

# THE EVENING NEWS.

TRADE, BUSINESS, ETC.  
FOR THE PUBLIC!

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
EDWARD AND FREDERICK  
WEDNESDAY - February 14, 1860.

## EDITORIAL NOTE.

The total number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated by the Catholic Directory at 8,000,000.

Friday next will be the anniversary of the birthday of our immortal Washington. A funeral holiday is the proper thing to do. The News will celebrate it fittingly with the stores close?

Rain is becoming common in the dry regions of lower Egypt. The cause is said to be intensive planting of the mulberry tree. If Utah wants more rain it must set out more trees and the country will help the silk as well as water interest.

The election bill now undergoing the trials and struggles of passage through the Legislature provides for registration and an unmarked ballot. We hope it will be surrounded with sufficient safeguards to preserve the purity of elections in this Territory, a great regret will be the consequence of legislating from mere motives of concession.

A Chinaman named Fu Kee, who was arrested in Gold Hill, Nevada, for selling opium, was fined \$100 and costs. His case was appealed and meanwhile a brother celestial tendered the \$200 which was accepted by a local sheriff and Fu Kee departed in peace. And now there is a new sheriff named Kelly who is responsible for \$150 costs and can't find that liberated Chinaman.

The House yesterday voted the bill to amend section 1, 2, 3, of Compiled Laws of Utah, so as according to the present statute, a man may obtain a divorce from his wife if she fails to supply him with the common necessities of life. This is not to be supposed that a man's court would entertain such a suit, but that is no excuse for relaxing an absurdity in the statute of the Territory. Better reconsiders.

U. S. Marshal Nelson has "signed." He did it in the same fastidiously as Assistant Marshal signed. Such resignations are truly admirable. Fair, in the sense of charges that could not be cleared up, made a vacancy in that responsible office desirable, and they resigned themselves to the inevitable. For while friends in official life they were not divided, indeed they are not separated.

Criminal business in the District Courts is almost universal. No funds to pay expenses. Yet the District Courts please, the services of the Justices of the Peace multiplied, and the jurisdiction of City Aldermen or police magistrates cases of common assault, wilful, where a lovely bottle of fish judicial matters enough in Utah. Moreover, recent local legislation we hope will remedy the latter evils the Territory can live without a District Courts for a while and not suffer materially.

## OFFICIAL POSITION IN JAH.

CONSIDERING the manifold errors of Federal Courts in Utah it is astonishing that there should be so many candidates when a vacancy occurs. But a government position appears to be the only hope of the army of political hang-ups who never seem to think of anything else. Some active employment in politics while working for a living, they could be of some benefit to mankind at large.

Washington, during the session of Congress, writes with the hungry, having obtained a place in the House or Senate, because the departments, plenum, are full. Some of the claimants have got a few qualifications or the like to the people among whom they represent. The Territories are the chief sufferers from these profiteers. The various offices afford a gift of the Government and, generally, a political repose. Some services rendered to one who can "speak a word in court," or a provision for an important relative, of some influential kind. And thus the great and glorious government of the United States is frequently represented by persons who are miserably unfit to represent anybody or anything worth representing, or else incapable of performing the duties of their office with any decent dignity or ability.

Occasionally a gentleman of fair attainments and honest dealing pulses except the small salary of a territorial office and influence, to faithfully discharge his duties. Thereupon he becomes like a magnet for the malicious minds of the unprincipled persons who cannot see him for the furnishing of their evil designs, and the object of the hatred of those with whom he cannot, intentionally associate to preserve his position. They are at once made to prejudicial Government against him, and wires are laid for his affliction, if he has the right and that it was his duty to go among the people of

Territory, and earn for himself what they were and what would be done in the general interests of all parties. For this he was denounced without stint. He was abused and vilified, and every influence was brought to bear against him that he was removed to another Territory, the Government recognizing his ability and worth too well to deprive him of office.

Governor Emery has taken a different stand. He has kept himself aloof from all parties and cliques, and, in the spirit of conservatism endeavored to preserved himself from any positive cause of censure. But this appears to be insufficient for certain persons. He will not lend himself to violent partisanship on either side. This is the eyes of the strife-breeders a crime. Nothing but active identification with their plots and cabals will satisfy them. A Federal officer, according to their view of his position, is sent here to lead or assist antagonists in everything "Mormon;" to wire-work and intrigue until the people who have redeemed this region from isolation and sterility, are either driven from their homes or placed under the feet of the adventurers who long for the control of the resources and offices of the Territory.

Failing to do this, and in the absence of anything that can be conjured up against his personal character or official course, the Governor is accused of impudent intimacy with leading "Mormons." Is not this a terrible offence? But the facts are that one of the main objections of the "Mormons" against our present Executive is his exclusiveness. He has gone to the opposite extreme of the gentry-like familiarity of his predecessor and has preserved a dignified reticence and almost isolation. Balancing it were true that the Governor of a Territory peopled by a nine-tenths majority of "Mormons," should converse with their leading men and endeavor to represent before them the Government from which he is accredited; who, with any common consistency, could find in such a course anything that is blameable or worthy of objection?

That Governor Emery's enemies can do nothing but this charge untrue as it is to prefer against him, ought to speak loudly in his favor with the Administration. And how mean and despicable in the eyes of every honorable man and woman must they appear who seek to undermine the position of a fellow official, for the purpose of crowning later or securing it for some brother office-hunter. The average office-holder is seldom fit for office. But he who plots and schemingly contrives an advancement for selfish ends, ought never to be permitted to occupy any place under a just government or in the gift of a sensible people.

Place in Utah is more uncertain and based with disagreeable contingencies than in any other part of the Union, and we are surprised at the eagerness with which it is accepted by some and intrigued by others. The bills introduced

into Congress for the purpose of making these offices elective which are now filled by arbitrary government appointment, ought to receive favorable consideration, and the authorities be relieved, on the one hand, from the responsibility of selecting persons for positions at no great expense and the requirements of which they cannot fully understand, and the people of the Territories, while on the other hand, from the plotting and scheming and often unwelcome presence of persons who have no interests in common with them and no objection in view but the drawing of their salaries.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Sargent, from Massachusetts, introduced, the Senate, the bill to regulate the election of the Territorial officers, and the same, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on Territories.

After a brief discussion as to the propriety of reducing the funding provisions, the amendment was agreed to, 20, May 22.

Mr. Wright, who then read the third reading and passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—After the reading of the bill, Hart called up the contested election of Aspinwall, of Idaho; from the South Dakota territory.

A question arose as to the right of Aspinwall to vote, as he had been elected to the House of Representatives and had not been admitted to Congress. The bill provided for the transfer of his seat, and the treasury to the Navy Department.

Consideration was given to the bill to regulate the compensation of senators and other officers, and Hart submitted an amendment as an additional section providing for the payment of the expenses of the Secretary of State, Representative and Ambassador.

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