The Use and Abuss of Public Patronage.
Is the earller days of the republic removals from offce for opinion's siake were compara--
tively unknown. The civil service was looked upon very much as we now look upoon the
milltary or the naval service, from which re milltary or the naval service, from which re-
movals are made only for cause. movals are made only for cause. Is he
honest ? is he capable? were the only questions asked in those days of an applicant for ofllece. This state of things prevailed down to Jack-
son's time, when a new docirine was introduced. "To the vietors belong the spoils"
wes the polititeal cry which then, for the firat was the was heard. It yas since become a settime, was heard.
ted manim of action with all parties; and
whether really good or bad in its effects, there is no present probabilty of its heling abrogated. It has come to be settled that when-
ever a party triumphs at the polls, it has a right to ill all the offlces of the Governmen
with its friends. The popular verdict is held to imply that the offices shall be given to the political party which, under the forms of the Constltution, the people have just invested
with power. So, whenever, at a general elecwith power. So, whenever, at a general elec
tion, a change is made in the political complexion of the country, the defeated party retires gracefully from office, and
ful party quietly steps into power.

## There is no proscription in this.

 setted rule of political action, common to allpartes, and well understood when men take
office. They ally themselves office. They ally themselves with whichever party they choose, and then they take their
chances with the party. Removals from office are, then, merely incident to a change in ad are, thisn, merely inclient to a change in ad of the people. The fortunate recipient of an office under the new regime is merely reaping his party. Removals and appointments are
made, not with a view to affecting public ap a price to induce men to change ther political relations, but merely as the legiti-
mate reward of their previous party association; not with a view of modifying the dominant public sentiment, but of yielding obe-
dience to it. This is the proper, legitimate, and sanctioned rule of political ac ion in this
country with reference to the disposal public offices, as carried out by all parties for the last thirty years.
But we are now witnessing the inaugura-
tion of a very different seise corrupting in its tendencies and most degrad ing in its influences. We are beholding the
patronage of the genera not in conformity with the dominant sentiment of the country, but in deflance of it
not as the incident of party triumph, but not as the incident of party triumph, but as
the instrument of creating a false and factious public opinton; not as a means of carry-
ing out the popular will, but as a device for overriding it; not in obedience to any
change in the dominancy of parties, but change in the dominaney of parties, but as
the corrupt menns for creating sucb a change By all the recogaized rules of party action
in our country, the Republican party is
entitled to fll the offices of the genal entitied to fill the offices of the general Gov-
ernment. It has thiumphed at the polls. Its
sentiments are endorsed by the peopl defle dominant of these political power. Yet in
daily remored fre find Republicans daily removed from office, and their places
flled with Democrats. This is proscription
for opinion's sakke. Cor opmin's sake. It is political treachery.
for it is the use of political patronage against
the Republies party has elevated to power. When, therefore, Rapablicans complain of
their removal from office, they do from any improper or unusual love of office, which, by all the settled rules of political action th this country, they are iustly enti-
tled. Had James Buchanan, when elected President by the Democratie party in 1850 .
immediately commenced the removal of those who had supported him, filling their places with Republicans who had supported his
compettor, John C. Fremont, we should have had a case pa
to that now existing

## But it is not merely

Of infutisticat not trealy nor mainly as a measure party that we complain of the present use of evil. It is the use of patronage as a graver
means of coatrolling votes and cury direct Ceans of controlling votes and a carying elec-
ions that we denounce. What is the difer ence, morally, between offering a man diferor offering him a of money to him? Each has in that the amount
osence of money to him? Each hass in it the essence
bribery. Each is a corrapt and mercenary action. Yet bribery we denounce as ane or
the meanest and most dishonorable of crime This is allogether a different case, os we thave Juced by a revolution of public sentiment mong the people, and authoritatively ex buted to the members of the viet then distrinot as bribes to purchase their volous party, the means of making them act polititeally confrary to their real convictions, but as the
incidental results of the trius political principles represented by the su ceasful party. But in the casse in hand men a not lett- to vote and act primarily from the
honeat political convictions,bat they are treat as so much purchasable ployment in a nale navy yard, or mint, or post sideration, the vote, orp ployment is suppor, is on- the
equivalent. The element of bargain and
 spulence is the precious county in Callior-
see stated thingle
nia has this year produced a sufflelent quannia has this year produced a sufficlent quan-
ity of grain to supply the annual consump tity of grain to supply the annual consump-
tion of the entire State. The statement may tion of the entire State. The statement may
be an exaggeration, but it lis no longer a mat-
ter of doabt that the valleys of Califiornia are ter of doubt that the valleys of California are
tertile in the highest degree. And not only tertile in the highest degree. And not only
does the soll produce grain abundantly, bu
it also grows the choicest of fruits, Th It also grows the choicest of fruits. The
grape, eppecially, is becoming a source o grape, especially, is becoming a source of
great wealth to California, and its growth and
manuacture bid fair to open a wide and most manufacture bid fair to open a wide and mos
lucrative field to the energetic and intelligent cultivator.
It is also said that Colorado, whlch used to
draw every pound of flour used by her in-
habitants from the Missouri river, habitants from the Missouri river, a distance
of from six hundred to eight hundred milles of from six hundred to eight hundred mile
with ox and mule teams, has tais year raised grain enough for her own consumption. In Montana, too, the valleys are extremely fertile,
and fully capable ot supplying most of the nacess of coltivation shall develop their
sources.
These
upon the future prosperity of our mining regions. The cost of living has hitherto been ne of the greatest obstacles in the way of mining ior the precious metals in the Wester Territories. Where liviag is costly, wages
must necessarily be bigh. But if our miniag
districts can become istricts can become even partially seli-sup
plying, labor will become cheap, and man plyng, labor wnw become cheap, and many
mines which now will not pay for the work-
ing will then yield a tair income, while those which are now remunerative will become
nuch more so. The precious metals are not like ordinary
ommodities, for they have the entire worl lor their market, and there is no danger of an
over-supply. The cost ot production ver-supply. The cost ot production may be
chapened, and yet the product remann a valuable as ever. Hence, every dollar or
expense saved in the mining and redaction zold and silver ores is a clear profitito to the
business. Thie establishment of a our mining regions thus becomes a matte

 From the Indepentent.
Like motten wax, whe pubic mind of this
country is now ready tor the stanp either of
imparual fustice or of a dishonorathe com.

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