

cluded that the reformation here described was effected by breathing in the animal's nostrils, but recent developments contradict this theory.

In 1848 one James Callum traveled through the United States, professing to possess a secret by which stubborn and balky horses could be cured, and in some cases success followed his operations.

In the southern part of Chili a system of taming the horse is in vogue which is entirely original, although embodying some of the principles of Mr. Rarey's practice.

But it has been left to the last ten years, and to Mr. John S. Rarey, to develop a system that is really practical and of universal application.

Some time since, Mr. Rarey printed, for 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 subjected and deprived of his ferocious properties.

All obligation of secrecy having thus been removed, we now proceed to lay before the readers of THE TRIBUNE a complete account of the system, its principles and its methods.

THE PRACTICE OF HORSE-TAMING.

The one principle which you must establish firmly in your mind, and which is so essential in horse-taming, is the law of kindness. Next to kindness you must have patience, and next to patience indomitable perseverance.

In subjecting the horse, we must make a powerful appeal to his intelligence; this can only be done by a physical operation. It is an undisputed fact that the battles of all animals (except such as are furnished with horns) are fought by seizing each other by the throat.

Choking a horse is the first process in taming, and is but the beginning of his education. By its operation a horse becomes docile, and will thereafter receive any instruction which he can be made to understand.

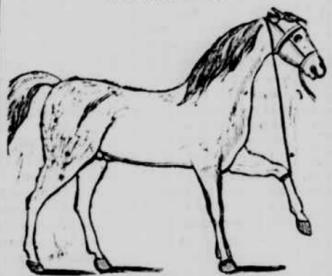
It requires a good deal of practice to tame a horse successfully; also a nice judgment to know when he is choked sufficiently, as there is a bare possibility that he might get more than would be good for him.

In practicing the method exhibited in the above engraving, retire with the animal to be operated upon into a close stable, with plenty of litter upon

the floor (straw 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.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the operator must not be boisterous or violent, and that the greatest possible degree of kindness is absolutely essential.

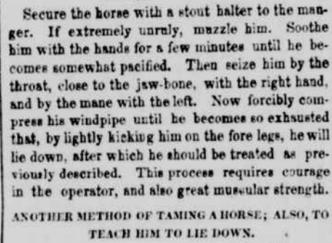
ANOTHER METHOD.



The plan described in the above engraving is very simple, though not as expeditious as the previous one. Buckle or draw a strap tight around the neck, lift a fore leg and fasten around it the opposite end of the strap, the shorter the better.

Secure the horse with a stout halter to the manger. If extremely unruly, muzzle him. Soothe him with the hands for a few minutes until he becomes somewhat pacified.

Another method of taming a horse, also, to teach him to lie down.



The horse to be operated upon should be led into a close stable. The operator should be previously provided with a stout leather halter; a looped strap to slip over the animal's knee; a strong surcingle, and a long and short strap—the first to fasten round the fore-foot which is at liberty, and the second to permanently secure the leg which is looped up.

In the first place, if the horse be a biter, muzzle him; then lift and bend his left fore leg, and slip a loop over it. The leg which is looped up must be secured by applying the short strap, buckling it around the pastern joint and fore-arm; next put on the surcingle, and fasten the long strap around the right fore foot, and pass the end through a loop attached to the surcingle; after which fasten on a couple of thick leather knee-pads—these can be put on in the first place if convenient.

Now take a short hold of the long strap with your right hand; stand on the left side of the horse, grasp the bit in your left hand; while in this position back him gently about the stable until he becomes so exhausted as to exhibit a desire to lie down, which desire should be gratified with as little violence as possible; bear your weight firmly against the shoulder of the horse, and pull steadily on the strap with your right hand; this will force him to raise his foot, which should be immediately pulled from under him.

In practicing the method exhibited in the above engraving, retire with the animal to be operated upon into a close stable, with plenty of litter upon

come as submissive and obedient as a well-trained dog, and you need not be afraid to indulge in any liberties with him. A young horse is subdued much quicker than an old one, as his habits are not confirmed.

The following rules will serve as a guide to the amateur operator, and should be strictly observed: First: The horse must not be forced down by violence, but must be tired out till he has a strong desire to lie down.

Secondly: He must be kept quiet on the ground until the expression of the eye shows that he is tranquilized, which invariably takes place by patiently waiting and gently patting the horse. Thirdly: Care must be taken not to throw the horse upon his neck when bent, as it may easily be broken.

Fourthly: In backing him no violence must be used, or he may be forced on his haunches and his back broken. Fifthly: The halter and off rein are held in the left hand, so as to keep the head away from the letter; while, if the horse attempts to plunge, the halter is drawn tight, when the off-leg being raised, the animal is brought on his knees, and rendered powerless for offensive purposes.

The operations of teaching a horse to follow a man, and also to cure him of kicking and balking, should be preceded by the throwing-down process, and in bad cases by the choking operation, as the animal is thus rendered gentle, tractable, and obedient to whatever he can be taught to comprehend.

HOW TO BREAK COLTS.

The following instructions with relation to the management and breaking of colts, and the subsequent operations upon obstinate and ungovernable horses, were originally written and published by Mr. Rarey some three years ago, and are an important part of his system, although coming more particularly under the head of training, rather than taming.

HOW TO HALTER, SADDLE, AND BRIDLE A COLT.

In breaking a colt, we should first endeavor to make him conscious of what is required of him. Fettering him with a halter for the first time, placing the saddle upon his back, fastening the girths, are all matters of paramount importance, demanding the greatest degree of patience, perseverance, and an intuitive knowledge of his idiosyncrasies.

Before putting a halter upon a colt, he must be rendered familiar with it by caressing him and permitting him to examine the article with his nose. Then place a portion of it over his head, occasionally giving it a slight pull, and in a few minutes he will be accustomed to these liberties, and then the halter may be fastened on properly.

THE PROPER WAY TO BIT A COLT.

Farmers often put a biting harness on a colt the first thing they do with him, buckling up the biting as tight as they can draw it, to make him carry his head high, and then turn him out in a lot to run a half day at a time.

A horse should be well accustomed to the bit before you put on the biting harness, and when you first bit him you should only rely his head up to that point where he naturally holds it, let that be high or low; he will soon learn that he cannot lower his head, and that raising it a little will loosen the bit in his mouth.

When you harness a kicking horse, have a strap about three feet long, with a buckle on one end; have several holes punched in the strap; wrap it once around his leg just above the hoof; lift up his foot touching his body; put the strap around the arm of his leg, and buckle it; then you can go behind him, and pull back on the traces; you must not fear his kicking while his foot is up, for it is impossible for him to do it.

HOW TO HARNESS THE COLT.

You should, by all means, have your harness made to fit your horse, especially the collar. Hundreds of horses have been spoiled by collars that do not fit as they should. A little attention to this matter beforehand will facilitate your progress very much.

TO HITCH UP THE COLT.

This should be done with great caution, first

letting him examine the buggy or sulky in his own way of examining objects; then carefully hitch him up; having everything safe, let him start the buggy empty, and pull that at first in that way; then get in, and let him take it slow, and he will not be near so apt to scarce, and by degrees you will be making a good work-beast.

You should use a large, smooth, snaffle bit, so as not to hurt his mouth, with a bar on each side to prevent the bit from pulling through either way. This you should attach to the head-stall of your bridle and put it on your colt without any reins to it, and let him run loose in a large stable or shed some time, until he becomes a little used to the bit, and will bear it without trying to get it out of his mouth.

THE KIND OF BIT, AND HOW TO ACQUSTOM A COLT TO IT.

As soon as you have him thus gentled, get a small block, about one foot or eighteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him, about where you want to stand to mount him; step up on this, raising yourself very gently; horses notice every change of position very closely, and if you were to step suddenly on the block, it would be very apt to scare him; but by raising yourself gradually on it, he will see you without being frightened, in a position very near the same as when you are on his back.

HOW TO MOUNT THE COLT.

First soothe him well on both sides, about the saddle, and all over, until he will stand still without holding, and is not afraid to see you anywhere about him.

As soon as you have him thus gentled, get a small block, about one foot or eighteen inches in height, and set it down by the side of him, about where you want to stand to mount him; step up on this, raising yourself very gently; horses notice every change of position very closely, and if you were to step suddenly on the block, it would be very apt to scare him; but by raising yourself gradually on it, he will see you without being frightened, in a position very near the same as when you are on his back.

As soon as he will bear this without alarm, untie the stirrup-strap next to you, and put your left foot into the stirrup, and stand square over it, holding your knee against the horse and your toe out, so as not to touch him under the shoulder with the toe of your boot. Place your right hand on the front of the saddle, and on the opposite side of you, taking hold of a portion of the mane and reins, as they hang loosely over the neck, with your left hand; then gradually bear your weight on the stirrup, and on your right hand, until the horse feels your whole weight on the saddle.

There are three great advantages in having a block to mount from. First, a sudden change of position is very apt to frighten a young horse who has never been handled. He will allow you to walk up to him and stand by his side without scaring at you, because you have wanted him to that position, but if you get down on your hands and knees and crawl toward him, he will be very much frightened; and upon the same principle, he would frighten at your new position if you had the power to hold yourself over his back without touching him.

Secondly, by the process of leaning your weight in the stirrups and on your hand, you can gradually accustom him to your weight, so as not to frighten him by having him feel it all at once. And, in the third place, the block elevates you so that you will not have to make a spring in order to get on the horse's back, but from it you can gradually raise yourself into the saddle.

SUBSEQUENT EDUCATIONAL LESSONS IN HORSE-TAMING—HOW TO SUBDUCE A KICKING HORSE.

A kicking horse is the worst kind of a horse to undertake to subdue, and more dreaded by man than any other; indeed, it would not be too much to say that they are more dreaded than all the other bad and vicious horses put together. You often hear the expression, even from horse-jockeys themselves, "I don't care what he does, so he doesn't kick." Now, a kicking horse can be broken from kicking in harness, and effectually broken, too, though it will require some time to manage him safely; but perseverance and patience by this rule will do it effectually.

When you harness a kicking horse, or not, you can ascertain that fact by stroking him in the flank where the hair lies upward, which you can discover easily on any horse; just stroke him down with the ends of your fingers, and if he does not switch his tail, and shake his head, and lay back his ears, or some of these, you need not fear his kicking; if he does any or all of these, set him down for a kicking horse, and watch him closely.

When you harness a kicking horse, have a strap about three feet long, with a buckle on one end; have several holes punched in the strap; wrap it once around his leg just above the hoof; lift up his foot touching his body; put the strap around the arm of his leg, and buckle it; then you can go behind him, and pull back on the traces; you must not fear his kicking while his foot is up, for it is impossible for him to do it. Practice him in this way awhile, and he will soon learn to walk on three legs. You should not hitch him up until you have practiced him with his leg up two or three times, pulling on the traces, and walking him along. After you have practiced him a few times in this way, take up his foot as directed; hitch him to something, and cause him to pull it a short distance; then take him out; caress him every time you work with him. You will find it more convenient to fasten up his left fore-foot, because that is the side you are on.

After you have had him hitched up once or twice, you should get a long strap; put it around his foot as before directed (above the hoof and below the pastern-joint); put it through a ring in your harness; take hold of it in your hand; hitch him up gently, and if he makes a motion to kick, you can pull up his foot and prevent it. You should use this strap until you have him broken from kicking, which will not take very long. You should hitch a kicking horse by himself; you can manage him better in this way than to hitch him by the side of another horse.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FROM SCARING.

It is an established rule in philosophy, that there is not an effect without a cause, and if so, there must be some cause for the scaring of a horse. The horse scares either from imagination or from pain. Now, it is a law of his nature, that if you will convince him that any object will not hurt him,

there is no danger of his scaring at it, no matter how frightful it may be in appearance. To exemplify this, take a horse that is very easily scared at an umbrella; take that horse into a tight stable where you can have his attention, take him by the bridle, and hold the umbrella in your hand; when he first looks at it he will be afraid of it, and if he could he would soon be out of its reach, but hold it in your hand, let him look at it and feel it with his nose a few minutes, and then you can open and shut it as you please, occasionally letting him feel it with his nose, and soon he will care nothing about it.

In the same manner you can break any horse from scaring at things that may look frightful to him, logs, stumps by the roadside, or anything that you may wish to carry on him.

Take him into a large stable or shed, take hold of the bridle or halter with your left hand, have a long switch or whip in your right, after caressing him a little put your right hand over his shoulder with the whip extending back so that you can touch him up with the whip applied gently around his hind legs. Start him up a little, give him a gentle tap with the whip, walking him around the stable, saying to him, "Come along, boy," or call him by his name, taking him around the stable a few times, holding him by the bridle. After you have taken him around in this way a few times, you can let go of his bridle, saying, "Come along, boy," and if he stop, tap him up with the whip gently, and in a short time he will learn that you want him to follow you; then gradually get before him, have him to follow you into the stable in this way a few minutes, then he will understand what you want him to do.

After you have taught him to follow in the stable, take him into the stable lot, learn him to follow you in that a few minutes; then you can take him into the public road or street, and he will follow you there, and in a short time he will follow you wherever you want him to. You should often pat him, and caress him, and give him to understand you do not intend to hurt him, and he will soon like to follow you. Men often get their horses afraid of them and keep them so, and it is their nature to keep out of danger when they apprehend it, after their manner of arriving at conclusions. The way horses arrive at conclusions is generally from experience.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND WITHOUT HITTING.

After you have taught your horse to follow you, stand him in the center of the stable, begin at first to lead him gently, gradually working backward. If he moves give him a gentle cut with the whip, and put him back in the same spot from which he started. If he stands, caress him as before, and continue gentling him in this way until you can get around him without making him move. Keep walking around him, increasing your pace, and only touch him occasionally. Every time he moves put him back into the same place; go still farther from him, if he moves give him a cut with your whip, place him back in the same place. If he stands go to him frequently and caress him. Do not let him stand too long, but make him follow you around in the stable. Then stand him in another place and proceed as before. After you have him so that he will stand in the stable, take him out in the lot and place him anywhere without hitching. You should not practice him longer than half an hour at a time.

ON BALKING.

If you have balky horses, it is your fault and not the horses'; for if they do not pull true, there is some cause for it, and if you will remove the cause the effect will cease. When your horse balks, he is excited, and does not know what you want him to do. When he gets a little excited, stop him five or ten minutes; let him become calm; go to the balky horse, pat him, and speak gently to him; and as soon as he is over his excitement, he will, nine cases out of ten, pull at the ward; whipping and alaming and swearing only make the matter worse. After you have soothed him awhile, and his excitement has cooled down, take him by the bits; turn him each way as far as you can; pull out the tongue; soothe him a little; unrein him; then step before the balky horse, and let the other start first; then you can take him anywhere you wish. A balky horse is always high-spirited, and starts quick; has his pull out before the other starts; by standing before him, the other starts too. By close application of this rule, you can make any balky horse pull.

THE WOODMANS DIVORCE.—The Pleasure of the 21st, says:

Judge Morgan yesterday rendered a decision in the Woodman divorce, granting a divorce to Caroline Thomas. The Court did not touch anything else but the divorce, leaving other matters to be contested elsewhere.

The question to be decided is, whether the defendant, under the circumstances, is entitled to a division of what is called in this State community property. We are desired to state that this is nothing more or less than one-half of the net profits realized, after paying all expenses, derived from the business and estate of Mr. Woodman in the State of Louisiana, since their removal here five years since. It is not at all interfere with his estate and other property situated in the State of Mississippi, or even in Louisiana, acquired previous to removal, or any capital brought by him from the State of Mississippi to Louisiana.

When Mr. Woodman commenced his suit for a divorce, he proposed to the parents of Mrs. W. to give the furnished house in which she resides and \$1,000 per annum, well secured by rents of property in the State of Mississippi, to be continued to her so long as she lived under the protection of her blood relations, as a voluntary gratuity on his part; but she should leave the protection of her relatives, or charge her present condition, the \$1,000 per annum should revert to him. This offer was made from his own free will, and with a desire to place her with her relatives, independent in means, so as to be beyond want and all temptations.

A STARTLING QUESTION.—We find in The Charleston Mercury, the following recorded as the thirteenth regular toast at the 5th of July celebration at Waterboro' S. C.: "The Free States."—They have violated the federal compact in manufacturing our slaves within their borders; why should we set ourselves by contributing to the misery of their slaves when freed with our brethren.

PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC. Incidents of the Great Telegraphic Failure. THE CRUISE OF THE AGAMEMNON. TERRIFIC STORMS AND NARROW ESCAPES. LAYING AND BREAKING OF THE CABLE. Correspondence of The London Times. QUEENSTOWN, July 12. The wire squadron went to sea with the two great vessels laden almost to the water's edge, and in all other respects little fitted for rough weather.

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Correspondence of The London Times. QUEENSTOWN, July 12. The wire squadron went to sea with the two great vessels laden almost to the water's edge, and in all other respects little fitted for rough weather.

The Agamemnon had 2,840 tons dead weight, but so monstrous a load for any ship of her tonnage, had so a monstrous load of constant anxiety, and she was still more dangerous and overbearing by the manner in which it was stowed. In her hold was the main coil, a compact mass of 1,100 miles in length, and therefore 1,100 tons in weight. On her upper deck, right forward, were two coils of 225 tons. The latter was of sufficient size to interfere seriously with the proper working of the vessel from the deck, and the united weight of all the coils, which the Agamemnon drew in, led to an almost insupportable weight of the ponderous mass in the bottom of the ship; and certainly, if they did not tend to break the vessel's rolling, they made it easier and less dangerous to the masts. When the ship started, however, there was a considerable struggle between the weight of the coils and the weights at the top, and the coils, as the levers along which the force of both was exerted and resisted, suffered in proportion. This, however, was not the evil of the upper-deck coils, but the reason why, after the last weather had blown, it made it an object of constant anxiety and alarm to draw them in for board. It was bad enough to draw with a dead weight forward of some 250 tons weight under which her deck planks creaked as they were apart, and her beams threatened daily to give way; when to these evils was added the fear, in a bad weather, that in some of her heavy rolls the whole lower deck would slip and fall on the vessel's side, it will be seen that in the whole the perilous coil was justly estimated as the life-line of the entire affair—the millstone about the necks of all.

Before evening, on the 10th of June, came the sail on the wire, and the wind was reduced to half, for the wind was squally gusts of heavy rain, and the barometer had gone below 29, and was still falling rapidly. Such was the night; but Sunday told its own tale, for these least vented in the heaviest preliminary symptoms of an Atlantic gale could be seen at a glance that it was in for it. The sky seemed a wretched mist-rain, half vapor—through which the other vessels of the squadron loomed faintly like shadows, watery and unsubstantial as the Flying Dutchman. The sea had changed its bright碧 blue for a frightful grey, and the great waves of the Atlantic came rolling in with their tops all jagged and broken by the force of the wind, and their white crests of foam blown up into a stream of foamy spray that almost hid the dark peaks of the storm-tossed waves. The Agamemnon, ever, still kept on her way, rolling and pitching, and heaving, and giving all a fair foretaste of what might expect when the gale set in, for the wind was fast going round to the south-west, and it was evident we were only at the margin of the danger zone. The sky seemed a wretched mist-rain, half vapor—through which the other vessels of the squadron loomed faintly like shadows, watery and unsubstantial as the Flying Dutchman. The sea had changed its bright碧 blue for a frightful grey, and the great waves of the Atlantic came rolling in with their tops all jagged and broken by the force of the wind, and their white crests of foam blown up into a stream of foamy spray that almost hid the dark peaks of the storm-tossed waves. The Agamemnon, ever, still kept on her way, rolling and pitching, and heaving, and giving all a fair foretaste of what might expect when the gale set in, for the wind was fast going round to the south-west, and it was evident we were only at the margin of the danger zone.

The barometer was lower, and as a matter of course, the wind and sea were infinitely higher than the day before. It was singular, but at 12 o'clock the sun peeped through the pall of clouds and shone brilliantly, a sign of a lull, and during the brief time it lasted, as it has not often blown before. No force, no gust that its roar drowned every other sound, and it was almost impossible to give the watch the necessary orders for taking in the close-reefed foresail, which, when furled, almost left the Agamemnon under bare poles, and sailing through the sea, and the vessel was blowing steadily from the south-west, and taking us more and more out of our course each minute. Every hour the storm got worse until toward 5 in the afternoon, when it seemed at its height, and raged so much as to leave several of her iron bunkers, and in order to make up for this deficiency, she well to endeavor to counterbalance the immense mass which weighed her down by the head, a large quantity of coils had been stowed on the deck at all. On each side her main deck were 35 tons, secured in a manner, while on the lower deck were two more coils, and in the same manner. The precautions taken to secure these great masses also required attention as the great ship surged from side to side. These coils seemed secure, and were so, in fact, unless the vessel should almost capsize, and then they would be of no use. There certainly anticipated, and it was, therefore, there, efforts by no means resulted in the comfort which might have been expected from the term. The night, however, passed over without any mishap beyond the ordinary rolling, and things incidentally left on the deck, and the Agamemnon made the middle watch apparently to turn bottom of Sunday. In all other matters it was the more droll of Sunday night, except, perhaps, a little worse, and certainly much more wet than before. Tuesday the barometer had risen to 29.5, and there was sufficient sun to take a clear observation, which showed our distance from the rendezvous to be 300 miles. During this afternoon the Niagara rejoined company, and the wind going more adverse, the Agamemnon took to almost pitching, pitching, and rolling, and the roughness of the sea as if the sea were to break her back and lay the Atlantic cable in a heap. This change in her motion strained and taxed every inch of timber from the keel to the very topmast. It was curious to see how they worked and bent as the Agamemnon