third, King William fourth, Shirley fifth, Humbug sixth, Hades (who had never recovered the ground lost in the start), and Cora Linn distanced.

The first quarter was made in 27 seconds, the half in 54 and the mile in 1:52.

There was very little interest manifested in

THE SECOND HEAT, for, though some persons were disappointed because King William did not come in at the home stretch and win the first heat, his ability to win the two succeeding heats was not doubted.

At the call all the horses but the two distanced in the first heat appeared on the track.

At the start, Pariset, as in the first heat, took the lead, McCoy second; the others bunched.

At the half-mile post King William

foraged ahead to the second place, and as the three-quarter post was struck he passed Pariset and took the lead. McCoy was third.

On the home stretch Pariset gave out and fell behind McCoy, the Lynchburg filly and Cora Shirley. The filly went for the second place and took it, going under the string close behind King William, McCoy coming in third, Cora Shirley fourth, and Humbug and Pariset distanced. Time: First quarter, 27 seconds, half mile 54 seconds, mile 1:53.

THE THIRD HEAT only McCoy and King William started, and King William won it easily, taking the lead from the start and leisurely passing under the string in 2:06.

THE THIRD RACE. Two miles, for all ages; club purse, \$400, of which \$300 to first horse, \$75 to second, and \$25 to the third.

The following horses started: Bass Butler, Verdigris, Clemmie G., Henry Owings, Whiplaw.

The knowing ones were, to use a common expression, "taken in" on this race. Clemmie G. and Henry Owings were the favorites in the pools, and the pools contained considerable money.

Verdigris took the lead at the start and never lost it.

The only time that the race was at all interesting was in the second mile at the half mile post, where Clemmie G. made a dash for the first place, but Verdigris, as a sporting gentleman remarked, "walked right away from her."

Then Butler made a spurt, took second place, but could not catch the leader.

In 3:47 the horses passed under the string in the following order: Verdigris, Butler, Clemmie G., Owings, Whiplaw.

Whiplaw, however, it should be remarked, gave out when the home stretch was struck and walked in.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

His Status and His Policy.

Something About Affairs in Mexico.

Some remarkable telegrams having been communicated to the city papers recently through that highly authoritative channel, the "Press Dispatches," which appeared so inaccurate on their face as compared with other intelligence from Mexico, and so inconsistent with the views expressed by President Diaz himself to the writer, in Brownsville, in January, 1876, that we have sought some explanation on the interesting subject, from Americans who have but recently returned from Mexico.

The opinion of these gentlemen—who by a singular coincidence left the city of Mexico at midnight on the 25th of March last, the date of one of the extraordinary dispatches alluded to—is that the statement that Porfirio Diaz is losing ground is an egregious mistake, and was either the result of misinformation or prompted by

QUESTIONABLE MOTIVES.

Our principal informant says, positively, that Lerdo de Tejada, the ex-President, was not spoken of with any favor, but, on the contrary, the people hailed the advent of Porfirio Diaz as their salvation from robbery and corruption; that he has the full support of the business men of that city, with many of whom our informant conversed. That the conduct of the ex-President in carrying away large sums of money belonging to the public was strongly commented upon.

The American and German ministers, he added, agreed with the better classes of the people, that Porfirio Diaz was better fitted to be President of the Mexican Republic, owing to his soldierly qualities, his strict integrity and his great popularity. Gen. Diaz had put his promises of reform into practice immediately upon assuming the Presidency, by cutting down

his own salary

by half and reducing the compensation of the Cabinet and army officers to two-thirds of what was allowed them previously.

President Diaz mingles freely with society, and our American informants say that they had the occasion to meet him daily. The cry of "Viva Porfirio Diaz" greeted the ear everywhere. Certainly there are dissenters, but they are few, and consist of the "outs" principally.

Necessarily, he added, the accounts of a terrible condition of affairs at the capital, and the banishment of Diaz, is untrue. The dispatch making these assertions is dated Havana, March 27, only two days after our informant left the capital at Mexico, and as there is no telegraphic communication between Mexico and Vera Cruz, it is difficult to understand how advices from the former city could reach Havana in so short a time.

As to the defeat of Porfirio Diaz's friends in the Mexican Congress, our informant says that such was not the case up to the 25th of March, for every measure originated by the Government had been carried by

LARGE MAJORITIES.

Our informant says besides that Gen. Wessales and Mr. G. Dinamero, of New York, who left Mexico with him, will bear him out in his assertions.

Among the prominent men of Mexico who are now with Diaz, are Landero y Cos, formerly superintendent of large mines at Pachuca, who had ever before refused to meddle with politics, and is now Secretary of Treasury; Gen. Pedro Ogazon, Secretary of War, an officer of high standing in the army, and Senor Vallente, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Most of Diaz's Ministers speak English fluently.

During his sojourn in Mexico our informant interviewed Diaz, and asked him what truth there was in the report that he favored

THE CHURCH PARTY.

Diaz answered that there was not a word of truth in the report; certainly there were in office under his government leading men belonging to that party, but they were excellent men, and he proposed to choose the best men in the country without regard to their religious sentiment.

As to the charge of his wishing to become Dictator of Mexico, it was only a base stratagem of the United States Government against him. He added that there was a large party who would like to have him declare himself Dictator, but that as long as there was a drop of blood in his veins he never would do so. The charge also that he had ordered the

LIBERATION OF CORTINA

was equally untrue, and palpably so, for he had ordered a vessel to Brazos, which was then on its way, to take Cortina from the jail in Matamoros and bring him to the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, where he should

be kept in durance. He was determined to put a check to the disorders on the Rio Grande, and leave no opportunity to the United States, to complain of murderers and cattle thieves, who would be hanged whenever caught on his side of the Brazos.

Our informant closed the interview by referring to the reported pronouncements against Diaz in Chihuahua, and by one Oliveira, in the streets of Queretaro, in favor of Lerdo, by saying, "Everybody knows that any man with ten followers can do this, and the value of the report can be judged by comparison with the untruth of the others."

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, 12 M., Lieut. Gov. Wiltz presiding, and a quorum present.

The President announced that Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., of New York, would, by invitation, address the General Assembly next Monday.

Subsequently, after the Senate had adjourned, the following communication was received from Mr. Cox on the subject:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, April 1, 1877. Gentlemen—Your complimentary invitation has been received, and I assure you, appreciated.

While it would give me infinite pleasure to be with you on Monday next, as you suggest, I fear I must leave the city at that time, or before. My best impression, moreover, is that as my visit is assuredly one of private observation, and as your community is very properly sensitive to every breath it would be wise for me to be reticent as to public concern, if indeed any expression of mine will be worthy of your attention at this period.

With every sympathy for your success, and kind acknowledgments for the honor you tender me, I am, Sir, S. S. COX.

Senate bill No. 149, so amending the act authorizing the Governor to appoint an Assistant Attorney General, as to empower the latter to act for the Attorney General in criminal cases, was finally passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on Senate bill No. 148, relative to contestation suits for office. Where a district judge's contest for his seat is involved, the parish judge shall decide, and conversely. In questions involving only personal interests, requiring recusal of a judge, in any case, an attorney shall be called to the bench to decide the case.

The Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator, and shortly returned.

Senate bill No. 146, relative to tales juries in Orleans was finally passed.

The bill provides for the drawing of talesmen juries in criminal cases in the parish of Orleans when the accused is charged with a felonious crime, and for summoning of personal interests, requiring recusal of a judge, in any case, an attorney shall be called to the bench to decide the case.

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