authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co operation of Congress.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operation of his Department during the past year, and the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty, and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN TO A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus mediated.

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

DELAY IN THE EVACUATION OF MEXICO.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, after the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and the people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

CLAIMS FOR FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners as well as by citizens of United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

INDEMNITY CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the difference between the United States and Great Britain, arising out the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will not be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIAN-CANADIAN INVASION.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North America Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the Province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

THE FENIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

THE TROUBLE IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

THE RIGHTS OF ALIEN CITIZENS.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

A CONCILIATORY APPEAL.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the People such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

The Republican.

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher.

WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S "PIECE"

The message which we place before our readers in this issue, seems to be characterized by all that is tame. It is universally condemned for what *is not* said, rather than that for what *is* said. The very important question of suffrage and the Constitutional Amendment are passed without a word, but it is full of dry statistics and old thoughts. It may be construed as conciliatory, when we remember that it is addressed to that body which he described as "hanging on the verge of the government," thereby acknowledging it as a legal and powerful branch of the Government. But we want no conciliation, we consider him repudiated by both parties. He is much in the same position as the man who made his raft of two logs insecurely bound together. Believing it secure he shoved out, the logs parted and he sunk between them.

THE reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Army, the Navy, with all their subordinate matter, show a decided advance in the interests of the nation. The agricultural and mineral growth is unexcelled in previous history, and all now required is the re-establishment of our country on a firm basis of peace.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by President Foster. After the presentation of credentials, Messrs Anthony and Nesmith were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President. Mr. Sumner moved to call up the Senate bill No 1, an act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The motion was put and lost. The rule relating to bills of a previous session was read, and it was decided that no bill of the kind could come up till after the sixth day of the session. Mr Chandler introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning Mexican affairs. The resolution went over. Mr Sherman presented a bill to prevent the illegal appointment of officers of the United States. Mr. Williams introduced a bill to regulate the tenure of office.

HOUSE.—On calling the roll, 146 members answered to their names. A committe was appointed to wait on the President. Mr. Elliot asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17th, 1862, which section authorizes the President to grant pardon and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion. Mr. Finck objected, and the rules were suspended. The bill was then passed by a vote of 111 to 29. A bill was introduced and referred directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell two millions of gold every Monday. Also a bill for the meeting of Congress on the 4th of March. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to regulate removals from office. It was laid over. On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, the Judiciary committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a mode of procedure in cases of impeachment. The President's message was then received. Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the reading until to-day, but the motion was lost.

TUESDAY, DEC 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner gave notice that he would the next day introduce a resolution declaring the true principles of reconstruction, and the jurisdiction of Congress on the whole subject, and the exclusion of ill g l State governments from representation in Congress and from voting on the constitutional amendment. The bill repealing the amnesty clause failed to brought up.

HOUSE.—A rule was adopted for a standing committee of nine on freedmen affairs. A resolution was adopted referring the bounty bill passed at the last session to the committee for amendment and favoring the repeal of the law increasing the pay of members. A resolution was introduced calling upon the President for information as to how near the verge of the government the present Congress was, and if it was not nearer the centre than he supposed. Rejected. A resolution was adopted declaring as the sense of the House, in answer to the President's message, that it finds in the disloyal attitude of the South, and the results of the elections in the North, additional reasons for the adoption of the constitutional amendment before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation. A motion to lay it on the table was lost—yeas 32 nays 119. A bill to equalize bounties was referred. A bill was introduced providing for a navy yard at Cleveland, O. A bill to repeal the clause of the civil appropriation bill increasing the pay of members, was referred, with an amendment, directing those who had received the excess to refund the amount. A resolution was adopted—yeas 107, nays 28—instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing territorial governments for the late insurgent States, and to give all adult male inhabitants therein, and not participants in the rebellion, the right of suffrage. A resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information with regard to removals of postmasters, and another asking for information of the President with regard to removal of officers confirmed by the Senate, were laid over until to-day. A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to investigate alleged frauds on the revenue. A bill was introduced and referred providing for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia.—The bill provides for impartial suffrage. The Ways and Means Committee were instructed to inquire and report whether the repeal of the tax on cotton would not be beneficial to the interests of the country. The resolution offered on Monday with regard to affairs in Mexico was adopted. Adjourned

MARRIED.

December 3rd 1866. By Rev. D G Zook, Mr JOSEPH MURRAY and Miss MARTHA ARMSTRONG all of Greene Co Pa.

Dec 4th by Rev. H K. Craig, at the house of the bride's father, Mr GEO. N DOMAS and Miss MELINDA AULD both of Greene Co.

DIED.

At Carmichaels, Pa, Dec. 10th, 1866, Rev. H. G. ANDERSON, of the C. P. Church, aged about 30 years.

Waynesburg Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. GUIMER.]

Butter, fresh roll	$
Coffee per lb	33 to 35
Corn per bushel	50
Corn meal per bushel	80
Country Soap per lb	08
Candles, mould per lb	25
Candles, dipped " "	20
Cheese per lb	25
Dried Peaches per lb	22
Eggs per dozen	25
Flour per bbl	14 00
Flax seed per bushel	2 25
Feathers per lb	50
Lard per lb	12
B. W. Flour per lb	04
Molasses	75 to 1 50
Oats per bushel	30 to 35
Rye per bushel	1 00
Timothy seed per bushel	3.00 to 3 25
Rice per lb	15
Sugar, crushed per lb	22
Sugar, refined " "	23
Sugar, New Orleans, 6 lbs	1 00
P. R. Sugar, 8 lbs	1 00
Syrup, per gallon	1 00
Salt, No. 1 per bbl	4 00
Soft Soap per gallon	25
Tar per gallon	1 00
Tea per lb	2a 2 40
Turpentine per gallon	2 00
Tallow per lb	15
Wheat per bushel	2 50
White Lead per keg	4 to 5 00
White Lime per bushel	1 50
Wool common to fine	50a60
Potatoes per bushel	75 to 1 00
Turnips, per bush	45

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE!

A smiths' bellows, an anvil and iron cistern pump. They are good as new and will be sold lower than cost to any one wishing to purchase. D G SPERRY, Waynesburg, Pa.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between GEO. E. MINOR and L. K. EVANS, under the style of GEO. E. MINOR & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Geo. E. Minor from said firm. The business of said firm will be settled by L K Evans, who also is authorized to collect all debts and pay all indebtedness of said firm.

GEO. E. MINOR,
L. K. EVANS.

Dec. 4, 1866.

I recommend my former partner—L. K. Evans—to the former customers of the late firm for a continuance of their patronage.

GEO. E. MINOR.

dec11

List of Premiums Awarded by the Richhill Agricultural Society, at their First Fair held at Jacksonville, Greene Co., Pa., Oct., 3rd and 4th, 1866.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

DIVISION NO. 1—QUICK DRAUGHT.

Best stallion 4 years and upward, G W Wison Washington Co Pa	$10 00
2d do J K Laughridge, Richhill township	5 00
Best brood mare with fold at foot four years old and upward A J Gray Richhill township	5 00
Best gelding three years and upward Smith Green, Franklin township	5 00
2d do Charles Carr, Washington County	3 00
Best mare two years and upward R H Linly Wash Co	3 00
2d do George Headley, Wayne township	1 50
Best stallion one year and upward Fred Bane, W Va	3 00
Best mare one year and upward C Rutan, Morris tp	2 00
2d do Henry Lightner, Morris township	2 00
Best spring horse colt Wm Courtwright, Richhill tp	2 0
2d do Elijah Adams, Centre township	1
Best spring mare colt, Z G White, West Virginia	2 7
2d do Aaron Cummins, Richhill township	1 00

DIVISION NO. 2—HEAVY DRAUGHT.

Best gelding 4 years and upward, H Conkey, Rich tp	$4 00
2d do F McGargon, Allegheny city	2 00
Best mare 4 years and upward D Peagarden, Rich tp	4 00
2d do John Hewitt, Alleppo township	2 00

DIVISION NO. 3—HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Best stallion four years and upward G W Wison, Washington county	$10 00
2d do J K Laughridge, Richhill township	5 00
Best mare four years and upward M Carrol, Wash co	4 00
2d do Abner Johns, Jackson township	2 00
Best gelding four years and upward E Kent, Rich tp	4 00
2d do James Noble, Wash county	2 00
Best mare three years and upward J Moskadeen tp	4 00
Best brood mare with three or more colts, J K Laughridge Richhill township	10 00

DIVISION NO. 4—MATCH HORSES AND MARES.

Best match horses Samuel Mulracken, Wash co	$8 00
2d do G W Walton, Jacksonville	5 00
Best match mares, John Lear, Franklin tp	8 00
2d do. Isaiah Longdon, Washington county	4 00
Best match horses for farm use J Walton, Jacksonville	5 00
Best mares, farm use, John Hewitt, Alleppo township	3 00

DIVISION NO. 5—TROTTING, PACING AND WALKING HORSES AND MARES.

Best trotting horse, Charles Carr, Wheeling W Va	$30 00
2d do W B Clark, Washington county	20 00
Best pacing horse, John Johnson, Washington co	40 00
2d do J C Blaney, Washington county	20 00
Riding, second premium, to C W Blaney, Wash co	2 00

On walking the committee did not report.

DIV. NO. 6—THOROUGH-BRED.

Best stallion, four years and upward, J Burley Wheeling Western Virginia	$12 00

CLASS 2—CATTLE.

DIVISION NO. 1—SHORT HORN OR DURHAM PURE BLOODED.

Best bull three years and upwards, Thos Hook, Franklin township	$8 00
2d do Elias Bane, Richhill township	4 00
Best cow three years and upwards, J K Laughridge, Richhill township	4 00
Best bull one year and upwards, H Johnson, Rich tp	4 00
2d do Aaron Cummins, Richhill township	2 00
Best bull calf, Elias Bane, Richhill township	2 00

DIV. NO. 2—DEVEN, PURE BLOOD.

No Stock.

DIV. NO. 3—NATIVE OR GRADE.

Best cow three years and upward, J K Laughridge, Richhill township	$5 00
Best bull calf, A Grim, Richhill township	

DIV. NO. 4—WORKING OXEN AND BEEF CATTLE.

Best yoke of oxen, Sam'l Harvey, Centre township	$10 00
Best beef animal " " " "	5 00

CLASS NO 3—SHEEP.

DIV NO. 1—SPANISH BUCKS AND BUCK LAMBS.

Best buck, H A Foote, Vermont	$10 00
2d do William Shriver, Washington county	5 00
Best bucks 1 year, 4 in number, Wm Shriver, Wash. co	4 00

No stock in Divisions No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

CLASS NO. 4—WOOL.

Best, 2 fleeces Spanish wool, S Harvey, Centre tp	$2 00

CLASS NO 5—SWINE.

Best boar, J K Laughridge, Richhill township	$5 00
2d do Philip Marsh Rechhill township	2 00
Best breed sow and pigs, Philip Marsh, Richhill tp	5 00
2d do Samuel Jones, Richhill township	3 00
Best pig, R Bristor, Richhill township	3 00
Best fat hog, Philip Marsh, Richhill township	4 00

CLASS NO. 6.—POULTRY.—None entered.

CLASS 7—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best flanned, 10 yards, Samuel Jones, Richhill tp	$1 00
2d do A Bessont, Richhill tp	2 00
Best pair of blankets, James Brabbock, Richhill tp	4 00
Best Casshmett, four yards, Mrs Philip Marsh, Rich tp	4 00
2d do Mrs James Cooper, Richhill township	1 00
Best pair worsted socks, Mrs James Ackley Richhill tp	1 00
2d do Mrs William Grooms, Cumberland township	50
Best pair worsted hose, Mrs Wm Grooms, Cumb tp	1 00
2d do Mrs P Yeager, Richhill township	50
Best carpet, 10 yards, Jesse Carter, Morris township	2 00
Committee did not report on rag carpet	
Best rug Isaac Bondon, Washington county	1 00

DIV. NO. 2—LINEN.

Best linen 1 yard wide, 10 yards, Mrs Mary Lightner, Morris township	$1 00
Best table linen, Sam'l Hustain, Allegheny township	1 50
Best linen towel, Mrs T Lazear, Richhill township	1 00

DIV. NO. 3—COTTON.

Best coverlit, Mrs P Durbin, Richhill township	$1 00
Best Counterpane, Mrs Wm Grooms, Cumberland tp	1 00

DIV. NO. 4—LEATHER.

Best pair of fine boots, R Johnson, Rockich W Va	$3 00
Best pair coarse boots, Smith McNey, Wash county	1 00
Best single harness, J K Longbridge, Richhill tp	5 00
Best half dozen calf skins, J A Cain, Washington co	3 00
Best two sides upper leather, W Bryan, Richhill tp	3 00
2d do J A Cain, Washington county	1 00
Best side saddle, J K Longbridge, Richhill tp	5 00
2d do Nathan Hughes, Waynesburg	3 00

DIV. 5—QUILTS, FANCY WORK, &c.

Best white quilt, Mrs M Grooms, Cumberland tp	$2 00
Best fancy quilt, Mrs J Lazear, Richhill township	2 00
2d do Cephas Day, Morris township	1 00
2d scrap quilt, Mrs M Grooms, Cumberland township	1 00
Best crochet work, Cynthia Bane, Richhill township	2 00
Best tidy, Mrs Dr D W Gray, Jacksonville	1 00
2d do Mrs William Grooms, Cumberland township	50
Best hemp mat James Carter, Richhill township	1 00
Best pocket handkerchief, John Medill, Alleppo tp	1 00
Best pin cushion, J Carter, Richhill township	1 00
2d do Mrs William Grooms, Cumberland township	50
Best suit for child, Mrs William Grooms, Cumb tp	2 00
Best chemise band, Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	1 00
Best chemise sleeves, " " " "	1 00
Best Drawers, " " " "	1 00

DIV. NO. 6—MISCELLANEOUS.

Best butter churn, J S Bayard, Jefferson	$2 00
Best butter, Mrs Gribbons, Richhill township	2 00
2d do Mrs D W Walton, Richhill township	1 00
Best half dozen corn brooms, Mrs P Marsh, Rich tp	2 00
2d do James Barnhart, Richhill township	1 00
Best wagon, Robert McGeorge, Richhill township	3 00
2d do John Laughlin Western Virginia	3 00
Best spring wagon, J W Walton, Jacksonville	5 00
Best half dozen horse shoes, Thomas Pipes, Cameron	2 00
Best mule shoes " " "	2 00
Best bedstead, Thomas Eichinger, Jacksonville	3 00
Best sausage machine John Coll, Cumberland township	4 00
Best shed horse, William Hitchcock, Richhill tp	2 00

CLASS 8—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Best mowing machine, Philip Marsh, Richhill tp	$5 00
Best horse rake, J K Laughridge, Richhill tp	2 00
Best forming mill, Jan s McVey, Alleppo township	2 00
Best fruit dry house, Uriah Hogg Centre township	2 00

CLASS 10—HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best dozen fall apples, Matthias Rush, Morris tp	$1 00
Best " winter " " " "	1 00
Best variety fall apples, Philip Marsh, Richhill tp	1 00
Best specimen Catawba grapes, Philip Marsh, Rich tp	1 00
Best specimen Isabelle grapes, Steph Knight, Rich tp	1 00
Best dozen sweet potatoes, Christopher Cox, Monongahela	1 00
Best no beets, Robert Bristor, Richhill township	1 00
Best do pumpkins, Mrs Phil Marsh, Richhill tp	50
Best do squashes Mrs J Lazear, Richhill township	50
Best do wheat, J K Longbridge, Richhill township	1 00
Best do buckwheat, Robert Bristor, Richhill township	1 00
Best do beans, " " " "	1 00
Best do oats, " " " "	1 00
Best do cabbage, Francis Barger, Springhill tp	50

CLASS 11—PRESERVES.

Best preserved quinces, one quart Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	$1 00
2d do Mrs Marion Bell, Richhill township	50
Best do plums Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	1 00
Best do blackberry, Lizzie Teagarden, Richhill tp	1 00
Best do citron, Mrs D W Walton, Richhill township	1 00
Best do tomatoes, " " " "	1 00
2d do do Mrs William Grooms, Cumberland township	50

CLASS 12—JELLIES.

Best current jelly, one quart, James Carter, Rich tp	50
2d do Isaac Teagarden, Richhill township	25
Best do quince, Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	50
2d do do James Carlon, Richhill township	25
Best do Blackberry, Lizzie Teagarden, Richhill tp	50
Best tomato butter, James Braddock, Richhill tp	50

CLASS 13—BREAD, &c.

Best soft light bread, Mrs D W Walton Richhill tp	$1 00
2d do Mrs James Coates, Richhill township	50
Best jelly cake, Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	50
2d do Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	50
Best cucumber pickles, Mrs William Grooms, Cumb tp	50
Best assorted do Isaac Teagarden, Richhill township	50
Best tomato catsup, Lizzie Teagarden Richhill tp	50
Best grape wine, 1 pint Mrs Philip Marsh, Richhill tp	50
Best currant do, Mrs J Lezear, Richhill township	50
Best Elderberry do, Mrs Phil Marsh Richhill township	50

CLASS 14—CLOTHING MADE BY EXHIBITOR.

Best vest Mr Philip Grooms, Cumberland township	$1 00
Do for pants, shirts, dress and cloak	4 00

CLASS 15—FLORAL DEPT.

Best dahlia, Mrs J W Walton, Jacksonville	$1 00
Best round hand bouquet, I Teagarden, Richhill tp	1 00

CLASS 16—FINE ARTS.

Best ambrotypes, half doz, A Wallace, Waynesburg	$3 00
Do photographs, half doz, and best collection of both	6 00

CLASS 17—JACKS AND MULES.

Best jack, A G Jacobs, Franklin township	$8 00
2d do A P Hopkins Richhill township	4 00
Best mule Thomas Carl, Washington county	4 00
2d do " " " "	2 00

CLASS 18—EQUESTRIANISM.

Best female equestrian, Lizzie Gray, Jacksonville	$5 00

D. M. WALTON, Pres't.

A. A. STOUT, Sec't'y.

DRY GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES!

—AT—

"MINOR'S OLD STAND,"

THE GOODS ALL FRESH,

—THE—

STYLES,

BEST AND BEST!

—THE—

Fabrics, as Represented,

AND THE

ASSORTMENT KEPT COMPLETE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS DETERMINED to sell, and the READY CASH will secure the very best of bargains. Call and examine his stock. L. K. EVANS.

dec11-3m Waynesburg, Pa.

Something New

IN WAYNESBURG, PENN'A.

THOS. BRADEN

(At the room formerly occupied by Andrew Wilson, S., next door to Braden's Drug Store.)

Respectfully informs the good people of Greene county, that he has opened a

HARDWARE STORE.

And invites a call from his friends and the public generally. His store is filled with everything in his line needed by the Farmer and Mechanic. Being a practical farmer, he knows exactly the wants of his farmer friends. Among his variety of goods will be found Iron, Nails of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c. Tuttle toothed, cross cut and mill saws, hand saws and tools of all descriptions.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes Corn Shellers, Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in his line.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

A general assortment of saddlery hardware, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,

Tubs, Buckets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixins.

Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy whips, Shot Guns, Boys Wagons and sleds.

All persons desirous of purchasing any of the above articles and many others not mentioned; will consult their interest by

CALLING SOON.

He will take pleasure in showing his stock at all times. So give him a call when you come to town. Remember the place, opposite the First National Bank.

dec12tf THOS. BRADEN.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

EIGHT TRAINS (DAILY) TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, AND TWO TRAINS DAILY TO AND FROM ERIE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1866

THE Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg, and arrive at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 2.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.00 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 9.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 1.20 p. m. Breakfasts at Harrisburg.

Erie Fast Line East from Erie arrives at Harrisburg daily (except Sundays), and connects with Fast Line leaving Harrisburg at 9.30 a. m.

Daily Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 1.40 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.40 p. m. Dinner at Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 8.40 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.40 a. m. Supper at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg Accomodation leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4.10 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.40 p. m. This train has no connection from the West.

Lancaster train, via Columbia, leaves Harrisburg daily (Sundays excepted) at 7.00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 12.50 p. m.

Dillerville Accomodation, via Mt. Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 6.30 a. m., and arrives at Lancaster at 9.10 a. m., connecting with Lancaster Train east.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 2.05 p. m., and arrives at Erie at 7.20 p. m.

Erie Fast Line west, for Erie leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 4.10 p. m., arriving at Erie at 9.35 a. m.

Baltimore Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 2.05 p. m., arrives at Altoona 7.30 a. m., takes breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.10 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.35 a. m., takes breakfast and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1.40 p. m.

Fast line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.05 p. m.; arrives at Altoona at 8.55 p. m., takes supper and arrives at Pittsburgh at 2 a. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sundays) at 7.15 p. m. arrives at Altoona at 7.25 p. m., takes supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1.30 a. m.

Emigrant Train West (to which a first class passenger car is attached for the accomodation of local travel) leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 7 a. m., arrives at Altoona 2.40 p. m., takes dinner and arrives at Pittsburgh at 10.35 p. m.

Dillerville Accommodation, west, leaves Lancaster daily (except Sundays) at 3.00 p. m., leaves Mount Joy at 3.50 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.50 p. m.

SAMUEL A. BLACK,
Sup't, Middle Div. Penn'a. R. R.

dec5

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 8 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair, renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Everybody send for it. Address

BERGER, SHUTTS & CO.,
Chemists, 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

dec5-1m

PHOTOGRAPHS AND AMBROTYPES

MADE IN

CARMICHAELS, GREENE COUNTY, PA.

S. G. ROGERS is permanently located in the above named place and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his well arranged SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

Photographs of every variety, size and style, and a fine assortment of Albums, Frames, Cards, &c., always on hands for sale.

Sept.19, 1mo

Over 29000 Pianos Made.

2400 Sold at the Pittsburg Agency!

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GENIUS.

The remarkable genius of the late Jonas Chickering, and the same ability continued in his sons.

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The combination of the best outside talent with their own genius

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with which to obtain the best workmen; to keep on hand stocks of the best material to be seasoned for years,

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The largest in the world, occupying five acres of ground—and its united floors, 52 feet wide, and five miles in length.

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The most complete and expensive of any piano factory in the country, many parts without a duplicate, being invented expressly by the elder Mr.