THE OREGON ARGUS

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TBRMS—The Anova will be furnished at Three Dellars and Fifty Cents per annum, in adoance, to single subscribere—Three Dellars ach to slabs of ten at one office—in advance. The country is not poid to advance. Four Dellars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five dellars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months - No subscrip-tions received for a less period.

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REIGHDS ASTONDARDOR TON

In a season of calm weather, Though inland for we be. Our souls have sight of that immerial sea That brought us hither,

Can in a moment travel thither,

And see the children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore

> From the New York Tribune. The American Art

TAMING HORSES. ORIGINALLY SYSTEMATIZED AND PRACTICED

BY JOHN S. RARRY. Its History and Different Methods, &c.

being a complete compendium of all that is now known of the system.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Hosack Garrier & Co., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York]

Horse-taming has for ages found its vohorse-taming has for ages found its vo-taries in every part of the world where the horse subserves the interests of man. The first horse-tamer whose name and deeds are perpetuated in history, exercised his skill in Spain, in 1709. He is represented as being a Moor, and possessed of great muscular power. As this was an age of superstition, the wonderful results of his art were attributed to a collusion with his Satanic Majesty. His real method of operating he maintained religiously secret, but his ortensible practice consisted in burning aromatic herbs and muttering conjurations, with the eccentric evolutions of a mysterious wand. The most incorrigible horses are said to have immediately succumbed to his

manipulations.

The next horse-tamer whose performance es led to historical notoriety was an Irish-man named Sullivan. Like his Moorish predecessor, his exhibitions were enshroud-ed with the cloak of empiricism. He professed to drive out the malevolent nature of the horse by familiarly whispering in his ear certain bits of advice, which precepts were invariably productive of a complete and happy reformation. Hence his cogno-men of "the Irish whisperer." It does not appear that Sullivan practiced his abju-rations very extensively. On one occasion, refractory race-horse was submitted to his erations. The animal was so very restthe efforts of grooms at pacification. Sullivan was shut up for an entire night with his pupil. On opening the stable doors the casing morning, the two—the conquering and the conquered—were discovered lying down together, looking extremely aminble, and aridantly specifications. and evidently very much pleased with their night's conversation. The horse ran and won a race a week afterward, and behaved

lenged general admiration.
It was observed that in all of Sullivan's interviews with horses he was invariably nuch exhausted, frequently requiring the aid of stimulants to renew his flaggad en-This fact would conclusively prove ergies. This fact would conclusively prove that there had been a physical contest for mastery, that had demanded all his strength. The gift of the " Irish whisperer" is said to reditary in his family, and to follow be hereditary in his family, and to follow strictly the law of printogeniture. The ipresent incumbent of the secret received it from his father as an inheritance of inestimable value. It is stated, however, that this success is not equal to that of his sire; hence his services are not in much demand. The younger Sullivan, according to the lish journals, has been called upon several times to exhibit his system in competittion with Mr. John S. Rarey, but he does met appear to have sufficient confidence in imself to submit to an investigation.

A writer in Bell's Life in London gives

himself throughout in a manner that chal-

the following statement in relation to the manner of taming horses in 1825, which is identical with a part of M. Rarey's practice, and dates the art back to a period before

"At Stainton-le-Vale, in Lincolnshire, there lived a large farmer and horse-breeder of the name of Morris, at whose place what I am about to relate occurred. In the same nighborhood resided a notorious horse-breaker named Bull. The following narration of the facts was given me from an eye-witness, Mr. T. C. Johnson of Chevet, near Wakefield: Mr. J. had a vicious horse, and having heard of the renowned Bull, he went to Stainton-le-Vale to see the method adopted. On being shown into a large table without stalls, upon the straw lay two young horses, to all appearance almost lifearound them, cracking a whip and making divers other noises; a post was fixhe rode and dismounted. He then said; outs will you have this horse lie own! A spot was pointed out, and a and giving the animal a slight tap on the legs, down he went. The other two ores were each respectively mounted, and went through the same process. While the against their quarters, slipped backward over their tails, and favored the spectators a various other such maneuvers. ing this performance, and the quiet-I to give you for the secret?' to which Bull replied, 'A sovereign'—money not then being so plentiful as in these days of Rareyfying. Eventually, however, the sum offered and accepted was 12s., which Bull remarked he would invest in a gown for his 'eld woman.' And now for the secret. First catch your horse, then strap the near fore-leg up round the arm of the animal, fore-leg up round the arm of the animal, lessons without exacting any such pledge in the feture.

The Oregon Argus

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 6, 1858.

fore-fetlock; return the end of the strap to the near side, keeping fast hold, and move the animal on, and pull; he will then be lish firmly in your mind, and which is so thrown upon his knees, when, after struggling for some time, by gentle usage, he corner-stone of the theory, is the law of will lie down. After unloosing the straps again, put him through the same process as before, when the horse will lie down whenever required. One great superiority of Bull's system was, that he rode the animals about in a large stable while perfectly quiet.

The practice of norse-tamixo.

The one principle which you must establish firmly in your mind, and which is so instrument by which the punishment is instrument.

Th Bull's system was, that he rode the animals about in a large stable while perfectly quiet, and so well mouthed that they would either turn right or left, or even go backward with every gentle pull of the bridle. He was at the same time most kind and patient with them. When the horse's mouth was perfect, blinders were put ou, he was ridden into the country for a mile or two, then made to come near a gate, the blinders removed, and the animal allowed to view the world. After horses had gone through this drilling, not one in a hundred plunged or turned vicious."

Another evidence of the antiquity of can absorb his attention as much as is not the faculty of reasoning on experiments that you make on him, but is governed by instinct. In a natural state he is afraid of man, and never, until you creach him that you do not intend to hurt him, will that fear cease—we mean that wild, natural fear—for you must have him fear you as well as love you, before you

horse-tuning is found in Mr. Cathin's published account of his travels among the North American Indians. The manner in which the Indian achieves the subjugation known in a way that he understands, and few minutes until he becomes somewhat

which the Indian achieves the subjugation of the wild horse is thus described:

"He coils his lasso on his arm, and gallops fearlessly into the herd of wild horses. He soon gets it over the neck of one of the number, when he instantly dismounts, leaving his own horse, and runs as fast as he can, letting the lasso pass out gradually and carefully through his hands, until the horse falls for want of breath, and lies helpless on the ground. The Indian advances slowly toward the horse's head, keeping the lasso tight upon his neck, until he fasters a pair of hobbles on the animal's two fore feet, and also loosens the lasso, giving the horse a chance to breathe, and passing a chose of the side of his nature. In subjugating the horse, we must make in accordance with the laws of his nature. In subjugating the horse, we must make a powerful appeal to his intelligence; this an undisputed fact that the battles of all animals (except such as are garnished with horns) are fought by seizing each other by the throat. A dog that has been thus held by his antagonist for a few minutes until he becomes somewhat in accordance with the laws of his nature. In subjugating the horse, we must make close to the jaw-bone, with the right hand, and by the mane with the left. Now forcible can only be done by a physical operation. It is an undisputed fact that the battles of all animals (except such as are garnished with horns) are fought by seizing each other by the throat. A dog that has been thus held by his antagonist for a few minutes of the fore legs, he will lie down, after which he should be treated as previously described. Then seize him by the throat, and by the mane with the left. Now forcible can, letting the lasso pass out gradually and carefully through his hands, until the becomes somewhat in accordance with the laws of his intelligence; this and undisputed fact that the battles of on the fore legs, he will lie down, after which he should be treated as previously described. This process requires courage in the operator, and al horse a chance to breathe, and passing a chance to breather the passing a chance the passing he is able to hold it down, and prevent it from throwing itself over on its back. By this means he gradually advances, and he is able to place his hand on the animal's nose and over its eyes, and, at length, to breathe into its nostrils, when it soon becomes docile and conquered; so that he has little else to do than to remove the hobbles from its feet, and to lead it or ride it to the camp. The animal is so completely conquered, that it submits quietly ever after, and is led or rode away with very little

Mr. Ellis, of Trinity College, Cambridge, concluded that the reformation here de-s ribed was effected by breathing in the animal's nostrils, but recent developments contradict this theory. The horse in the first place was conquered by choking and prostrating him, in defiance of his efforts to disposition he need not attempt horseprevent it. His sagacity teaches him that he cannot successfully contend with a superior antagonist. Thus, he is coerced thro' fear. Breathing in his nostril tends to soothe the horse and render him gentle, as in this familiarity he is afforded an oppor tunity of examining his enemy, in the man-ner peculiar to the horse, by feeling with his nose. By this process his doubt and alarm are speedily dissipated. His confidence is restored, and he tacitly acknowl edges his master.

In 1848 one James Callum traveled thro' the United States, professing to possess a secret by which stubborn and balking horses could be cured, and in some cases success followed his operations. His method consisted in tying a sack securely over the horse's head, so as to prevent his secing, and also in partially obstructing his breathing. The animal, while thus encum-bered, was led or backed about until he became fatigued and fell down. He was then harnessed, and would zealously perform any work at hand. In one instance, however, Mr. Callum overdid the matter, the neck just back of the jaw bone. Draw and the horse died from suffocation.

taming the horse is in vogue which is entirely original, although embodying some of the principles of Mr. Rarey's practice.— Two men alternately watch with the horse, and their duty is to pinch, and whip, and worry the animal, and by this means prevent him from going to sleep. In about two days he becomes so worn out and ex-hausted that he sinks to the ground. His persecutors then permit him to sleep for two hours, when, if he still shows vice and malice, he is again submitted to the tor- him on his side, when his throat should be ture, which generally accomplishes the de-

But it has been left to the last ten years, and to Mr. John S. Rarey, to develope a system that is really practical and of universal application. Mr. Rarey is one of four brothers, and a citizen of Groveport, Ohio. Although it is evident that he is not the original discoverer of the principle upon which he operates, still we must trace the present useful and greatly-improved practice directly to him, and consequently we can only view with disgust the many at-tempts of innovators to deprive Mr. Rarey of his justly-deserved and hard-carned

Some time since, Mr. Rarey printed, the use of his pupils in this country, a small pamphlet, descriptive of certain educational features peculiar to his system, but only of supplementary utility to the real operation by which the horse is subjugated and described in the content of s, and favored the spectators ther such maneuvers. After sperformance, and the quietimals, Mr. J. said: 'What am pamphlet has since been reprinted in England, owing to the absence of an international copyright, and has been generally disseminated as his true and complete systems.

Another evidence of the antiquity of can absorb his attention as much as is no-horse-taming is found in Mr. Catlin's pub-

mal, that is rearing and plunging when it gets breath, and by which, as he advances, hand over hand, toward the horse's nose, subdued condition.

It requires a good deal of practice to ly, as there is a bare possibility that he might get more than would be good for him. We advise persons not perfectly familiar with a horse to resort rather to the strapping and throwing-down process (unstrapping and



In practicing the method exhibited in he above engraving, retire with the animal to be operated upon into a close stable. with plenty of litter upon the floor (tan bark or sawdust is preferable). In the first place, fasten up the left fore-leg with the arm strap, in such a manner that it will be permanently secured. Then take a broad strap and-buckle, and pass it around In the southern part of Chile a system of almost arrest the horse's breathing. The strap must not be buckled, but held in this position to prevent slipping back. The animal will struggle for a few minutes, when he will become perfectly quiet, overpowered by a sense of suffocation; the veins in his head will swell; his eyes lose their fire; his knees totter and become weak; a slight wheat. vertigo will ensue, and growing gradually exhausted, by backing him around the stable, he will come down on his knees, in which position it is an easy matter to push released. Now pat and rub him gently for about twenty minutes, when, in most instances, he will be subdued. It is only in extreme cases necessary to repeat the op-eration of choking. The next lesson is to teach him to lie down, which is described below in the account of the second method of taming. No horse can effectually resist the terrible effects of being choked.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the operator must not be boisterous or viountil his eyes show that he has become perfectly tranquil

ANOTHER METHOD



The plan described in the above engraving is very simple, though not as expedi-tious as the previous one. Buckle or draw a strap with a ring to the off fore-fetlock; thus removed, we now proceed to lay being brought over the horse's back to the
pour side, is put through the ring on the off

account of the system, its principles, and its
pour side, is put through the ring on the off

methods.

in accordance with the laws of his nature. pacified. Then seize him by the throat

by a late steamer, inform us of the discovery at Limburg, in Austria, of a conspiracy year. Nobody in particular contributes to give among school-boys, between the ages of the champion of the time this income, but it flows stand. Teaching the animal to lie down at extending to Poland and Russia, and con- of favors which servility or admiration readily our bidding, tends to keep him permanently templated the simultaneous uprising of the cared, as it is a perpetual reminder of his Sclavonic population of Austria to form a Sclavonic population of Austria to form a him up in business, or if he cannot make from \$500 Republic. One of the boys had been sen- to \$1000 out of each Spring and Fall campaign

him. We advise persons not perfectly fa- has, it is said, perfected his aerial ship, at doors to his acceptance of one of its easy and rethe character of his invention by a few The gladiators, on their part, perfectly appreciate short trips over the Mediterranean and its neighboring provinces. If true, this is a make unguarded concessions, they held a daily wonderful invention.

> PAPER MILLS .- There are in the United year 270,000,000 pounds of paper, which 000,000. To produce this quantity of paper, over 400,000,000 pounds of rags are of these rags, estimating them at four cents per pound, is over \$16,000,000.

Russia.-The Emperor of Russia had emancipated the 200,000 serfs belonging to the Imperial domain.

A powder magazine at Astrakan, on the Caspian, containing it is said 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, had exploded, destroying half the town and killing half the inhabitants. The loss of shipping was also

An Irish Inborer engaged in cutting a wheat field at Highfield, Derbyshire, having a light for his pipe from a lucifer match, threw the match on to the ground, setting fire to standing grain, destroying in a few minutes some five or six acres of

Brigham Young has presented a furnished to the Utah expedition. A decidedly cool proceeding, but very characteristic of the man.

DEPORTMENT IN A RAILROAD CAR .trial took place a month ago at Rouen, in France, that affords a good precedent for judicial action the world over. Two fellows, pretending to be gentlemen, were pleased to talk indecently in a railroad car, even after an angry remonstrance of a worlent, and that the greatest possible degree thy farmer, who happened to be with his of kindness is absolutely essential. When the horse is prostrate, he should be soothed nounced them to the public prosecutor: daughter in an opposite seat. He denounced them to the public prosecutor; they were tried by the Correctional Court the sentence passed on each, was imprisonment for two months and a fine of 200 francs.

STEAM ON CANALS .- Recent experiments have proved that steam can be used on canals. A steam propeller has passed through the whole length of the Erie canal in New York, at the rate of over four miles an injure the banks.

Humboldt, it is said, predicted that his own death will take place in 1859, and suggests that a certain publication of his the Dauphin of France, died at Hogansworks should be postponed till that time. burgh, New York, on the 28th August.

A Brussels paper says: "Dr. Audrew Schleiermacher, one of the greatest has been intense beyond memory; everylete leg and fasten around it the opposite end of scientific notabilities of Germany, died sudwhere, almost every day, above 100° in engraving, for the sake of clearness, the denly at Darmetadt, on the 11th July."

pathway, he is a lonely traveler, groping in the starless night. He wanders from the puth of rectitude, and is buried in the bottomies abyes of heathen darkness. He knows no progress sun, moon, and stars roll on their period'cal rounds, numbering the strides of time, and in man no change is wrought.

Without the Bible, error knows no antidote and to the soul, writhing beneath the curse of heathen idolatry, no renovation can come. The man; 'tis the immutable truths of Christianity that crumble the molten images of paganism on the rocks of reform.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP .- The most bru-Heenan. To avoid our laws the parties have given out that the fight will take place in Capada Whether that announcement is made in good faith or merely to divert the officers from the true scent, remains to be seen. The stakes are \$5,000, and \$3,000 are already in deposit. Both these twoegged brutes are in training. Porter's Spirit of "Above money, however, do they prize the fame which lies behind the stake, and it has been

estimated that the leading position which victory will give the winner is worth at least, beside its renown, as income varying from \$3000 to \$5000 a twelve and fifteen. It had ramifications toward him from a variety of sources, in the way concedes; and he is in hard luck, indeed, if there tame a horse successfully; also a nice judg-ment to know when he is choked sufficient-prisonment.

As for political operations himself, he is never be-ment to know when he is choked sufficient-Council, while the Custom House always holds it-M. Garvani, a French machinist, self ready to consider itself obliged by opening its this state of things, and with becoming gravity, and a curtness due from a position which must not court aler working hours are over. On Sunday last, Heenan must have given audience at hir is worth, say ten cents per pound, or \$27,- seen except, at short intervals, when they come in from the fie'ds and mountains for their meals; but always, at such times, small patient crowds are collected to catch a glimpse of one who is so famous required, 14 pounds of rags being necessary as to be in preparation even for a first class fight.—
to make one pound of paper. The value Hobbes, the old philosopher, said the natural state of mank'nd was war," and if the eager interest which modern society devotes upon everything n the shape of battle, from a bombardment with great guns to the contest of two giants in a prize ring, is to go for anything, then assuredly his propsition is well ribbed up with proof.

Certain it is, that the forthcoming battle between Morrissey and Heenan does not yield in interest to any local event that has been before the town for weeks; and it bids fair to command a degree of attention to the end equal to that of any previous event of like nature that ever took place a America. The next two deposits are both of \$500 a side, and they are to be put up respectively on the 6th of September and the 1st October .-The \$5,000 being then all "posted," the two com batants are to meet in this city on the 9th of October, and toss for the fighting-ground, and the one vinning is bound to choose some place in Canada not less than 75 miles distant from Buffalo, and not more than 125 away. As each party is supposed to have made his choice of place before toss ing, the winner is expected to inform the loser at ce where he will pitch his ropes and stakes .bill against the War Department for horses This being done, all that remains is, for the parties to meet on the 20th of October, at the appointed place, and between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to present themselves at the score and fight."

NEW MODE OF AMPUTATION .- 1)r. Maisoneuve's new system of amputation in cases of injured limbs has been presented to the Academie de Medicine at Paris, and essayed in various hospitals with complete success. The invention consists in the application of a machine by which the limb torn from the socket without pain and without loss of blood, the patient in some cases being completely restored in the course of a few days.

According to a statement for the year ending September 1, there has been a considerable decrease from the cotton crop of 1856. The crop in 1856 was 3,527,845 bales, in 1857, 2,939,519, and in 1858. 3.113.969. The exports of the year amount to 2,590,455 bales, being an in- ble to the eye, but quite distinct in the crease of 337,798 bales over last year. Of in the photograph. It is no doubt the rethe total exports, England took 1,809,966 flection of the shadow of the gunner. bales, being an increase over last year of 381,096. The exports to France daring the year show a decrease of 29,355 bales, hour, without creating a wave sufficient to and to the north of Europe a decrease of 30,653,

> The Rev. Eleazer Williams, more generally known perhaps as claiming to be

The heat of this summer in Spain

ADVERTISING RATES the year.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this kenality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

THE ELBE DUES .- The Paris correspond ent of the Commercial Advertiser says netion is now being taken in all the German States concerned, on the subject of the abolition of the dues exacted at the entrance of the Elbe. The United States, as in the case of Denmark, was the first to demand this abolition, and now the European States are following its example. The city of Hamburg as a matter of course energetically opposes the proposed negotiation; but the days of these unfounded and arbitrary taxes on commerce are passed,

A GIRL RESCUED FROM THE MORNONS .--An interesting case was lately tried before Judge Eckels, of Great Salt Lake City, for three days, on a writ of habeas corpus, brought on behalf of an Englishman, named Polydore, to recover the custody of his daughter, who was carried to Utah by her mother, and was then in the family of one of the Mormon elders. The girl was delivered up to the United States Marshal to be returned to her father.

EMIGRATION .- It appears by the " Eighteenth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners of Great Britain," that emigration from the United Kingdom, from ports at which there are emigration officers, amounted during the past three months of this year to only 19,146, of whom there proceeded to the United States, 8,208; to British North America, 24; to Australia, 9,867; and to other places, 1,047. This is the smallest emigration during the same period in any year since 1846, and is less than one third of the emigration of 1852 and 1853.

ACTION OF SUGAR ON THE TEETH .-- M. Larez, of France, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, has arrived at the following conclusions: First, that refined sugar, from either cane or beets, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by the immediate contact with these organs, or by the gas developed owing to its stoppage in the stomach; second, that if a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy, and easily broken; third, this modification is due not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth.

"AN ANGLO-SAXON."-The public debt of England is about eight hundred millions head-quarters on the Bloomingdale road to at least of pounds sterling (£800,000,000,) and States 750 paper mills in actual operation, 300 people, and Morrissey, doubtless, was no less the number of stockholders in it is two hunhaving 3,000 engines and producing in the sought after at his training ground at Lausinburg. dred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (269,736). Great Britain has invested in railroads since 1829, three hundred millions of pounds sterling (£300,000,000); the gross carnings of her railroads last year were twenty-four millions (£24,000,000), and the declared dividends thirteen millions (£13,000,000).

> AN ENGLISH BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. - In England lately, a suit for breach of promise of marriage was brought by a fisherman's beautiful daughter against a captain in the English army, fixing damages at \$50,000. The love letters of the gallant captain were so numerous that they were printed for the accommodation of counsel, making in all a volume of one hundred and ninety-eight pages. The matter was finally compromised by the payment to the injured lady of the sum of ten thousand dollars, with the promise that the volume of letters should be burnt.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. - Some of the Illinois farmers agree in saying that the amount of sugar raised in that State this year from the Chinese cane will exceed the amount-including, of course, the molasses made in the same process-of that of any other one product grown and manufactured in the State.

Bar Brigham Young is said to be worth \$3,000,000, besides having the control of all the church property in Utah. That latter exceeds in value all the rest of the property in the territory, and is exempted from taxation by the territorial law.

Kaife, a London artist, has succeeded in photographing an exploding shell. The view is taken as the shell emerges from the smoke, and shows three eighths of an inch of its track. It is curious that in every instance, there is in the smoke about the shell a phantom human head, not visi-

It is stated upon the authority of those who have heard it, that a cat, when her tail is pinched between a door and post, utters the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, with great distinctness. If the injury is prolonged, she gives w and w also.

The barvesting of the tobacco crop has commenced in Connecticut. The average yield per acre is about 1,500 lbs.

The experiment of growing tobacco in Minnesota has proved quite successfula heavy crop being anticipated this year.