THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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The Bee is Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
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First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $2 00 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as for each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1866.

THE FAIR.—The great State Fair is expected to close this evening. One of the principal features of the day will be the contest for the championship by the various fire companies. The awards will be closed and the exercises will be generally interesting.

THE BUTCHERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. We learn that the meat which had been put on exhibition at the Fair Grounds by this noble Association, was cut up yesterday and distributed to the various orphan asylums of this city, affording every orphan in the city about a week's rations. The Association have our warm thanks for a magnificent piece of superbly slaughtered beef which they have kindly sent us to our office. There is no more deserving enterprise than that of the Butchers' Association.

SALOON OPENING.—We are in receipt of a polite invitation to be present at the opening of Boudro's saloon, this evening at half past 8 o'clock, corner of Canal and Carondelet streets. We anticipate a pleasant time and shall certainly endeavor to be on hand.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.

No thinking man can read the Northern newspapers, whether Democratic, Republican or Conservative, without being firmly impressed with the idea that the former is now using the suffrage question in the way of party tactics, and that the latter are riding it as a pet hobby, without caring whether or not the negro is to receive any real benefit from it. It is a matter of indifference to them, so long as the question can be made available for party purposes, and they can ride it one way and the other, as it chances, to head off the Democrats and to maintain their present supremacy. Nor do we imagine that the Northern Democrats care one farthing for the negro. They, too, find the suffrage question quite useful, and are now making every effort to use it judiciously against the Radicals. They, at least, are more logical than their opponents. Their arguments are based upon better principles, and when used without a party object are well calculated to produce a favorable impression. But the difficulty now is to decide what is really honest and sincere, and what the reverse, intended as an attempted check mate to Radical plans.

A glance at some of the leading party organs at this time, presents a singular commentary upon American politics. But a week or two ago we saw the Democratic and Republican newspapers arrayed against each other upon the two great topics of the day—limited suffrage and the Constitutional Amendment. The former were as earnest in opposing them, as the latter were in their favor, and the battle was waged fiercely up to the date of the elections. The result was evidently unexpected to the Democrats, and a bombshell falling in a quiet camp, could not have created more confusion and dismay. The Radical victory was so complete, so overwhelming, that the Democrats found very little left to them. For a time it seemed doubtful if the party organization could be maintained. "Shall the Democratic party live or die?" was the question asked by the Chicago *Times*, when it came out in favour of negro suffrage, and from that time to this the newspapers of all complexions have been busy in answering the question. One by one the party organs have come out in favor of limited suffrage; but an observer, with no interest in the matter, is compelled to believe that this advocacy does not proceed from any settled conviction upon the merits of the question, but for the purpose of defeating the Radical plans with regard to the proposed amendment. Strange to say—though not so strange when we come to consider the natural fickleness of the Radicals—these plans produced a change in the policy of the dominant party, and they now look on with no little wonder to see the matter taken out of their hands by those who opposed it so strongly a few weeks ago. Their organs have stopped the threats they were so recently using, and two, at least, of the leading journals have come out in opposition. The tone of the whole Radical press has undergone a perceptible change since this event; and from this we can see the insincerity of that party on this question, while it has been not the idea that the measure is used as a hobby which they can ride so long as it suits them, and then cast it aside.

But the confusion which lately reigned in the Democratic ranks is now being reduced to some thing like order, and we are enabled to see the drift of their arguments. The Chicago *Times*, the Democratic organ of the West, and the Boston *Post*, the Conservative organ of the East, are both advocating limited suffrage as the soundest principle and the highest policy. On the other hand, the Radicals attack them with severity for their premission in taking any ground which does not belong to them. The *National Intelligencer* thinks it useless to discuss this question of suffrage at all, as something for practical action, when the Constitutional Amendment is the thing in order before the country, and to the determination of which, by States, a year or two is required. The New York *World* also favors limited suffrage, and says that the Republican party is deficient in the breadth of view and foresight which appreciate the force of natural tendencies, and which refrain from attempting by legislation what is sure to come about by the operation of natural causes. It remarks, further, that limited suffrage must follow as a consequence from the events which have transpired, and that the value of the negro to the South, as a laborer, will be sure to settle the question. "When ever," it says, "they set a value on the elective franchise, they will be able to command it."

From this seeming variety of opinions we can see that the Democrats of the North are making limited suffrage a portion of their party tactics, and that the main object is to adopt some course of united action which may sustain the President, and again present a bold front to the Radicals. It is said that the President has been advised to favor a policy of "general amnesty" and "impartial suffrage," and Mr. Chase is accredited with the part of adviser: but the probability is that the Democrats will present to him their policy of a "general amnesty" and "limited suffrage." So far as the first is concerned it lies in his power, but the second must be decided by the States. It is for them to say what restriction may be placed upon the right of voting. Neither the President nor Congress have any legal right to say what the Southern States shall do, say more than they have the right to say that Massachusetts shall not give the franchise to all men who are able to read and write, or that New York shall not affix a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars. But it will be remarked that both parties are urging a policy upon the President and the country very similar in the end, but arrived at by different means. Hence the attention appears anomalous. The Democrats urge the South to accept qualified suffrage as the surest means of preventing Congressional usurpations—in other words, to fight the Radicals with their own weapons—while the latter display an evident jealousy of their presumption, and advance the unconstitutional idea that Congress shall take the matter in its own hands and make a general rule for suffrage. This looks to a Radical majority in Congress and a control of the Government at will.

But upon these party brokerages the Southern people can look without alarm, standing aloof from them all until the time comes for a final step. When the Union is restored, and the South represented, the question could be discussed: then it will have been party tricks enough urged upon the South under the guise of national measures, and this matter will be duly considered and discussed in its proper time. A time is rapidly approaching, however, when the South must cast aside all prejudices, and determine upon the proper course to pursue; and we think that it would be well for our Representatives to meet in Washington and decide upon a policy. Until something of the kind is done, and a satisfactory conclusion arrived at, we still hold that our people should ignore politics entirely, and be content to give their energies to the improvement of the resources of the States rather than expend them in political quarrels. There is enough to do at home until the representatives of the people shall fix upon the best means for restoring our position in the Union, and for the general welfare and prosperity of the Southern people.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda, from Galveston, 26th instant, via Brashear:

W M Babcock and lady, Mrs C S Mann, Miss Sloan, Mrs Springsteed and two children, Mrs Bloomfield and child, Mrs Hamilton, Kenneson and lady, Capton and lady, Maj Dibbrell, S Lee, lady and child, Agnew, Mrs Montgomery, Bird, Spengler, Risher, Wilson, Gaines, McCoy, Burns (2) and servant, Mann, Wheeler, Grimes, Watson, Tisdale, Booth, Hurds, Wunderpaul, Blanchard, Cockrell, Ramey, Jameson, Bohmer, Applebaum and brother, Tw Sargent, Robinson, Dickson, Hamilton, Smith, Le Sueur, Brown, Gilbert, Hughes, Oliver, Chadman, Moore, Gregory, Gibson, Catabligo, Smith, Theodore, and 15 on deck.

Passengers per steamship Gen. Grant, from New York:

Miss Anna Gillis, Wm Miller, E W Dorsey, A Seligman, Mrs Seaman and child, Wm Pierce, H Stiles, H Baker, Miss Lee, Smith, Miss A Compton, Mrs Baker, Mrs D Ellery and child, Mrs Perkins and servant, Miss Julia Tucker, Miss Jay, A O'Neil, Miss C Bailey, C W King and wife, Miss Sarah Pitcher, Miss Fanny Adams, Miss Maggie Reed, Miss Jenny Lee.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,979.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT STATE FAIR.—*Seventh Day.*—There was another beautiful day and fine attendance at the Fair Grounds yesterday. The exercises were very interesting, and attended, so far as we could learn, with but one unfortunate incident. Mr. G. W. Emory, of New Orleans, the inventor and maker of a piece of machinery which he was working, had his right hand caught in the machinery, drawn in by it, and so badly mutilated that it is feared he will lose it.

The Fair will close to-day, the intention of continuing it till Thursday having been abandoned.

On Wednesday, the great barbecue and brandance, promised by Gen. Smedes, of the St. James Hotel, will come off on the Fair Grounds.

To Miss Georgina R. R. Roper, only eight or nine years old, we are indebted for a slice of a most delightful fruit cake made entirely by her own hands and sent with her own delicate compliments to "The Press." The cake reflects great credit upon her skill, and the compliment to the press was worthy of her sweet spirit.

To Mr. Geo. H. Dunbar, dealer and manufacturer, Nos. 12 and 14 St. Louis street, we are indebted for his very gracious accompaniment for the cake—some delicious *Cavaca* and *Maraschino*, made by him in this city. To Mrs. Margaret Haugnery, the popular bakeress, and Messrs. Mitchel, Craig & Co., furniture dealers, elsewhere noticed, we are also under great obligations.

In our rambling around we had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Alex. Lee, the able correspondent of the Charleston *News*.

We subjoin the following report of exhibitions and premiums awarded:

Awards of Premiums.

Best Catawba—Diploma and $10, J. B. Murison & Co., made by Longworth's wine house, Cincinnati, O.

Best sparkling catawba—Diploma and $10 to J. W. Norris & Co., agent for Zimmermann & Co., of Cincinnati.

Best Isabella wine—Diploma and $10, and best cherry bounce, $10, awarded to J. B. Murison & Co., agents for Longworth, of Cincinnati.

Best cord. and syrup—By (Geo. H. Dunbar, of New Orleans. Recommended for premium.

Best billiard table—Exhibited by A. W. Merriam, of New Orleans, made by Brunswick Brothers of Cincinnati. Recommended for premium.

Best surgical and dental instruments—Exhibited by E. J. Hart & Co., of Cincinnati, made by Snowden Bros., of Philadelphia. Deserving honorable mention.

Best sewing machine—Exhibited by Peck & Bros., of New Orleans, made by Wheeler & Wilson, of Bridgeport, Conn. Diploma and $10.

The sewing machine entered by U. S. Hedrick, made by Sloat & Ellewick, of Bridgeport, is very fine in finish.

The machine exhibited by Thos. S. Brown & Co., of New Orleans, made by Singer's Machine Company. Recommended for manufacturing purposes.

The artificial leg made by Dr. D. Bly, recommended for a premium for its perfectness and completeness of work; also for being of home manufacture. The artificial arm by the same maker, is also of great simplicity, perfect in its details and serves completely the purposes for which it is intended.

Best draining pump—E. W. Ivens & Co., of New Orleans, made by U. Alden, Philadelphia. A gold medal.

Best wind mill, made by Anthony Maggio, of New Orleans. Diploma and silver medal.

Best display of stationery—Steiden & Armstrong, New Orleans.

Best ribbon, sash, stamp, and printing press—A. B. Westrop, New Orleans.

Best Southern newspaper—Premium recommended for Rev. J. W. Stickney, New Orleans, proprietor of the *Church Visitor*. (No competitors.)

Best lot printing specimens—Bouvain & Lewis, of New Orleans.

Best ruled and bound blank book made in New Orleans—Bloomfield & Steel.

Display of Southern school-books which are of such excellence as to be exhibited by Messrs. Bloomfield and Steel—Honorable mention.

Keller & Hoerner, we notice, have on exhibition a large and most valuable assortment of jewelry, worth about $32,000, and manufactured by themselves in Exchange Alley.

Marble mantel and grate—James Reynolds, New Orleans.

Best cooking-range—McIntyre & Applegate, of New Orleans, recommended.

Best carving table—John Van & Son, Cincinnati. Premium recommended.

Marbleized slate, mantel and grate—Kurtsbeedt, Bienvenu & Co., New Orleans.

Best assortment of builders' tools—C. H. Slocomb, New Orleans.

Cast-iron sugar kettle—Leeds & Co., New Orleans.

Best display of hardware—C. H. Slocomb & Co., New Orleans.

Best display of edge tools—C. H. Slocomb & Co., New Orleans.

Petroleum cooking stoves—J. C. Illingsworth, New Orleans.

Lightning rods—John Cook, St. Louis.

Best imperial blank book — Bloomfield & Steel, New Orleans.

The private premium of $15 offered by the Butchers' Association for the sausage stuffer, was awarded to Rice Brothers, of N. O.

Best butcher's knife—C. H. Slocomb, N. O.; premium, $5.

Best meat cutter—Rice Brothers.

Atmospheric coal oil lamp—Andrew Titus, Springfield, Mass., recommended for premium.

Repeating watch and pocket lighter—Same party.

Model for a steamship—James Buchanan, of Algiers, received special notice.

Bros. Marquis, Italian pastry bakeress, on Common street, near New Levee, received the first medal for the best three loaves of bread, and premium and recommendations for various other articles in her line. We took occasion to try some of these articles for our own satisfaction, and found them most delicious. Mrs. H. is one of the most enterprising and charitable citizens of New Orleans.

A hydraulic washing machine introduced by M. Brown, of Carondelet street, we notice, attracts the attention of housekeepers.

Mr. John Douglas, the engraver, of Camp street, has on exhibition some elegant engraved cards, plates and other articles in his line.

The special premium of $100 offered by E. J. Hart & Co. for the best sample barrel of sugar made by the vacuum process, was awarded to A. Thompson & Co., N. O.

The premium of a gold medal and $25 for the best parlor organ, awarded to A. E. Blackmar, of N. O., was withdrawn in consequence of the premium being for an instrument made in the valley of the Mississippi, and the instrument offered by Mr. Blackmar being made by Prince, of New York.

We give below a list of premiums awarded since our last report:

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—CLASS 25—A. W. MERRIAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best set bedroom furniture—T. Mallard, New Orleans, silver medal.

Best armoir—P. Mallard, New Orleans, premium $10.

Best book case—Henry Saibrecht, New Orleans, premium $10.

Smoking chair—P. Mallard, New Orleans, recommended for premium.

Best mosquito bar—Bernard Conti and St. Paul streets, inflicting a wound of which she died.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Michael Cosnisky, John McKinley and Ellen Smith, charged with the larceny of $2,500 belonging to Dr. Mercier and F. C. Laville, were arraigned yesterday. McKinley, the clerk of the Circus Street Infirmary, was discharged by *nolle prosequi*, he having been accused on suspicion of being accessory to the theft. The others being put upon trial, Ellen Smith was acquitted and Cosnisky found guilty. We give the facts at a time of larceny very fully, differing in no material respect from the testimony yesterday.

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Mrs C H Cashman, P J Mahon, Mrs Mary Brooken, Mrs L F Brooken and two children, Mrs Thomas, Wm Quinn, Mr Pain, Alfred Abrams, Wm Collins, Col C A Fuller, Horace Kinne, S Meyer, Edward Eiler, Henry Bowen, Emile Kohle, H Salmenbeck, Capt Haywood, A Hinan, Mr Lesley, David Cline, Mr McCredie, F Sturgis and family, Morgan, Tappan & Co., Mrs Capt Rignell Wyller and child, F Pfister, Wm Darr, Joseph Gould, Mr Fitzsimmons and wife, Mr Libby, Daly, Mr Gould, wife and child, Louis Ferril, Mrs G B Brown, and others in the steerage.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE FIVE GREAT STATES.—We have at last the official vote of the five great States of the Union cast at the late elections. It is as follows:

	Democrat.	Republican.
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	1,130,201	1,266,719

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THE CONSTITUTION SET TO MUSIC.—A Paris journal states that M. Goudier, a composer and pianist, known in New York and Boston, has set the American Constitution to music. This strange criticism was lately performed before a selected audience, and though it lasted for several hours, it was received with enthusiastic approval. The action sampare Gressier surprisably with Mozart and Rossini.

Coarse bominy—By P. Hoelzel, of New Orleans. Premium recommended.

Best grits—By Cahill & Coffey. Premium recommended.

Best three loaves bakers' bread—first $5, to O. M. Redon, New Orleans; second $3, to Mrs. Margaret Haugbery, New Orleans.

Pilot bread—$3, to Mrs. Margaret Haugbery, of New Orleans.

Soda biscuits—$3, to N. A. Baumgarden & Co., New Orleans.

Butter crackers—$3, to N. A. Beamgarden & Co., New Orleans.

Sweet crackers—$3, to Beals, Miller & Co., of New Orleans.

Boston crackers—$3, to Margaret Haugbery, of Orleans.

Best three loaves domestic white bread—Premium silver basket or $10, to Miss Riley, of New Orleans, the first premium; the second premium, $5, to Mrs. A. Mitchell, of New Orleans.

Best and largest assortment of crackers—Premium recommended to Margaret Haugbery, of New Orleans.

Best chooes, under one year old—Premium $5, exhibited by McFarlane, Straight & Co., of New Orleans. Made by R. Williame, of Ohio.

Best five pounds fresh butter—1st premium $10, to B. T. K. Bennett, of Jefferson City; 2d premium $5, to Margaret Haughery, of New Orleans.

CLASS 7—E. B. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Best stone wheelbarrow—Made by N. T. Edgon, of New Orleans. Premium recommended.

Garden, fancy, coal, levee and wood wheelbarrows—Made by Phelps, Parke & Co. Pronounced by the committee as a very good article

Hand looms—By Thomas Worcester, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Premium recommended.

Washboard with spring—By William A. Jordan, of New Orleans. Very ingenious and good.

Stool for wash tub—By Wm. A. Jordan, New Orleans. Very good.

Fruit gatherer—By Jacob Barker, East Feliciana, La. Very good.

Best hand cultivator—By W. C. Baker, of St. Louis, Mo. Diploma recommended by committee.

Cistern pump—By Wm. Koenig, of St. Louis. Very good; premium recommended

Best corn sheller for power.—premium $20—Exhibited by Slack, Stauffer & Co., New Orleans. Made by E. Sinclair, Baltimore.

Best corn sheller for hand power—Exhibited by Knight & Co., New Orleans. Made by Amos & Co., Boston, Mass.

Best straw and hay cutter—Exhibited by Slack, Stauffer & Co., New Orleans. Made by E. Sinclair & Co., Baltimore.

Articles on Exhibition Only.

Inlaid oak furniture—Montgomery & Bro., New Orleans. Special notice.

Bedroom set—Norman Whitney, New Orleans. Special notice.

Fine display of furniture—Mitchell, Craig & Co., New Orleans. Special notice.

Upholstery—Henry Saibrecht, New Orleans. Special notice.

Billiard tables—B. Antognini, New Orleans. Special notice.

Best cooking stove for wood—Made by G. P. Filley, St. Louis, premium to Rice Brothers & Co., New Orleans.

Best parlor stove—Made by Buck & Wright, St. Louis, premium to H. Haller, New Orleans.

Best cast-iron railing—Bennett & Largen, New Orleans, premium.

Best settee—Premium, Rice Brothers & Co.

Best display of furniture—Rice Brothers & Co.

Best display gas fixtures—Capt. J. G. Fleming, New Orleans, premium, diploma and silver medal.

Best fishing tackle—Morris McGraw, New Orleans, diploma and silver medal.

Copper still cup—J. & D. Edwards, New Orleans.

Sulphur apparatus for clarifying cane juice—John Cumings, New Orleans.

Mechanical paddle wheel made by Edson, New Orleans. Although different in arrangement from the Morgan paddle, had no new feature deserving recommendation

Best saw-filer—Made by A. H. Bourdine, of Lafayette county, Miss. Favorable mention.

Dredging Machine—E. B. Bishop, New Orleans.

Doctor Engine for sugar house—Made by Chas. C. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, premium recommended.

Model of steering apparatus—H. E. Hicks, of Grand View, Illinois.

To Mitchell, Craig & Co., furniture dealers on Royal street, the Press are certainly under the greatest obligations for the use of a superb reclining chair, and for the kind attention of the gentlemanly and efficient General Superintendant of the Fair, Mr. Gustave Kolb, of St. Louis.

City Mortality.—The following are the interments for the week ending Saturday morning, at six o'clock, as reported from all the cemeteries of the city:

Cholera	9	Yellow fever	5
Anasarca	1	Consumption	13
Apoplexy	1	Congestion of lungs	2
Asthma	2	Convulsions, adults	1
Cancer of stomach	1	Convulsions, infants	2
Burns and scalds	2	Convulsions, puerperal	1
Bright's disease	1	Debility	2
Cancer of tongue	1	Debility	2
Cholera infantum	2	Delirium tremens	1
Dropsy	3	Diarrhœa	1
Fever	13	Dysentery	3
Gastric enteritis	1	Gangrene	1
Pneumonia	3	Disease of heart	2
Various diseases	28	Paralysis, both, and still-born	15
To'al			129

Banner Presentation.—Our Spanish fellow citizens, representing the Ebera Benevolent Association, had their celebration Sunday, when a fine banner was presented to the Society through the daughter of Mr. Joseph Barba. The exercises were very interesting.

Speeches were made by Messrs. John Hernandes, President of the Society, Llambias Bruno, Lucas, A. Marchand, B. Munos and other members of various other societies. A proposition was seriously discussed to unite several of the existing societies in one grand charitable association, and there is a probability that this union will be effected.

Southern Tonic.—We notice that the committee of appraisement, recently appointed by President Marks, of the State Fair, to examine into the properties of the "Southern Tonic," as prepared by Dr. Schroeder, of Lafayette street, have certified that it is a valuable remedy against intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, bilious fevers and debility, resulting, generally, from disease. The committee recommended it to the Advertising Committee as deserving of a premium. The high reputation of Dr. Chambers, as well as the success that has attended his practice, entitle during a practice of several years, render the "Southern Tonic" worthy the attention of all sufferers from debility and the various febrile diseases incidental to this climate. The recommendation of the Examining Committee sufficiently proves the estimation in which it is held by able members of the profession. We commend this Southern preparation to the favorable consideration of the Awarding Committee.

Charge Dismissed.—Martin Nagel, charged on suspicion with firing the building rented by him, corner of Capitl and Old Levee streets, on Saturday night, was examined before Recorder Gastinel yesterday and discharged.

Killed His Wife.—About five o'clock yesterday evening, a man named Patrick Brannon surrendered himself as a prisoner. Upon investigation it was found that he had struck his wife on the head with an axe at their residence on Common street, between Scott and St. Louis streets, inflicting a wound of which she died.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Seward Sends Extensive Telegram by the Cable.

Maximilian Reported Sustained.

Looking for War in the United States.

Fire in Selma.—Loss $400,000.

Cotton Firm.—Gold Advanced.

News by the Cable.

England Arming in Ireland.

International Division of the Nicaragua Route.

Turks Badly Defeated in Candia.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Washington, Nov. 26.—It is ascertained here that Maximilian is held to power in Mexico, looking to another civil war in the United States, being so addressed by his agent, Degollado.

The receipts from exports foot up $200,000,000 for the past fiscal year. The fall below the estimates thus far, the present year, is $175,000,000.

Many Southern members of Congress elect arriving. Senator Roberts, of Texas, is here.

A Convention of Southern planters will be held, to consult as to the best means to secure payment for the cotton taken from them by Treasury agents.

The President's Message will be sent to Southern Congress Wednesday under seal. Secretary Seward sent a telegram of five thousand words yesterday over the Atlantic Cable to Minister Adams in London, on the subject of the depredations by Southern privateers.

Washington, Nov. 26.—A company is forming here and in New York, to [ask of Mexico a new decree in favor of the National Railroad Co., connect with the South Pacific route. Minister Romero favors the plan.

Senator Harlan, with Otteya while in New York, lost him all hope of a grant connecting with his Southwest Missouri road.

Selma, Nov. 26.—A fire here last night burned seven buildings on the north side of Water street, between Washington and Broad streets, and all on the east side of Broad, between Hudson Alley and Water streets, except Mires & Johnston's store and the *Messenger* office. The latter is damaged. The loss is estimated at $400,000. The heaviest losers are Jenkins & Duncan, for $45,000; insured for $20,000. Burnett, Morton & Swann, for $120,000; insured for $60,000; Mires & Johnston, $40,000; insured for $25,000; Bowen & Hoope, $12,000; insured for $8000.

New York, Nov. 26.—Cotton closed firm with sales of 23,000 bales; Middling Uplands 31½c; Middling Orleans 32c. Flour 15 to 25c lower. Wheat dull and 2 to 3c lower. Corn easier. Mixed $1 24 to $1 26. Pork heavy: Mess $22. Lard firmer at 12 to 13½c. Turpentine quiet at 64c. Rosin dull at $4 to $4 15. Freights unchanged. Sterling 109 to 109¼. Gold advanced to 140¾, closing at 140¾. Coupons of '81 109; do of '64, 116¾, Treasuries, 105 to 105¼.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—The Colonization Society has purchased a clipper ship of one thousand tons to transport colored emigrants to Liberia. A company of negro soldiers is forming for that purpose.

Boston, Nov. 26.—The steamer Ontario got off the mud bank and has arrived here tonight.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The Board of Public Works will to-morrow afternoon break through the narrow wall, separating the lake and shore ends of the tunnel. It is expected that the masonry work will be finished by Saturday next.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The Sioux City *Journal* has intelligence that the Indians are again becoming troublesome along the river at that point. Several Mackinaw boats, containing miners, have recently been attacked, and some passengers murdered. The *Journal* of Fort Ion says two men were recently murdered near Fort Sully by the Indians, and that paper also expresses apprehension of extensive troubles in Dakotah

St. Louis, Nov. 26.—A fire in Leavenworth, Saturday night, destroyed four buildings. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Jefferson City, Nov. 26.—The State *Times* says a new daily paper is to be started by the Radicals and Conservatives, on the basis of negro suffrage, aiming to secure the public printing and influence the election of a successor of Hon. B. Gratz Brown to the U. S. Senate.

Leavenworth, Nov. 26.—A dispach says the fire which occurred on Saturday, destroyed five buildings on or near Delaware street, involving a loss of $20,000.

The Indians are again becoming troublesome along the river. Several Mackinaw boats have been fired into and several passengers have been killed.

Terrebe, C. W., Nov. 26.—The Court of the Queen's Bench has not yet delivered judgment in the case of Bertrand, and the crown officers, Bon, Lynch, et als., as to whether the rule will be granted on the application of Mr. McKenzie for new trials. An Saturday was the last day for moving for new trials, and Lower Canada Leaf at 5c per lb; Fair Leaf at 10¼c

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The movement throughout the general market has been light during the past week. The prices for Flour are somewhat weaker, more especially for the lower grades. In Provisions there has been a hard day of business carried on; in previous figures, the full particulars of which will be found in the annexed remarks.

FLOUR—There appeared to be very little disposition upon the part of buyers to operate, and the transactions were restricted to 1000 bbls, including 100 Fine at $9; 300 Double Extra at $12 25, 100 do at $12 75, 400 baker's do at $13, and 200 Family do at $15 per bbl.

CORN—An active demand prevailed to day, resulting in sales of some 6900 sacks, of which 1200 Mixed at $1 32½, 3000 White at $1 37, 150 White Mixed at $1 35, and 1300 Mixed and White at $1 35 to $1 40 per bushel.

OATS—The stock on hand is very light, and prices show an upward tendency, with sales of 1200 sacks, in lots, at 66 to 68c per bushel.

BRAN—We have no marked alteration to note either in the demand or prices, and we continue to quote at $1 40 per 100 lbs, at which rate about 2000 sacks were disposed of.

HAY—We noticed sales of only 100 bales Inferior to Loose at 22½ per 100 lbs.

PORK—The market was very quiet to day and only a few small lots of even weight Mess were disposed of at $27 50 per bbl. Round lots are held for $28 to $28 50 per bbl.

BACON—We noticed only a retail trade at 13½c for Shoulders, 14c for Ribbed Sides, and 15c per lb for Clear do. There were sales to-day of 15 casks Shoulders at the above figure.

LARD—There is little or no demand, and in the absence of sales we quote Prime in tierces at 14c, and do in kegs at 15½c per lb.

STAR CANDLES—There is little or no demand. The last sales were reported at 19½c for 12 oz, 20½c for 13 oz, and 22c per lb for full weight.

LEATHER—We quote Hemlock sole at 40c Dull; do, No. 1, 42c; Harness 52 to 60c, Texas rough at 18 to 20c per lb, and Calf skins $40 to $60 per dozen.

BALE ROPE—The market is quiet, and we have heard of only a few sales at 12¼ to 13c per lb.

INDIA BAGGING—Dealers are supplying the demand at 32c in rolls, and 33c per yard in bales. Sales from first hands are being made at 30c for the cheaper grades, and 32c per yard for the latter.

SALT—There is but little Turks' Island in the market, and the late storms will prevent new arrivals of Cadiz from time to time. Liverpool shows little or no alteration, and we now quote at $2 30 to $2 60 for Fine, and $2 20 to $2 50 for Coarse, in warehouse; and $2 05 for the former, and $1 90 per sack for the latter in bulk cargo. There were sales at auction to day of 700 sacks from store at $1 70 per sack.

WHISKY—There is only a retail business being carried on at $2 20 to $2 40 per gallon for Western Rectified, while Louisiana is selling by the quantity at $1 90, and in small parcels at 60 per gallon.

COFFEE—The total direct imports, from the close of the war to the 1st of July, 44,055 bags. Since the 1st of July, direct, 19,239 bags. Arrived this week 4100 bags. Stock in first hands 3035 bags. Dealers are supplying the trade at 19¼c, gold, and 26¼c currency for Prime Rio.

BEANS—There is some demand for Western at $6 to $7 per bbl, while Northern are very much in request at $10 to $13 per bbl.

POTATOES—The offerings for shipment are small, but the market is firm and the rates are unchanged. They are to per lb for Cotton 90c to $1 per bbl for Flour and 7c per gallon for Molasses by steam for New York, 1½c per lb for Cotton for Boston. Sail for New York 9-16 per lb for Cotton, 70 to 75c per bbl for Flour. Sail for Boston 9c per lb for Cotton and 75c for Flour. Philadelphia and Providence 1c per lb for Cotton. Sail for Liverpool 1-16d, for Havre 1½c. The steamer on the berth for Liverpool has her cargo engaged at ¾d per lb for Cotton.

Cable Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, November 27, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 77 Texas Beeves, 324 Hogs and 7 Milch Cows.

Arrived this week: 194 Texas Beeves, 13 Cajuns and Yearlings, 98 Hogs, 167 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

Sold this week: 1207 Texas and 26 Western Beeves, 276 Calves and Yearlings, 97 Hogs, 1374 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ₱ lb net	— @	—
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	— @	—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	— @	—
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	35 @	45 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ l