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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

EIGHTH LECTURE—BY PROF. AGASSIZ.

Reported for The Tribune by Dr. Houston, Stenographer to U. S. Senate

ARTICULATA.

I. VERMES.....(Worms.)
1. *Helminthes*.....(Intestinal Worms.)
2. *Apoda*.....(With feet.)
3. *Chetopoda*.....(With feet like hairs.)
4. *Dorsibranchiata*...(Gills on the back.)
5. *Tubulibranchiata*..(Gills like tubes.)

II. INSECTA.....(Insects.)
1. *Arachnoida*.....(Spiders)
2. *Suctoria*.....(Suckers.)
3. *Mandibulata*.....(With jaws.)

III. CRUSTACEA.....(Crustaceans.)
1. *Parasita*.....(Parasites.)
2. *Entomostraca*.....(With articulated claws.)
3. *Malacostraca*.....(With calcareous claws.)

MOLLUSCA.

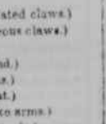
I. ACETHELA.....(Without head.)
1. *Bryozoa*.....(Moss animals.)
2. *Tunicata*.....(Having a coat.)

II. GASTEROPODA.....(With feet like arms.)
1. *Brachiopoda*.....(With one muscle.)
2. *Monomyaria*.....(With two muscles.)
3. *Dimyaria*.....(Feet below the abdomen.)
4. *Phlebentera*.....(With branched intestine.)
5. *Trochoidea*.....(Trochus-like.)
6. *Buccinoidea*.....(Buccinum-like.)
7. *Pulmonata*.....(With aërial gills.)

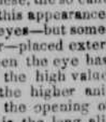
III. CEPHALOPODA.....(Feet round the head.)
1. *Sipiodea*.....(Squids.)
2. *Nautiloidea*.....(Nautilus-like.)
3. *Ammonitidea*.....(Ammonites-like.)

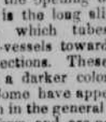
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I know no greater difficulty which a lecturer is called on to encounter than that created by the necessity of crowding a great quantity of matter into a limited space. That difficulty I cannot avoid on this occasion. In this lecture I must finish what I have to say on the worms, and introduce the insect and crustacea; in order to have some time left for the remarks on the higher animals, and for general observations on the phenomena of gradual or successive introduction of types through geological times, which will, I think, constitute a becoming conclusion to a course of zoological lectures in order to show how the succession agrees with the classification and structure.

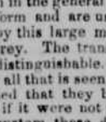
I shall avoid repeating what I said in the last lecture and proceed at once to the remaining types of the class of worms. The families which we have studied are the lowest—those without any external appendages, provided only with transverse articulations or wings. The other worms are not parasitical; at least few them are, and most of them have shorter bodies composed of fewer wings than the intestinal worms. In one of the families which has received the name of *Apoda*, and contains a great number of fresh-water worms, we have that extraordinary type in which the alimentary canal is branched like a blood-vessel. It is a very beautiful sight to see through the transparent body, the stomach branching like a blood-vessel, contracting like arteries and the alimentary fluid running through the vessels like blood, to the periphery. Several are to be found in this neighborhood in ponds and rivulets, some of them being very beautiful. If they were not so minute I could have had the pleasure of showing some of these worms, as I have now several alive which were collected in the vicinity of this City. They are among the objects which will interest in the highest degree all who take the trouble of looking for them. They are usually found under stones in fresh water. Their form is that of the leech, and they are usually mistaken for leeches. The leech belongs to this type, but is more highly organized than these, the so called *Planaria*.

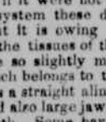


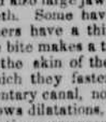
Their form presents this appearance. Usually they have two eyes—but sometimes a greater number—placed externally; and it is easy seen the eye has not attained in them the high value which belongs to it in the higher animals. Here we have the opening of the mouth, and there is the long alimentary canal, from which tubes branch off like blood-vessels toward the periphery in all directions. These vessels are usually of a darker color than the body itself. Some have appendages like tentacles, varying much in the general outlines, but all have this general form and are usually flat.—They fix themselves by this large mouth on the bodies on which they prey. The transverse articulations are scarcely distinguishable. A flat dentation on the margin is all that is seen of them. In fact, it has been doubted that they belong to the type of articulata, and if it were not for the structure of the nervous system these doubts would have some value. But it is owing to the very transparent nature of the tissues of the body that these articulations are so slightly marked. The leech belongs to this type. It has a straight alimentary tube and also large jaws armed with teeth. Some have two jaws, others have a third, and thus the bite makes a triangular cut in the skin of the animal on which they fasten. The alimentary canal, now and then, shows dilatations, and these dilatations correspond to the articulations of the body. There is one point in the structure of the leech which must be considered, it is this: that the number of transverse ridges on the skin is not precisely in correspondence with the number of nervous ganglia. There are in several species three or four such ridges to one swelling. As very little in a physiological point of view can be learned from this species, I pass them, and proceed to the earth-worm. This class begins to have feet. But these feet are exceedingly slight and simple. I we have here transverse articulations, we will see that some of them are more prominent than others. Three or four of them are more prominent. In every ring there are strong bristles or hairs, and these are the rudiments of feet—not articulated, only movable in their case, and it is by the motion of these stiff hairs that the earth-worms move about and burrow in the soil.



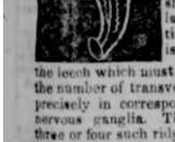








The respiratory organs here are little holes on the side opening outside, and with ramifications like blood-vessels inside. All these animals are terrestrial, but there are a great number of worms provided with feet living in the sea, and these have external appendages which are provided with little membraneous cells in which blood vessels ramify and act like gills. These worms lie buried in the sand and are not seen unless the sand be disturbed. Some swim freely on the surface of the sea. Some of them are extremely beautiful and exhibit a great variety of color. Many, however, are very uniform. The principal and most interesting point in their structure is that their transverse rings, which are very distinct, are usually provided with two sorts of appendages. In the upper region we have usually blood-vessels ramified and forming an external gill extending toward the back, and these stiff hairs sometimes in the shape of a brush; sometimes stronger and articulated even. Sometimes there are two such brushes of hair, one above and the other below the gills. In this respect the worms vary exceedingly, and thus the position of these stiff hairs and of the gill is not the same in two species of these worms. Owing to these differences and to the physiological interest of their structure, the story of these worms is one of high interest. For instance, we can see all possible transitions between such a complete gill standing out and forming paddles or feet, and a more simple structure which is observed in others where there is a kind of bladder standing out with a few blood-vessels; and these have some hairs also standing out above and below this vesicle. Now when we examine in detail all these complications, we see here only a little vesicle, the remnant of the large one, which has diminished in proportion as the blood-vessels came out and formed a gill. The group of worms which have such gills and such stiff hairs as organs of locomotion have been called *Dorsibranchiata*.



There is another group of worms still more complicated. Many of them form a tube of sand, by means of the sucker which takes in particles of sand which are fixed by the mucus secreted by their skin, and thus a solid tube is formed. Some more fix together fragments of shell and form a harder tube in which they conceal themselves on the approach of an enemy. These have received the name of *Tubulibranchiata*. Sometimes they have hard calcareous tubes. In other cases the tube is membraneous; others have tubes formed as I have said, of aggregated particles of sand.—The distinction between these different classes is that the body has not gills upon every ring, but only upon the anterior ring.

If this were the body articulated in this way we would have here only stiff hairs on these posterior rings; but here upon two or three of the anterior rings very complicated gills, formed of blood-vessels extensively ramifying; or as many pairs of such complicated gills as there are rings, of peculiar form, behind the head: and here the head surrounded with appendages of a most extraordinary kind; usually very long, slender appendages, proceeding from the upper part of the head and forming a brush all round the head and sometimes so extensive as to conceal nearly the whole of the animal. These appendages are singularly constructed. It is a thin membrane, folded in the centre, so that a transverse section would show such a position, and when entirely folded looks like a flat ribbon. It is as it were two ribbons folded into one, and when opened the animal walks in a way similar to the motion of the leech.

The metamorphosis of these animals is very singular and interesting. When young these worms are quite uniform; all the rings have precisely the same appearance, and there is a simple gill coming out from every ring. In fact, it is not a ring properly speaking. At this period the first ring has six or eight eyes placed in two series on the sides of the head. As this animal grows the posterior gills disappear—the anterior grow larger, and they gradually disappear in such a manner, while the anterior become more and more complicated, so that several pairs will be formed, and in proportion as these posterior gills disappear the anterior grow larger. The eye also disappears, and in its place those long tentacles begin to grow, and it is with the tentacles that the animal moves and feels its position when it has lost its sight.

I recently made the unexpected discovery that these animals when young are highly phosphorescent. While examining one of these animals not more than two lines in length under the microscope, on the introduction of a drop of alcohol into the water, I perceived that the animal contracted and that light was produced. I thus perceived distinctly that these animals are phosphorescent. I had some doubt on that point, because I had seen in water some of the microscopic animals which are phosphorescent, and feared that the light might have been produced by their having fixed themselves on the worm. But this observation satisfied me that these worms were the cause of the phosphorescence—(Applause)—though, as I remarked in a former lecture, there are various causes which aid in producing the phosphorescence of the ocean.

The Class of Insects is the most numerous of all the classes of the animal kingdom. There are certainly between sixty and eighty thousand species already noticed by naturalists, and more than forty thousand species which have received names. We may then safely estimate the aggregate number of these species at some hundreds of thousands.

Their structure has been extensively and closely studied. But to give even the briefest abstract of what has been ascertained regarding their structure would be a task extending far beyond the limits of such a course of lectures as the present.—I must confine myself to the illustration of some of the most striking phenomena: the metamorphoses of these animals, and the structure of their jaws—the organs of grinding the food—and the structure of the wings which exist in most of them.

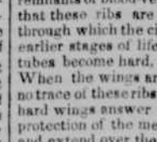
As a class they are characterised by the structure of their respiratory organs, which are air tubes opening outside at the lower portion, or rather at the lateral portion of the wing, and communicating with extensive tubes branching in the interior of the animal.

What is most peculiar to insects, however, is the fact that they undergo extensive changes during the progress of their growth. They are born in the form of worms, and live in that form for a certain time, when, changing their skin, they assume another form, and usually terminate their lives in the form of a winged animal. In this class we have usually three regions of the body, well defined: a head forming the anterior portion of the body—a middle region, which is called the thorax, and a posterior region, which is called the abdomen. On the last named region we have the wings. We have here the feet. These regions are divided by transverse articulations into numerous rings.—These rings are not always so distinct as they are represented here.—These appendages, the feet, are articulated, their structure is complicated, and they usually terminate with a hook, by which they seize upon their prey.

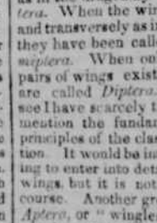
It is on the sides of these rings that the openings for respiration are seen. The number of joints in the body is well defined—three for the head, three for the thorax, and a number which varies for the abdomen, or posterior extremity.

The structure of the wings varies very much. Some are transparent, and have ribs branched in different ways. They have a very varied appearance. These are the remnants of blood-vessels. It has been ascertained that these ribs are hardened remnants of tubes through which the circulation was carried on in the earlier stages of life. In the perfect animal these tubes become hard, and the opening is obliterated. When the wings are very hard, as in the beetle, no trace of these ribs is perceptible. Usually, these hard wings answer the purposes of shields for the protection of the membraneous wings underneath, and extend over the posterior portion of the abdomen. But in many insects the two pairs of wings are membraneous. Sometimes the posterior portion of the wing is softer than the anterior portion. These differences in the structure of the wing have been made the basis of the classification of many entomologists.

Where there are hard wings covering membraneous wings, as in the beetle, the insects have been called *Coleoptera*. They are the most numerous, and of them the greatest number have been described. When the external wings are straight and hard and the lower wings are also straight, though not so hard, they have been named *Orthoptera*. Grasshoppers belong to this class. When only the base of the upper wing is hard and the external end of it soft, they are called *Emipteros*. When the whole wing is membraneous, but when the "nerves" are arranged so as to form a network as in the dragon-fly they have been called *Venuptera*. When the wings can be folded longitudinally and transversely as in bees, they have been called *Hemiptera*. When only two pairs of wings exist, they are called *Diptera*. You see I have scarcely time to mention the fundamental principles of the classification. It would be interesting to enter into details about the structure of these wings, but it is not possible in the limits of this course. Another group of insects has been called *Aptera*, or "wingless."



Other naturalists have made use of the jaws of insects as the basis of a classification. The beetle, for instance, has very powerful jaws, by which they can cut their food and divide it just as the carnivorous animals. These jaws are as follows: in the anterior portion of the head there is a strong pair of plates like a scissors, which have been called the "mandibles." The head of the insect should be viewed in profile, and then we have this appearance, which exhibits the mandibles and the mode of their articulation.



There is another class which have lateral appendages. These palpi are the organs by which the animal swallows and appreciates its food.

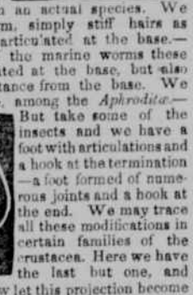
These structural peculiarities have given origin to the terms *Suctoria* and *Mandibulata* as designatory of these two classes of insects. But all the elementary works on entomology give so fully all these details that it is not necessary to enter into them more at length.

I will only add a few remarks on the metamorphoses of insects, and show what evidence we have for the systematic arrangement and appreciation of the value of different types of articulated animals. The caterpillar of insects is composed of a series of rings which are quite uniform. The three anterior pairs have feet of a peculiar structure, which are terminated by hooks, and these three pairs of hooks or feet correspond to the three rings which will form the thorax in the perfect insect. The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth rings have other feet of a peculiar form like suckers—membraneous feet which are used as organs of locomotion and usually the last ring has still a pair turned backward. Now the nervous system, alimentary tube and all the organs of respiration are perfectly uniform in all the rings. There is a nervous mass in every ring, so that the structure of such a caterpillar is very similar to that of any worm. The alimentary tube is a simple tube scarcely swelling in the region where the horny feet are seen, and quite uniform for the whole length of the body. But in the perfect insect, where we have the head well defined, the thorax distinct and the posterior region divided completely from the anterior portion, we have the anterior rings of the head still the same, but only one large nervous mass which results from the junction of these three nerves; and then in the abdomen we see again this difference.—But when some of the rings come together we have a greater approximation between them. Here, though combined, the fundamental distinction of these swellings can still be observed.

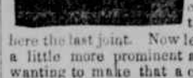
Here we see evidence that such insects with defined and distinct regions of the body must be considered as superior to those which have no such divisions.

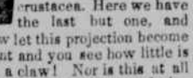
The class of *Crustacea* is the highest among articulated animals, and we infer this for the reason that their circulation is quite perfect. They have a heart, from which proceed large blood-vessels, conveying the blood to all parts of the body. This blood is returned to the organs of respiration. In a lobster the organs of respiration correspond precisely to the thorax. They are in common chiefly formed by the junction of rings on the back and are above the base of the feet. Now if you will remember what I showed you in articulated animals, where we have here little hairs, here a branching blood-vessel—here a vesicle with vessels ramifying in it, and if we trace the whole series of modifications in the type of articulated animals you will readily admit that in the crustacea you have only in a higher and more complicated organization the blood vessels seen in worms.

It is not a useless playing with forms to make these analogies. I will take my example from an actual species. We have in the earth-worm, simply stiff hairs as organs of locomotion, articulated at the base.—We have in many of the marine worms these hairs not only articulated at the base, but also articulated at some distance from the base. We have that, for instance, among the *Aphrodita*.—But take some of the insects and we have a foot with articulations and a hook at the termination—a foot formed of numerous joints and a hook at the end. We may trace all these modifications in certain families of the crustacea. Here we have the last but one, and here the last joint. Now let this projection become a little more prominent and you see how little is wanting to make that a claw! Nor is this at all accidental. All can be referred to one and the same type—in fact, that all these complicated structures of locomotion, from the heavy claw of the crab and lobster down to the single stiff hair by which worms move, are only modifications of one and the same type of appendages. (Applause.)



The jaws are the same as the feet. In insects the jaws are only modified feet; and if we wanted proof of that we have only to look at the jaws of crustacea. In many of the crustacea there are not two pairs of such lateral movable appendages as in the insect, but there are as many as six pairs. The arrangement is thus: Let this be the foot of the crab. We can see how it is divided into these rings.—The anterior one has an appendage. At its end we find an eye. Then comes an appendage, as we see here, internal an external antennæ, and here the mouth. Here are the mandibles. Then another pair more slender; and a third pair still more slender. Then come three other pairs more complicated. So we have a series of appendages from the tail to the anterior extremity of the head. In the posterior extremity they are paddles, by which the animal swims. In the tail they are flat appendages; in the thorax they are feet; in the head, jaws; in the anterior extremity of the head, appendages by which the animals touch their food, and the first of these appendages terminates in an eye, and all these different appendages are only modifications of one and the same type. Nothing is more interesting than to trace these modifications through different families.

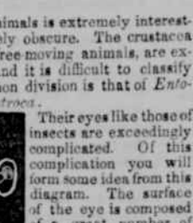




Among crustacea there are a great many which are parasites and form a group. They attach themselves to the gills, skin and fins of fishes. In these, some of the jaws and anterior portion of the feet unite together from the two sides and form at the junction a large sucker, by which the little animal fixes itself on the fish, on which it lives as a parasite. These appendages, these sucker-like discs, are formed sometimes of the jaws, and sometimes of the anterior portion of the feet. The metamorphosis of these parasites is extremely curious.—They are free-moving insects when young, but afterward become fixed, and usually grow to a monstrous size, and change entirely their shape, so that they are frequently mistaken for other animals.—Many of these parasitical crabs have been described as peculiar genera, when they are only families which have long remained attached to other animals.

The form of these animals is extremely interesting, but still extremely obscure. The crustacea proper, which remain free-moving animals, are exceedingly numerous, and it is difficult to classify them. The most common division is that of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*.

Their eyes like those of insects are exceedingly complicated. Of this complication you will form some idea from this diagram. The surface of the eye is composed of a great number of little eyes united, and to each of which a nervous thread may be traced, arising from a common nerve which proceeds from the anterior or upper swelling of the nervous system placed in the anterior portion of the head. The number of these eyes varies from hundreds to thousands. Some have ten thousand eyes united to form one single hemisphere, apparently one eye. The mode of vision in these animals is difficult to understand, and it is owing to this arrangement that the rays only which fall perpendicularly on that part of the eye can reach the nervous system, because every one of these little eyes is tubular, and has not a spheroid form as the eye of other animals.



Among the crustacea we have a series of forms similar to that which we see in the metamorphoses of insects. We have elongated types in which all of insects. We have elongated types in which all the rings are similar, as in the shrimps. On the contrary, we have other types, in which the anterior region is very much complicated, while the tail is short and curved on the body. This is the case of the crabs. The latter stand highest, and those with elongated tail must stand next, and so down to those which are parasites.

TO BE HUNG FOR STEALING A SLAVE.—At the late sitting of the Court of General Sessions for Darlington District, South Carolina, Hon. Judge Wardlow presiding, James Carlisle was brought to the Bar charged with selling a negro slave, the property of Mr. P. W. Pledger, of Marlboro' District, to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 25th day of February next.

CITY ITEMS.

THURSDAY, November 11.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—DR. FRANCIS'S ADDRESS—On Wednesday evening the New-York Academy of Medicine celebrated its first Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle. The house was filled with an attentive and highly select audience, and a Band discoursed excellent music. On the stage we observed Hon. Luther Bradish, Dr. Francis, Rev. Dr. Balch, Dr. Stearns, and other distinguished gentlemen.—The Anniversary was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. BALCH.

Dr. STEARNS, President of the Academy, in a few appropriate remarks relative to the objects, the beneficent aims, of Medical Science, and reviewing the principles for the furtherance of which the Academy has been established—announced the Orator of the evening.

Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, who rose amid great applause, and proceeded in a well conceived and able Address of about an hour and a half in length. We give merely a brief sketch or outline of the various topics so ably enlarged upon by the speaker. Succeeding a few preliminary remarks, he adverted to the superior condition and preëminence of the Nineteenth Century. Learning is no longer confined to classes, nor knowledge debarred the multitude. It shines, as the rays of Heaven, on all—Knowledge unfolds her ample page to almost every man. The spirit of the age is a reforming one—Onward is the watchword, and Progress the spirit of things. To develop new powers—to summon new resources, is now the aim of the world. This position the speaker applied directly to our own country—instancing her invention and application of Steam to navigable and other purposes; the inventor of the Cotton Gin sleeps in the burying-ground of New-Haven; and our mechanical, mercantile and agricultural Societies constantly promote the welfare of each class of our widely extended population. Mind penetrates everything—things born in ages past are subjected to the searching Alchemy of the Present, and new truths are daily evolved. There is thus bred, it is true, some discord—but from the chaos order must arise: it is not gems alone that are cast upon the shores, and it is the philosopher's task to select and beautify them.—The speaker here reviewed at some length the associative character of our Republic and the application of that characteristic, in the form of various combinations, to eleemosynary and charitable designs or to philosophical experiments. An Academy of Medicine in this City is an imperative necessity—called for by the violence done to a noble Science, and the principles it involves, by many prevalent errors; it was called for by the stilled dignity of a noble vocation no less than by the long neglected claims of injured Humanity. These numerous perversions of Medical Science, like fraud in fiscal affairs, have wider effects than are at first apparent.

Is not the divine principle of Progress also to be considered in the art of healing? Shall it be restricted in its attentions, and shall the prevalence of suffering and distress be overlooked with indifference? A shield must be held to protect the community from the poisoned arrow of charlatanism. Public and individual health both require that there shall be a Reform in Practice, for what affects the latter affects the condition of the former. This is one of the prominent motives which have induced our practitioners to found the 'Academy of Medicine;'—its merits must be preserved without meretricious aid; its columns, free from the grotesque, must be supported by the due proportion of its several branches. The Art, thus complete and thus upheld, is all-sufficient in its power to be free from servitude. As in its nature, Medicine is too intricate for general understanding, so its claim to success must consist in the character and the credentials of those who present themselves for admission to its mysteries.

—Another object of the Academy is to guard Medicine from the fanaticism of the age—the Abracadabra and other fallacies which ever sully the light of Truth.

The speaker then proceeded to consider the spheres of Medicine: he considered it to embrace a knowledge or acquaintance, arising from its partial connection with, the Fine Arts and Philosophy, and as leading its votaries to explore the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms; and other of its ramifications and branches render it an indispensable ally in mental and moral culture.—He here divided the provisions of the Society into two sections—to discourage Error in whatever form, and to further the right aims of true Medical Science. High as are its objects, they are only to be reached by legitimate means—and in a science so complicated it behooves its professors to obtain a correct, substantial knowledge of its claims and practice, as an obviating influence to the farther spread of Error—for no more can Error unite with a true knowledge of Medical Science than, in other vocations, honor can amalgamate with roguery, or Christian faith with faithless Infidelity.—From this the Doctor passed to a review of the pleasures resulting from a knowledge, study, practice, of Medical Art. The Science was never enriched with such copious treasures as at this day: Chemistry is the handmaid of the Art, furnishing new compounds, new curative agents, for the relief of the afflicted.

Dr. F. here referred to the great value of Medical Jurisprudence, embracing every necessary branch of science. He divided it into the usually accepted classes, Forensic Medicine and Medical Police—and expatiated on these and their vast use at length. He then passed to a facetious comparison of 'Doctors and Divines,' their worldly prospects and condition, and the general esteem in which they are held—He then, in a hasty enumeration, passed to the Old World, with its varied lights of science—medical, anatomical, metaphysical, etc. —with a passing allusion to the many scenes which the medical man must witness: the ethereal beauty—subdued and almost supernatural expression—elicited at the death-bed; instancing these as illustrations of the assertion that the healing art is knit into the life and interests of society. From this, he delineated the facilities of New-York, City and State, for commercial, political, moral and religious advancement. In this portion of the address were many very beautiful thoughts; among them he alluded in a happy manner to the introduction of the Croton and the dispensation of the sparkling fluid in the heart of our City: and then passed on to note our thriving appearances and facilities for intercourse—and when occasion no longer calls for our participation in these enjoyments of life, the beautiful shades of GREENWOOD offer a resting place to make us even in love with Death!

He alluded to the various eminent medical men who, in times past and at this time reside, practice, and are beloved and esteemed among us—pronouncing graceful and complimentary eulogiums upon many by name and upon others *en masse* of whom delicacy forbade particular mention—and alluded, finally, to the existence and treatment of various disorders or mental diseases, dwelling upon the topic with earnestness and great depth of research.

☞ The Philadelphia, which sailed yesterday, carried out only four passengers. Her cargo consists of 100 bbls. potash, 200 bales cotton, 21,000 lbs. whalebone.

THE COURTS.—The Jury in the case of *Pearce & Co. vs. Smith*, (being to recover $2,000, amount of bill of goods sold on recommendation of the latter,) were kept in their room till about midnight without being able to agree, and were discharged. The case was tried before 9 jurors. They stood 5 for defendant, and 4 for plaintiffs—being the same as when they first went out.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A small boy named —— Cahoonee, while playing on a shed in Mott near Houston-st. yesterday, accidentally fell and was instantly killed.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

INQUEST.—Coroner Abrahams was called yesterday to hold an inquest in Baltic-st. upon the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow, who was found dead on the floor of her room. From the evidence adduced before the Coroner it appeared that the deceased and her husband returned home the preceding night in a state of intoxication, and on the room in which they resided being entered by the occupant of another department, the deceased was found dead on the floor with her husband asleep in bed ignorant of his wife's death. On an examination of the deceased being made, it became evident that she had come to her death by a miscarriage and hemorrhage of the womb. Verdict accordingly.

New Publications.

☞ "THE AMERICAN REVIEW" for November is out with the usual promptness and with the usual variety in its pages. The embellishment for this month is a very handsome portrait of Pius IX. the regenerator of Italy, and to the present position of that country one of the longest and best articles of the Review is given.

The number opens with an able article on the late Negotiations for Peace; then follow an essay on Foreign Immigration, containing a large amount of statistical information in relation to the subject; an account of the Valley of the Lakes by R. W. Haskins, Esq. of Buffalo; Letters on the Iroquois; "Our Finny Tribes," by Charles Lanman, Esq.; "German Views of English Criticism;" "Hon. John M. Botts and the Politics of Virginia;" "The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union;" "Actors;" "Italy and Pius IX," beside some shorter articles, several pleasing poems, and a few pages of critical notices of new publications. From this brief catalogue it will be seen that there is no lack of interesting subjects in the pages of the Review, and we can assure our readers that they will find them generally discussed with ability.—The article on Italy and Pius IX they will find will especially repay reading. At the present time too its information is most opportune. We learn that the writer, Sig. Secchi de Casali, is about to publish a volume on the same subject, and that he also proposes to explain it in a public lecture. He is, no doubt, abundantly competent to treat it acceptably.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The U. S. steamer Gov. Butler sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz with the following passengers: Lieut. Browning, U. S. N.; Mr. Samuel Carpenter and Mr. J. W. McCall, Quartermaster's Department; Mr. R. Matthewson, Mr. L. F. Tassitro and Mr. Simonsfeldt; Mrs. Clark and daughter and Mrs. Pierre and two children. She also takes one company of Illinois mounted volunteers and one company of Ohio foot. [Picayune, 3d.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

RENSSELAER CO.—[Official.]

	Whig.		Loco.		Maj.
Lt. Gov...	Fish	4,858	Dayton	3,482	1,376
Controller.	Fillmore	5,039	Hungerford	3,372	1,667
Sec'y State.	Morgan	4,846	Sanford	3,634	1,212
Atty Gen..	Jordan	5,045	Chatfield	3,454	1,591
Treasurer.	Hunt	4,848	Cuyler	3,676	1,172
Engineer.	Stuart	5,005	Childs	3,494	1,501
Canal Com.	Cook	4,748	Mather	3,789	959
	Hinds	4,999	Smith	3,491	1,508
	Beach	5,011	Follett	3,477	1,534
State Prison	Comstock	4,852	Fisher	3,478	1,374
	Gedney	5,013	Caldwell	3,549	1,464
Inspectors	Spencer	5,014	Smith	3,491	1,523
Senators..	Fox	4,891	Reynolds	3,669	1,222
Clerk....	Sheldon	5,033	Porter	3,550	1,483
Coroner...	Caswell	4,798	Lasell	3,708	1,090
Assem. D.	1. Hedley	1,824	Christie	885	939
..	2. Denison	1,629	Niles	1,372	257
..	3. Glass	1,436	Hageman	1,379	57

SCHENECTADY CO.—[Official.]

Lt. Gov...	Fish	1,312	Dayton	1,423	111
Controller.	Fillmore	1,362	Hungerford	1,397	35
Sec'y State.	Morgan	1,314	Sanford	1,455	141
Atty Gen.	Jordan	1,345	Chatfield	1,429	84
Treasurer.	Hunt	1,310	Cuyler	1,464	154
Engineer.	Stuart	1,351	Childs	1,440	89
Canal Com's.	Cook	1,314	Mather	1,452	138
	Hinds	1,365	Smith	1,418	53
	Beach	1,351	Follett	1,422	71
State Prison	Comstock	1,308	Fisher	1,431	123
	Gedney	1,346	Caldwell	1,458	112
Insp's	Spencer	1,343	Smith	1,431	88
Senator...	Treadwell	1,292	Gallup	1,421	129
Assembly..	Greene	1,326	Toll	1,446	120

SULLIVAN CO.—[Official.]

	Whig.		Loco.		Maj.
Lt. Gov...	Fish	1136	Dayton	1367	231
	Chas. O. Shepherd.		(Anti-Rent.)	296	
Controller.	Fillmore	*1434	Hungerford	1363	69
Sec'y State.	Morgan	1139	*Sanford	1654	515
Att'y Gen.	Jordan	*1433	Chatfield	1367	63
Treasurer.	Hunt	1138	*Cuyler	1665	527
Eng'r & Sur.	Stuart	*1430	Childs	1370	60
Canal Com.	Hinds	*1432	Follett	1367	65
	Beach	*1432	Smith	1366	66
	Cook	1140	*Mather	1664	524
State Prison	Comstock	1138	*Caldwell	1661	521
	Gedney	1432	Fisher	1364	68
Inspe'rs	Spencer	1432	Smith	1365	68
Senator...	*Wilkin	1422	Sherman	1354	68
Assembly..	*J. F. Bush	1441	P. Stewart	1365	76

* On the Anti-Rent Ticket.

IXTH SENATE DISTRICT.

	Wilkin, W.	Sherman, H.	Young, B. B.
Orange	3,110	2,194	1,274
Sullivan	1,422	1,354	
Total	4,532	3,548	1,274

S. J. Wilkin (Whig) has 984 plurality.

Glass Milk-Pans.

From the November No. of The Farmers' Library.

Glass Milk Pans are coming more and more into use in Europe. Their advantages on the score of cleanliness must be obvious. It were to be wished that Societies or Institutes would appoint a Standing Committee and put aside a small portion of their ample funds, for the instant importation of sample articles invented abroad connected with agricultural and rural economy. True it is that, in general, this may be left to the vigilance and rivalry of tradesmen and manufacturers; but many years may elapse before we get the benefit of many things which might at once be profitably introduced. The same reason and policy that prompt the offer of premiums for useful things of home invention, would warrant the introduction of things which have been recently invented and patronized by Agricultural Societies abroad. Satisfied that glass milk-pans (on which the manufacturer should indicate the capacity of the vessel) would be a valuable acquisition to our dairy women, we respectfully suggest the importation of a dozen, and the offer of a premium to the glass manufacturer who shall first produce them in this country, at a cost that will justify their being brought into general use. It has been seen in a very interesting and valuable Essay on "The Management of *Holstein Dairies*," published in the Farmers' Library, that there the dairy-women are allowed $1 a year for "*pax money*," and charged for all they break; yet they always "make by the operation." Let us have *glass milk pans*.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We stated a few days since that the line from Mobile to this city would be completed in a few days. It appears, however, that our statement is correct only so far as it relates to the completion of the posts and the heavy masts at the Rigolets, but some weeks may elapse before the line is completed. The wires are put up from Mobile westward to the Pascagoula river. The posts are mostly erected through the whole length of the line, from hence to Petersburg, with the branches to Charleston and Savannah—in all some thirteen hundred miles—and the wires are being put up through the Carolinas, toward Charleston. The registers and batteries are put up in Charleston, Columbia, Camden, Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the operators are in readiness at those places. If an additional supply of the iron cord is received here from New-York in season, the line may be put in operation from hence to Mobile soon after the 1st of December.—When it is remembered that all this has been done since June last, and during such a Summer as that just past, we are not disposed to show any impatience, though it is so desirable to see this great work consummated. [N. O. Picay