Continued from first page.

ship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of congress: The Pacific mail steamship company received $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship company receive $150,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu and Hawaiian islands, making the total amount of mail steamship subsides at present $725,000 per annum. Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French postal department, subject to the approval of the minister of finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come in respect thereto—reduction of rate or improved facilities of postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendations made by the postmaster-general for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route to Brazil; for a subsidy inside of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of post office savings banks, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, and to correct its glaring and costly abuses, would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission, to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations, who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of congress; but it may be initiated so that further action may be fair to the government, and to private parties concerned.

OCEAN STEAMER SUBSIDIES.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship company between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New England and Australia line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance, if the expediency of extending the aid of the government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of congress. Political and commercial object s make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and these lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the secretary of the treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interests of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum, for the next five years, it it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much decreased within the last few years, and the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A detailed statement of the disbursements through the department of justice will be furnished by the report of the attoney-general; and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union, and to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments is still felt.

KU-KLUX DISORDERS.

Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of violence. But the prevention and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of these rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and the laws, and to invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are, by unlawful means, to interfere with these rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations.

PARDONS.

Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that the clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these persons a favorable consideration. But any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such laws so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The secretary of the interior reports satisfactory improvement and progression in each of the several bureaus under the control of the interior department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business has been promptly dispatched.

INDIANS.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of the administration with regard to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expenses of their management, decreased their forages upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity to the extension of great railways through the public domain and pushing of settlements in more remote districts of the country, and at the same time improve the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indian and the erection there of a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the territory, within the past year, has been presented to many of the tribes resident upon these and less desirable portions of the public domain and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory it will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians to the Indian territory as can be settled probably without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied land in the Indian territory.

A territorial government would, however, protect the Indians from the inroad of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civilization to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of lands held by them.

PUBLIC LANDS.

From the same period, during the last fiscal year, there were disposed of, out of the public lands, 11,864,975 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres, than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,329 acres were sold for cash; 389,469 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,382 acres taken for homesteads; 693,613 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres granted to railroads; 465,347 acres granted to wagon roads; 714,225 acres given to states as swamp land; 5,760 acres located by Indian script. The cash receipts from all sources in the land office amounted to $3,218,109. During the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public land were surveyed, which added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,564,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public land still unsurveyed. The reports from the subordinates of the land office, contain interesting information in regard to their respective departments. They unitorsly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce evinced.

In those states and territories where mining is the principal business agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant countries.

PATENTS.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, there were issued from the patent office, 13,626 patents, 233 extensions and 556 certificates and registers of trade-marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed.

The fees received during the same period amounted to $623,553 90, and the total expenditures to $546,153 46 making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,400 56. Since 1836 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 134,000 patents issued, the offices being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration when only 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The commissioner showr that the office has outgrown the original plan and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to congress in a special communication in February last with my approval and the approval of the secretary of the interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the house by the committee on patents, and last session the subject of the reorganization of the patent office as contemplated by the bill referred to is of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of congress. The commission also treats the subject of the separation of this patent office from the department of the interior. This subject is also embrace in the bill heretofore referred to. The commission complains of want of room for the model gallery and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the patent office building will soon be needed, if it is not already for the accommodation of the business of the patent office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,314,409 were paid under the act of congress of Feb. 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this department for some time to come, or so long as congress continues to so change the dates of pensions.

The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the rebellion was 2,688,553. The total number of claims for invalid pensions 176,000, being but 6 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,669; the number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of was 35,178—making a net gain of 1,264. The number of claims now on file is 79,085. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, and 118,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners, and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners 3,179.

There have been received since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30, 1872; of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims, 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes, granted during the last fiscal year, was 33,830. During that preceding there dropped from the rolls, from various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 238,229 pensions on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812, will all be disposed the 1st of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

THE CENSUS.

The ninth census is about completed. Its completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The secretary of the interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of congress. The interval at present established between the federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decennial periods of the material condition, wants and resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decennial census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reapportionment of congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming, as it would, in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due, in a great measure, to the efforts of the bureau of education. That office is continually receiving evidence which abundantly proves its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and education of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before congress providing for the appropriation of part of the proceeds of sales of public lands for educational purposes to aid the states in the general education of their rising generation is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of congress.

THE TERRITORIES.

Affairs in the territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains, not yet incorporated into states, are keeping pace in internal improvement and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the territory by congress, and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in congress at its last session for instance, or something similar to it, such as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, are observable to the most casual visitor. The nation, being a large owner of property in this city, should bear, with the citizens of the district, its just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend therefore an

APPROPRIATION TO REIMBURSE

The citizens for the work done by them along and in front of the public grounds during the last year, and the liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, etomological and chemical—and the benefit conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history of the working of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits.

FORESTS

The commissioner makes one recommendation—that measures be taken by congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that ten part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists; and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the states and territories. The commission has had two sessions, and made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act and for executing the provisions also of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a centennial board of finance. Preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty or the commissioner at your coming session to transmit a report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which, by the term of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other country, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the earth, in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil-service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office which have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of congress rules have been established to regulate the terms of office, and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system or rule can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice, and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my bad endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government; but it will require the direct action of congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question and secure to the public service for all time a practicable method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

(Signed), U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1872.

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KEEP THE BLOOD PURE

And the health of the system will follow. There is a prejudice of Iron and Poke Root more effectual than all others, which will remove from your system the impure and vitiated blood which causes disease, and at the same time build up your health and strength. It never fails to cure, if you have Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes or Ears, or Scrofula in any form, Tetter, White Swellings, Cold Sores, Ulcers, or Scrofulous Enlargements, you can rely on being cured with this Preparation Known as Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. In Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are cured by it. For Syphilitic, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it.

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Do not use paint or powder, but get a more permanent beauty by purifying your blood. This preparation of Iron and Poke Root makes a rough and scaly skin soft and smooth; makes that sallow complexion to one of freshness and health, and renders the skin a delicacy of the tints, transparent as a Brunette. If you wish fair skin and a healthy complexion use Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root.

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WILL Tune and Repair Pianos, Organs and Melodeons in the most approved style. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Can give any number of references, a few of which are appended.

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All orders left at C. G. Ledwig's Jewelry Store will receive prompt attent on. [apr12

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Female Seminary!

The 12th annual session will begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1872.

THE FACULTY consists of ten competent teachers.

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No Public Exhibitions.

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THE next annual session will begin on MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1872, with a corps of competent teachers. The charges per term of twenty weeks for board, fuel, washing and tuition in literature and music, amounts to $145.

For catalogue or other information send to

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STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Rufus Young, living in Lafayette County, Missouri, and posted before the undersigned justice of the Peace of Lexington township, County and State aforesaid, on the 5th day of November, 1872, two stray Cattle described as follows, to-wit: A white steer two years old, marked crop and underbit on left and crop and two splits on right ear. Appraised to fifteen dollars, by Daniel Vogel, and one red and white heifer, three years old, of same claims to be of same value within the year from date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL, Executor.

oct31-4w

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Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Hair, Shuck and Moss Mattresses, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Baby Soothers of every description. Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

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FIVE PRIZES $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS!
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One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500!

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$200 Gold and silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $50 to $500 each!

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c. Number of Gifts 25, 00! Tickets limited to 100,000!

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sep18-ly

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of Rebecca Graham, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court, of Lafayette county, on the 19th day of June, 1872.

All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance to the Executor, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such claims, and if such claims be not established within three years from date of said letters, they will be forever barred.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL, Executor.

oct31-4w

H. J. ARMSTRONG,

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I have on hand, and intend to sell, the following goods, at figures that will place them in the reach of all who need them. Come and look for yourselves:

Statesman Force Feed Drill,
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STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John D. Robinson, living in Lexington township, in Lafayette county, Missouri, and posted before the undersigned Justice of the Peace of Lexington township, county and State aforesaid, on the 26th day of October, 1872, a stray mare, described as follows, to-wit: A dark brown mare, four years old, front feet and one hind foot white to ankle joints, 14 hands high. Appraised to forty dollars by W. S. Trigg and J. L. Dunlitt, who were by me duly sworn according to law, to appraise the same. Witness my hand, this 26th day of October, 1872.

G. CLAYTON,
oct26 Justice of the Peace.

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80 ACRES Gardening Lands for sale, in each lot and on each terms as will suit. All to suit purchasers. Small farms within one mile south of Lexington, of such extent as may market, do. For information, apply to

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5:40 P. M. FAST EXPRESS ARRIVES 6 Hours in Advance of trains by any other Line leaving St. Joseph in the evening to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Lafayette, Toronto, Ft. Wayne, Milwaukee, Montreal, and other Points East (not numerous to mention.

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