ALBANY.

PASSAGE OF THE CABLE BILL—THE FERRY INVESTIGATION—TUNNEL UNDER THE EAST RIVER—THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ELEVATED SUSPENSION RAILROAD—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—THE CASE OF SENATOR CORNELL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The bill granting William Orton, Charles C. Leigh and Charles Havard the exclusive privilege to lay telegraphic cables for this State to the Empire of France was passed in the Senate by a unanimous vote, although the bill gave rise to some remarks on the part of several Senators. Mr. Williams was under the impression that the bill gave a large monopoly to the gentleman named, and requested some information from Mr. Henry C. Murphy. The latter gentleman said no one would doubt the importance of such a line, especially in case of war with England, but it was a patent fact that it could only be constructed by private enterprise which must have some return for the capital invested. In regard to the question as to whether the cable will be laid, it can only be said that the gentlemen named in the bill do not expect to be able of themselves to do so, because it will require a large outlay beyond the means of a few individuals; but they have assurance that if the State of New-York will offer a proper encouragement the capital will be forthcoming, and they expect to complete the work within two years. The Judiciary Committee had examined into the question whether the State of New-York had power to grant this privilege, and they concluded that it had. In reply to a question from Senator White whether this grant will interfere with the laying of a cable between New-York or Newfoundland, Mr. Murphy said it would be seen that the bill expressly limits the grant to a connection between New-York and France, and therefore does not prevent any other cable being laid coastwise to the British colonies or any other country in Europe. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

AN ACT to grant to William Orton, Charles C. Leigh and Charles Havard, their associates, successors and assigns, an exclusive right to lay telegraphic cables from this State to the Empire of France, and to work the same.

SECTION 1. William Orton, Charles C. Leigh and Charles Havard, their associates, successors and assigns, shall have the sole and exclusive right and privilege, for the period of twenty years from the date of this act, to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands over which the State of New-York has jurisdiction, to connect, by means of said telegraphic lines or cables, the State of New-York with the Empire of France.

SEC. 2. This grant is upon the condition that the State of New-York shall have the free and exclusive use of one of the said cables for the space of 30 minutes at any time within each 24 hours, with power to assign this right from time to time, to the Government of the United States; and upon the further condition that within the period of two years from the passage of this act, the telegraphic communication herein contemplated shall be in successful operation for the transmission of messages and dispatches; otherwise, this grant to be null and void; and upon the further condition that the Legislature may, at any time, amend, alter, or repeal this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Oakey this morning made an earnest appeal for the Assembly to act upon the resolutions now lying on the table, authorizing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to go to New-York and to investigate the management of the Ferries there. Mr. Oakey said he had been unjustly attacked because he had not pressed the passage of the resolution on Friday last. It was Mr. Hinson of Erie, and not Mr. Oakey who introduced that resolution. Mr. Oakey said he had been charged with being in collusion with the Ferry Companies. This he positively denied, and would take the occasion to say that he was ready and willing to go on with that investigation as soon as the Assembly would give him power. He asked manimous consent to have the resolution considered, but Mr. Millspaugh objected because the resolution was offered out of its usual place. Mr. Oakey satisfied all present that injustice had been done him.

Another important measure for the relief of residents of New-York will be presented to the Assembly by Mr. Penfield of Westchester. It is a bill for the construction of a tunnel between the two cities. The incorporators are John T. Hoffman, Horatio Allen, Thaddeus Davids, Joseph Knapp of New-York, Samuel Booth of Brooklyn, John Hunter, Phillip R. Underhill. They are to have the right and privilege to construct a tunnel or covered way under the bed of the East River, with approaches to the same at some point in New-York between Wall-st. and Jackson, and in Brooklyn between Atlantic and Hudson-st. The company are allowed to charge for the passage of persons and vehicles the same rate of tolls and fare now allowed by law for the ferry from New-York to Jersey City. The capital stock shall consist of 30,000 shares, $100 each. This is an important measure which will attract attention, especially as its incorporators are not known to be in any way interested in the Ferry companies. There is one defect in the bill, and that is, that it does not state any time for commencing the work. This, however, can be remedied in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Creamer presented a bill to establish a "Free German-American Institute" in New-York. It authorizes the Board of Education to provide suitable buildings between the limits of Fourteenth-st. on the north, Grand-st. on the south, and between the Bowery and the East River. These buildings shall be set apart as a free library and school for all males above the age of 16, who shall be taught in such branches of education as will enable them to read and write the English language correctly. The library is to be supplied with books and papers. Oswald Ottendorfer, Anthony Eichhoff, Geo. F. Steinbrenner and Michael C. Gross are constituted a Board of Direction, who shall have charge of this school and library, subject to the rules of the Board of Education. To establish this institution the Board of Supervisors are to appropriate a sum not exceeding $25,000 during the year 1867.

Mr. Jacobs gave notice of a bill to authorize the construction of an elevated Suspension Railroad, starting from the Battery, thence through West-st. and Tenth-ave. to the Central Park. The incorporators are John Y. Savage, Wm. S. Dillon and others. The main support of said railway shall be made of cast iron, and occupy the position usually occupied by the lamp-posts, for which purpose they may be used. The supports at each street are to be braced together with cable. There shall be five of these cables for every 20 feet of this road. There shall be four tracks. The two outer tracks shall be used for way passengers, and the two inner ones for through passengers. Stairways are to be erected at each of the stopping places, and they shall start from the cross streets, so as not to obstruct the sidewalks. The cars are to have doors on the side only, and are to be drawn by dummy engines.

Henry Bergh, esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, addressed a large audience this evening, in the Assembly Chamber—Speaker Pitts presiding. He began by thanking the audience for hearing him in behalf of the lower animals, and proceeded to speak of the etymology of the word animal, vindicating the brute creation against the mistaken notions of some philosophers. They evidently have nervous systems and sensibility, and ancient philosophers generally agreed that brutes reason, including Anaxagoras, Celsus, Galen, Plutarch and Plato. Lactantius accorded them everything that men possess, except religion. The metempsechosis theory of the Pythagoreans proved that they believed this. Des Cartes claimed that brutes were mere breathing machines, or automata, destitute of all reason, thought and perception, and that their acts are only the consequences of the exquisite mechanism of their bodies. This opinion is controverted at every step of our inquiry. The speaker instanced the elephant, cat, dog, horse, and bird to prove thought and ingenuity. Porphyry relates that Tiresius understood the language of animals. The speaker illustrated his subject by numerous anecdotes illustrative of the character of animals. He referred to the present cruel method of slaughtering animals, and explained how it ought to be done. The inhuman practice of vivisection, still prevalent at Paris, Lyons, and New-York, was dwelt on at some length, the horrible details being given. A professor in New-York has come out publicly in justification of vivisection, and insists that the dissection of animals alive is necessary and should be continued. The speaker alluded to the methods of transporting animals across the country, tormenting them for days, and then killing them while in a high state of fever, and putting their meat upon the market. The bill which has been prepared and is urged before the Legislature is very long and elaborate, and provides for the cruelty to animals in all forms. The present law is only about a dozen lines, and is rendered practically inoperative by the provision that cruelty shall be forbidden only when done "maliciously."

The following is the substance of the report of the Senate Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Charles G. Cornell, and the petitions presented to the Senate asking for his expulsion from that body. Mr. Cornell called on the Committee for the commencement of the investigation. The Committee could fix no day, for the reason that not one of the signers of the petition could name witnesses in support of the charges. After several days' waiting, two officers of the Citizens' Association appeared before the Committee, and they stated that said Association was not responsible for the petitions, and not the prosecutors of the allegations, but that Mr. Cornell having been charged before the Governor with official misconduct and having foiled an investigation by resigning his office, impliedly admitted the truth of said charges, and should therefore be removed from the office of Senator. Such a proposition could not be assented to, deeming that to prove guilt or culpability of so high a grade as to be worthy of expulsion from representative office there should be affirmative evidence, and an hour was fixed on for the next day when they would hear the charges preferred by the officers of the Citizens' Association if they desired to substantiate the charges. The Committee was present as agreed on, but no person appeared. Subsequently a letter was received from the Secretary of said Association declining to prosecute the matter further as it did not seem judicious to waste the funds of the Association in so barren a labor. No other person has ever expressed a desire to appear before the Committee to sustain the charges, and four weeks having elapsed the Committee asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. The Committee cannot think that the judgment of the Senate will sustain the position that the resignation by Mr. Cornell of his office of Street Commissioner is, in legal contemplation, a confession of guilt; or that it will justify or even give color of excuse to the Senate for inflicting upon him the punishment and disgrace, and on his constituents the inconvenience of his expulsion from his seat. It is added that it is proper to say that Mr. Cornell has been at all times ready for the investigation, and has proffered to the Committee every facility of access to all the books and documents relating to the matter likely to be involved in the matter under investigation.

The report is signed by Senators Folger, Henry C. Murphy and Gibson.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1867.

THOMAS MURPHY (Rep., N.Y.) introduced a petition to prevent the use of steam in Fourth-ave.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Authorizing the Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad, Brooklyn, to charge additional fare.

To regulate the carrying of inflammable substances on railroads.

Relative to the election of the directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad by the Common Council.

Amending an act for the prevention of the rinderpest.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Travelers' Insurance Company of Connecticut to effect insurance upon lives of individuals.

To amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company, authorizing the Company to effect life insurance.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Clerk of Kings County to charge certain additional fees.

Changing the name of the New-York Commercial Association.

Authorizing William Orton and his associates to lay telegraphic cables from the shores of New-York to France.

Amending the Niagara Frontier Police Act.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, by providing that at elections for managers, at least one-third of the stockholders shall be represented in vote before change shall take place.

Amending the charter of the village of Rome.

Providing for refunding to various banks and insurance companies in New-York, taxes of 1861 and 1862, which were illegally collected.

Mr. SESSIONS (Rep., Chautauqua) moved an amendment that the awards shall be made on decision of three commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the First District; the said commissioners to be appointed after ten days notice has been given by the corporation counsel.

Mr. LENT (Rep., N. Y.) moved to include the alleged illegal taxes of 1859 and 1860, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

After debate, progress was reported.

Relative to the payment of the clerks in the Kings County Clerk's office.

Relative to the election of Directors of the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad by the Rochester Common Council.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE QUARANTINE RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate concurrent resolutions relative to Quarantine were announced. The rules were suspended and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. OAKEY (Rep., Kings) introduced a bill to amend an act relative to quarantine.

REPORTS.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH (Rep., Broome) to provide for the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, for the consideration of the House.

By Mr. GRIDLEY (Rep., N. Y.) authorizing the construction of a stone stairway on the Central Park.

THANKS FOR THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. PRINCE (Rep., Madison) introduced a resolution thanking Congress for passing the District of Columbia Suffrage bill over the President's veto. It was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WENDOVER (Rep., Columbia) for the protection of the navigation of the Hudson River.

By Mr. JULIAND (Rep., Chenango) to incorporate the New-York Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. ROBERTS (Rep., Oneida) to amend an act relating to the State Lunatic Asylum.

By Mr. RICHMOND (Rep., Herkimer) to incorporate the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

By G. W. BUCK (Rep., Chemung) to authorize certain towns to subscribe stock in the Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Mr. GRIDLEY (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to amend the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company.

By Mr. CREAMER (Dem., N. Y.) to establish a free German American Institute in New-York City.

The Assembly adjourned.

AMONG THE ROUGHS.

A NIGHT AT A SPARRING EXHIBITION.

It is more than probable that very few of the many thousand readers of THE TRIBUNE have ever been present or assisted at what is technically known as a "sparring exhibition." The great city of New-York boasts of its many and divers curious spectacles and amusements, intellectual and brutal, and of all these the most exceptional in character and least known to the general public, the sparring exhibition, holds the first rank. The sparring exhibition is but a mimic representation of the prize fight. To the prize-fighter it is what the classic games or triumphs would have been with the gladiators and lions omitted from the programme. A sparring exhibition is but the prologue to the swelling theme and enactment of 40 rounds and 11 knock downs. Hardly a week elapses in New-York but the fences and dead walls in the neighborhoods where whisky shops and reeking tenement houses abound, may be seen ornamented with huge bill posters and placards announcing that an "exhibition" will take place for the benefit of "Buffer Jim," "The Game Chicken," "The Brummagem Kid," "Teddy, the Wrestler," "Butt Hogan," "Filthy Mick," or some other scientific *savan* with an equally euphonious and charateristic title. The posters never fail to announce in addition that "a host of talent will be present for this occasion only," and that "Old Bill Tovee will preside *by request* as Master of Ceremonies." The top of the poster is embellished generally with a highly artistic wood cut that would make the souls of Cruikshank or Doré shudder, intended to represent the twin heroes of the evening's entertainment, who are to do battle in the mock arena in the closing "set to." It is a strange fact that all the cuts on these posters have for many years presented in the features of the individuals pictured thereon, the same identical cast countenance, the same prominence of highly developed under jaw, high cheek bone, and massiveness of bullet head, as if fashioned into roundness and anatomical proportion from blocks of granite. The bill of entertainment never fails to state that the *sine qua non* of admission is fifty cents, with the occasional reminder that no dead heads are admitted. The aid of the Sutlinst is sometimes invoked where a sentence like the following appears: "the modus operandi of the evenings entertainment will be as follows: Sparring by a host of talent; singing, by Professor Dixon; the Harp of Erin and Indian club exercises by Larry Pill." Great attractions truly, and all for the moderate sum of fifty cents. Now, let us visit the entertainment, but before doing so leave your watch and your valuables behind, as the "boys" may perchance wind up the evening's amusement by a "free fight" or as they term the proceedure of smashing a greenhorn's hat over his eyes and the removal of his time-piece and wallet to his capacious pockets, a "bit of a sky-lark." The hall generally chosen and rented for the exhibition is in some dark neighborhood where the lamps burn dimly, where the gutters reek with foul garbage and putrid refuse, situated over or underneath a porter-house or low liquor-shop, and as far from the vicinity of the nearest police station as possible. A group of hard-looking characters, dogged-looking and sullen, without any traces of Lord Chesterfield's teachings in their manners or appearance, hang around the entrance, blaspheming only as the genuine New-York rowdy can blaspheme, and chaffing the passers-by. Ascending the stairs, befouled with the traces of dirty and uncouth feet, you are stopped by the hard-visaged individuals, one of whom is devoid of any visible nasal feature, having lost it in a "cheerful little mill" fought in by-gone days, and the demand is made in no gentle tones:

"Come, w-a-t are you trying to play on us! S-a-a-y, where is yer ticket, young fellow?"

Inoffensive person—"I have no ticket, sir."

"Veil, then, plank down yer fifty cents, my durty alderman."

The fifty cents "is planked down" and ingress gained thereby to a hall 100 feet long by 80 feet in width. The room is densely crowded with a noisy, talkative, yelling assemblage of rough looking men, with heavy cowhide boots, great overcoats, muffled up in comforters, nearly every one of whom carries a pistol, a knife, or a slung shot on their person, as a provision for any abstract contingency that may occur. The weapons are concealed out of politeness and a proper regard for the feelings of the uninitiated, but in case of a disturbance, in a second's warning every rough is prepared for the aggressive or defensive; most commonly the former. There is a similarity in the appearance of all the men present. They all chew tobacco to an unlimited extent, or smoke bad cigars, rendering the atmosphere of the badly ventilated room thick and nauseous, as a night in a London fog.

The high cheek-bone, narrow, brutal forehead, overhung with a shock of close-cropped, muddy hair, and battered facial developments, are everywhere prevalent and noticeable. As you push through the crowd gently as possible, so as to avoid giving offense, you are saluted with the most opprobrious epithets, and half-a-dozen "professors" of the manly art can be heard "blessing your eyes" in a vigorous manner. Getting to the "front" with these cheerful pleasantries ringing in your ears, the stage whereon the combatants are to meet in mimic encounter, is visible to the eye. The stage is a rough, boarded platform, elevated from the floor about three feet and, in well regulated sparring exhibitions, environed by ropes supported by stakes. An old gentleman of 60, or thereabouts, who moves about with a slouching gait, keeps amateurs off the stage, and seems by the attention paid to his remarks, made in a guttural but feeble voice, to be a man of note among the Corinthians who are congregated in the vicinity of the stage. This old man's dim eyes, now watering with age and rheum, have seen many a pitched battle in the ring, and, indeed, he acted as a principal in not a few of them in the days when his arms were more powerful and his stature more erect. In these degenerate days, however, he is usually visible at sparring exhibitions in the character of master of ceremonies, and the younger roughs pay him the meed of veneration and respect, that might have been given by French conscripts of the Restoration to the one-legged invalids of the First Empire. This character is familiarly known as "Ole Bill Tovee." The old gentleman carries in a greasy pocket-book scraps cut from newspapers during the last 40 years, when and wherever his name has been mentioned in the old and new hemispheres. An unruly and precocious boy jumps on the platform and commences a break down to the infinite delight of the youth assembled in the hall, and "Ole Bill" cries out sharply in his shrunken voice:

"Git down off that stage, or I'll lam yer. D'ye hear. You'r a nice, precious young scamp. Oh, what a boy. If yer mother was only to see yer disgracing yerself." The precious youth "gits down," and as the audience are getting impatient, "Old Bill" disappears in a room off the main hall and presently makes his *debut* on the stage, followed by two young men, neither of whom have attained their twenty-fifth year, stripped to the waist, with their suspenders tightly bound around their bodies, and carrying in each hand a "boxing glove." The boxing glove when fitted on the hand resembles a bladder when distended, and is filled with horsehair, to deaden the blows given with the knuckles. Very often, however, these gloves, when on the hand of a practical boxer, will draw blood, and inflict severe gashes on the face, when blows are administered with skill. The two men, stepping lightly on the platform, are received with applause by the motley crowd; and Mr. Tovee stepping forward to the verge of the stage, there being no footlights, a dead silence ensues while he announces the contestants:

"Gentlemen: Slinky Bill of Brooklyn." A bow to "Slinky Bill." "Paddy Ice of New-York." A bow to Mr. Ice. "Time." The signal being given by the accomplished professor, the two before-named gentlemen advance toward each other as if about to dance a jig, amid cheers and discordant crices from the crowd. They smile at each other, because they are aware that the gloves will prevent any severe bodily harm being done to each other consequent on the blows given, but after a little series of playful maneuvering and a succession of "stops," as parrying the blows is techically termed, Mr. "Ice" administers a thundering smash on the face of "Slinky Bill," who is knocked down in a corner of the stage. Cries of congratulation escape from the throats of Mr. Ice's friends, and one of the roughs jumps out on the floor, exclaiming in a loud voice, and waving a handful of greenbacks above the heads of the crowd, "I'll bet 100 dauls Paddy Ice kin lick eny man in America at 120 pouds that weight."

"I'll take yer fur an even hundred and go you fifty better" cries another rough with no visible capillary covering. The bet is taken, and the two gentlemen go at their playful proceeding of pounding each others rios to the intense delight of the crowd. After capering around the stage Mr. Ice succeeds in opening Mr. Slinky Bill's face by a neat upper cut, and there is another cheer for the redoubtable Ice, who smiles in a complacent manner and bows to the crowd. The brutal instincts would demand "some more of the same sort" as a thief and pickpocket from Houston-st. phrases it, but the master of ceremonies has a little less of the beast and a little more of the human being in his composition than the mass of the spectators, so as a smile irradiates his hitherto stolid countenance, he shouts:

"W-i-n-d h-i-p. That's enuff of trial. The boys was getting 'eated, ye see," to a bystander. Mr. Ice and Mr. Slinky Bill, after a few more playful passes at each other's countenances, with a series of eccentric jumps, drop off the platform and retire into obscurity. A few minutes elapse, and two boys of fourteen or thereabout, denominated "kids" by the courtesy of the code to which all roughs consider themselves amenable, mount the stage and go through the same performance as witnessed previously between their seniors. Their performance is full of crudities, and it is evidently a mistake to invite them to perform for the delectation of the choice assemblage. The rowdies are getting noisy and disgusted, and one bullet-headed person cries out, with the lungs of a stentor:

"S-a-a-y, ole Bill, wot d'ye take hus for? Take ther kids off and give us something for our money's vurth. Come, wake up, 'ole stick-in-the-mud."

Mr. Tovee, hearkening to the warning voice, dismisses the two ambitious youths, and announces after a moment's delay:

"Slogging Jemmy of Boston," (A bow). "Daisy Willum of the Fourth Ward." (A very low bow, in recognition of the talent which the Fourth Ward produces.) The "slogger" and the "Daisy" commence at each other, hammer and tongs, with evident zest and good will, and the blood in the rowdies' bosoms boils with excitement as the blows are being delivered with the rapidity of lightning and the skill of practiced scholars. After a few minutes, blood is drawn, and the usual wind-up is the result. "Daisy Willum" has a varied and successful intellect, and, on being called upon by the crowd, volunteers with a choice melody, in which he recites, after his own fashion, the touching sorrows of a young lady who had left her home "up a three pair back in Cumberwell." This young lady was the recipient of a neighboring butcher's affections. But the course of true love did never run smooth, and "Daisy's" young woman had to encounter the malice pepense of an uncle with whom she lived on board wages, and who was sternly opposed to the butcher's suit. Result: The young woman drowned herself in a dyer's vat, and the disconsolate butcher produced asphyxiation by a surfeit of pork steak and onions. The ballad having been finished, and several other professional gentlemen having punched each other, the roughs, rowdies, thieves and pickpockets who had congregated, dispersed to their homes in Houston st., the Fourth, Eighth, and Sixth Wards, avoiding policemen and detectives, and the sparring exhibition was over.

A SPARRING EXHIBITION LAST NIGHT.

A sparring exhibition came off last evening, at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-st. and Eighth-ave., for the benefit of Mike Coburn, brother to the Champion of America. The hall was comfortably filled, and a number of the lesser pugilistic lights were present, and had several encounters with the gloves. It was expected that Collyer, Collins or Barney Aaron would be present at the exhibition, and make statements in regard to the coming prize fights, in which some of the above-named persons are expected to act as principals. They failed to attend, however, and the exhibition passed off without any event of unusual interest.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—John Boland and George A. Mason, both of Toronto, are matched to fight on the 19th of March, in Canada, for the sum of $1,000. Two to one is freely offered on Boland.

CITY ITEMS.

PERSONAL.—Ferdinand de Luca, Consul-General of Italy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Count de Montaigu, Paris; and Gen. J. B. Frisbie, California, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. G. S. Batchelder, Albany; Judge Ewing, Pennsylvania; and the Hon. H. L. Moss, St. Paul, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. Ingalls, U. S. A., is at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Washington, is at the Everett House. The Hon. E. B. Morgan, Amora; Gen. Plowman, and the Hon. B. P. Snyder, Washington, are at the Astor House.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Thursday evening the Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee met at Raefle's Hotel, and organized for the ensuing year as follows: Chairman, A. Erbe; Vice-Chairman, Dr. S. Watermann; Secretary, Dr. M. G. Raefle; Finance Committee, H. Wesendonk, P. Cook, H. Richard, A. C. Rau, Philip Frankenheimer; Correspondence Committee, A. Gercke, W. Fensterer, L. Bensmer, A. Tanzer.

THE AGASSIZ LECTURES.—It was erroneously stated a few days since that the Agassiz course of lectures would consist of but five. There will be *six* lectures in the course, the first being delivered on Tuesday evening next, at the Cooper Institute.

CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Since the death of my wife, some evil disposed person has been soliciting subscriptions for me without the necessary authority, and appropriating the same to their own use. All persons who have subscribed to such person will confer a great favor by calling on or addressing FERDINAND PALMO, No. 81 Fourth-ave.

[Announcements.]

TAKE IT HOME WITH YOU.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is rich in reading, and in illustrations. Full of Ethnology, Physiognomy, Phrenology, Psychology, &c. The Ladies like it, and Gentlemen may profit by it. Only $2 a year. Order it by post, or from a newsman. Single Nos. for Jan. and Feb. 20 cents each. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MME. DEMOREST'S BENOITON DRESS LOOPERS—Convenient, efficient and durable, require no sewing, and are very ornamental. New Style, 50c. Medallions or Chains, $1 per set. Mailed, post free, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

LOTTERIES afford very unsatisfactory investments to most of their patrons, but money paid for KENT'S EAST INDIA COMPOUND invariably draws a prize. Sold by all grocers at 25c. ℔ lb. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

THE BURGLAR HIS OWN INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. The BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 291 Broadway.

LIVE YOUNG MEN who wish to educate themselves for business pursuits with the least loss of time and money, should at once enter the AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE of Springfield, Mass. See advertisement under "Instruction."

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 356 Washington-st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 23@24c. Coffee firm but inactive. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; good Howard-st. Superior, $11; North-Western Extra, $11 25@$12 50. Wheat—Winter Red, $2 80@$3. Corn—White, good to prime, $1 03@$1 05; do. Mixed, $1; Yellow, 95@96c. for prime Pennsylvania, delivered up town; 1@2c. more for Pelts Point delivery. Oats, 56@58c., an advance of 2c. Whisky unchanged, though quite nominal. Sugar—stock reduced and held firm at 10½@10½c. for Refining grades. Clover Seed, $9@$9½, with sales of prime New; Old at $8½.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer and 1c. better; $2 15 for No. 1, and $1 93 for No. 2. Corn stronger at 75½c. Oats quiet at 30½@31½c. Rye dull at 87c. Pork quiet and firm at 15½@16c. Lard asking 12c. Live Hogs steady at 6½@6¾c.; Dressed Hogs, 7½@7½c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 1.—Flour dull and lower; sales 300 bbls. at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25@$13 75 for Red Winter; $14 75 for White; $15 25@$15 75 for double extra. Rye Flour steady at $7. Buckwheat Flour, $6. Wheat quiet and quotations nominal. Corn held at $1 12 for No. 1. Oats 65c. for choice Western. Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Shorts, $18@$20. Shipstuffs, $27@$29. Middlings, $30@$35 per ton.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—Tobacco active; sales 81 hhds. at $2 85@$11 55. Super Flour, $10. Prime Wheat, $2 65. Shelled Corn, 65c.; Ear, 60c. Oats, 63c. Mess Pork, $21; Bulk Shoulders, packed, 8½c.; Bacon, Shoulders, 11c.; Bacon, Clear Sides, 13½c. Prime Lard, 12½c. Cotton, 26½c. New-Orleans Sugar, 13c. Molasses, 80c. Raw Whisky, $2 27.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—Evening.—Flour dull and inactive. Wheat firm and higher for No. 2, closing at $1 83@$1 84; nothing doing in No. 1. Corn fairly active, No. 1 closing at 77@77½c. Oats quiet; sales at 30@30½c. Provisions dull but very firm; holders of Mess Pork generally ask $19; buyers offer $18 50. Bulk Meats firm, with sales of Clear Sides at 10½@11½c. Lard firm but inactive; sales at 12c. Green Hams firm; sales of 4,900 pieces from Slaughtered Hogs at 10c. Dressed Hogs in good demand for shipment, and market firmer; sales at $7 25@$7 50, and at the close there are free buyers at $7 25@$7 60 for lots dividing on 200 lb. Live Hogs—sales at $6@$6 15 for light, and $6 60 for good to choice. Receipts—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 4,900 bush.; Corn, 13,000 bush.; Oats, 7,000 bush.; Hogs, 2,200. Shipments—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bush.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—Cotton heavy, 30@31c. Receipts, 2,404 bales. Exports, 1,196 bales. The receipts for the week amount to 11,491 bales; Exports, 11,063 bales; Stock, 32,561. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn lower and weak, 90@95c. on levee. Oats scarce and higher, 57c. Pork lower, $24 50. Bacon unchanged. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Lard, 13@16c. Hay nominal, $43; none in market.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton declined ¼c.; sales of 200 bales Middling at 31½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1—Evening.—Flour unchanged; sales of Superfine Spring at $9 25@$9 75, and do. Winter at $9 50@$10 25. Wheat unchanged and dull; sales of No. 1 Winter at $2 80@$2 93. Corn dull; sales of Shelled at 61@62c, and Ear at 55@56c. Oats dull; sales of No. 1 at 36c. The receipts are quite large, and the market closes heavy. Rye and Barley unchanged. Whisky is fair demand at 25c. in bond. Cotton dull and prices ¼c. lower; Middling, 30@30½c. Hogs nominally unchanged, none offering, and not many in the pens; weather too warm for slaughtering. Receipts, 1,200. Provisions held firmly, but demand light; sales of 800 bbls. City Mess Pork, inside brand, at $20, but this was a forced sale, holders generally asking $20 50@$21 which is equal to holding it out of market. Bulk Meats dull, sales of Shoulders at 7@7½c, and Sides at 9½@9¾c. No demand for Bacon excepting Clear Sides which are wanted at 12½c. on the spot. Lard quiet, sales at 12@12½c. Butter, 25@28c. Cheese, 15@16c. with a better demand. Beef Hams, sales of 200 bbls. in pickle at $31, they are generally held at $32. Gold, 134½. buying. Exchange firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. The money market is close.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—Sales of No. 1 in store at $2 96, and No. 2 at $1 92@$1 97. Oats buoyant; sales of No. 2 at 47c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork—Sales at $18 25@$18 50. Dressed Hogs firm; sales at $7@$7 40. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bush.; Rye, 700 bush.; Dressed Hogs, 600. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bush.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Trade is generally quiet. Cotton is firm at 34c. for Middling Uplands, and 35c. for Midd. Orleans. The Flour market is dull; North-Western brands are quoted at $11@$12 50; State, $12@$14. Prime Wheat is scarce, the sales are 1,200 bush. State Red at $3; White, $3 30@$3 40. Rye is firm; the sales are 1,000 bush. at $1 35. Corn is dull; The sales are 5,000 bush. New Yellow at 97@98c.; White, $1. Oats steady at 57@58c. Whisky dull; no quotation.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton is dull at 30@31c. for Middling. Spirits Turpentine inactive at 57@58c. Rosins—Common at $2 75@$3, and $3@$3 25 for No. 2; No. 1 is selling at $3 50@$4 50; Crude Turpentine at $3 50 for Yellow, and $1 90 for Hard ℔ bbls. Tar $1 65@$1 70.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—During the past month 455,000 sacks of Wheat, and 45,000 bbls. Flour, have been exported from San Francisco. Flour is quiet; best brands, $6 75. Choice Export Wheat, $1 75 ℔ 100 lb. Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,950; Yellow Jack, $720; Gould & Curry, $500; Challar, $210; Empire Mill, $172; Belcher, $125; Imperial, $160; Legal Tenders, 74½.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1—Evening.—Flour—Demand moderate, and market steady; sales 100 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50. Wheat quiet, and nothing in the way of sales reported. Corn quiet and nominal at 88@90c. for No. 2, and 86c. @$1 for No. 1. Oats nominal at 52@55c. for No. 2 Ohio and Illinois. Barley quiet at $1 02@$1 04. Rye quiet and nominal at $1. Provisions heavy. Mess Pork steady; sales 50 bbls. at $21. Bacon steady; sales 1,000 lbs. Hams at 14½c. Lard quiet, with small sales at 13c. Dressed Hogs—Market steady at 8@9½c. Whisky—Market quiet and steady at $2 29.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cotton dull: Low Middling, 29c. Flour in better demand, but prices unchanged; sales of Superfine at $9 25@$10 25; Extra, $10 50@$10 75; Double Extra, $12@$12 75; and Choice at $14@$14 50. Wheat dull, and 5@10c. lower; sales of good Fall at $2 65. Prime at $2 70, and Choice at $2 75@$2 85. Corn dull; sales at 79@83c. Oats unchanged; sales at 60@68c. Provisions inactive and easy; Mess Pork—sales at $19 50@$20; Prime Mess at $17, 8vd Rump Mess at $16. Pickled Hams—sales at 10½c. City Bacon—sales of Clear Sides at 12½@13c., and Shoulders at 10½c. Sugar-Cured Hams—sales at 16c. Lard quiet; sales at 11@12½c. Hogs easy—ranging from $5 75 to $6 35.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—Cotton—Sales 320 bales Middling at 30½c.; sales for the week, 8,450 bales, chiefly for Liverpool; stock on hand and shipboard not cleared, 74,639 bales. Exports, 9,201 bales. Receipts, 6,563 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—Cotton firt; sales 165 bales; Middling, 30½c. Gold 132.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Cotton very dull; no transactions to-day; stock, 25,686 bales Uplands, 679 bales Sea Island. Exports—14,864 bales Uplands, 733 bales Sea Island. Receipts—9,927 bales Uplands, 571 bales Sea Island.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Only about 1,600 cattle have been received this week, but there were 900 or 900 held out from last week, because of the inability of the railroads to carry them, and there are to swell the supply. The demand has been fair, and prices have advanced to ¼c. ℔ lb on all grades; but the cattle are scarcely as good as those in last week. Prices range from 5@9c., but Prime Extra, of which there have been none on sale, would bring 9½@9¾c. Sheep are in fair request, at 5@7½c. Receipts, 2,400 head. Hogs; receipts, 1,000 head. Prices have advanced to 7½@8½c.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....FEB. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Chas. W. Lorel, Ward, Galveston, 11 days, with mdse. and pass., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. J. L. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Savannah, with mdse., to Master.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Newbern, 10 days, with cotton and naval stores, to Goldthwaite & Overton.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Arrived, steamship Pioneer, from New-York; schr. Golden Gate, from Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.—Arrived, brig Lark, 64 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, to Order. She encountered heavy weather, and split and lost sails.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Arrived, schr Donna Anna, from Matanzas.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same prices.

Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places those wishing the Morton Pen, must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash