

dian agents are sent there, or near there, troops must be sent; also the agent and the commander of the troops are independent of each other and subject to orders from different departments of the government. The army officer holds a position for life, the agent one at the will of the President; the former is personally interested in living in harmony with the Indians and the establishment of peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of a civilized section; the latter has no such personal interests. Another reason is an economical one, and still another, the hold which the Government has upon the life of the officer, to secure a faithful discharge of duties in carrying out a given policy. The building of railroads and the access thereby given to all agricultural and mineral regions of the country, is rapidly bringing civilized settlements in contact with all the tribes of Indians. No matter what are to be the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not now harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in the end. A system which looks to the extermination of any race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom; and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others is dangerous to society. I see no substitute for such a system, except in placing all the Indians on reservations as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to take up their lands and to set up territorial governments for their own protection. For details upon this subject I call your special attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Army Expenditures and Estimates.

The report of the Secretary of war shows the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending 30th June, 1869 to be \$8,644,042, of which \$23,682,310 was disbursed in the payment of debts contracted during the war, and is not chargeable to the current army expenses. The estimate of the army for the next fiscal year is as low as it is believed can be relied on. The estimates of the Bureau of Officers have been carefully scrutinized wherever it has been deemed practicable. If, however, the condition of the country should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greater contraction of troops the appropriation asked for will not be expended. The appropriations and estimates for river and harbor improvements and for the fortifications, are submitted separately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these purposes will be expended. The recommendation of the General of the army, that appropriations be made for the forts at Boston, Portland, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco, if no other, is concurred in.

Seal Fisheries to be Protected.

I also call your special attention to the recommendation of the General Commanding the military division of the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska Territory, and suggest that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries from which a revenue should be derived.

Recommendations well Considered.

The report of the Secretary of War, the synopsis of the heads of Bureaus, of the commanders of the Military division of the Districts of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and the report of the General of the army in full are submitted for your action; the recommendations therein contained have been well considered.

Unused Arsenals, etc., to be Sold.

I, however, call special attention to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance for the sale of the arsenals and lands no longer used by the Government.

Repeal of Act Recommended.

I also recommend the suggestion of the Secretary of War that the act of the 3rd of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments in the staff corps of the army, be repealed.

Condition of Navy.

The report of the Sec. of the navy accompanying this shows what the condition of the Navy was when this Administration came into office, and what changes have been made since. Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commission, or to render them fit for service if required as soon as

possible, and to substitute the sail for steam while cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the Navy and adding greatly to its efficiency.

Gratifying condition of Post Office Service.

The report of the Postmaster General furnishes a clear and comprehensive exhibit of the operations of the postal service, and of the financial condition of this part of the P. O. department. The ordinary postal revenues for the year ending June 30th, 1869, amount to \$18,344,510, and the expenditures to \$23,689,131, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$5,353,620. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the previous year amount to \$6,437,992. The increase of revenues for 1869 over those of 1868 was \$2,051,909; and the increase of expenditures was \$9,675,938. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue in 1868 by \$996,336, and the increased expenditures in 1869 was \$257,570 less than the increased expenditures in 1868, showing, by comparisons, these gratifying features of improvement, that, while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was \$2,439,535, the increase of receipts over the increase of expenditures in 1869 was \$1,084,371. Your attention is respectfully called to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for authority to change the rates of compensation to the main Trunk railroad line, for services in carrying the mails; for having post route maps executed; for re-organizing and increasing the efficiency of special agents; for increase of mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and most especially do I call to your attention his recommendation for the total.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

This abuse, for which no one receives a commensurate advantage, reduces the receipts for postal service, from 25 to 30 per cent., and largely increases the service to be performed. The method by which postage is to be paid on public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

Public Lands Sold.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that the quantity of public lands disposed of, during the year ending June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres; exceeding that of the preceding year by 1,010,409 acres. Of this amount 2,899,544 acres were sold for cash and 2,737,365 secured under the homestead laws. The remainder was granted to aid in the construction of works on internal improvements which had been appropriated to the States as swamps and for land warrants and scrip. The cash receipts from all sources were \$4,729,986, exceeding those of the preceding year \$2,840,140.

Pension Rolls, etc.

During the last fiscal year, 23,196 names were added to the pension rolls and 4,896 were dropped therefrom, leaving, at its close, 14,796. The amount paid to pensioners, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was \$23,422,884, an increase of \$441,152 on that of the previous year. The munificence of Congress has been conspicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and orphans who suffered in the struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. The addition to the pension rolls of each successive year, since the conclusion of hostilities, is the result, in a great degree, of the repeated amendments of the act of the 14th of July, 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within its original scope. The large outlay which is thus occasioned is further increased by the more liberal allowance bestowed, since that date, upon those who, in the line of duty, were wholly or permanently disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to the measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than that which is imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates for the next fiscal year, an addition to the amount just chargeable to the naval pension fund, of an appropriation of \$30,000,000.

The Patent Office

During the year ending 30th September, 1860, the Patent Office issued 13,762 patents, and the receipts were \$686,889, being \$213,936 more than the expenditure.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for uniting the duties for the supervision and the education of freedmen to the other duties devolving upon the Commissioners of Education.

The Census.

If it is the desire of Congress to take the census, which must be taken during the year 1870, more complete and perfected than heretofore, I would suggest an early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress at the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan, I desist from saying more.

Agricultural Bureau.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the claims of the Agricultural Bureau for liberal appropriations. In a country so diversified in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent on agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by properly fostering this Bureau, are incalculable.

Inadequate Salaries of Officers.

I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the inadequate salaries of a number of the most important officers of the Government. I will not enumerate, but will here specify the Justices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years; within that time the labors of this Court have largely increased and the expenses of living have at least doubled during the same time. Congress has twice found it necessary to increase largely the compensation of its own members, and the duty which it owes to another department of the Government deserves, and will undoubtedly receive, its due consideration.

Conclusion.

There are many subjects not alluded to in this Message which might with propriety be introduced; but I abstain, believing your patriotism and statesmanship will suggest the topics and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part, I promise rigid adherence to the laws and their strict enforcement.

HOME MANUFACTURE

WE beg to inform the inhabitants of Salt Lake City and Utah Territory, that we have recommenced the

MANUFACTURE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

And are now offering for sale at the Store Recently occupied by T. & W. Taylor, East Temple Street,

A FULL LINE OF

Men's and Boys'

Calf, Kip and

Cowhide Boots.

BROGAN SHOES AND TIES.

LADIES

Can find a First-class Assortment of

KID GAITERS and BALMORALS,

CLOTH GAITERS and BALMORALS,

CALF SKIN SHOES,

RUBBERS,

ARCTIC GAITERS, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S PEGGED AND SEWED SHOES

ALL KINDS.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Work made to Order promptly, and all our own manufacture Warranted.

Also a Large Stock of

Upper, Sole and Harness Leather,

Which is guaranteed to be

THE BEST TANNED IN UTAH TERRITORY.

W. JENNINGS & CO.,

West Side of East Temple St.,

SALT LAKE CITY,

Opposite Salt Lake House.

d12w44 1f

Special Notices.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell **Gillet's Baking Powder**, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THE OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes Washing easy, removes all stains, and **BLUES THE CLOTHES** at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, everybody. d298-10:2aw w418

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

ESTRAYS.

ONE Large Brown MULE, 9 or 10 years old, branded 3 on the left shoulder.
One Small Brown MULE 8 or 9 years old, brand on the left shoulder illegible.
One 4-year old Red STEER, branded LI on the left hip.
One 2-year old Light Red and White STEER, no brands visible.
Owners are requested to pay damages and take them away.

JOHN ALLAN, Poundkeeper, Coalville, Nov. 28, 1869. s87 2w44-1

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a small-sized, sway backed, Dark Roan HORSE, about 11 years old. No marks or brands visible. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

DANIEL PETE, Poundkeeper, American Fork, Utah County. w44-1

BRANCH OFFICE

Florence Sewing Machine Company,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHAS. S. HAMMER, GENERAL AGENT

FOR

Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Send for an illustrated priced Circular, or call and examine Machines and Work.

FLORENCE

READ THIS!

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE explains itself—

CHALLENGE TO SEWING MACHINE MEN.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21, 1869. Agents for all Sewing Machines, Louisville, Ky.—Gentlemen: We hereby challenge you to exhibit your Sewing Machines for premium at the Kentucky State Fair, commencing September 14, 1869.

The absence of any Sewing Machine, with its representative, at the designated time and place, will be regarded as an acknowledgment of defeat and inability to compete.

KENNEDY & CHURCHILL, Agents Singer Sewing Machine, 160 Fourth St. GEO. W. SCOVILLE, Agent Improved Howe Sewing Machine, 106 Fourth Street.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Messrs. Kennedy & Churchill, Agents Singer Machine, and Geo. W. Scoville, Agent Howe Machine.—In response to a challenge you published in the "Courier-Journal" of the 22d inst., permit us to ACCEPT your challenge to exhibit our Sewing Machine for the FIRST PREMIUM at the coming Kentucky State Fair. As you have thrown down the gauntlet, we most cheerfully pick it up.

JNO. McCONNELL & CO., Agents Florence Sewing Machine, No. 110 Fourth Street.

THE RESULT.

The FLORENCE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE was awarded the TWO HIGHEST PREMIUMS at the Kentucky State Fair over ALL ITS COMPETITORS, and was declared by all who examined it to be THE BEST SEWING MACHINE on exhibition.

The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen who composed the Committee, and by whom the premiums were awarded.

DR. BROWN, Chairman, Eminence, Ky.
MRS. W. BENEDICT,
MRS. JUDGE LOGAN
MRS. E. LOW.
HON. GEO. E. H. GRAY.

REASONS.

1—Simplicity and great range of work. 2—Its making four different stitches, viz: the lock stitch, double lock stitch, knot stitch, and double knot stitch. 3—Its reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb screw, enabling the operator to run the work right or left, and convenience of self-fastening the ends of seams. 4—The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made. 5—The rapidity of its work, and the quality of the work done. 6—Its self-adjusting tension. d305w42-1m