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AMONG the eastern dispatches which we published yesterday was the following—

"A Chicago politician, who has made an application for the Governorship of a Territory, has discovered that the President intends to adhere to his announced policy concerning Territorial officers and fill vacancies with inhabitants of the Territories. This is the civil service rule of the Territories."

This would be a very good civil service rule on many accounts. Not by any means do we imagine that the Territories monopolize official qualifications. On the contrary, we distinctly say that some of the civil officials sent here from outside the Territory have been as good officers as could reasonably be wished, endeavoring to discharge their duties without prejudice or partiality, and in the true spirit of Republicanism and of American liberty. Such officers have not failed to secure the respect of the community, and the loss of their commendable administration has been severely felt and generally and sincerely regretted.

But it is no less a fact that the large majority of the officials sent to this Territory from afar has been of a very different class. We do not wish to speak of those officials disrespectfully, but we should be derelict to the expression of the truth if we were to say otherwise. Those who wish to meet with respect are under obligations to earn it. Unfortunately for this Territory, and, so far as they have been similarly afflicted, other Territories, it does seem that most of the officials sent from a distance have been men who could be very conveniently spared from their previous places of resort—they have very seldom received a pressing call to go anywhere else to better their condition, and some of the most notorious of them have come to a miserable and very little regretted end.

If we here do not consider official ability monopolized by the Territories, many of the officials sent here evidently think it is monopolized by citizens outside of the Territories, that is, by themselves, for when they come here they act as if they supposed nobody in the Territory, previous to their arrival, knew anything about law, justice, liberty, freedom, the rights and privileges of citizens, or anything else that distinguishes intelligence and refinement from stupidity, grossness and brutality.

We do not know that any great objection would be raised by the sensible portion of the community to the mere fact of an official not being previously a long time resident of the Territory, if he were better qualified, as to ability, integrity and impartiality, than any resident. The desire is to have the best, the most fitting men for civil office, not so much matter whence they come. If any better can be found outside than inside, let them come, they are abundantly welcome. We want the best, the very best, from all the Territories, all the States, all the nations. Those who are inferior to the better part of our population are just as welcome to stay away. We are republican and indeed cosmopolitan that far.

But on the other hand, experience teaches us that, well qualified in some respects as imported officials may be, it is nevertheless a fact that most of them are sadly unqualified in other respects. They do not seem to comprehend the situation, they do not seem to understand the feelings, sentiments, and genius of the people, and many of them permit their minds to be so filled with prejudice and bigotry against the large majority of the community, as to utterly incapacitate them for the impartial discharge of official duties. Moreover, many of those officials soon after their arrival here, lend themselves and their official influence so completely to the

intrigues of unscrupulous cliques that impartial and equitable administration is a sheer impossibility with such officials. In fact, some have been so full of prejudice and so foolish as to distinctly announce that they have come to the Territory expressly as the ministers of the Federal government for the virtual suppression of the large majority of the citizens solely on account of their religion! It is said, "Whom the gods love, die early," and analogically it has seemed, as a rule, in the perversity of political events, that when the Territory has been fortunate enough to be blessed with an imported official who has manifested a desire to discharge his official duties in the true spirit and intent thereof, according to the laws and the constitution and in accordance with the genius of American government, his official career has been brief, it has been cut short by ill-timed and ill-advised removal, doubtless urged by scheming and corrupt politicians, who really themselves ought to inhabit the penitentiary, and who, in their incontinent desire to accomplish their own selfish designs, care nothing for law, constitution, or the public good, but would ride roughshod over all these and trample them ruthlessly in the mire to secure their own aggrandizement.

In view of these considerations, therefore, we are constrained to strongly approve of the civil service rule for the Territories, of appointing officers from among the inhabitants thereof. Old residents are far more likely to have a competent understanding of the condition of local affairs, and of the temper, feelings, pursuits, ways, thoughts, likes and dislikes of the people, than strangers are, and he former are therefore far more likely to make acceptable and useful public officers.

Furthermore, this method of appointing officers from among the people is really, so far as the choice is concerned, in consonance with republicanism and the genius of the government, which are, that the voice of the people, the voice of the majority of the people, should rule, whereas the appointing process is neither republican nor American, and the appointing of strangers to rule over American citizens is still less so.

Thus, the rule for appointing officers from among the inhabitants is good, if appointments must be made. But something further is required—the appointments should be made of men whom the people wish to have for rulers, in whom the people have confidence, for whom they would vote if they enjoyed the full rights and privileges of American citizens. Nothing less than this is satisfactory, because if appointees were chosen from among the people, but were men in whom the people had no confidence, whom they did not wish to have, for whom they would not vote, all the virtue of the rule of selecting such appointees from the people would be nullified, the appointed officials would be sure to be disliked and in a degree disrespected, whereas there would be some chance of obtaining a decent official if he was an imported one. For the full, effectual, satisfactory, consistent working, therefore, of the new rule announced, it is evident that it should be extended to comprehend appointments from citizens who have unmistakably the confidence and would be the choice of the majority of the people.

So much for the rule contained in the above dispatch, published yesterday. But to-day we publish another dispatch, as follows—

The President has nominated Wm. Cary, of Galena, Ill., United States Attorney for Utah, vice George C. Bates.

Does this come under the new rule, or not? The dispatch speaks of the gentleman appointed as from Illinois. If he is an "inhabitant" of the Territory, is he a man in whom the people have confidence and for whom they would vote for the position to which he has been appointed? This is a very material question to American citizens. The occupant of the Presidential chair is called to that office by the voice of the people, as manifested through the electoral college, and it certainly would only be consistent and right if officials in the Territories, as well as in the States and in the Union, were called to their respective offices by the voice of the people, of the citizens who reside within the purview of their respective official duties. Any citizen who desires other than this is recreant to the fundamental principles of American government, and the common rights and privileges of American citizens.

We hear good things of Mr. Cary, as a gentleman of high character and standing, well respected in Illinois and where he is known, and an extensive property holder in the Territory. We trust that the relations between him and our citizens will be mutually agreeable and profitable, and conducive to the common welfare, should his appointment be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Bates, in the discharge of his official duties, has conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner, and probably his chief offense to the "ring" is that he has not lent himself to their unworthy policy and purposes, but has endeavored to discharge the duties of his office in an evenhanded, impartial way.

LORD DUFFERIN, the new governor general of the Dominion of Canada, has found out the secret of popularity, at least he has succeeded in rendering himself very popular with the people of the Dominion since his arrival among them. A correspondent of the New York Herald, in the report of an interview with his lordship, gives a very favorable account of him. After having been six months in the country, his lordship has shown himself apt and eager in the acquisition of knowledge, already having learned more of the resources of the country than many of its intelligent natives, besides being a careful student of politics and human nature. He has even managed to comprehend the local politics of Canada. Upper and Lower Canada, as legal divisions, no longer exist, but "in their stead are five Provinces answering to our States, with a federal government at Ottawa and a President in the shape of Governor-General Dufferin, at a salary of \$100,000, paid by the Canadian people. Each Province has its Legislature and local Governor."

While endeavoring to obtain an interview, the correspondent was led to contrast his reception with some experienced at the metropolis of the United States. He says—

"Anticipating something very different I felt agreeably surprised at the thoroughly cordial reception the Colonel [Fletcher] extended, in striking contrast as it was to the frigid and contemptuous indifference some of our Washington officials show towards the sovereign citizens who happen to be neither Senators nor Representatives, and whose misfortune it is to be compelled to ask a courtesy from their public servants."

Lord Dufferin is represented as apparently over forty, slightly stooped, a trifle under the middle size, with hair thrown back over his ears, light jet black beard all around his face, mustache same color, cheeks falling in, and cheek bones prominent. He is of studious and thoughtful expression, plain in dress, genial, with a gentle courtesy of manner, and a brisk step. He speaks with that peculiar English aristocratic lisp, but "is no spoiled darling of aristocratic fortune." He thinks Canada a country of vast natural resources, with all the elements for becoming great and prosperous, and he could not describe how highly he thought of the people. He thought the Canadians had too much good sense to be greatly disturbed by the recent exciting remarks by the London Times concerning the Dominion and the talk about independence and annexation; that they were loyal and desired no such change, and had a happy future before them; that not a handful of them expressed themselves in favor of annexation; that Canada might be independent if she chose; that England was not decaying, but was stronger to-day than she was after Waterloo, and though as a nation very old, yet she had more of lusty youth in her people than she ever had had; that neither Rome nor Greece in their palmiest days had any such inherent qualities of strength as England had to-day; that the moral character of a nation constituted its chief strength and permanent vigor and energy; that England and Canada would always stand by each other; that a war between England and the United States would be a sad calamity, and that if the latter succeeded in driving the former from Canada it would cause vast loss and injury to the American Republic; that he apprehended no belligerent movement on the part of President Grant against the Dominion, he having established for himself a highly conservative character, and reflecting, no doubt, the general sense of the American people, whose intelligence was the safeguard of the republic; and that, "however much it

might add to the military laurels of President Grant to make a successful war on England, no one who has read history to any purpose can fail to perceive that any offensive war on the part of a Republic weakens its intrinsic power and predisposes it for an imperial despotism."

The correspondent took his leave, "satisfied that if Canada is happy in every other particular she is abundantly blessed for her loyalty in having so kindly, cordial and intelligent a representative of royalty for her Governor as Lord Dufferin."

The Herald editorially, commenting upon the interview, says of the Governor General, England, and Canada:

"It is therefore fair to conclude that his popularity does not depend upon outward attractions, but has the more solid and lasting foundation of amiability and culture. In this respect our neighbors have been fortunate in their imported Executives, and England can at least claim the credit of having sent some of her best citizens to represent the Crown in her Canadian colony."

That is a very fair record for the chief newspaper of a rival country to make, and while reading it we could not repress the wish that we could truthfully say as much concerning the "imported Executives" and other imported officers who have exercised authority in this Territory.

OUR dispatches announce the confirmation by the Senate of the nomination by the President of Ward Hunt, of New York, as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of the venerable Judge Nelson, resigned. Judge Hunt is of the Commission of Appeals of the State of New York, and, says the New York Herald, "has the reputation of a jurist well versed in the law, and will doubtless, prove himself equal to the highest requirements of the tribunal of last resort of the judicial department of the national government."

The Philadelphia Press has the following from Washington in regard to the appointment—

"The appointment of Ward Hunt to the vacancy on the Supreme bench caused by the resignation of Justice Nelson has caused a genuine astonishment here in legal circles. The appointment is explained on the ground that it was made at the request of Senator Conkling, the appointee being a townsman of his; and it is further intimated that Hunt has no particular desire to remain on the Supreme bench, but that his resignation may be expected should Senator Conkling desire to satisfy his old ambition in this direction after the fourth of March next—the latter being debarred from the position until that period."

DION BOUCICAULT has managed to embroil himself in a quarrel with the Boston press. At the close of one of his performances in that city, commenting self-defensively upon some animadversions upon him by the Globe, the accomplished actor and prolific playwright said—

"I speak in my public capacity as a citizen of the great Anglo-American community. I speak in defence of every honest man and decent woman, who are hourly liable to similar reckless assaults of newspaper rowdism. I hear a great deal about the liberty of the press. I hear very little about the liberty of the readers—your liberty—my liberty. That is what I defend now, and every honest journal throughout the land will not only sympathize with these words, but will thank me for uttering them."

Boucicault was right in his suggestion that the readers had some right to liberty as well as the press. This is a very noisy country concerning the liberty of the press, and the latter does take many liberties which are not liberties but license. The question of where the liberty of the press and the liberty of the public should meet is an important one, and has engaged the attention of many others than Mr. Boucicault. Many intelligent people consider that there ought to be some kind of censorship of the press, but the great difficulty is to satisfactorily define the proper jurisdiction of such censorship. At present the press has little more censorship exercised over it than public opinion, and under that the press frequently indulges in an extreme stretch of liberty that does not advance the public virtue.