(Continued from first page.)

Circulation, N. Y.	6,523,396 39
From Pacific Railway sinking funds	770,881 87
From sundry private sources	1,136,412 31
From Fees, Consular, Patent, Land, &c	2,284,095 92
Miscellaneous Sources	4,102,254 71
Total ordinary receipts	261,601,229 91
From premium on sales of Coin	9,412,657 65
Total net receipts	374,106,887 56
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, including $18,285 received from Gravenhorst	109,975,705 29
Total available cash	$484,082,592 85

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$16,187,959 20
For foreign intercourse	1,839,369 11
For Indians	7,008,728 82
For pensions	28,533,402 76
For Military Establishments, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals	35,372,157 20
For Naval Establishment, including vessels and machinery and improvements in Navy Yards	21,240,807 97
For Miscellaneous, Civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, collecting the revenue	42,958,329 08
For interest on the Public Debt	117,357,837 72
Total exclusive of principal and premium on the Public Debt	270,559,695 91
For premiums on bonds purchased	6,858,206 [illegible]
For redemption of the Public Debt	99,960,253 51
Total	$106,918,520 30
Total net disbursements	$377,478,216 71
Total	$484,082,592 85

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $99,960,-253 54. The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, $364,694,229 91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $270,559,695 91. Leaving surplus revenue, $94,134,534 50. Add amount received from premium of sales of gold, in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased, $2,454,370 90; add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year accompanied with the same at the commencement of the year, $3,371,-348 65; total, $99,960,253 54.

This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statements of the public debt, which add together the principal, interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491.28.

The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, $99,960,003.54; reduction in unpaid interest account, $330,952 96; reduction in cash on hand, $2,746,465.22

On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the first of March, 1869 to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, $87,134,782.84.

From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, $117,619,630 25.

From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872 $94,895 348 94,

From March 1, 1872, to November 1 1872, (eight months) $64,647,237 84.

Total, $363,696,999 87.

With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at the last session, the expenditure of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon the people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prov that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt and provide for the sinking fund established by law.

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

War Department.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,991 82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35 372,157 20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834 62. The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are $33,801,378 78 The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington aqueduct.

The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations have been put into execution for the speedy payment of bounty, pay, &c., due colored soldiers properly coming under that Bureau.

All the war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement.

During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads $1,-300,000, of which $800,857 was over the Pacific Railroad; the transportation by water, $626,373 52, and by stage, $48,-975 84, and for the purchase of transportation, animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, &c., &c., $924,650 63. About $70,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement, $167,172 72 of claims by loyal citizens for Quartermaster's stores during the war; subsistence supplies to the amount of $89,048 12 have been issued to the Indians.

The annual average men strength of the army was 24,101 white and 2496 colored soldiers. The total death of the year reported was 26 white and 54 colored. The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress. There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, their being now 59 vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partly completed the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce, with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation, and the saving of time, add millions to the wealth of the country, and increase the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at La Crosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the commissions appointed to investigate the Sutro Tunnel has been transmitted to Congress. The observations and reports of the Signal Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal Lake, seaport and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India islands.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra Lieutenants to serve as Adjutants and Quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well defined offences, so that inequality of sentences and judgments by courts martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts, under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a reappropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of Commissary Sergeants from non-Commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the Anatomical Section of the Army Medical Museum; a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and repair upon the Atlantic coast; the purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the Staff Corps; a continuance of the work upon the coast defenses; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13th, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of the time for the presentation of all war claims for subsistence supplies, under the act of July 4th, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is impaired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the mere elementary branches of learning, which they shall acquire before entering the Academy; also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus and an increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy Band.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equal and just legislation. One route (to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by the way of Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals and slackwater navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers) has been surveyed, and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawaba and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

I am not prepared to recommend government aid to these, or other enterprises, until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that, when completed, they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water and a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrable.

I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider this whole question and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislation on this important subject.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of productions, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged. In addition to these a project of facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country, and the increasing demand of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with the tide water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continued land locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route. The obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of the public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

Navy Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the Navy for the past year, in addition to its regular service. It is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

Post Office Department.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1872, amounted to $21,915,-436.37, and the expenditures to $26,659,-192 31. Compared with the previous fiscal year the increase of revenue was $1,878 350 95, or 9.37 per cent, and the increase of expenditures $2 265,088 23, or 9 29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general Treasury was $3 317,765 94—an excess of $689,707 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes, on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles—8077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post-offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,900 miles.

The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 24,362,500; an increase of 4 066,502, or twenty per cent. over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $1,071,257 25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with other countries exceeds 320 tons, and the cost of the United States Transatlantic Mail Steamship service was $220,302 70. The total cost of the United States Ocean Steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized line of mail steamers, was $1,027,026 97. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship company receive $500,000 per annum for conveying 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 Oct. 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,-000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro. Brazil and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Honolulu and the Hawaiian lands, making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies 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 with respect either to a reduction of rates 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 in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of post offices, savings banks, and for an increase in the salaries of heads of bureaus.

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, to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend also the appointment of a Committee or a 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 a title to all the 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 proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress; but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 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 Zealand and Australian line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mail 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 objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and 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 those 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 that trade. An expenditure of five million dollars per annum, for the next five years, if 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 enhanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, but, that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

Department of Justice.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-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 and the amendments thereto," I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of those enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of those rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence. But the prosecution 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 those rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to a 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.

Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy. I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration; but any action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor, such acts, 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 Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress 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 despatched.

Indians.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration, with regard to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated in so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forays upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain, and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of the country, at the same time improving 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 effective.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for Indians, and erecting therein a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to that Territory has, within the past year, been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other 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 thereon 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 properly, 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 lands in the Indian Territory.

A territorial government should however, protect the Indians from the inroads of the 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 the lands held by them for the same period.

Public Lands.

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,-320 acres were for cash; 389,460 acres located with military warrants; 4,671,-332 acres taken for homesteads; 693,913 acres located with college scrip; 3,554,-887 acres granted to railroad; 455,347 acres granted to wagon roads; 714,255 acres given to States, as swamp lands; 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip.

The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 acres of the public lands still unsurveyed.

The reports of the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even 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 points.

Patents.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 13,629 patents, 283 extensions, and 566 certificates and registries 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 $700,954 86, and the total expenditures to $628,553 90, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,400 26.

Since 1836, 200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at the original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows 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 at the last session The subject of the re-organization of the Patent Office, as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of a separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the 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 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, $2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 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 Congress of June, 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 rates of pensions. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the War of the Rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 876,000, being but six per cent of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 90,689; the number received during the year was 26,574; the number disposed of was 39,178, making a net gain of 12,604. 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; 113,518 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 3179. 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 33,838. During that period there we dropped from the rolls for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by 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 early 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 early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decennial periods as to 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 re-apportionment 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 great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove 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 the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of their rising generations, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

Territories.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast dominions not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements 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 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—the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it—as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

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, is 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 past year, and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement 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 the Department—the horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that Department in all its branches; showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner are informed, and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation, that measure be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, suggests that no 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.

The 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. This Commission has held two sessions and has made satisfactory progress in organization and in the initiatory step necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It will be the duty of the Commissioners, at your coming session, to transmit a full 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 terms 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.

The 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 nation, and as serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the peoples of all the commercial portions of the earth in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling.

Civil Service.

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. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of office and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules 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 earnest 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 practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1872.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wasting and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is constantly progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure,

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 8, 1868.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

FRANKLIN PRINTING INK Works

JOHN WOODRUFF'S SONS,
Philadelphia, Penna.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE is printed with Ink from the above establishment. jan0-1y

Coal Dealers.

H. BAUMGARDNER,

DEALER IN

COAL OF ALL KINDS,

North Prince Street, near Lemon, and also at the Reading Depot.

LANCASTER, PA.

☞ **I can and will sell COAL cheaper than any other dealer in Lancaster.**

Call and be Convinced.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

The following table gives the leaving time of all trains at the Lancaster Depot, and the time of their arrival at either end of the Division:

WESTWARD.	Leave Lancaster.	Arrive at Harrisburg.
Southern Express*	1:05 a m	2:25 a m
Through Passenger	1:40 a m	3:00 a m
Pacific Express*	2:45 a m	4:10 a m
Niagara Express	9:35 a m	10:45 a m
Mail via Mt. Joy	11:25 a m	1:00 p m
Mail via Columbia	11:25 a m	1:25 p m
Fast Line	3:28 p m	4:40 p m
Columbia Accommodation	8:45 p m	Col. & York
Harrisburg Accommodation	6:05 p m	8:10 p m
Lancaster Train	7:54 p m	Col. & York
Pittsburg Express	9:50 p m	11:20 p m
Cincinnati Express*	11:00 p m	12:10 a m

EASTWARD.	Leave Lancaster.	Arrive at Philad'a.
Philadelphia Express†	4:19 a m	6:55 a m
Fast Line*	6:50 a m	9:20 a m
Lancaster Train	9:30 a m	12:40 p m
Pacific Express†	1:04 p m	3:30 p m
Elmira Express	3:15 p m	6:00 p m
Harrisburg Accommodation	6:02 p m	9:35 p m
Mail Train	9:00 p m	11:30 p m
Cincinnati Express*	11:50 p m	2:30 a m

*Leave daily. †Daily except Monday.

READING AND COLUMBIA R. R.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872,

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN ON THIS ROAD AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Lancaster	8 20 a m	Reading	10 30 a m
"	3 25 p m	"	5 35 p m
Columbia	8 15 a m	Reading	10 30 a m
"	3 15 p m	"	5 35 p m

RETURNING:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Reading	7 20 a m	Lancaster	9 27 a m
"	6 15 p m	"	8 17 p m
Reading	7 20 a m	Columbia	9 40 a m
"	6 15 p m	"	8 30 p m

Trains leaving Lancaster and Columbia as above, make close connection at Reading with Trains North and South on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and West on Lebanon Valley Road. Trains leaving Lancaster at 8 20 a m and Columbia at 8 15 a m, connects closely at Reading with Trains for New York.

Tickets can be obtained at the offices of the New Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty street, New York; and Philad