[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Senator cowered before the power of the *Herald, Tribune* and *Times*, and he dare not say it. [Renewed applause in the gallery.]

The Chair—Sergeant, give notice that if any further applause be made the rule will be enforced and the galleries cleared.

Mr. Gordon, resuming, said he was forced to the conclusion that those on the other side who claim to be the friends of law and order desire murder in the Southern States. They knew when peace came, when the people of this country understood each other, as they are beginning, thank God, to understand each other now, good government would ensue, life, liberty and property would be safe, and there would be no place for these disturbing spirits. He was responsible only for his belief, but he thought it true, and in time history would write it down so. Not one man in a thousand in the South was armed. There were not half so many armed as before the war. There were not half as many military companies in the South as before the war; even the old fashioned double barreled shotgun had almost disappeared. Was it all right for the government to arm black militia and disarm white men. Before men, who had no interest with the Southern people except to arraign the blacks against them, came there, good feeling existed between whites and blacks. There were churches and schoolhouses in the South for the blacks, and in every Southern State money had been contributed by the whites for schoolhouses and churches for the blacks. The Southern people had contributed more than any one else. Only the other day a resident of Georgia, in his last will and testament, bequeathed $100,000 to educate colored people. Did the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) think these acts of semi-barbarism, which he attributed to the Southern people in his speech of yesterday?

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator did not quote him correctly.

Mr. Gordon—Does the Senator say that he did not say that before the war the South was in a state of semi-barbarism?

Mr. Edmunds—I do.

Mr. Edmunds then requested the Senator to read from the record what he did say.

Mr. Gordon—Never mind what may be in the record, the words are in my memory and will not out.

Mr. Edmunds—Well, then the Senator has the record, and if he can fish out of it anything of that character then his ingenuity is equal to his audacity. [Sensation]

Mr. Gordon—I took down the Senator's words as he said them, and am responsible for them.

Mr. Edmunds—Responsibility is a very good thing.

Mr. Gordon—The want of it sometimes is a very good thing too. [Laughter.] Mr. Gordon then read from the record of yesterday Mr. Edmund's remarks, where he said, "When I see, Mr. President, as I have not yet seen, that 'the people,' as they call themselves, the White Leaguers, or the White Democrats, or the White Conservatives, or whatever they may be, of any of the States of this Union, when they find that any of their associates have committed assassination, or murder or wrong upon their fellow citizens for no cause but opinion's sake, turn upon him as in Ohio they would turn upon him, or in Vermont without respect of party, and bring him under the heavy hand of justice, then I shall begin to have some faith that our Southern brethren who it seems have not yet forgotten the old manners and ways of semi-barbarous times have thought better of it," etc.

Resuming his argument Mr. Gordon said—Where is the audacity now in bringing the Senator before the chamber as I have done. He then referred to the history of the Southern people in the revolutionary war, and spoke of many statesmen and soldiers from that section, and said if such men and deeds be evidence of semi-barbarism he was willing to accept before his country and before Heaven all the crime attached to it. But enough of this. He came here with a heart full of good will toward every one and trusted that nothing he had said would be attributed to any feeling of animosity. His faith was firm that right, justice and truth would triumph and the good will already begun between the North and the South would continue to unite and build up our common country. [Applause in galleries.]

Mr. Edmunds said the honorable Senator had mistaken what he (Edmunds) had said, and had arraigned him before the Senate for using certain language.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator (Edmunds) was mistaken in his position. He (Gordon) did not arraign him, but simply repelled the arraignment he (Edmunds) made of his (Gordon's) people.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator (Gordon) had repeated a phrase which bordered on semi barbarism—that was, that he was responsible for what he said. Was there any necessity for that? It reminded him of what the predecessors of the honorable Senators used to say, when they had no better argument—they were responsible—that meant they would fight it out by the duel. The honorable Senator, in speaking of his people, had referred largely to the glories they attained in the interest of our common country. So they did, and they deserved the gratitude of the country for it; but unfortunately there had been a more recent period when, by the conduct of Davis, Lee, Toombs and others whom he might name; blood had been shed for the destruction of that same flag; there was a late period in the history of the United States which did not redound to the credit of the Southern people as much as the early history which the Senator had alluded to. Democrats and Republicans in the Northern States lived side by side; they had hotly contested elections, but the ballot box settled all matters, and they mingled together in society good friends. It did not become the Senator (Gordon), with the fairness which characterized his conduct to impute to him (Edmunds) any feeling of animosity or dislike for the people of the Southern States. All he desired was security for life and property for all men and parties. He had no objection to white men or the Democratic party having control of every Southern State so they administered equal justice to all. There should be a careful effort to get at the truth, and whatever it turns out to be, act upon it; but he had a suspicion that it would not suit a certain portion of the people of the South, though not the portion to which the Senator from Georgia referred, "to have the truth." Ever since the rebellion had terminated, Northern men had cried out for tolerance of opinion only; and not for vengeance. Northern men had removed political disabilities, and received men who had been engaged in the rebellion, with open arms. All the Northern people desired, was the peace which the Senator spoke of.

Mr. Gordon said the Senator [Edmunds] had referred to him using the word "responsible." What he (Gordon) meant was responsible as a Senator, as a gentleman, and as a man, for the truth of what he said, and if thus being responsible was to bring upon him the censure of the Senator as semi barbarous, he would have to try and bear it. If he will allow me to bear the responsibility of my statements, I will promise not to molest him in his irresponsibility. He (Gordon) would not be led into any controversy about the recent war. He had supposed the unhappy past buried in the past, and if there was any glory on either side he supposed it was a common heritage to a common people. The Senator (Edmunds) desired to get at the truth about the South. If the South had one desire more than another it was that the American people might know the whole truth as to the state of feeling in that section.

The resolution was further discussed by Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, and at half-past four Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion to adjourn until twelve o'clock tomorrow.

FOREIGN.

Collision.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—The steamship Chilian, from Galveston via Port Royal, has been considerably damaged by collision in this harbor.

MacMahon's Recommendations.

PARIS, January 6.—President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day urgently requesting the following legislation:

First—The passage of a bill creating a second Chamber. Second—Provision for maintenance of statu quo until 1880, in the event of MacMahon's death before the expiration of his term. That when the second Chamber is organized, both Chambers to decide upon the definite government to succeed.

The President, in the course of this message, says:

"I have instructed the government to ask you to place a bill for the creation of a second Chamber on order of the day for one of your next sittings. Conservative interests most imperatively demand its adoption. The point relating to transmission of powers after 1880 must be as promptly settled. It ought to be so regulated as to leave future Assemblies complete liberty to determine the form of government."

Action of the Assembly.

At the opening of the session of the Assembly the government's bill for instituting inquiry into the state of Algeria was rejected by a large majority. After the reading of the President's message, Batbie moved that constitutional bills be placed on the order of the day after the army bill, and that priority of consideration be given to the second chamber bill.

Labouluye, of the left centre, denied priority for the bill on organization of the President's powers. Chaband La Tour, Minister of Interior, energetically supported Batbie's motion. The house divided, and Batbie's motion was rejected by 250 to 420. The majority was composed of all sections of the left, the Legitimists and the Bonapartists.

The Assembly subsequently decided, without opposition, to place constitutional bills on order of the day after army bills, which will be taken up next Monday.

The sitting to-day was marked by scenes of great excitement. It is rumored ministers have tendered their resignations. A crisis is regarded as serious.

King Alfonso departed this evening on a special train for Marseilles, to embark for Spain.

WASHINGTON.

What Mr. Wilson Authorizes.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Vice President authorizes and requests a palliation of the on dit of this morning. While he deplores the condition of the South, he uses no words of condemnation of the conduct of any officer, and he hopes that the Republican party is not killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire.

CHARLESTON, January 5.—A large fire occurred this morning in Orangeburg, South Carolina, destroying most of the business portion of the town—loss about $200,000, with but little insurance. The Meroney Hotel, the Orangeburg *News* building, and all the stores on Russell street were destroyed.

Governor Tilden's Inauguration.

ALBANY, January 5.—Governor Tilden's message to the Legislature says that the debt at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, was $17,491,000, showing a reduction during the year of $3,699,000.

The Governor refers to the provision already made for the appointment of a board of five commissioners to represent that State at the Centennial exhibition, and recommends moderate appropriations which will be required to defray the necessary expenses of the commission and enable the State to take such part in the exhibition as will testify our sense of the greatness of the event commemorated.

He recommends careful legislation for the punishment of fraud and malversation by public officials, the present law being entirely inadequate to the needs of the community. He takes strong ground in favor of local self government. He devotes large space to the canal question and national finances. Upon the question of the resumption of specie payments, he says that it is quite clear that the problem ought to be worked out without costing the country anything like such disturbances in its business and industries as the operations of the federal government during the last ten years have repeatedly created.

The natural causes which affect trade may be foreseen, and all dealers can calculate them with equal advantage in everything except their own differences in intelligence and judgment; but the action of an official conducting the largest financial operations in the country, and exercising dominion over the circulating credits that are part of the machinery by which the mass of private transactions are carried on, can not but tend to create in all industries uncertainty, confusion and miscalculation.

Of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the federal constitution he says: These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and people of all sections. They close the chapter. They are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of present and future, not upon those of settled and final past.

The Wrecked Steamer John B. Maude.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Officers of the last boats from below think it doubtful about raising the steamer John B. Maude. The river has risen so fast that water is now in the cabin and fears are entertained that the cabin will be washed off.

A Bequest Well Administered.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—The trustees of the Girard estate resolved, on account of the increased income from the trust, to provide for 500 more orphans. There are now 550 in the college and 134 applications.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, January 6, 1875, 4:35 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States during Thursday, falling barometer, north to east winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 6—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind northeast and blowing strong, weather thick. No arrivals or departures.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, January 6, 6 P. M.—Wind northeast and blowing strong. Weather thick and rainy. Arrived—American bark D H Bibb, Penny, master, eighteen days from Boston, with general cargo to master; British schooner Peter Mitchell, Benson, master, six days from Rustan, with a cargo of fruit. No departures.

VICKSBURG, January 6.—Passed up—Yazoo, at ten last night; Katie at 7 A. M. to-day. Passed down—Mary Houston, at 1 A. M.; Susie Silver at 2 P. M. Weather cool and cloudy. The river rose eleven inches.

MEMPHIS January 6.—The river rose eleven inches during the past twenty-four hours. Departed—Belle of Texas, for Arkansas rivers. Arrived and in port—Belle Lee, from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—River twenty-six feet three inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. Departed—Exporter and Charles Morgan for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, January 6.—River six feet three inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—River falling, with eleven feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold. Down—John Means, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, January 6.—The river has fallen two inches. Weather cloudy and moderating. Down—Cherokee, at 7:30 A. M.

CAIRO, January 6.—Arrived—Nellie Peck, from Vicksburg, at 6 A. M.; Charles Codman, from New Orleans, at 9 A. M. Departed—Bodmann, for Cincinnati, at 10 A. M. River twenty-three feet four inches and rising. Weather cloudy and moderating.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The Post's financial article says: Wall street markets are quiet and speculative stocks are lower than yesterday. Gold opened at 112¾, sold almost immediately at 112⅜, and has since ruled between that price and 112⅛. On gold loans the opening rate was 2 and rates since have been 1 to 4 for carrying. Foreign exchange steady, with sales of bankers' sixty day sterling at $4 85¾ to $4 85¾, and demand sterling $4 89½ to $4 90. The gold market at the moment is in good part supported by talk about war with Spain.

In the loan market call loans range from 7 to 4; common quotations at the Stock Exchange being 6@5. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6@7½. Government bonds are ⅛@¼ higher. Dealings in State bonds at the board were confined to Missouris, which were steady and nominal, while others were lower. The stock market opened ⅛@⅜ below yesterday's closing. Up to 11:30 A. M. the general list advanced ⅛@⅜, since then there has been a decline of ⅛@⅜.

The extreme sales have been as follows: Pacific Mail 33½@34¼; Western Union Telegraph 77¾@77¾; Lake Shore 79¼@79⅞; Wabash 20@19; Ohio and Mississippi 32¾@31¾; Union Pacific 36⅞@36½; Erie 23⅜@23⅛.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Cotton steady; demand moderate; middling 14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; red $1 05@1 07. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 67@70c. Oats steady; demand moderate at 60@62. Pork—Demand fair and prices advanced; $19 25@19 50. Lard scarce and firm; steam 13¼@13⅜; bid; 13¾c asked; kettle 14c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon steady; demand moderate; shoulders in good demand at 8⅝@8¾c; sides quiet. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 91c.

Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 63@65c; pulled 33@50c; unwashed 17@37c; Texas 18@34c.

Leather steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 26½@30c; California do 25½@29½c; common do 25@26c.

ST LOUIS, January 6.—Cotton strong and higher; good ordinary 12¾c; low middling 13¾c; middling 14¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter $1 08½@1 08¾; No. 3 red winter $1 04@1 05. Corn a shade better; No. 2 mixed 64½@66½c. Oats easier; No. 2, 56½@56c. Whisky quiet. Pork—More doing; $19 25@19 50; latter delivered. Dry salt meats and bacon unchanged; nothing doing. Lard held ⅛@12⅞@13½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 6, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, shipped February and March, 7 11-16d; sales on the basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, shipped January and February, 7 13-16d.

5 P M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped February and March, 7 11-16d. Corn 39s 9d@40s 3d ⅌ cwt.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1875.

There is no change worthy of notice in the money market. The offerings continue of moderate extent at the banks and limited on the street, and the few transactions reported in commercial paper are without quotable variation. We continue to quote first class paper and collateral loans for sixty days at 8@9 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, A1 do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages continue to rule at 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, while nothing is reported in second class on which to base quotations.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances
January 2	$2,275,467 96	$142,678 43
January 4	2,773,350 22	240,561 57
January 5	2,475,625 93	254,726 65
January 6	1,656,382 68	169,025 05
Thus far this week	$8,781,746 79	$806,794 70
Same time last week	8,850,196 17	616,845 21
Total last week	19,561,043 43	776,056 33
Total week before	10,492,891 35	797,113 35

Gold opened at 112@112¼, against 112¾ at New York, and after a fair business closed at the opening rates in both markets, touching 112⅛ during the interim at New York. The sales summed up $87,000, embracing $15 000 at 112; $10,000, $15,000 and $15 000 at 112¼, and $2000, $5000, $10,000 and $15 000 at 112¾.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars are still quoted at 108@108½, while Mexican dollars now rule 97@97½ gold.

Under the influence of the advance in gold at New York, sterling exchange closed about 3-10 ⅌ cent higher. The movement was of liberal extent, amounting to £56 000, comprising £5000 bill of lading at $5 39@5 40; £3000 do at $5 39½@5 40; £3500 do at $5 40; £2000 Al clear at $5 40½; £1500 Al clear at £5 41; £10,000 and £15,500 bill of lading at $5 41@5 41½; £5000 Al clear at £5 41⅛; £1500 do at —; £2000 bank at $5 45, and £2000 do for gold at $4 87.

Francs were also higher. The sales amounted to 5 000 francs commercial, embracing 50,000, 100,000 and 150,000 at 4.65.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 40@5 41 for bill of lading and Al clear, and —@$5 45 for bank, and francs at 4.65 for commercial, and 4.61⅛@4 60 for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of fair extent, and with a good demand commercial was unchanged. The sales of New York sight covered $200,000, embracing $5000 $10,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $30,000 at ⅜ ⅌ cent discount; $20 000 and $40,000 commercial and $15 000 and $20,000 private bankers' at 11-32, and $15 000 commercial at 5 16. We also noticed sales of $6000 and $10,000 commercial on Providence and $10,000 on Philadelphia at ⅜.

The banks continued to check on New York at ½ ⅌ cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at ⅜@—.

In stocks we noticed a sale of 10 shares New Orleans City Railroad Company at $147, ex-dividend.

The sales of bonds included $6,000 city gold bearing seven per cents at 34⅛, and $12,000 at 35.

No sales of city appropriation certificates were reported; they were still quoted at 40@42.

Nothing worthy of notice is reported in Metropolitan Police warrants; they are still quoted at @60.

Nothing transpired in State warrants. Old were still quoted at 22@24, and new at about 62.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1875.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including any additional yesterday) were confined to 3100 bales, partly at yesterday's improvement, but mostly at a further advance of ⅛@¼c. We revise our quotations accordingly, and also give the figures and full report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	— @—	—
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	11¾@12⅛	12⅛
Strict ordinary	12⅛@12⅝	—
Good ordinary	12⅝@13	12⅝
Strict good ordinary	13⅛@13⅜	—
Low middling	13⅞@14⅛	14
Strict low middling	14⅛@14⅜	—
Middling	14⅝@14⅞	14⅝
Strict middling	14⅞@15⅛	—
Good middling	15 @15¼	15
Middling fair	15⅝@15⅞	15⅝
Fair	16 @16⅞	—

The movement was checked throughout the day by unusually inclement and rainy weather and more stringent pretensions on the part of factors, who, under an advance at Liverpool of ⅛d in uplands and 1 16d in Orleans, and at New York of ⅛c, followed later in the day by a further advance to the same extent, together with a rise of 2-10 ⅌ cent in foreign exchange, raised their asking prices full ⅛c. The sales during the morning were, nevertheless, of fair extent, embracing 1000 bales, after which the demand slackened off, and the additional transactions embraced only 1300 bales, making a total as noted above of 3100 bales. A small part of the business was at previous rates, but the bulk of it showed a further improvement of ⅛c and in a part the advance was ¼c. Factors were inspired with additional confidence by the continued falling off in the receipts compared with last year's, the excess at all the ports being now reduced to 165 028 bales.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board, and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 131,500 bales, embracing 46,000 for Liverpool, 27,000 for Havre, 4000 for Spain, 2500 for the Mediterranean, 12,000 for Bremen, 36,000 for the North of Europe and 4000 bales for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement last evening, leaves 141,700 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 3300 bales, including 350 last evening. Market firm."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1874	15,953
Arrived since last statement	2,724
Arrived previously	679,977—682,701
Total	698,654
Cleared to-day	11,090
Cleared previously	422,760—433 850
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	264,804
Stock same time last year	266,836

To-day's exports embraced 4876 bales to Liverpool, 2993 to Havre, 2532 to Bremen and 689 to Barcelona.

Receipts proper since last evening 2066 bales, against 4789 on last Wednesday and 6704 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 22,237 bales, against 30,215 last week, and 41,789 last year, and since August 3d of 594 677 bales, against 666,396 last year—decrease 21 51⅞.

The exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 9645 bales, against 17 656 last week and 19 745 last year, and since Friday 58,199 bales, against 97,403 last week and 104 510 last year. Total since August 31, 2 184 232 bales, against 2,019 204 up to Tuesday noon, January 5, last year, (excluding the above 19,745)—a decrease 165 028.

Exports (Friday to Tuesday inclusive) to Great Britain 29 955 bales, against 19 163 last week and 41 098 last year, and to the continent 10 642 bales, against 16,575 last week and 29,057 last year.

Stocks at all the leading ports, stated up to 12 M., 858,268 bales, against 837,959 last week and 762,352 last year.

TOBACCO—Yesterday 9 hhds sold at 16 and 4 at 17½c. Nothing further reported to-day. The sales on sale are estimated at 2925 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Inferior sign 3@3½c; medium to fine 10@11½c; low leaf 12@14c; medium 15@16c; good to fine 15@16½c; all selections 17@20c. Received since last evening, one; exported 180 hhds to Leghorn and 5 to Trieste; stock on hand by our running statement 424 hhds.

FREIGHTS—The market continues firm. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool—@9 16d; to Havre 12½; to Bremen ⅝@11-16d; to New York ⅜c; to Boston ⅜c; to New York, ⅜; to Providence, via New York ⅜c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool—@3/4d, to Havre—@1c, to Bremen 1 1-16c; to Genoa 1 1-16@1¼c; to Boston ⅜c.

SUGAR—0 by 150 hhds were taken off this morning. There was no movement on the landing on account of rainy weather. The market is unchanged and we quote 4½@4¾c for inferior; 5⅛@6c for common; 6⅛@6½c for good common to fair; 6⅝@7⅛c for good fair; 7⅛@7½c for fully fair; 7¾c for prime; 8c for strictly prime; 8⅛c for choice; 8@8½c for low to choice seconds; 7⅞@8⅛c for centrifugal; 8⅛@8½c for gran. clarified; 8⅝@9c for yellow clarified; 9@9½c for off white clarified, and 9⅝@10c for pure white clarified.

MOLASSES—Only 280 bbls and 22 half bbls were received this morning. Nothing could be done on the landing on account of rainy weather, but the market is unchanged and we quote: 40c for inferior fermenting; and 52c for strictly prime fermenting; 48@50c for fair, fermenting; 53@54c for prime, 55@56c for strictly prime; and 60c for choice.

FLOUR—Is only in fair demand, and in the absence of low grades, which are called for there is very little doing. There is an ample stock of medium and higher grades on hand. The sales to-day are confined to 550 bbls of public 25 low trebles at $5 50, 25 and 50 good trebles extra at $5 60; 25 and 100 choice trebles extra at $5 75; 100 100 and 100 on private terms. The Exchange quotes ⅌ 25 for double extra; $5 37½@5 62½ for treble extra; $5 75@6 for choice trebles, and $6@6 75 for fancy.

CORN MEAL—is in light supply, in request, and strong. Holders are asking $4 10@4 15 ⅌ bbl for lots, and 50 bbls sold at $4 ⅌ bbl. It is jobbing at $4 25 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Quiet but strong, with a small stock in few hands. Yesterday there were round sales of mess at $21, and to-day holders are asking $21@21 25 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $21 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—is in good request and the supplies have sold readily at 7¾c for shoulders, loose, and 7⅞@7¾c, packed. Clear rib sides are quoted at 10¼c; clear sides 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb. No stock in first hands. Dealers are jobbing shoulders at 8c; clear rib sides 10¾c; clear sides 10¾c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Very little on hand, but no demand. Shoulders are quoted at 9¾c; clear rib sides 11⅛c; clear sides 12¼c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is dull and dragging at 13¾c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is dull and quoted at 13¾@14c for tierces packers' and 14c for refined; keg 14½@14¾c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—A lot of 25 bbls Louisiana rectified sold at 98c ⅌ gallon. Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified are quoted at 97@98c; choice Western $1 03 ⅌ gallon. The market is in supply and dull.

CORN IN BULK—A lot of 21,183 bushels, all there was on hand, was sold to the city trade and is being put in sacks. Some supplies on the way are expected soon. In the last two or three sales of bulk corn prices have not transpired, hence we can not give quotations.

SPARE RIBS—Are selling at $6 75 ⅌ bbl.

PICKLED PIGS' TONGUES—Are selling at 5@6c a piece as in quality.

PIGS FEET—Are selling at $1 50 ⅌ keg, and $3 50 ⅌ firkin.

PIG PORK—Scarce, and commands $10 50 ⅌ half bbl.

CORN IN SACKS—Good supply and fair demand, at yesterday's prices. 2630 sacks sold, of which 1600 choice white in second hand burlaps, at 88c; 450 white mixed at 87c; 500 white at 85c, and 100 choice yellow at 90c ⅌ bushel. The Exchange quotes choice white at 87@88c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Fair supply and moderate demand. Only 150 sacks sold at 75c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and quiet and none on the landing. A lot of 200 sacks sold in store by a dealer, at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. It is quoted by the Exchange at $1 25@1 30.

HAY—Good supply and dull. No sales. The Exchange quotes prime at $24@25; choice $26@27 ⅌ ton.

STARCH—Large stock and a limited demand. Quoted at 5c ⅌ lb.

MALT—Good supply and moderate demand. Selling at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bushel.

HOPS—Sell at 50c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—Western grown chickens sell at $5; young $3@3 50; ducks $3@3 50; geese $6@7; turkeys $12@13 ⅌ dozen. Louisiana grown chickens sell at $3 50@4; young $2 50@3; ducks $2 50@3; geese $5@6; turkeys $10@12 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—Good supply and moderate demand. Western are quoted at 25@28c; Louisiana 35@40c ⅌ doze.

BUTTER—Good supply and fair demand. Inferior Western sells at 20@25c; medium 25@28c; choice 30@32c; inferior Goshen 25@30c; medium 35@40c; choice 42c ⅌ lb.

PECANS—Are scarce, and selling at 14@17c per lb.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Good supply and a moderate demand. Western beans are selling at 3⅛c; Northern 4c ⅌ lb; green peas $10 ⅌ bbl.

SALT—Small stock and a fair demand. We quote dealers' rates: Coarse $1 25@1 30 ⅌ sack; fine $1 50@1 60; Turk's Island 90@95c ⅌ bag of two bushels. When taken at warehouse a reduction is made for drayage. Table salt in pockets sells at 2½@3c ⅌ each, as in size.

NAVAL STORES—Good supply and limited demand. Spirits turpentine is quoted at 35½@36c ⅌ gallon; pitch $3@3 25; rosin, No. 2 $2 15@2 25; No. 1 $2 40@2 50 bbl; tar $3 75@4 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON SEED OIL—No stock on hand, and 52c ⅌ gallon is asked for all the stock that will be made for the next three months, which is contracted for.

TALLOW—Choice is selling at 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA ORANGES—Are selling at $5 50 ⅌ bbl.

BAGGING—Good supply and moderate demand. Domestic jute is quoted in round lots at 12@12½c ⅌ yard. Domestic jute is retailing at 13c; hemp 13c; India in bales and rolls 12c ⅌ yard.

MOSS—Small stock and a good demand. Black is selling at 5c; mixed 4c; gray 3c; city picked 7@11c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Light supply, and fair demand; quoted at 17c ⅌ lb, less 2 ⅌ cent cash.

HIDES—Are dull. Dry salted are quoted at 15½@14c; steer hides, city slaughter, over 65 lbs, ⅌ lb, 10½c; do 70 to 84 lbs, ⅌ lb, 9½c; do 70 lbs, 8½c; cow hides, as they run, 9c; kips, city slaughter, 20 to 24 lbs, 12c; do 25 to 30 lbs, 10c. Calf skins, each, 75c. Country hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs, ⅌ lb, 14@16c. Beeswax, prime yellow, ⅌ lb, 23c. Ox horns 5c each.

CHEESE—No inferior qualities in market. Choice is scarce and in request. Choice Western factory sells at 16c; New York cream 18c; English dairy, imitation and family favorite 17c ⅌ lb.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Good supply and fair demand. Northern potatoes are selling at $2 30@3 25; Western $2@2 50; Northern onions $3@3 50; Western $2@2 50; apples $1@2 50 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $4@6 ⅌ box; sourkrout $7@10 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Good supply and dull. Pittsburg is selling at 38c ⅌ bbl at wholesale, 75c at retail, $7 ⅌ hhd, 60c ⅌ box to steamboats, and 65c to manufacturers; anthracite $9 ⅌ ton at wholesale, and $12 50 at retail.

RICE—Is dull. The stock is small and there is very little coming in. We quote Louisiana No. 2, 3¾@4c; common 3¼@3½c; ordinary 6@6½c; fair 6¾@7c; prime 7⅛@7½c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are firm. We quote: Cargoes, fair 18½@18¾c (gold), good 19@19½c, and prime 19¼@19¾c ⅌ lb; job lots, prime 20@20½c, good 19½@20c, fair 18¾@19½c ⅌ lb. 4000 bags ex Marabdi sold here for New York account, on private terms.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Thursday, January 7, 1875.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

British steamship Vicksburg, Thearle, for Liverpool
Steamship W P Clyde, Livingston, for Key West and Cedar Keys
German ship Uhland, Meiners, for Bremen
Italian bark Simeto, Viviano, for Leghorn
British bark Statesman, Williams, for Havre
Schooner Sullivan Swain, Rich, for Barcelona
Schooner Old Chief, Reed, for Ruatan Island and Honduras

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship City of Mexico, Sherwood, from New York via Mexican ports, to J M Witherspoon—1st district 14
Brig J M Burns, Fronty, from Cienfuegos in ballast, to master—2d district
Schooner Anna E Kinsman, Perrero, 14 days from New York, to master—1st district.

STEAMBOATS.

Bradish Johnson, Brotherton, from Lower Coast
Mary Ida, Ruiz, from Convent Landing
Mollie Moore, Haney, from St Louis
Bertha, Broad, from Washington
Frank Pargoud, White, from Argyle Landing
Quaker, Raichle, from Upper Coast
Josephine, Cozzens, from Bonnet Carre
Walloon, Ruiz, from Lower Coast
Marie, Bassett, from Lower Coast

BELOW—COMING UP.

Norwegian bark Storpena, Ansuld, 10 days from St Thomas, to master—
Norwegian bark Stadtmunister Stang, Talkenberg, 10 days from St Thomas, to master—
Norwegian bark Kalisto, Kettel, 50 days from Tarragona, to master—
Spanish brig Golitio, Antonia, 7 days from Havana, to master—

OUTSIDE WAITING ORDERS.

Ship Coronet, Bryan, from Havana, to master—
British bark Blemidon, Comb, 16 days from Aspinwall, to master—

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Vicksburg—4507 bales cotton 1947 sks oilcake 162 sks oilcake 27 sks seed cotton 2 pkgs mdse

BREMEN—Ship Uhland—2532 bales cotton 131 bales moss 5 hhds tobacco

LEGHORN—Bark Simeto—180 hhds tobacco 13,200 staves

HAVRE—Bark Statesman—2983 bales cotton 1800 staves

BARCELONA—Schooner Sullivan Swain—699 bales cotton 58,800 staves

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Old Chief—1 bbl sugar 1 sks oats 1 keg nails 7602 feet lumber

KEY WEST—Steamship W P Clyde—642 bbls flour 6 bbls pork 11 bbls molasses 230 sks corn 440 sks oats 350 sks bran 13 hhds sugar 150 sks tallow 50 sks bacon 527 pkgs mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK VIA MEXICAN PORTS—Steamship City of Mexico—211 bags coffee and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

ST LOUIS—Steamer Mollie Moore—1355 bbls flour 1435 sks corn 475 sks oats 60 sks bran 2.0 sks malt 40 bbls meal and sundry produce

WASHINGTON—Steamer Bertha—542 bales cotton 449 sks cotton seed 12 hhds sugar 24 half bbls molasses 217 head cattle and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer Bradish Johnson—36 hhds sugar 76 bbls molasses 166 sks rough rice and sundries

CONVENT LANDING—Steamer Mary Ida—29 hhds sugar 81 sks rice and sundries

ARGYLE LANDING—Steamer Frank Pargoud—1011 bales cotton 2274 sks cotton seed and sundries

UPPER COAST—Steamer Quaker—30 hhds sugar 52 bbls molasses and sundries

BONNET CARRE—Steamer Josephine—78 hhds sugar 174 bbls molasses 24 sks rough rice and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer Walloon—Sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer Marie—Sundries

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, January 6—242 bales cotton 181 hhds sugar 9 bbls sugar 269 bbls molasses 26 sks rice 192 head hogs 484 head cattle and sundries

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD, January 6—411 bales cotton 12 cks bacon 60 bxs cheese 11 cases whisky and sundries

NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS RAILROAD, January 6—39 hhds sugar 70 bbls molasses and sundries

NEW ORLEANS, ST LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 6—1029 bales cotton and sundries

AUCTION SALES.

By R. M. & B. J. Montgomery.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
AND DEALERS IN NEW FURNITURE.
Office Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street.

Tri-weekly sales of every description of house hold furniture, Mirrors, Pianos, Carpets, Matresses etc., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Auction Room, No. 80 Camp street, commencing at 11 A. M.

Semi-Weekly sales of Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, etc., at Sales stables, corner of Barone and Gravier streets, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 11 A. M.

Out door sales of every description promptly attended to.

Special attention paid to the sales of real estate and stocks.

Always on hand the largest stock of New Furniture of every variety to be found in the city, at their show rooms, Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp street.

Being the largest and oldest establishment of the kind in the South, they solicit a portion of the public patronage, both in their line as auctioneers and dealers in furniture. jal 1y

SUCCESSION OF JOHN H. TEUNISSON.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 36,622.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer.—Will be sold on SATURDAY, January 30, 1875, at twelve o'clock M, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, by virtue and in pursuance of an order from the Hon. A. L. Tissot, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 19, 1874, docket No. 36,622—

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and all rights and privileges thereto belonging, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Coliseum and Prytania streets, being square No. 97 in the original plan of said Faubourg Livandais, and measuring 60 feet front on Prytania street, by 120 feet in depth and front on Seventh street, between parallel lines, forming the corner of Pryt