Death of Professor Edward Robinson.

The death of this eminent scholar, who was so well known in the world of letters by his travels in the Holy Land, and his contributions to various branches of Biblical literature, took place at his residence in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., in the 69th year of his age.

Dr. Robinson was born in Southington, Conn., on the 10th of April, 1794. After completing the usual preparatory studies, he entered Hamilton College in this State, where he graduated with distinction in 1816. During the subsequent year he acted as tutor in the College, devoting himself at the same time to his favorite study of philology, especially to Greek. In 1821, he went to Andover, with a view of bringing out an edition of the first six books Homer's Iliad, which he had prepared as his first contribution to Greek literature. At this time, he made the acquaintance of Professor Stuart, then in the zenith of his fame, whose ardent enthusiasm for Biblical philology gave a fresh impulse to the zeal and ambition of the youthful student. He commenced the study of the Hebrew language, and soon became such a proficient as to rival the attainments of his distinguished master. Professor Stuart at once recognized the aptitude of the pupil, for his own favorite pursuits, and confided to his knowledge and skill several important literary trusts. Mr. Robinson took charge of the Professor's class in his absence, superintended the publication of his Hebrew Grammar, translated in conjunction with him several text-books from the German, and was finally appointed assistant instructor in the department of sacred literature. His residence at Andover continued for five years, when he sailed for Europe, with a view to enjoying the advantages of the German universities, and enhancing his intellectual resources by the experience of foreign travel. Returning to Andover in 1830, he was appointed professor extraordinary in the department, in which he had previously served with signal credit, and at the same time took charge of the library of the theological seminary. He remained in these offices until 1833, when he took up his residence in Boston, devoting himself with his characteristic assiduity to the literary and philological studies, in which his eminence had already become known to American scholars. In 1837, he received the appointment of professor of Biblical literature in the Union theological seminary in New-York, which responsible post he held until his death. Previous to entering upon the duties of this office, he made an extensive tour in Palestine, carefully examining the most important localities celebrated in Holy Writ, and bringing the traditions of the past to the test of personal observation, and the spirit of searching, not to say, skeptical criticism. The fruits of his investigations were embodied in the elaborate work entitled "Biblical Researches in Palestine," which was published simultaneously in America, England, and Germany, in three large octavo volumes. This work at once attracted the attention of the learned world, and although many of its positions did not escape controversy, it soon attained the rank of a standard authority on the subject to which it is devoted, and still remains an enduring memorial of the enterprise, devotedness, acuteness, and fidelity of the author. In 1840, Dr. Robinson commenced the discharge of the duties of his professorship in this city, to which he brought the resources of a large experience, unwearied devotion to study, and a rare critical sagacity. In 1852, he made a second visit to Palestine, reviewing his previous explorations, and in 1856 published the results of his tour in connection with a revised edition of his former resources. During the past year, he revisited Europe for the benefit of his health and eye-sight, both of which had been seriously impaired by his intense and almost exclusive application to the studies, which had become the leading interest of his life. He returned a few months since, with such an alleviation of symptoms, that inspired the hope, if not of complete recovery, yet of a continued term of activity and usefulness. For some years past, he had been chiefly engaged in the preparation of a work on the geography of the Holy Land, which it is earnestly to be hoped has been left in such a state of forwardness as to warrant its issue from the press. Dr. Robinson was an active member of several learned societies, a Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth and Halle, and a Doctor of Laws from Yale College. He was twice married; about the year 1817 to a sister of President Kirkland of Harvard College, and in 1828, to a daughter of Professor von Jakob of Halle, who under the pseudonym of Talvi, has won a distinguished reputation in elegant letters. Beside the works already alluded to, Dr. Robinson was the author of "A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament," a translation of Butmann's "Greek Grammar," a translation of Gesenius' "Hebrew Lexicon," and edited "The Harmony of the Four Gospels," Calmet's "Biblical Dictionary," the "Biblical Repository," and other works, most of which have passed through several editions. Although a man of singularly retired habits, Dr. Robinson was personally well known to the educated society of this city, and was one the few American scholars who have attained an authentic and permanent European fame. He was distinguished for spotless integrity of character; for his keen insight into men and things which could not be concealed beneath his quiet and reserved exterior; and for a genuine kindness of heart, to which his habits and manners as a recluse student, and in the latter years of his life, as an invalid, did not always do justice. His death, although in the harvest ripeness of his career, will leave a perceptible and lamented void in the ranks of sound American scholarship.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From a Correspondent of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

"There is no Sunday at Washington," says the proverb of this locality. And yet nowhere would the day seem to be more worthy of welcome. With all the frivolity which one finds here, there are many weary hearts and weary heads which should naturally hail the Sabbath repose; and we should almost pardon an official here if he went, like Mr. Choate, to his pew as he went to his bed for repose. At any rate, the brightest sight I have seen since my arrival was the quiet walk of hundreds up the Capitol grounds to the Capitol, where the House of Representatives was filled by Dr. T. H. Stockton, and the Senate Chamber by the Rev. Moncure D. Conway. Both places were crowded with fine audiences.

On my way I stopped to view Lentze's great fresco of "The Pioneers." The party of men, women and children, with their primitive wagons, are represented as on the top of the last ridge of the Sierra Nevada. In front the fair valley stretches out and the Pacific is in the distance. A few miles ahead of the party, a long column of smoke rises, which I suppose is meant as rising from some vanguard's camp-fire; and I reflected on the probability that this was the true interpretation of the "cloud by day" which guided the early Israelitish pioneers. It was their habit to send out a company several miles ahead, and these kindled fires, which by night sent up a pillar of fire, and by day a pillar of cloud. I suppose that this was the same; and surely the emigration or Humanity from the Egypt of the Old World to the Canaan of the New, is worthy to be linked to the grand story of Sacred History. I could not help thinking that the artist had some such idea in his mind, when I observed that the half of the picture behind the backs of the pioneers, has a shadow, and the front Westward was full of light. It is an historical painting, but all true history is allegorical also.

I am never weary with observing this magnificent building, its grand wings, its marble staircases—beyond anything in the Old World. And I recalled, too, the saying of Col. Benton, when he saw the foundations laid. (The work, you will remember, was begun under Jefferson Davis.) Col. Benton said: "There, Sir, is the Capitol meant for the Confederate States of the South!" No doubt Benton was right in what was meant; but the best laid schemes of mice and Rebels "gang aft agley." The dome is fast approaching its completion. Prophets have not been wanting to predict that the form of Liberty, now down on the ground before the east front, would never rise to crown the summit until beneath it the black man should stand unmanacled beside the white man, free to enjoy life and liberty with no other limit than that assigned by his Creator; and I rejoice to witness the signs that Liberty will soon rise to the summit, and the prophesy also not be left unfulfilled.

But how can these things be? Gen. Halleck the other day said with emphasis, "no nation can be great which does not have a servile class;" and it is to be feared that this spirit still animates many of our leaders. So long as this is so things must look discouraging. But the conscience of the nation is aroused, and moral power is over the deluge which sweeps over official power. That which has created and destroyed hundreds of empires is here to-day, confronting this nation, and presenting it the alternatives of Justice and Life or Slavery and Death.

It will not be many days before the world will know which of these the Government has chosen. But that relates only to the present national form. The Rocky Mountains and Liberty will still stand firm on the New World.

A Sermon in Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1863.

The Rev. Moncure D. Conway of Boston entertained a large assembly at the Senate Chamber to-day, and was heartily welcomed. In the course of his remarks he presented substantially the following sentiments:

It is amazing that men can be found who do not think that this war is God's great harvest-field, reaping in the West, and that it is the noblest chapter of American history, because it records the deliverance from oppression of millions of bondsmen. It is astonishing that any one can think, even a little, that this war is historically inexplicable. It is God's scheme for delivering us from one of the worst of crimes. Why can men say that no result less grand than that need deliverance would be worth one-millionth of the cost and dreadful outlay we have already paid for it? Think of it, my countrymen! Would the recovery of a half dozen dirt and stone forts, the recovery of a few millions in the shape of revenue from some States that now refuse to pay, be worth the expenditure of a thousand millions, and the loss of 500,000 lives of noble men in the North and misguided men in the South? Would all that outlay be fully and justly accounted for, by the recovery of these forts and revenue? Is that all that this volcano is to bring forth, when cities lie buried and burning at its base? There is a voice amid all this turmoil and clashing which declares that, which parties fiercely desire, that which leaders indignantly reject, that this is a war for the abolition of Slavery and nothing else, and that history will make it nothing else, and that the heart of the world recognizes the heart of the slave? It is a terrible error when men have one idea about that which they are doing, while God has another. So long as there is that discrepancy between the workmen and the builder, the workmen will be cutting his hands with his own tools, as this nation has been doing for two years, because he will be cutting against the everlasting and infallible reign of Him. I know, however, that the people are beginning to see the reign of God's thoughts under all these terrible turmoils. But there is a judgment day approaching. God sets above this land, and He holds the balance between man and man with a hand that never trembles. The other day, conversing with some slaves of his father who had escaped from Fredericksburg to the land of liberty, they told him that when Fredericksburg was bombarded, and the buildings and bridges were burning, they thought that the judgment day had come, and were scattering hither and thither so frightened that they almost prayed for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them. He told the old negro that he guessed exactly the truth. It is God's judgment day. Who that has eyes to see cannot see that God is drawing the everlasting line between sheep and goat, in every State, city and town, even in every home in this land? Behold! the wand is already in his hand, and he will thoroughly scourge his floor; the good he will gather to his own, and the chaff he will utterly destroy. The people know that it will not do to have peace until the slaves are liberated; there would be no peace; for a dishonorable peace is no peace at all. St. Medardus, as the legend runs, was appointed to paint an altar-piece for a great cathedral. In a vision, he was shown the picture he must paint. It was the Holy Virgin with Satan writhing under her feet. Night and day he worked on the picture until it was finished. Then the fiend he had painted in terrible contrast with the Virgin, appeared unto him, and offered him every price of glory and the highest honor that earth could give, if he would alter the features of the Virgin so as to make her less attractive, and take some line of horror from the face of the fiend. But Medardus seized his pencil and added a tint of greater beauty to the Virgin and a line of horror to the fiend. Satan again appeared unto him, and told him that unless he would change the face of the picture so as to make the beauty of the Virgin less attractive and the horror of the fiend less repulsive, he would visit him with a terrible destruction. The artist again seized his pencil and gave another line of affection to the Virgin and another line of hate to the fiend. The day came when, before the assembled crowd in the cathedral, the altar piece was to be exhibited. When the veil was withdrawn, the fearful sweep of the arch fiend's wings was heard. Before all the people, Medardus was borne aloft to the hights of the cathedral dome, then hurled fiercely down upon the pavement. Consternation seized on all as he lay there a mass of mangled flesh, when lo! from the glorious picture on the altar, which he had painted, a hand is extended, the Holy Virgin herself reaches forth and lifts him up, restored and saved by his own noble picture. Columbia has been appointed to finish a great picture in this Western world—Freedom. At first the picture was rude and incomplete. Line after line has been added, and now it but requires the last finishing touch to render it the sublimest of the sublime—and that is the relief of the oppressed, the freedom of the slave. Although the war is, like the arch fiend which it is, threatening us with destruction, let the last line be pencilled, and our own works will restore and save us.

PERSONAL.

— Mrs. Victoria Charleville, widow of Joseph Charleville, died at St. Louis on the 16th inst., aged 82 years and 10 months. She was born in St. Louis, and lived there all her life; of course witnessing strange mutations in the appearance of the city, and great changes in its social aspects, and in the governments to which it has been subjected. She had seen French and Spanish Lieutenant-Governors, and lived under all the Presidents of the American Republic who thus far figure in its annals.

— Maj.-Gen. Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky, offers a reward of $1,000 for the murderers of Maj. James Suddath, a loyal citizen of the United States, residing at Owingsville, in the County of Bath, Ky., who, while alone at a private house within his county, on the night of the 18th of October last, was surrounded by a large body of men, supposed to be part of the command of "Trigg," and after he had surrendered without making any resistance, was brutally murdered.

—Wm. Collins, who murdered his wife with a rusty bayonet, at Lennox, Mass., and tried to do the same thing with the officer who arrested him, has had his death penalty commuted to imprisonment. His only remorse, as found in his diabolical statement after arrest, was that "if he had murdered his wife's daughter also he should be entirely content."

—Prof. Russell Comstock, formerly of Mabbottville, N. Y., departed this life at Albion, Michigan, on the 9th inst., aged 62 years. Prof. C. had long claimed to be a discoverer of important improvements in the science of agriculture, which he termed terra-culture, and which he kept a profound secret from all except those who paid him a fee and bound themselves not to divulge it to others.

—Three persons have recently died in Lynn, of a disease known to physicians as the spotted fever. As the disease is contagious, it is thought that it was brought to the house where the deaths occurred by a returned sick soldier, who died on the day of his arrival home.

—A private in the 24 Virginia Cavalry turns out to be a woman named Jenny Prater, hailing from Lawrence County, in this State. She has been arrested and sent to Camp Chase. *The Gallipolis Journal* says she is "fair as a rose, plump as a partridge, and in smoking and swearing is fully the equal of any trooper in the army."

—Last week a Western Paymaster, in full Major's attire, was introduced to the President at a public reception, and said, "Being here, Mr. Lincoln, I thought I'd call and pay my respects." "From the complaints of the soldiers," responded the President, "I guess that's about all any of you do pay."

—The body of a Mrs. Barbour, buried 14 years ago in a cemetery in Pittsburg, was exhumed recently, and found to be petrified. The corpse was considerably enlarged and very heavy, the united strength of four or five men being required to handle it.

—Harriet A. McLaughlin, of Chicago, asks for a divorce from Henry A., her husband. She is only eleven years old, and has been married but a single month.

—The Hon. D. R. Pearse of Miami County, Ind., has purchased the finest horse in that county, and sent it to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax as a gift.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT IN LOUISIANA.

A Sharp Contest on the Bayou Teche—Capture of a Number of Rebels—Lieut.-Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan—Sketch of His Services.

From The N. O. Delta, Jan. 16.

We learn by passengers from Berwick yesterday that an engagement took place yesterday between Gen. Weitzel's forces and the Rebels. At the time the train left, it was reported that the Unionists had killed six and captured forty of the Rebels. Heavy cannonading was heard afterward, which indicated that the gunboats were busy.

We also received yesterday the following dispatch from Berwick's Bay, by which it will be seen that our navy has lost another efficient officer:

To the Editors of the New-Orleans Delta:

GENTLEMEN: I have just learned the particulars of an affair of some importance, which took place yesterday. Early in the day Commander Buchanan went up the Teche with the Calhoun, until he came to the obstructions placed in the channel by the rebels. At this point, unfortunately, the gunboat got aground. Commander Buchanan, however, it is said, went ashore a some distance and was shot through the head from one of the rifle pits near. A man named Whitehurst, also belonging to the Calhoun, was killed at the same time. Col. Thomas of the 8th Vermont, hearing the firing, ordered his regiment to charge the pit, which resulted in the capture of 30 rebels and the dispersion of the rest. I have been told that six rebels were killed. I learn on good authority that the captain of the rebel gunboat Cotton was killed, and it is also reported that the boat is captured. I shall send you further particulars as soon as I can.

Berwick's Bay, Jan. 15, 1863.

SKETCH OF THE TECHE BAYOU.

The Teche (pronounced tesh) is a bayou of Louisiana, and commences in St. Landry Parish, a few miles from Opelousas, and after flowing in a southeasterly direction, in a very tortuous course of about 200 miles, unites with the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the south-easterly extremity of Lake Chetimaches. The chief towns on its banks are St. Martinsville and Franklin. It is bordered by fertile prairies and plains, in which cotton and sugar flourish. During high water, steamboats can ascend this bayou for a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

THE DEATH OF COMMANDER BUCHANAN.

From The New-Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.

We are called upon to mourn the death of Lieut. Thomas McKean Buchanan, commander of the gunboat Calhoun, who was shot through the head, on board of his vessel, on Wednesday morning. His vessel had got aground before the obstructions near the entrance of the Teche, and while he was forward, endeavoring to float her, he was shot by some Southern scum from a rifle pit. Col. Thomas of the 8th Vermont, avenged his death by a prompt assault of the pits and the capture and rout of the devils. Lieut. Buchanan was a noble sailor. He was courageous and generous, and everybody who came within the influence of his manhood liked it. He won high titles while on the New-London, and we think that we bestow no less than just praise when we say that the Navy has lost one of its bravest officers, and the American Union one of its truest sons. He was a nephew of the Rebel naval Commodore Buchanan and a connection of ex-President Buchanan; but in name only was he like them.

A California Story.

In the northern part of this State (California) is a stream called Yuba River. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge; and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants called the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the "town" increased rapidly. About noon one cool day a traveler and a sojourner in the land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long-legged specimen of humanity in a red shirt smoking before one of the bars, thus addressed him:

"Hello!"

"Hello!" replied the shirt, with vigor, removing his pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveler, whose name was Thompson.

The answer of the shirt was unexpected:

"Yuba Dam!"

There was about fifty yards between them, and the wind was blowing. Mr. Thompson thought he had been mistaken.

"What did you say?" he asked.

"Yuba Dam," replied the stranger, cheerfully.

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yu-ba Dam!" said the shirt, in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"Lookee here!" yelled the irate Thompson, "I asked you politely what place this was: why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited. He rose and replied with the voice of an 80-pounder:

"Yu-ba-dam! Do you hear that?"

In a minute Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt arose and assumed a posture of offense and defense.

Arrived within a yard of him, Thompson said: "I ask you, for the last time, what place is this?" Putting his hands to his mouth, his opponent roared:

"Yu-ba-dam!"

The next minute they were at it. First, Thompson was down; then the shirt; and then it was a dog fall—that is, both were down. They rolled about, kicking up a tremendous dust. They squirmed around so energetically, that you'd have thought they had a dozen legs instead of four. It looked like a prize-fight between two pugilistic centipedes. Finally, they both rolled off the bank and into the river. The water cooled them. They went down together, but came up separate, and put out for the shore. Both reached it about the same time, and Thompson scrambled up the bank, mounted his warlike steed, and made tracks, leaving his foe gouging the mud out of one of his eyes.

Having left the business portion of the town—that is to say, the corner where the three bars were kept—he struck a house in the suburbs, before which a little girl of about four years of age was playing.

"What place is this, Sissy?" he asked.

The little girl, frightened at the drowned-rat figure which the stranger cut, streaked it for the house. Having reached the door she stopped—turned, and squealed—"Ob-bee-dam!"

"Good Heavens!" said Thompson, digging his heels between his horse's ribs—"Good Heavens! let me get out of this horrid place, where not only the men but the very babes and sucklings swear at inoffensive travelers!"

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.—It may not be known that Mrs. Lincoln has contributed more than any lady at Washington, from her private purse, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers; and it is but just to add that day by day her carriage is seen in front of the hospitals, where she distributes with her own hands delicacies prepared in the kitchen of the White House. The fear of contagion and the cuticics of pestilance fall unheeded upon the ear of those whose missions are mercy.

[Washington Republican.

A SAILOR KILLED.—Coroner Dempsey held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of Michael Carman, a seaman, of the ship Adriatic, bound to London, and now lying in Quarantine. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death from injuries received at the hands of the second mate, George White, who escaped. From papers found in deceased's possession, it is supposed he belonged to Providence, R. I.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....JAN. 28.

5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 reg...	93	150 Quicksilv'r Mining Co.	24
5,000 do.....	92¾	1550 N. Y. Central R. R....	119
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou....	94½	50 do.....	119¼
5,000 do.....	94	50 do.....	119⅛
4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. N.	102¼	200 do.....s10 p & c.	119
4,000 do.....	102¼	200 do.....s15 p & c.	119
4,000 do...Feb. & Aug.	102¼	500 do.....s60.	118½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer...	95	750 Erie Railway.....	71
6,000 do.....	95	500 do.....	70¾
17,000 do.....	95¼	500 do.....s30	70¾
2,000 U. S. Dem. N.....	148	900 do.....	70¾
30,000 do.....	148	150 do.....s10	70¾
5,000 Phil. City Water L.	119	400 do.....	71
1,000 Va. State 6s.....	71½	50 do.....b10	71
12,000 Mo. State 6s.....	65	50 do.....b30	72
10,000 do.....	64½	500 Erie Railway Pref....	104½
11,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo. R. R.....	27	400 do.....	104½
		300 do.....	104½
2,000 Cal. State 7s.....	126½	50 do.....s10.	104½
2,000 do.....s. 13m	105	100 do.....	b3. 105
16,000 do.....s10. 13m	105	500 Hudson River RR....	92¼
6,000 N. C. State 6s.....	75	250 do.....	92¼
2,000 Ohio State 6s '70..	120	550 do.....	92
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s '76 con.	112½	100 do.....s30	92
3,000 E. 3d Mge. Bds. '83.	120	150 do.....s5	91¾
14,000 E. 5th Mge. Bds....	109½	300 Harlem RR.....	22
1,200 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1M.	108	200 do.....	22½
3,000 E. 4th Mge. Bs.....	112	100 do.....	22¾
8,000 Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. Con.		500 do.....	22¾
1st M. S. F. Bds....	127	200 do.....	23
500 Mich. So. 2d M.....	103	600 do.....	23½
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8 ₱c. Bs.	77	25 Harlem RR. Pref....	50
6,000 Mil. So. Sink. F.....	11¾	1200 do.....	63
5,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds....	72	200 Nor. & Wes. RR.....	81
1,000 do.....	72½	1000 Reading RR.....	90
4,000 do.....	72½	100 Chic. & N. W. RR....	18
8,000 Alt. & T. H. 2M. Pf.	95	5 do.....	16
5,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. Bs.	54	150 Mich. Central RR.....	95½
500 Chi. & N. W. S. F..	112	500 do.....	95
4,000 Chi. & N. W. Istm.	72½	100 do.....	94½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2dm..	44	100 do.....	95½
1,000 do.....	44½	100 Mich. So. & N. I. RR.	39
7,000 H. & St. Jo. Inc. bs.	69	200 do.....s30.	59
1,000 Det. L. & W. 2dm..	120	450 do.....	59½
1,000 Tol. & Wab. Istm..	16	1000 do.....	59½
5,000 do.....	16½	100 do.....s30.	59½
2,500 Tol. & Wab. 1dm....	50	100 do.....b30.	60
3,000 Tol. & W. Int. Bs....	91	225 Mich. So. & N. I. G'd Sh.	10¾
6,000 Chi. & N. W. 1. Bs.	98	200 do.....	105
10,000 P. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d.	104	100 do.....	b3. 105¾
20 Commonwealth Bk....	83	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. opg.	93
15 Bk. of the Republic....	105	100 do.....	b30. 95
40 Imp. & Tra. Bank.....	97	200 do.....	95½
65 Merchants' Bank.....	101	100 do.....	95¾
55 Mechanics' Bank.....	105	2200 Clev. & Pitts'g RR..	79
10 Bank of the S. of N. Y.	92	50 do.....s30.	79
5 Bank of Commerce.....	92	300 do.....	79¾
13 do.....	91½	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	105
50 Ocean Bank.....	91	300 Gal. & Chic. RR.....	92¾
50 Metropolitan Bank....	105	100 do.....b30.	92¾
10 Market Bank.....	94	300 do.....s60.	91¾
25,000 American Gold....	153	350 do.....	92
10,000 do.....b30.	153½	100 do.....s5.	92
10,000 do.....b10.	153½	275 do.....s60.	92¼
10,000 do.....s10.	153	200 Clev. & Tol. RR.	89
10,000 do.....s10.	152¾	300 do.....s60	89½
450,000 do.....	152½	1,231 do.....	89
15,000 do.....	152	850 Chic. & R. I. RR....	91
175 Cit. Gas Co. B'lyn....	10½	300 do.....	90
23 do.....	100	400 do.....	90½
500 Niagara Trans. Co....	8	350 do.....	90½
100 do.....	6½	100 do.....	90½
252 do.....	5	150 do.....b30	91
50 Brass. C. L. Co.....	6½	100 do.....b3	91
10 N. J. Zinc.....	85	200 do.....	90
100 Canton Company.....	26½	100 do.....	89½
200 do.....	25	300 Chic., Bur. & Q. RR.	106
300 do.....	25	100 do.....	106½
300 Cumberl'd Coal Pref..	20	50 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. RR.	40
400 do.....	20½	512 Pitts., Ft. W. & Co....	69
300 do.....	20½	100 do.....s30	69
400 Pacific Mail S'p Co....	170	100 do.....	68
200 do.....	169	200 Alton & T. H. RR....	37
17 do.....	168½	10 do.....	38
200 do.....s10.	168½	50 Alton & T. H. Pref....	60
200 do.....	168	30 Del. & Rad. Canal Co.	130

SECOND BOARD.

6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Regist	93	660 Erie Railway.....	71
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon	94½	500 do.....	70¾
5,000 do.....	94½	500 do.....s30	70¾
20,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Comp.	97½	50 do.....s60	70¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Regist'd	98	200 Pacific Mail S'p Co..	169
3,000 U. S. 6s 1-Yr. Cert.	95½	100 do.....	167
72,000 do.....	95	100 do.....b10.	167
125,000 U. S. Dem. Notes.	148	100 do.....	166½
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 Notes.	102	50 do.....	166
500 do.....Small.	102	400 Erie Railway, pref....	104¾
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90..	60	250 do.....	105
20,000 Missouri State 6s....	64	250 Hudson River RR....	92
2,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & S. J.	88	100 do.....s60	91
2,000 Brooklyn C. W. Ln.	100	100 do.....s10	91¾
6,000 Erie 4th M. B.....	112	300 Harlem Railroad.....	22½
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d M....	82	600 Harlem R. R. Pref	50
2,000 Cleve. & Tol. S F..	113	500 do.....	66
10,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M..	89	25 do.....	67
4,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	117½	100 Reading Railroad.....	90
1,000 do.....	84	300 Mich. Central R. R..	94
7,000 do.....s30..	84	50 do.....	95¼
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2 M. P.	94	200 do.....b30	94
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st M....	119	300 do.....	95¼
4,000 Chic. & N. W. 2d m.	44	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.R.	38
25 Cumberland Coal Pr..	20	400 do.....	59¼
100 do.....	19½	200 do.....	57¾
1,000 Mich. So. S'g Fd..	112	100 do.....	59
5,000 Mich. So. 2d Mge..	102	900 do.....	58
10 Tompion & Traders Ins.	96	100 Mich. So. & N. L. G. st.	104½
15,000 American Gold....	153½	500 do.....	104
100,000 do.....	153½	100 Panama Railroad.....	180
2,000 do.....b15.	154	400 Ill. Cen. RR. Scrip....	92
50,000 do.....b30.	154	200 do.....b30	92¾
20,000 do.....	154	500 Clevo. & Pitts. RR....	79
30,000 do.....	153½	100 do.....	79
20,000 do.....s15.	153½	100 do.....	79¾
10,000 do.....s.	153½	100 Chic. & Rock Island..	91
1,200 do.....	153½	100 Chic. & R. Island....	91¼
100 Canton Company.....	26	100 do.....	91
200 Pacific Mail S. S.....	169½	100 do.....	91
100 do.....	169	50 Mil. & P. du Chien....	40
100 do.....	168½	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic..	67¾
100 N. Y. Central R. R....	118½	100 do.....	67½
100 do.....	120	100 do.....b3	67¾
300 do.....b10.	120	150 do.....	67¾
200 Reading R. R.....opg	90		

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD AT 1 P. M.

30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer..	95	600 Mich. So. & N. Ind. R. R.	60
22,000 U. S. Dem. Notes..	148	100 do.....	b10 60
50,000 American Gold....	154	100 do.....	59½
10,000 do.....b10.	154	600 Mich. S. & N. L. G. Stk.	105¾
20,000 do.....	154	100 Ill. Cen. R. R. Sc'p....	93
30,000 do.....	153½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R....	79¾
20,000 do.....s15.	153½	100 do.....	79
10,000 do.....s.	153½	100 do.....	79¾
1,200 do.....	153½	100 Chic. & Rock Island..	91¼
100 Canton Company.....	26	100 do.....	91
200 Pacific Mail S. S.....	169	100 do.....	91
100 do.....	169	50 Mil. & P. du Chien....	40
100 do.....	168½	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic..	67¾
100 N. Y. Central R.R....	118½	100 do.....	67½
100 do.....	120	100 do.....b3	67¾
300 do.....b10.	120	150 do.....	67¾
200 Reading R. R.....opg	90		

SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Notes..	102½	50 New York Central....	118½
9,000 Debt Certificates....	95	500 do.....	119
10,000 Demand Notes.....	148	20 do.....	119¼
10,000 do.....	147½	100 Erie Railway.....	69½
60,000 do.....	147	300 do.....	69¾
25,000 American Gold....	153½	650 do.....	69½
20,000 do.....	153½	250 Erie Preferred.....	104¾
10,000 do.....	153½	500 do.....b3.	104¾
170,000 do.....	153	500 Hudson River.....	92¾
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G..	60	100 do.....	90
22,000 Missouri 6s.....	64	300 do.....	92½
2,000 Penn. Coal.....	60	200 Harlem RR.....	32
400 Cumberland Coal....	20	50 do.....s30	31
50 Pacific Mail.....	b10.	200 do.....	31¼
200 do.....s9.	167	200 do.....	31¾
500 do.....	167	200 Harlem Preferred..	b30 56
500 do.....	167	300 do.....	64
200 Reading R. R.....	89	100 Clev. & Pittsburg....	68
400 do.....	89	200 do.....	b3 68
40 Michigan Central....	93	200 do.....	87¾
100 do.....	92¾	300 Galena & Chic.....	90
50 do.....	92	400 do.....	90½
200 Mich. S. & N. Ind....	58	120 do.....	90
50 do.....	58½	500 do.....	b3 91
150 do.....	58	100 Clev. & Toledo.....	88
50 do.....	58	500 do.....	s10 87
500 Mich. S. & N. I. guar.	105	500 Chic. & Rock Island..	89
100 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	67	100 do.....	b10 89
200 Illinois Central.....	90	100 do.....	89¾
100 do.....	90¼	100 do.....	b3 89
40 do.....opg.	89¼	100 Toledo & Wabash....	31
100 Terre Haute & Alton Preferred.....b30	60½	100 Canton Co.....	26
		50 do.....	26½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The downward tendency of the Stock Market continued to-day with an occasional rally. The decline is mainly in second class stocks, which are most difficult to carry in a tightening money market. Every fall of 5 ₱ cent uses up the margins of weak holders and precipitates large amounts of stock upon the market at a time when it has the smallest amount of absorbing power. The present decline commenced as the natural result of the previous rapid advance, added to the appearances of a disturbance in the money market to follow the passage of the Finance bill, and the fact that the commission houses were full of stock for their customers, and in many cases refused to buy any more. The reaction having commenced, must run until the stocks in weak hands have been changed to strong ones, and until parties selling to realize shall have exhausted their lines. The downward feeling of to-day was increased by the apprehensions that one or two large blocks of Erie might at any time be spilled out, and that stock has to-day exercised a controlling influence in the market. It sold down to 70 at the morning Board but afterward rallied to 73, but was again lower, and late in the day sold as low as 69, closing at 69¼ bid. The Preferred showed but little change. The report which will be made shortly will show even more favorable results than have been reported—so we hear on semi-official authority. Michigan Southern Common was among the weakest stocks selling down to 59¾. The Guaranteed was steady at about 104. At the Second Board the market was again heavy and cash stock came out freely upon an unwilling market. At the four o'clock call there was a stronger feeling at the opening but toward the close of the session still lower quotations were made for the more fancy descriptions, and the market closed without any appearance of rally. A sale of 2,000 shares Pennsylvania Coal was made at 129, s60. The market for Governments has been fairly steady and in railroad bonds the changes have not been important. The last quotations are: United States 6s, 1881, Registered, 92¾@93; United States 6s, 1881, Coupon, 94¼@94¾; United States Treasury Notes, 7 3.10, 101¾@102; United States 1-year Certificates, 6s, 95@95; Demand Notes (old issue), 147½@147¾; Tennessee State 6s, 62@62½; Missouri State 6s, 64@64½; American Gold, 152½@153; Pacific M