

# MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER



TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

"PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT."

[SINGLE NO. FIVE CENTS.]

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[WHOLE NO. 669.]

## MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,

THE LEADING AMERICAN WEEKLY  
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,  
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.  
CHAS. D. BRADGTON, Western Corresponding Editor.

For Terms and other particulars, see last page.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### VALUE OF FOOD—ITS NUTRITION.

SOME of our readers will, no doubt, remember what we said last week of the causes which affected the apparent nutrition of food, especially of one of these causes to which we called special attention,—the ease or difficulty of digestion. Corn that passes through the stomach undigested is of no more value than so much corn-cob, or wood. To obtain the full value of the food given to an animal, it must not only be put in such a condition by grinding, or soaking, that it can be digested by a healthy animal, but the stomach of the animal must be in a healthy state, ready for its appropriate work. Neglect of these points has caused many to form very unjust conclusions, and we urge all to exercise care, so that their experiments, when completed, may give no "uncertain sound," but announce important truths, that will benefit all who hear and heed. The nutritive effects of food are dependent upon other circumstances than the health of the animal, and the condition of the food, such as the purposes for which it is fed; whether the animal is young and growing, or of mature age; the mode in which it is housed and protected from the cold, &c.; so that it will be apparent that to establish a scale exhibiting the comparative nutrition of feeding substances, is a work of difficulty and liable to mistakes; and our readers must not be surprised should their experience differ somewhat from the estimates given. Although we make this acknowledgment, which truth demands, the knowledge already gained on this subject is of great value, as it furnishes a useful, though not infallible guide.

To make a comparative estimate of the value of food, it is necessary that some article well known, and used generally, should be taken as a standard, or starting point, with which to compare others. Meadow or Timothy hay has been selected as the article best adapted to this purpose, and is represented by the number 100. Any article like potatoes, containing one-half as much nutriment as hay, that is pound for pound, is put down at 200, showing that it would require 200 pounds of potatoes, or any article containing the like amount of nutriment, to produce the same result as 100 pounds of hay. A pound of corn contains about twice as much nutriment as a pound of hay, and is therefore put down at 50, showing that fifty pounds of corn will produce the same effect as 100 pounds of hay. About three pounds of carrots are equivalent to one pound of hay, and this root is therefore found in the tables at 300, though the experience of some has shown they are of more value than these figures indicate. The differences may be attributed to some of the causes to which we have before alluded. Indeed, if any animal has been kept on dry food for some time, the withholding of a few pounds of hay each day, and for each one substituting two pounds of carrots, will be found beneficial. Not, perhaps, because the carrots are equivalent in nutritious matter to the loss of hay, but because an animal in this condition craves moist, refreshing food, like the carrot or beet, and its health is thereby improved, and its comfort secured. With this explanation all will be able to understand the table below, which we have selected from the best authorities:

FOOD.	THEORETICAL.		EXPERIMENTS.		
	Water in 100 parts.	Nutritive equivalent.	Peat.	Therac.	Pabst.
Meadow Hay,.....	11.0	100	100	100	100
Rye straw,.....	18.7	479	600	666	350
Oat straw,.....	21.0	333	200	190	200
Barley straw,.....	11.0	460	180	150	200
Wheat straw,.....	23.0	428	360	450	300
Pea straw,.....	8.5	64	200	130	150
Buckwheat straw,.....	11.6	240	200	...	...
Mangold leaves,.....	88.9	239	...	...	600
Carrot leaves,.....	70.9	135	...	...	250
Swedes,.....	91.0	678	300	300	250
Mangold Wurzel,.....	...	...	400	400	250
White Silician beet,.....	85.6	669	...	...	...
Carrots,.....	87.6	322	250	300	250
Potatoes,.....	75.9	319	200	200	200
Turnips,.....	92.5	885	600	828	450
Indian Corn,.....	18.0	70	52	...	...
Buckwheat,.....	12.5	55	64	...	...
Barley,.....	13.2	65	61	...	...
Oats,.....	12.4	60	11	...	...
Rye,.....	11.5	58	65	...	...
Wheat,.....	10.5	55	52	...	...

The theoretical value, being that shown by analysis, as given above, is from BOUSSINGAULT, and the value, as shown by feeding experiments, bears the name of the experimenter at the head of each column. These will exhibit how far the results of actual experiments differ from those obtained by analysis and from each other, and from these facts and figures practical men can make their own de-

ductions, while we will make a few suggestions that seem fairly inferable from the premises.

The best calculations made in Europe on the capabilities of the soil, for producing food, assume that one and a half tons of hay is the general average yield per acre, and this is higher than the average yield in any of the States of our Union. By the table it will be seen that one pound of corn is equal to two of hay, so that to produce the same nutrition from an acre of corn, as from an acre yielding one and a half tons of hay, the former must yield twenty-five bushels, at sixty pounds to the bushel. Of course the difference in cost of culture, effects on the soil, &c., must be taken into consideration. A wide range is shown in the value of turnips, but estimating the true value as one-sixth that of hay, it would require nearly 400 bushels to the acre, to furnish an equivalent for one and a half tons of hay, or twenty-five bushels of corn. Three pounds of carrots are supposed to be about a fair equivalent for one of hay, but as we wish to be careful on this point, and not to encourage expectations that will never be realized, we will, in our calculation, reduce its value to one-fourth that of hay, and one-eighth that of corn. According to this it will require 1200 pounds of carrots, which is 200 bushels, at sixty pounds to the bushel, to be grown on an acre, to furnish an equivalent for the one and a half tons of hay, or the twenty-five bushels of corn. Every one will observe, in a moment, that this is little more than a quarter of a crop of carrots, as no one should think of growing less than six hundred bushels to the acre, and our State Agricultural Society very wisely refuses to consider applications for premiums where the quantity is less. At this rate, one acre of carrots will produce as much nutritive matter as three acres in hay, which gives one and a half tons to the acre, or of corn, which yields twenty-five bushels. Of course, the quantity of hay and corn, with which this is compared, is by no means a premium crop, nor do we consider six hundred bushels of carrots a large yield, for we find cases in which premiums have been awarded, in this State, for more than double this quantity to the acre. Our remarks, however, are designed only to suggest the manner in which the table may be made very valuable, in inciting to thought and figures that may be ultimately worked out to the profit of our readers.

### THE MANTIS, OR REAR-HORSE.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I avail myself of your columns, to describe some peculiarities and historical facts, concerning an insect sent me by an old friend, from Kentucky, requesting to know something about it. Figure 1 will give a better idea of its size, shape, and attitude, than a lengthy description. The color is light brown, the wings mottled with brown spots, and its two pair of ambulatory legs are of a pale green. Whether this is the *Mantis Caroliniana*, of LINNÆUS, or not, I am unable to say, not having seen his description, nor, indeed, any other, except its notice in the Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1854, where it is called "The rear-horse," (and *Mantis?* with a doubt appended.)

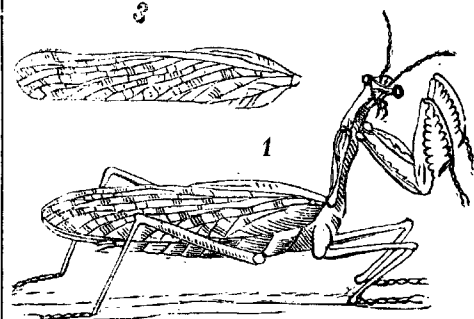


Fig. 1, Mantis Caroliniana, or Rear-Horse. Fig. 2, Eggs. Fig. 3, Wing.

I have no doubt as to its genuine character. This insect belongs to the order ORTHOPTERA, and the section RAPTORIA, comprising the single family MANTIDE. In Europe they are called soothsayers, from their curious motions, as well as camel crickets, in habit and character, accord with the *Mantis religiosa* of South Europe.

Those common about Washington, differ in color from specimens found in this vicinity, by Mr. GEO. HENSEL, of Lancaster, as well as from the specimen sent me from Kentucky. A close comparison may reveal that we have several species in the United States.

They, with the *Reduvius (Prionotus) Novembarius*, figured in the RURAL for August 23d, 1862, are classed among the insects beneficial to the Agriculturist, as their food consists of other insects injurious to vegetation, and both secure their eggs on branches of trees with a glutinous substance, such as the gummy exudations of the cherry, peach, &c., in a brown, round or oblong, grooved mass, easily mistaken for an excrescence or knot on the bark,

laid in September, and protected thus against the weather. The young make their appearance in the latter part of May or beginning of June, and devour Aphids and the like with great relish when scarcely two days old. They undergo several moltings and changes before they obtain wings. I can not avoid here to give some account of the superstitious notions connected with this class of insects, and the person who published the same, partly copied from Westwood, viz:

"The Monkish legends tell us that St. FRANCIS XAVIER, seeing a *Mantis* moving along in its solemn way, holding up its two fore legs as in the act of devotion, desired it to sing the praises of God; whereupon the insect carolled forth a fine canticle." (Ins. Arch., p. 63.) This statement matches the account of the Saint himself, given in Hamilton's East Indies, A. D. 1688—1723, respecting XAVIER's monument. He says:—"It is erected in the fine church at Goa, dedicated to St. PAUL. About fifty years after his death, as a Portuguese ship was going to China, it called at the island of St. Juan. Some gentlemen and priests went ashore, and accidentally found the Saint's body uncorrupted. It was deposited at Goa, where it still looks sound, but has lost an arm. This loss arose from the Pope's demanding evidence of the identity of the body, before he made a saint of XAVIER. Accordingly, the arm was cut off, and sent to Rome to stand its trial. When the Pope had viewed it, he called for pen, ink, and paper. While looking at it, amid the Cardinals, the Saint's hand took hold of the pen, dipped it in the ink, and fairly wrote 'XAVIER.'" This miracle is still boasted of at Goa. And, as PINKERTON says (volume VIII, pp. 364, in his travels and voyages):—"To doubt it, might have exposed you to the terrors of the Inquisition." I, of course, leave it altogether with the reader, whether the relation of the Saint respecting the *Mantis*, or the miracle of the Saint's arm, is a doubtful case!

MOUFFET, also, informs us that "so divine a creature is this esteemed, that if a child asks the way to such a place, she (the *Mantis*) will stretch out one of her feet and show him the right way, and seldom or never misse. And she resembleth those diviners in the elevation of her hands, so also in likeness of motion; for they do not sport themselves as others do, nor leap, nor play; but, walking softly, she retains her modesty, and shows forth a kind of mature gravity."

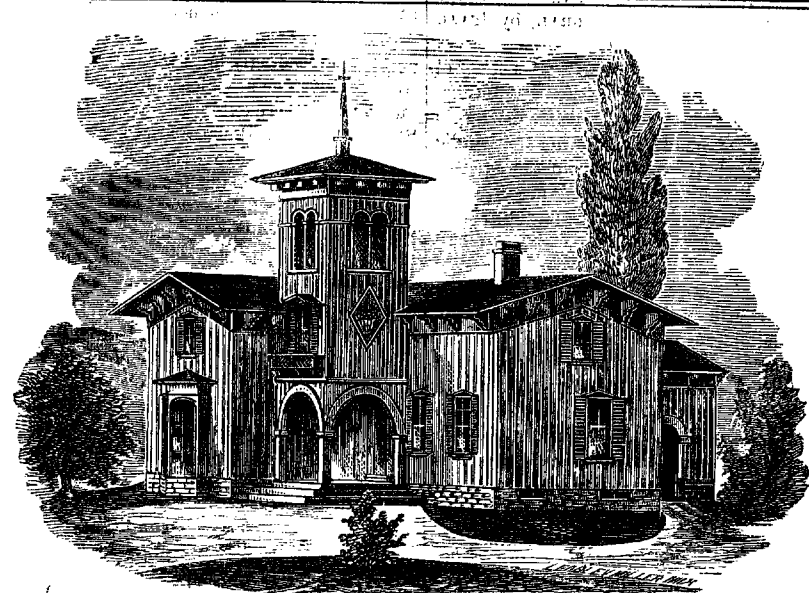
Yes, very modest and sober in its deportment, truly, the wile rogue; its insidious approach for ensnaring its prey, and however sanctimoniously it may, for an hour at a time, remain stationary, in patient watchfulness, for some unlucky victim to come within reach; its arms are not folded to pray, but rather for prey, a slight change in the word comes nearer to its true character, so that instead of calling it as some do, the *praying Mantis*, it may with propriety be called the *preying Mantis*.

In short, though harmless and great cowards, they are, nevertheless, regular cannibals, and as pugnacious as they are voracious. They will spar and box each other with their long and strong spinous arms, scratching each other in a fearful manner, and it frequently happens that the slim, thin maiden (since THEOCRITUS employs the word "*Mantis*" to designate such a girl, in one of his Idyls,) will overcome her swain, and after decapitating him, fall to work and devour him, for love, no doubt, (of eating.) The females are usually larger and stronger than the males, and come off victorious, seemingly an exception to the general rule. ROSEL observes that, in their mutual conflicts, their maneuvers very much resemble those of hussars fighting with sabres; and the Chinese, aware of their savage, pugnacious propensities, keep these insects in little bamboo-cages, and match them together in combats, as is done with fighting cocks.—(Barrow's China.) Here is a hint for the fast young men of New York, which perhaps had better not be given; they might improve upon the oriental amusement, and put gaffs on them yet, in addition to those nature has furnished them with.

But, like all sneaking bullies, they are, however, as cowardly as barbarians; for the instant that ROSEL introduced some ants among them, they endeavored to escape in every direction. They could not abide these industrious, valiant little champions—so that the ants would seem to be safe from them, (when caged, at least); not so with other insects. J. STAUFFER.

Lancaster, Pa., 1862.

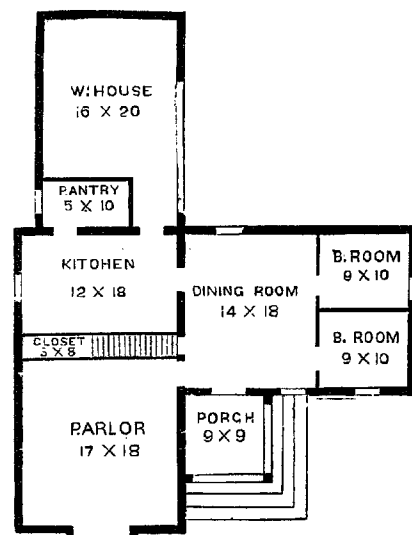
\*Since writing my former article, Mr. ISKRY, of this city, brought me specimens of the *PRIONOTUS NOVEMBARIUS*, alleging that he was much annoyed by them while engaged varnishing cabinet ware, feeling rather fearful of an insect armed with what he styled a "*circular saw*," on its back; though the saw is by no means dangerous, they can, nevertheless, give a painful sting with the lance concealed in their prothorax. But what led to his surprise was to see one of them engaged in scooping from a pendant drop of copal varnish, with its front leg, or claw, a portion of the varnish, and lodging it upon the femora of its hind leg, till a large globule was deposited, with which it flew away, for the purpose, no doubt, of securing its eggs, as they have been seen to do, from the gum exuding from peach trees. A fact I have as yet never seen stated before. Their eggs are subject to being made the nidus for several species of ichneumonous flies, and thus many are destroyed by these parasites. How the varnish will answer their purpose, in place of the natural gum, I have not yet learned.



AN ITALIAN FARM HOUSE.

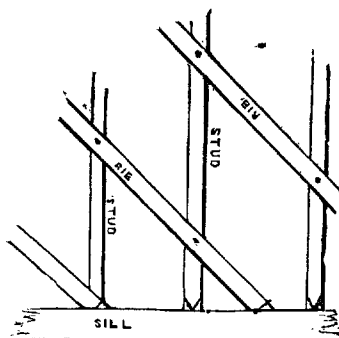
OUR old-fashioned, graceless style of building was so destitute of taste, convenience, and economy, that it soon fell before the vigorous onslaughts of DOWNING and other men of good judgment and refinement. The people felt the necessity of improvement, and builders rushed into the work, often with little regard to cost, durability, family requirements, or even good taste. We are, however, learning wisdom by experience, and in almost all parts of the country we see farm houses in every respect creditable to those engaged in their erection, and well worthy of imitation. The accompanying design, for an Italian farm house, was furnished us, some time since, by C. B. RIDER, of Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y. In appearance it is tasteful, without the common fault of excessive ornamentation, while the arrangement is exceedingly convenient. The dining-room is well situated in its relation to both kitchen and parlor, and two small bed-rooms are provided for on the ground floor, but one large one would perhaps be better. For a large family, or an extensive farm requiring dairy accommodations, the second plan will be found the best.

"I have long been impressed with the idea that the Italian style is the one most perfectly adapted to the wants of the farming community; accordingly I have selected it for the following study.



PLAN A.—GROUND FLOOR.

CELLAR.—The cellar requires 14 cords of stone. It will be found as cheap to make the cellar under the whole building, as the wall should be of the same height, seven feet throughout, to prevent unequal settling. Cellars are generally dug too low. My excavation is only 18 inches. The practice of setting stone edgewise for 'underpinning' should be avoided; they are better laid flat, taking care that none reach through the wall.



ARRANGEMENT OF STUDS AND RIBS.

THE FRAME.—A well-made 'balloon' frame is much cheaper and better for all houses of moderate height than a timber frame. It adapts itself better to circumstances. It is more plastic, so to speak.

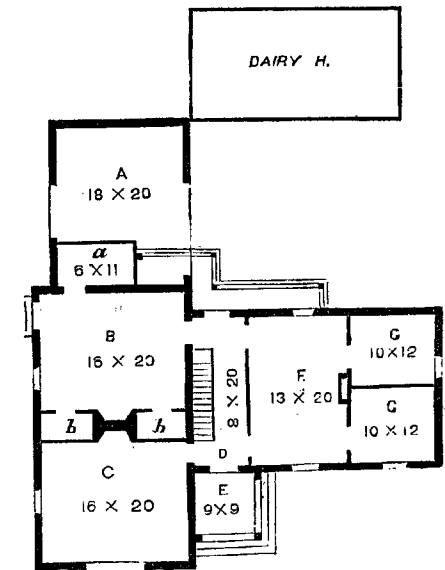
My plan of constructing a frame is as follows:—The sills are 6 by 8 inches, laid flat, the studs are 3 by 4 inches, 'toe-nailed' to the sills, two inches from the outer edge. The space of two inches is afterwards filled with 2 by 4 inch 'ribs,' set diagonally, 3 feet apart, and nailed to the studs at each intersection. (See figure.)

These ribs serve as braces to the building, besides acting as supports for the outside boarding. I nail them on over doors and windows, and afterwards saw out those that interfere with the openings. It will be seen that it requires no more lumber or labor than to put them on horizontally, yet they make the building much stiffer. My house might be rolled over and not be crushed. The Italian style requires a low roof. Mine is one-and-a-half pitch.

CONSTRUCTION.—The order of putting the house together is:—The cellar walls, sills, and lower joists, studs and upper joists, rafters, ribs, vertical boarding, window frames, cornice, and lastly the roof. All the joists are 18 feet long, 2 by 8 inches, and 16 inches apart, so that the lower joists will rise 2 inches above the sills, which are 6 by 8 inches. This arrangement is for the purpose of giving the sills plenty of air, as nothing contributes more to the destruction of timber than close confinement. The space thus left between the floor and sills must be filled with cobble stones and coarse gravel, to allow the air to circulate, and keep the rats out. I prefer machine-planed vertical boarding to clapboards, but they must be of uniform width, and 11 inches wide; battens 2 inches.

THE ROOF.—Zinc or copper gutters must be used where the tower joins the main building, and at the angles of the roof.

THE TOWER will be considered by many a needless expense. I do not think so. The lower story forms the open porch, the second may be used as a library or bed-room, and the third as an observatory, a summer sleeping room, a room for drying herbs, &c., and as a means of reaching the roof, in case of fire, &c. It is the most picturesque and not least valuable part of the house. At all events the style requires it.



PLAN B.

A, Wood House; B, Kitchen; C, Parlor; D, Hall; E, Porch; F, Sitting Room; G, G, Bed Rooms; a, Pantry; b, b, Closets.

COST.—Where 'clear stuff' costs \$24, 'house-boards' \$16, and 'barn-boards' \$8, hemlock scantling \$7 per thousand; stone \$6 per cord, and joiner work \$1.50 per day, this house can be built for \$1,200. If the builder furnishes stone from his own land, and does a considerable part of the 'coarse work,' of course it can be built for much less.

For those requiring a more complete establishment plan B is offered—it is simply an extension of the original."







The Educator.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.] A FRATERNAL EPITILE.

FELLOW TEACHERS:—I have a word to say to you. I have been humbugged long enough. Today for the ninety-ninth time I have been bored to death with a book agent.

There, now, I feel better. Don't think I am crusty and ape Old Fogysim. None of that. Changes must, and ought to come, but let them come honestly and for some good.

"Please notice, especially, Arts. 123 and 179, &c., on my new method of treating Fractions. Any favor you may show the work will be gratefully received, as I am personally interested in it."

Now, does he suppose I am so green as not to know he is interested in it? Pray, what man would write such fawning words unless it were to line his pockets? It is not done to benefit the scholar.

I will quit right here, and go to the Institute, where I intend to free my mind. Meanwhile, mes amis, gardez vos droits, and let us have some aim and spirit like other men.

Fraternally yours, JOSEPH S. Seville Academy, Medina Co., Ohio, Oct., 1862.

REMARKS.—The above has the ring of the true metal—exhibiting a spirit of honesty and independence as rare as it is gratifying. If more teachers were imbued with a like spirit, and would act in accordance with their promptings and convictions, school book publishers and agents would make less money, and community save "more than considerable" that is now foolishly expended.

TOO MUCH REQUIRED.

The question of right and wrong in morals is often a merely of degree. On the one hand, there is the danger of too little; and on the other, the equal or greater one of too much.

This may be done indirectly, by assuming that facts and principles long familiar to the teacher are equally so to his pupils, and thus in effect requiring too much of previous knowledge.

But a more common error is that of assigning lessons too long, or too difficult to be thoroughly mastered. This practice is none the less injurious that it springs from a laudable desire on the part of the teacher to do the most he can for his pupils.

In science, read, by preference, the newest works; in literature the oldest. The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and re-decorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas.—Bulwer.

Useful, Scientific, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND MICROSCOPICAL RESEARCH.

PHOTOGRAPHY has been applied to the microscope, in reducing for special purposes, large objects into such small dimensions that they are invisible to the naked eye, and can be seen only in the microscope.

One of them, a family group, contains seven full-length portraits, occupying a space the size of a pin's head, so that ten thousand single portraits could be included in a square inch!

Among the wonderful applications of photography, we cannot avoid mentioning one by M. Crusco, who, in May, 1859, presented to the Academy of Sciences a photograph of a morbid alteration in the choroid coat of the human eye, as seen in the ophthalmoscope, to which he has the name of partial atrophy.

THE EYE OF THE CRAB.

A CREATURE that depends upon its own exertions to capture the active prey upon which it feeds, must necessarily be furnished with powerful eyes, which are capable of extending the faculty of vision over a very large field.

PHOSPHORUS.—The price at which this article has been sold shows, in a striking manner, the effect which large demand has on the cost of production. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Hanckwitz, the first person who prepared phosphorus for sale, advertised its price at three pounds sterling the ounce.

CONGELATION OF WATER.—Dr. Robinet has addressed a curious communication on the congelation of water to the Academy of Medicine. It is well known that the blocks of ice formed in the sea yield fresh water by liquefaction.

MACHINERY USEFUL IN MAKING SHOES.—Making shoes by machinery is getting to be quite an institution in these parts. There are several manufacturers who are about putting in the pegging and sewing machines both by hand and steam power.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



There's a bright and starry pennant floating wide upon the air, With its hues of changeless beauty, Borrowed from the rainbow fair;

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard's Art of War.

It was announced in a recent issue of the RURAL that important rebel correspondence had been captured by Gen. Buell, and that the documents had been forwarded to Washington.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL COOPER. (Confidential.) MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 5th, 1862.

General.—Under the supposition that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, while at Bladin, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theater of war.

By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee,) and afterward by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland;)

The best position for such works is about forty miles below Forts Donelson and Henry, not far from Eddyville, where those two rivers come within one and a half miles of each other.

Now for the operation on Western Tennessee. The object should be to drive the enemy from there, and resume the command of the Mississippi river. For these purposes I would concentrate rapidly, at Grand Junction, Frank's army, and all that could be spared from Vicksburg of Van Dorn's.

The armament and ammunition of the works referred to, to be collected as soon as possible at Meridian and Chattanooga. Such are the operations which I would carry into effect, with such modifications as circumstances might require.

Hoping for its entire success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. T. BEAUREGARD, General C. S. A.

Gen. Sam. Cooper, Adjutant General, &c., Richmond, Va.

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG. (Confidential.) CULLMAN SPRINGS, Bladin, Ala., July 28, 1862.

My Dear General.—Your letter of the 22d inst. was only received last night. I give you with pleasure the following views on your proposed operations from Tupelo, for I wish you the amplest success, both on your and the country's account.

- 1. To attack Halleck at Corinth.
2. To attack Buell at or about Chattanooga.
3. To attack Grant at or about Memphis.
4. To remain idle at Tupelo.
From what you state the first is evidently inad-

missible, and the last cannot be entertained for one moment—for action, action—and action is what we require.

Now with regard to the other two propositions, it is evident that unless you re-entrench Gen. E. K. Smith at Chattanooga, he will be overpowered by Buell, and then our communications with the East, and our supplies at Atlanta, Augusta, &c., will be cut off.

The third proposition would have afforded you some success, but not as brilliant and important in results as the second one, if the newspapers will permit you to carry it successfully into effect; for Halleck and Buell, occupying the base of a long isosceles triangle, of which Mobile is the apex, could get to Chattanooga before you, if they should become aware of your movements; and then you would have to contend again with superior forces—as usual with us.

1. Always bring the masses of your army in contact with the fractions of the enemy.
2. Operate as much as possible on his communications without exposing your own.
3. Operate always on interior or shorter lines. I have no doubt that with anything like equal numbers, you will always meet with success.

I am happy to see that my two Lieutenants, Morgan and Forrest, are doing such good service in Kentucky and Tennessee. When I appointed them, I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed. By the by, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees" "Abolitionists" instead of "Federals," for they now proclaim not only the abolition of slavery but of all our Constitutional rights, and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies.

Sincerely your friend, G. T. BEAUREGARD, Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

List of Prize Steamers—The Prize Law.

THE N. Y. Herald gives the following list of steamers—English and Confederate—that have thus far been captured by our cruisers, and the probabilities are that the list will swell rapidly, unless our friends in England, the Bahamas and Cuba find they are furnishing us at an extremely low figure, a miniature navy, with the arms, munitions of war and provisions to supply it, and the wherewithal to clothe the officers and crews.

Table with columns: Names, Where captured, Cargo, Nationality. Lists various captured ships like Calhoun, Wallace, Lewis, Magnolia, etc.

The value of these steamers and cargoes is estimated to be from five to eight millions of dollars. The existing law respecting the division of this immense sum of prize money is as follows:

Where the prize is of superior or equal force to the vessel making the capture, the entire proceeds belong to the captors, less the expenses attending the condemnation and sale; but if the prize is less in force, then half the proceeds go to the government and the other half to the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture, and in the following manner:

- One-twentieth of one-half to the commander of the squadron to which the vessel making the capture is attached.
Two-twentieths of one-half to the commander of the vessel making the capture.
Two-twentieths of one-half to Lieutenants, captains of marines and sailing masters.
Three-twentieths of one-half to chaplains, Lieutenants of marines, surgeons, pursers, gunners, boatswains, carpenters and masters' mates.
Three-twentieths of one-half to midshipmen, surgeons' mates, captains' clerks, schoolmasters, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, carpenters' mates, ships' stewards, sailmakers, masters-at-arms, armorers, coxswains and coopers.
Two-twentieths of one-half to gunners and boatswains, yeomen, quartermasters, quarter-gunners, sailmakers' mates, sergeants and corporals of marines, drummers, fliers and extra petty officers.
Seven-twentieths of one-half to seamen, ordinary seamen, marines, landsmen and boys.

In connection with the foregoing, we select from the Leed's (England) Mercury, the following account of the business failure of an extensive English blockade runner:

The unfortunate pecuniary position of Mr. Z. C. Pearson, the Mayor of Hull, has been pretty generally known amongst the commercial community of the town for above a week past, and it has caused regret to all classes. Mr. Pearson has been twice mayor of the borough, during which time he has devoted so much time and money to its interests that he has succeeded in making many friends.

Coming upon the Hattie, on Monday, it was found that the enemy had just crossed, and left the bridge burning. In two hours the Engineer Regiment had the bridge repaired, and our army were in full chase again, driving the enemy through Jonesboro and encamping there that night.

Our Western Flotilla and its Prizes.

THE Western flotilla under command of Commodore Davis has not been inactive as the following list of prizes fully proves:

- Esatport, captured in the Tennessee river, side-wheel steamer; transferred into a federal gunboat.
H. R. W. Hill, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; now used as a commissary boat.
Alfred Robb, captured in the Tennessee river, stern-wheel steamer; transferred into light draft gunboat.
Kentucky, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; laid up.
De Soto, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; used as despatch boat.
Admiral, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; transferred to army.
Mars, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; transferred to army.
Sovereign, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used as naval store ship.
Victoria, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used as naval despatch boat.
New National, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used as receiving ship.
Acacia, captured at Memphis, stern-wheel steamer; transferred to army and lost.
Clara Wolsen, captured in the White river, side-wheel steamer; used as receiving ship.
Red Rover, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; used as naval hospital boat.
New Madrid, captured at Island No. 10, New Madrid wharf boat; transferred to army.
Sumter, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used as gunboat and lost.
General Bragg, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used as gunboat and lost.
General Price, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; being altered to towboat.
Little Rebel, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; used as gunboat.
Beauregard, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; worthless.
Algers, captured at Island No. 10, floating dock; worthless.
Mohawk, captured at Island No. 10, stern-wheel steamer; worthless.
Grampus, captured at Island No. 10; stern-wheel steamer; worthless.
John Simons, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; worthless.
Yazoo, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; worthless.
Prince, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; worthless.
Winchester, captured at Island No. 10, side-wheel steamer; worthless.
Sallie Wood, captured at Fort Henry; stern-wheel steamer; used as naval despatch boat and lost.
General Lovell, captured at Memphis, rebel gunboat; worthless.
Mauripus, captured in the White river, rebel gunboat; worthless.
Eliza G, captured in the White river, side-wheel steamer; worthless.
John Gault, captured in the White river, stern-wheel steamer; worthless.
Trade Water Belle, captured in the White river; stern-wheel steamer; worthless.
William Terry, captured in the White river, stern-wheel steamer; worthless.
Gen. Pillow, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used as a light draft gunboat.
Jeff Thompson, captured at Memphis, side-wheel steamer; used as a light draft gunboat.
Fair Play, captured at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi river, side-wheel steamer; used as a light draft gunboat.

\*With 120 bales of cotton.
†With 7,400 stand of arms and immense quantities of ammunition. This prize is estimated to be worth from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

Fruits of the Victory at Corinth.

THE special correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Jackson, Tenn., on the 15th ult., remarks that the records of the recent defeats of Van Dorn and Price are incomplete, without something of a statement of the doings of the army under Gen. Rosecrans, sent in pursuit of the enemy.

The advanced division came upon the rear guard of the enemy at Chewalla. They were drawn up in line of battle, when a sharp engagement occurred between the skirmishers, the enemy falling back, and after two shots from their artillery, they suddenly decamped. The pursuit was renewed and continued until night, when our pickets came upon the rear of the enemy on the bluffs skirting the Tuscumbia river. Heavy skirmishing was carried on during some time, the First Kansas losing one Lieutenant killed and seven men wounded.

On reaching the bridge over the Tuscumbia, the next morning, it was found that the enemy had succeeded in crossing the same and had burned it. Our troops, however, were soon across, and rushed upon the enemy with great energy, who made every possible exertion to effect their escape, throwing away their arms, tents, camp equipage, baggage, and leaving eleven guns, horses, wagons, blown-up caissons, and everything that impeded their march.

Coming upon the Hattie, on Monday, it was found that the enemy had just crossed, and left the bridge burning. In two hours the Engineer Regiment had the bridge repaired, and our army were in full chase again, driving the enemy through Jonesboro and encamping there that night.

Rebel prisoners state that Price started for his attack on Corinth, with 60 pieces of artillery, and escaped with 30; that Van Dorn had 60 pieces, and escaped with 10 or 12; and what of these have not been brought in were probably buried. For this energetic pursuit, Gen. McPherson has been made a Major-General, and I think worthily so. He is a man of great energy and perseverance, and I shall be mistaken if he does not make a distin-



RECRUITING OFFICERS OF THE RURAL BRIGADE.

An efficient Agent of the RURAL writes that "it's about time for Gen. MOORE, of the RURAL BRIGADE, to call the roll and prepare for the Winter Campaign..."

Special Notices.

Persons wishing to preserve flowers; also, any desiring to hire or buy Electrical Instruments, send stamp to C. M. ROLLINS, 318 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Our market exhibits but little change, and though quiet in all departments, figures are firm. Buckwheat purchased to some extent at 40 cents per bushel.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Flour—The market continues heavy and unsettled, and prices are quiet, with only a few orders for export and home consumption.

Died.

Of apoplexy, in London, Oct. 24th, 1832, ELIZA SHELDON, wife of HENRY A. SHELDON, in the 67th year of her age.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 62 cents per line of space.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: BEEF CATTLE. First quality, \$10.00 per cwt.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The demand is less limited for all kinds, but with a reduced supply, holders generally are very firm in anticipation of an improved demand.

PORK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—In the pork-packing business a beginning has been made. Four houses commenced cutting to-day, and the market is becoming more active.

THE WHEAT MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The market for all kinds is firm, but with a reduced supply, holders generally are very firm in anticipation of an improved demand.

THE INDEPENDENT.

EDITED BY HENRY WARD BEECHER, IS A RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, AND A REAL NEWSPAPER.

Wanted.

Wanted, (for prompt pay), a Small Farm, (50 to 60 acres) within 10 miles of this city, worth about \$60000.

CIDER MILLS.—I have now on hand, in store, several of the celebrated HOKOK CIDER MILLS.

BARTON & MILLER were awarded the First Prize for the State Fair, on Corn Shells, Hay, and Straw Cutters, and Chopping Axes.

PAULKNER NURSERIES.

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. We invite the attention to Nurserymen and Dealers to our extensive stock of Fruit Trees, comprising the leading varieties of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees.

FOR CHEESE FACTORIES.

ROE'S PATENT VAT, WITH COOPER'S IMPROVEMENTS, made especially for large dairies, with galvanized iron bodies, and bottoms to the tin Vats.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

IS A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED ON A DOUBLE SHEET, SO AS TO BE EASILY SEPARATED INTO TWO DISTINCT PAPERS.

TO FARMERS.

TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE: Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Game, Flour, Seeds, &c. &c.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

IN ALL CASES, THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS MUST BE THOSE WHO HAVE THEIR OWN OR OTHER NAMES TAKEN THE PAPER DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THE BEST MACHINE EVER INVENTED FOR SEPARATING OATS, BARLEY, &c., FROM WHEAT.

"BOOTH'S PATENT SHAKER." For separating Oats, Barley, and other foreign substances from Wheat, it is the BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, and only Machine ever invented, that thoroughly accomplishes this desired end.

JAYUGA BLACK DUCKS, AND Bronze Turkeys.

FOR SALE BY JOHN R. PAGE, Sennett, N. Y. DELAWARE GRAPE VINES, from \$8 to \$25 per 100 Concord Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$10 per 100 Diana Grape Vines, from \$5 to \$10 per 100.

CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED!

long tails, heads well up; long range in action; weight, 12 to 14 hundred; eyes, brown, to eight years, 10 hands high. Any person having a sound pair of horses for sale, answering the description will please address.

WILLIAM COX, Draper and Tailor.

18 FRONT STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. IMPROVED BUTTER PACKAGE. PATENTED SEPT. 27, 1862.

CHOICE NATIVE AND FOREIGN Grape Vines.

LEWIS & CO. offer for sale a large stock of Native and Foreign Grape Vines, including all the rarest and most valuable varieties. Send for a Price List.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BENNETT & BANCKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 277 Jackson, Michigan, Rochester, N. Y.

TO FARMERS, TO DAIRYMEN, TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FOR SALE: Fruits, dry and green, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Game, Flour, Seeds, &c. &c.

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CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY. The Visitor will commence its second volume with the January No. 1853. This is the only Day School Periodical published.

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. We were awarded the First Premium at the Great International Exhibition, London, 1862.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE.

Five Hundred times, for twenty-eight cents! (in silver) Five of different powers, \$1.00. Retailed free. Address: S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

PEACH TREES.

25,000 one year old, from bud very thrifty and fine, at \$50 per thousand. Address: L. LENK & CO., Humboldt Nurseries, Toledo, Ohio.

THE GROVE NURSERY.

DR. JOHN A. KENNICOTT, THE GROVE P. O., COOK CO., ILL. Will sell all kinds of Nursery stock, suited to the North-west. Fruit, Ornamental and Timber Trees.

Trees at Low Prices.

OUR STOCK FOR FALL IS VERY EXTENSIVE, and in quality the VERY BEST. We give prices below, and for particulars invite you to send for our Catalogue.

JAMES TERRY & CO., DEALERS IN STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES.

Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery and House Furnishing Hardware of every description.

C. B. MILLER, Foreign and American Horticultural Agent.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT EXHIBITION and SALES ROOMS No. 634 Broadway, near Bleeker Street, New York.

THE UNIVERSAL Clothes Wringer.

It is the Original and only Genuine and Rollable Wringer before the public. It surpasses all others in Strength of Frame! Capacity for Pressure! Power of Action!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!

We invite a fair comparison with any other Wringer, and will show, by positive proof and actual demonstration, that THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER will finish work that other Wringers have left undone, and will easily press water from articles in which they have done their best.

TO GROWERS OF SPRING WHEAT.

Chappell & Sprague, ROCHESTER, N. Y., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SEPARATING OATS, BARLEY, &c., FROM WHEAT.

ALLIS, WATERS & CO., BANKERS.

55 Buffalo St., Opposite the Eagle Hotel, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Interest Coupons of U. S. seven and three-tenths per cent. Bonds, due August 1st, 1862, paid at their Banking Office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The Monroe County Savings Institution, to loan on improved farms in Monroe and adjoining counties. J. E. PIERPONT, Secretary.

THE DYING SOLDIER'S DREAM.

BY S. W. WINDEY.

Or a pallet of straw, in the far southern land, Lay the bravest and best of a heroic band;

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AN AUTHOR IN THE FAMILY.

BY BARBARA G. MOORE.

It was a wild, wet, November night. Out of doors all was dreary enough. The heavy-laden, dun-colored clouds were speeding along the sky at the rate of ever-so-many knots an hour,

bewildered, confounded, shocked, and surprised; everybody but me—I don't know how I looked; but oh! I felt unutterable things, and I presume I blushed every color from black to cerulean blue.

"Yes, BOBBY," said JACK, briskly, "you're two bricks!" But it didn't console me any, for I felt so miserable! I didn't cry—it's against my principles to do that!

afternoon, when suddenly, as we were loading, there came a clap of thunder from an almost "Clear sky" on our ears, and we saw in the west a cloud a little bigger than a man's hand, portending rain.

Special Notices.

TO ALL OUR READERS. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER FOR 1868.—Timely Announcement having rendered it impossible for us either to prepare and issue Prospectus, Bills, &c., for 1868, or answer the many inquiries received from Agents and others concerning terms, inducements for clubbing, &c., we will state that it is our purpose (D. V.) to render the ensuing volume of the RURAL at least equal, in all respects, to either of its predecessors.

Wit and Humor.

LOGIC.—Granger, who was a remarkably ugly man, contended that he was the handsomest thing in the world. He proved it thus: "The handsomest part of the world," said he, "is Europe; of Europe, France; of France, Paris; of Paris, the University; of the University, the College of—; in the College of—the handsomest room is mine; in my room I am the handsomest thing; ergo—I am the handsomest thing in the world!"

Corner for the Young.

FOR MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER. GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA. I AM composed of 17 letters. My 2, 8, 13, 12 is a river in Wales. My 4, 9, 8, 11, 5 is a river in Vermont.

The Publisher to the Public. Our Fall Campaign!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE RURAL BRIGADE. THE Last Quarter of Vol. XIII of the RURAL NEW-YORKER commenced two weeks ago—with October. As a large number of subscriptions expired with Sept., (all which have No. 663 printed after their address), we would remind those interested that a prompt renewal is necessary to secure the uninterrupted continuance of the paper.

A REQUEST, AND WHEREFORE. We ask its friends all over the land to aid in circulating the RURAL's Campaign Quarter. Almost any one can readily obtain from 4 to 20 subscribers. "Where there's a will there's a way," and have not its friends in the East and West, North and South, the will to extend the circulation and usefulness of the favorite RURAL WEEKLY of America? Who will aid in recruiting for the RURAL BRIGADE?

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY WEEKLY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Office, Union Building, Opposite the Court House, Buffalo Street. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance.