

For one year, in advance, four dollars; if not paid within the first six months of the year, five dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the year, six dollars.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines or less), first insertion, three dollars; each subsequent insertion, one dollar. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year. Legal Tenders received at current rates.

President's Message.
A BRIEF AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

(From the Morning Call.)

(CONCLUDED.)

and some other powers. As situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIP LINES.
I would also recommend liberal measures for the purpose of supporting the American lines of steamers now plying between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Austrian line, almost our only remaining lines of ocean steamers, and of increasing their service.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.
The National Debt has been reduced to the extent of eighty-six million fifty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty cents during the year; and by the negotiation of the national bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, of the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet the large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

MODIFICATION OF TAX TARIFF LAWS.
I therefore recommend a modification of both the tariff and interest tax laws. I recommend that all taxes from internal sources be abolished, except those on spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps. In readjusting the tariff, I suggest that a careful estimate be made of the amount of surplus revenue collected under the present laws, after providing for the current expenses of the Government, the interest account and a sinking fund, and that this surplus be reduced in such manner as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number. There are many articles not produced at home, such as medicines compounded, from which little revenue is derived, but which enter into general use. All such articles I recommend to be placed on the free list. Should a further reduction prove advisable, I would then recommend that it be made upon those articles which can bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor. I have not entered into figures, because to do so would be to repeat all that will be laid before you in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The present laws for collecting revenues pay collectors of customs small salaries, but provide for shares in all seizures, which, at principal ports of entry particularly, raise the compensation of those officials to a large sum. It has always seemed to me as if this system must at times work perniciously. It holds out inducements to dishonest men, should any get possession of these offices, to be lax in their scrutiny of goods entered, to enable them finally to make large seizures. Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject.

THE CURRENCY.
The continued fluctuations in the value of gold compared with the national currency has a most damaging effect upon the increase and development of the country, in keeping up prices of all articles necessary in everyday life. It fosters a spirit of gambling, prejudicial alike to national morals and national finances. If the question can be met as to how to get a fixed value to our currency, that value constantly and uniformly approaching par with specie, a very desirable object will be gained.

THE ARMY.
For the operations of the army in the past year the expense of maintaining it, the estimates for the ensuing year, and for continuing sea-coast and other improvements conducted under

the supervision of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. I call your attention to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1869, which discontinues promotion in the staff corps of the army until provided for by law. I recommend that the number of officers in each grade of staff corps be fixed, and that whenever the number in any one grade falls below the number so fixed, that the vacancy may be filled by promotion from the grade below. I also recommend that when the office of Chief of Corps becomes vacant the place may be filled by selection from the corps in which the vacancy exists.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows an improvement in the number and efficiency of the naval force, without material increase in the expense of supporting it. This is due to the policy which has been adopted and is being extended as far as our material will admit, of using smaller vessels as cruisers on the several stations. By these means we have been enabled to occupy at once a larger extent of cruising ground, and to visit more frequently the ports where the presence of our flag is desirable, and generally to discharge more efficiently the duties of the Navy in time of peace, without exceeding the number of men or the expenditures authorized by law. During the past year the Navy has, in addition to its regular service, supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the Coast Survey, and has completed the surveys authorized by Congress of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and under like authority has sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped to explore the unknown ocean of the North. The suggestion of the report as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material of the navy and the plan recommended for reducing the personnel of the service to a peace standard by the gradual abolition of certain grades of officers, the reduction of others and the employment of some in the service of the commercial marine, are all considered and deserve the thoughtful attention of Congress. I also recommend that all promotions in the Navy, above the rank of Captain, be by selection instead of by seniority. This course will secure in the higher grades greater efficiency, and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves in the knowledge of their profession. The present cost of maintaining the Navy, and its cost compared with that of the preceding year, and the estimates for the ensuing year, are contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The enlarged receipts of the Post Office Department, as shown by the accompanying report of the Postmaster-General, exhibit a gratifying increase in that branch of the public service. It is the index of the growth of education and of the prosperity of the people, two elements highly conducive to the vigor and stability of republics. With a vast territory like ours, much of it sparsely populated, but all requiring the services of the mail, it is not at present to be expected that this Department can be made self-sustaining; but its gradual approach to this end from year to year is confidently relied on, and the day is not far distant when the Post Office Department of the Government will prove a much greater blessing to the whole of the people than it is now.

PROPOSITION TO UNITE THE TELEGRAPH WITH THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

The suggestion of the Postmaster-General for improvements in the Department presided over by him are earnestly recommended to your special attention, especially the document for your favorable consideration of the plan for uniting the telegraph system of the United States with the postal system. It is believed that by such a course the cost of telegraphing could be much reduced, and the service be as well if not better rendered. It would further secure advantage by extending the telegraph through portions of the country where private enterprise will not construct it. Commerce, trade, and above all, the efforts to bring a people widely separated into a community of interests, are always benefited by a rapid intercommunication. Education, the groundwork of republican institutions, is encouraged by increasing the facilities for gathering together with speed the news from all parts of the country. The desire to reap the benefits of such improvement will stimulate education.

I refer you to the report of the Postmaster-General for full details of the operations of last year, and for comparative statements of the results with former years.

KU-KLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

There has been imposed upon the Executive branch of the Government

the execution of the Act of Congress, approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Ku-Klux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the Committee to investigate Southern Outrages under the provisions of the above Act. I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity; but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that a combination of characters referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in certain counties of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of the State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authority, and having, among other things, the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of the privilege of the free political action of those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons; their victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or free persons who have shown a disposition to claim equal rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well-disposed citizens were sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 13th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in terms of the law, calling upon the members of the said combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or military officers of the United States, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October, another proclamation was issued, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in nine counties in that State, and direction was given that within the counties so designated, persons supposed on credible information to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealt with according to law. In two of the said counties many arrests have been made. At the last accounts, the number of persons thus arrested was 168. Several hundred whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding their large number, it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial before a judicial tribunal of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were about to take vigorous measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all such persons have been guilty of violation of the law. A full report of what has been done under this law, will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney General.

THE MOHON QUESTION.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, decency, and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled Saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate the laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is to be the status of the plural wives and their offspring, and the propriety of Congress passing an enabling act, authorizing the Territorial Legislature to legitimize all born prior to a time fixed in the act, might be justified by its humanity to those innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDIAN POLICY AND ITS RESULTS.

The policy pursued towards the In-

dians has resulted favorably, so far as can be judged from the limited time during which it has been in operation. Through the efforts of the various societies of Christians, to whom has been entrusted the execution of the policy, and the Board of Commissioners authorized by the law of April 10th, 1869, many tribes of Indians have been induced to settle upon Reservations to cultivate the soil and perform productive labor of various kinds, and to partially accept civilization. These are being cared for in such a way, it is hoped so as to induce those still pursuing their old habits of life, to embrace the only opportunity which is left them to avoid extermination. I recommend liberal appropriations to carry out the Indian peace policies; not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right. I recommend to your favorable consideration also the policy of granting a Territorial government to the Indians in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas and Missouri, and south of Kansas. In doing so every right guaranteed to the Indians by treaty should be secured. Such a course might in time be the means of collecting most of the Indians, now between the Missouri and Pacific, and south of the British possessions, into one Territory or State. The Secretary of the Interior has treated upon this subject at length, and I recommend to you his suggestions.

PUBLIC LANDS SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

I renew my recommendation that the public lands be regarded as a heritage to our children, to be disposed of only as required for occupation, and to actual settlers. Those already granted have been in great part disposed of in such a way as to secure access to the balance by the hardy settler, who may wish to avail himself of them; but caution should be exercised even then. Inattending so desirable an object, the educational interest may well be assisted by the grant of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to settlers. I do not wish to be understood as recommending in the least degree a curtailment of what is being done by the General Government for the encouragement of education.

THE CENSUS RETURNS AND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, submitted with this, will give you information collected and prepared for publication, in regard to the census taken during the year 1870, the operations of the Bureau of Education for the year, the Patent Office, the Pension Office, the Land Office and the Indian Bureau. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives the operations of his Department for the year. As agriculture is the groundwork of our prosperity, too much importance cannot be attached to the labors of this Department. It is in the hands of an able head, with able assistants, all zealously devoted to introducing into the agricultural productions of the nation all useful products adapted to any of the various climates and soils of our vast territory, and to giving all useful information as to the methods of cultivation of the plants, cereals and other products adapted to our territory. The work is prospering quietly and surely, and the Agricultural Bureau is working a great national good, and if liberally supported the more widely its influence will be extended and the less dependent we shall be upon products of foreign countries.

SALARIES OF OFFICIALS.

The subject of compensation to the Heads of Bureaus, and officials holding positions of responsibility, and requiring ability and character to fill such properly, is one to which your attention is invited. But few of the officials receive a compensation equal to the respectable support of a family, while their duties are such as to involve millions of dollars and great interests. In private life such services demand compensation equal to the services rendered, and a wise economy would dictate the same rule in the Government service.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

I have not given the estimates for the support of the Government for the ensuing year, and a comparative statement between the expenditures for the year just past and the one just preceding, because all these figures are contained in the accompanying reports, or in those presented directly to Congress. These estimates have my approval.

DISABILITIES IMPOSED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

More than six years having elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other, one for the perpetuation of the other for the destruction of the Union, it may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment should be removed. That instrument does not exclude the ballot, but only requires the disability to

hold office of certain classes. When the purity of the ballot box is secure, a majority of one is sure to elect officers reflecting the views of the majority. I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were, before the rebellion, of a standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take the oath to support the Constitution, and admitting the eligibility of those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. It may be said the former violated an oath, while the latter did not have it in their power to do so. If they had taken this oath, it cannot be doubted they would have broken it, as did the former class. If there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such an amnesty. This subject is submitted for your careful consideration.

OSTRACISM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The condition of the Southern States is unhappily not such as all true patriotic citizens would like to see. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, and personal violence or threats towards persons entertaining political views opposed to those entertained by the majority of the citizens, prevents immigration and the flow of much-needed capital into the States lately in rebellion. It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, vote for men representing their views, and permit full freedom of expression and the ballot in those entertaining different political convictions.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial Government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the District having voluntarily taxed themselves for the purpose of contributing to the advancement of the seat of government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out the various systems of improvements.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

By the great fire in Chicago the most important of the Government buildings in that city were consumed. Those burned had already become inadequate to the wants of the Government in that growing city, and, looking to the near future, were totally inadequate. I recommend, therefore, that an appropriation be made immediately to purchase the remainder of the square on which the burned buildings stood, provided it can be purchased at a fair valuation, and provided the Legislature of Illinois will pass a law authorizing its condemnation for Government purposes, and also an appropriation of as much money as can be properly expended toward the erection of Government buildings.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

During this fiscal year the number of immigrants, ignorant of our laws and habits, and coming into our country annually has become so great, and the impositions practised upon them so numerous and flagrant, that I suggest Congressional action for their protection. It seems to me a fair subject of legislation by Congress. I cannot now state as fully as I desire the nature of the complaints made by immigrants of the treatment they receive, but will endeavor to do so during the session of Congress, particularly if the subject should receive your attention.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been the aim of the Administration to force honesty and efficiency in all public servants. Every official who has violated the trust placed in him has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. If bad men have secured places, it has been the fault of the system established by law and custom for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters endorsing the character of office seekers without proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform, which can in a measure correct this abuse, is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit from a stranger, is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. A reform which would enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution

in making recommendations. A military lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servant in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

In my Message to Congress one year ago, I urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that recommendation, Congress, in the ninth session of "An Act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of Government, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1871, gave the necessary authority to the Executive to inaugurate a civil service reform, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under the authority of said Act I convened a Board of gentlemen eminently qualified for the work, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed; but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adopted, to the great relief of the Executive, the heads of Departments and members of Congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined actions will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interest of the whole country.

U. S. GRANT,
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 4, 1871.

Professional Cards.

J. R. NEIL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

HAVING made arrangements to consult with E. STRALE, Esq., of York, I am prepared to attend to any business entrusted to my care.
24 June 71/14

GEO. H. DURHAM,
Attorney-at-Law
63 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND - - - - OREGON.

DR. L. T. DAVIS,
SURGEON,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.
JACKSONVILLE.
Office and Residence,
RYAN'S BRICK BUILDING, 3d St.,
Between California & Main Sts.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck Hospital, on Oregon Street.

Dr. L. Ganung,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Jacksonville, Oregon,
California Street, opposite P. J. Ryan's Brick Store,
May 20, 1871.—14

DR. W. JACKSON,
DENTIST,
OFFICE: Corner of California & Fifth Sts.
Particular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth.
Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of the late method of anaesthesia.
All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Jacksonville, Nov. 20.—14

DR. L. DANFORTH,
Physician and Surgeon,
HAS permanently located on the Fort Lane Ranch, two miles north of the Willow Springs, and offers his professional services to the people of Jackson and Josephine counties.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,
In the Overbeck Hospital,
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

G. H. AIKEN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Oregon.
OFFICE in the U. S. Hotel, Third Street.

FOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
REDINGTON & CO. ARE THE BEST.