THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO THE POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

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THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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Corruption.

Grave charges of corruption have been made against several U. S. officials on this coast. A commission of investigation is said to have been appointed at Washington to examine into the conduct of the Custom House officials in San Francisco, against whom the late Deputy Collector Cushman and others have entered serious complaints. Out of a long list of specifications which are on file in Washington, and which are published in the San Francisco *Bulletin* as having been made under oath, we select a few "samples." After allowing excessive drayage on the goods sent to the appraiser's rooms for examination, it is charged that the goods are rather freely "sampled" by certain interested parties belonging to the appraiser's department. One of the affiants avears that to his certain knowledge "fancy goods from France and Germany, also Japanese and China goods, cigars, coffee, sugar and oil, have been largely sampled." These "samples" are said to be either distributed to friends or reserved for private use. A large lot of costly tea has been taken out in pound packages and distributed. A cargo of Japanese goods, consisting of writing cases, ladies' work cases, and other costly specimens, were largely sampled and the samples sent round as Christmas presents. An invoice of porcelain ware, from Bordeaux was sampled so heavily that it took "a large cask and box" to carry the samples off to the private residence of the Custom House officer who sampled the articles. Coffee, tea, sugar, etc., are stowed away in large quantities in certain rooms, for "family use"—sometimes as high as 150 pounds of coffee being required for a "sample." One of the employees proposed to a fellow that they sample largely from the goods sent to the Custom House, and then sell the samples and divide the money. It is charged that Deputy Cushman, in trying to prevent this rapacity, raised a storm around his ears, and that Collector Rankin, instead of sustaining him in his reformatory efforts, dismissed him from office.

Very serious charges have also been made against Victor Smith, Collector at Port Townsend, W. T., which, if the half of them are true, show him to be entirely unfit for any post of honor or trust.

The papers of Washington Territory are some of them publishing specifications of very serious charges against the integrity of Indian Agent W. H. Barnhart.

Equally grave charges are also made in high quarters against Indian Agent Briddle, at Corvallis.

Complaints are also made in reference to one or two other officials but not having been made public, we defer speaking of them for the present.

Now all of these officials may be able to set themselves right with the Administration, and we hope they will. The heads of all the Departments are men of the soundest integrity, and while they will require conclusive evidence of malfeasance in office before condemning an officer, we believe that with that evidence no time will be lost in making a public example of such as are guilty of dishonesty. This Administration came into power under a pledge to economize, to correct abuses, and install reformatory measures generally. We have always advocated such a policy on the part of the Government, and those who took office under it did so with a full knowledge that honest men alone were wanted for places of public trust. If culprits cannot be got at *effectually* on this coast in the absence of law sufficiently severe to meet the case, we hope that martial law will be extended over us for that purpose, for we have pretty much made up our mind that dishonest officials, as well as rebels, *ought to be hung*. It seems to be a clear case of "military necessity."—*Argus.*

DEMOCRACY.—What does the word Democrat mean at the present time? It means a man most violently pro-slavery and a secessionist. What was the original and true meaning of Democracy? Government by the people, which can be put in force by a majority or plurality vote, and in no other way. Lincoln was elected in this Democratic way, and yet these same "Democrats" resist his authority.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.—Horatio Seymour is the candidate for Governor of New York on the Democratic ticket. He professes unbounded devotion to the Government, and even pretends to go farther than the Republicans in support of the Administration and the war. The New York *Tribune*, of a late date, thus speaks of his supporters:

There are in this State, as in every State, men who thoroughly sympathize with the Jeff Davis' rebellion. They are more numerous just here than almost anywhere else in the free States, because of the intimate and long continued commercial as well as political relations between our city and the slave region. They do not by any means embrace the whole Democratic party, but the great body of them have usually acted with that party, and still adhere to it. And when we say that every voter among them will support Horatio Seymour for Governor, we state what every intelligent person knows to be the naked truth. We have a number of journals in this city which are just as favorable to the Secessionists as they dare be, and every one of them is red-mouthed for Seymour. We have well known politicians whose hearts are in Dixie and who chuckle over every Union defeat, and every man of them is for Seymour. We have one great hotel which is the notorious rendezvous and headquarters of rebel emissaries and sympathizers visiting our city, and it will poll its every vote for Seymour. We have at least one member of Congress who has openly and everywhere championed the cause of the rebels, and he is hot for Seymour, and expects to be re-elected on the Seymour ticket. And there is not a human being anywhere able to count forty who does not know that the election of Seymour would be exulted over throughout Jeff Davis' dominions as a proof that the North was tired of the war, and anxious to sneak out of it on almost any conceivable terms.

EFFECTS OF DELAY.—Maury, of "Astsonomical Observatory" fame has addressed a letter to the London *Times*, in which he says:

"It is a fact not generally known abroad, but I may state it now, that when this war commenced, and even after we had assembled an army in the field, such was the want of preparation, and such was the lack of munitions of war on our part, that there was not only not a percussion cap machine in the Confederacy, but when the army of Manassas took up its position it had but four rounds to the man. Had the enemy joined battle with us there a few weeks sooner than he did, we should, for the want of percussion caps, have had to quit the field or fight him entirely with the bayonet."

It never was doubted by anybody, who had common sense, and the courage to use it, that when our forces crossed the Potomac in May, 1861, they should have marched directly upon Manassas Junction, which was an important strategic point, and which no enemy had then assembled to defend.

We have preserved ample notes for a history of this war, and if our life and strength are spared, we will do our part towards preserving, for the benefit of mankind, the record of the management, under which, what might have been promptly quelled as a rebellion, has expanded into a civil war of proportions so gigantic as to have no precedent in the annals of the world.—*National Republican.*

A Bursted Bubble.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th August, has an article finally giving up hope of foreign intervention on the side of the rebel Confederacy. The editor begins with the remarkable statement that, while, in the first months of this war, the South acted upon the offensive, "she was a little embarrassed for some time by that astonishingly conservative temper of her people which made them loth to abandon a Union that she had expended much effort to establish." The writer, continuing, says, "in spite of this sentiment the South assumed the aggressive, and maintained it successfully for the full period of six months in the first stages of the war." We are particular to record this Confederate admission, as it involves a fact which the sympathizers have been prone to deny at all times. Here we have the honest confession that the war was begun by what the *Examiner* calls "the South," and that it was waged offensively and agressively. The delicate allusion to the "little embarrassment" encountered in the first months, shows that the conservative temper of the people did not regard the war as a protective or defensive one, but as directly assailing the Union. It is well to remember this firmly established but tardily conceded truth, placing it in juxtaposition with another remark of the rebel organ from which we have quoted. Since the first six months of aggressive war upon the Union, the South, says the *Examiner*, "*has receded from the boundary she had marked out for the Confederacy.*" So we have here the bold and unexpected announcement of a fact long felt and known by loyal men, to wit: that secession was a scheme based directly upon the idea of conquest—the treasonable establishment of a government upon the ruins of the United States, on a plan so well matured that even the boundaries of the proposed domain had been fixed, independently of the wishes of the citizens embraced within the limits, and in spite of the conservative temper of the whole people interested. This development furnishes all the evidence of a preconcerted conspiracy, and exposes the motives of the ringleaders in advance of the verdict of history, now being made up from the materials gathered with in the past twenty months and longer—*Missouri Republican.*

DANDIES and nanny goats never fail to pride themselves on their kids.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

The assemblage of the Confederate Congress is made the occasion of the uncorking of some bitter vials of wrath by the rebel newspapers. The Richmond *Examiner* of August 18th says:

"The meeting of Congress to-day is most opportune. If Providence had ordered it with an eye single to the good of the Confederacy, it would have designated the very period which has been chosen for the occasion. If members have come in the spirit which should actuate them, and shall enter at once upon the important business demanding their attention, their names will be honored for generations to come; but if they have met in the selfish spirit of the modern politician, each man to vote himself into a brigadier-generalship, a judgeship or some other fat office at the disposal of the men in place, it were much better that Congress would adjourn at once, and that the grave business of public defense should be left to the unselfishness, honesty, patriotism and energy of the State governments.

The Confederate Legislature is confronted at the threshold of its proceedings by no less a fact than the rapid recruiting of 600,000 troops by the public enemy, to be used, in addition to those already invading the country, avowedly for its impoverishment, subjugation and enslavement. To repel this formidable power it has in the field less than 300,000 effective men; and measures must be taken at once to meet this exigent state of affairs.

Unfavorable as this exhibit may be as to the land forces, the case is much worse with respect to oprerations upon the water. Congress has been liberal in appropriations for that branch of the service; and the moneys which it has bestowed with lavish hand have been spent with alacrity; but the magificent vessels on which they have been laid out have been destroyed by the navy itself as soon as their triumphant success and absolute invincibility have been demonstrated. We commenced the war with a magnificent and wonderfully well supplied navy, and a prospect of success upon the water, which if improved, would have led to great things. We are now, so far as the public interest will allow to be revealed even to Congress, without anything, except that notable Secretary, Mr. Mallory, a Navy Department, Navy Bureau, and swarms of navy clerks, which the vast establishment of Great Britain would scarcely suffice to keep employed. It has been proposed, through the press, to put Mr. Mallory into the Merrimac No. 2, and blow them up together. A simpler method would be a vote of Congress requesting the President to place this branch of the service into better hands."

The Richmond *Dispatch* remarks:

"It will be for Congress to repair, as best it can, the mischief done the public service by a weak and impracticable Executive; To look to the reduction of the forces in the field; the decay of military dicipline; the demoralization of our armies, and the jeopardy in which our cause has been put by a long course of trifling conduct, childish pride of opinion, unworthy obstinacy, official obtuseness, conceit, defiance of public opinion, imperiousness and despotic affectation on the part of those entrusted with the war.

NEW ORLEANS is an expensive luxury. The Government is paying more than $50,000 a a month—considerably more than the army of occupation costs—to feed the starving rebels whom Maj. Gen. Lovell and Jeff Davis have left on our hands or sent in from day to day from beyond our lines to be fed. The approach of winter renders it a serious question whether the National Government is called on to support men who refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. Butler has already organied one colored regiment, the darkest of the members of which he is reported to have said is "about the color of the late Daniel Webster." This step has probably stimulated the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and others, who desire Gen. Butler to be superseded, to renewed exertions, and it is said they are not without hopes of success in their enterprise.

A MODEL SENATOR.—The Visalia Delta gives the following extracts from a speech recently delivered in ahat region by Thomas Baker, a member of the California Senate from Tulare and Fresno:

I have come to the conclusion that it is a public necessity that this Country shall be under two separate governments

There is not a single vestige of the Constitution but what has been violated by the party in power.

The people of the South have a right to set up a government of their own.

A State cannot be indicted for treason. We owe our allegiance to our respective States in preference to the General Government, the Union platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

What I am speaking here to-day is considered treason, and I expect I am standing on slippery ground; but I am in a backwoods place, where General Wright and his military power cannot get at me and I will exercise the liberty of free speech, if I have to look through the grates of a prison.

The advocates of the Union go growling around as a wolf, holding up a flag which is nothing but a rag worth twenty-five cents, to gull the ignorant. Sir, this flag has been prostituted to the lowest iniquity.

I have spoken in strong terms, but no stronger than my conscience dictates.

We hope General Wright will give this treasonable Senator an early opportunity to look "through the grates of a prison," even if he does live "in a backwoods place." Such a traitor should never be allowed to take his seat in the Senate of a loyal State.

Origin of Slavery.

Mr. BANCROFT, in the first volume of his history of the United States, gives an account of the early traffic of the Europeans in slaves.

In the middle ages the Venetians purchased white men, Christians and others, and sold them to the Saracens in Sicily and Spain. In England the Anglo-Saxon nobility sold their servants as slaves to foreigners. The Portugese first imported negro slaves from Western Africa into Europe, in 1442. Spain soon engaged in traffic, and negro slaves abounded in some places of that kingdom.

After America was discovered, the Indians of Hispaniola were imported into Spain and made slaves. The Spaniards visited the coast of Norrth America and kidnapped thousands of the Indians whom they transported into slavery in Europe and the west Indies Columbus himself kidnapped 500 native Amerians took them to Spain. that they might be publicly sold at Seville. The practice of selling Indians into bondage continued two centuries.

Negro slavery was first introduced into America by Spanish slaveholders who emigrated with their negroes. A royal edict of Spain authorized negro slavery in America in 1518. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines. In 1531 the direct traffic in slaves between Africa and Hispaniola, was enjoind by royal ordinance. Las Casas, who saw the indians vanishing away before the cruelty of the Spaniards, suggested that the negroes, who alone could endure severe toils might be further employed. This was in 1518.

Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman who engaged in the slave trade. In 1552 he transported a large cargo of slaves to Hispaniola.

In 1557 another expedition was prepared, and Queen Elizabeth protected and shared in the traffic. Hawkins, in one of his expeditions, set fire to an African village and cut off three thousand inhabitants; he succeeded in seizing two hundred and sixty.

James Smith of Boston and Thomas Keyser first brought the colonies to participate in slavery. In 1654 they imported a cargo of negroes. Throughout Massachusetts the cry of justice was raised against them as malefactors and murderers; the guilty men were committed for the offense, and the representatives of the people ordered the negroes to be restored to their native land at the public expense. At a little later period thre were both Indian and negro slaves in Massachusetts.

In 1682 a Dutch ship entered James River and landed twenty negroes for sale. This was the epoch of the introduction of slavery into Virginia. For many years the Dutch were principaly concerned in the slave trade in the markets of Virginia.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* thus speaks of the Park:

"Indeed I think the Park, even now, is superior to any thing of the kind in the world. On its lovely lakes (or rather its lake, for its several divisions are united into a continuous sheet of water) are pretty boats for public use, some of which convey passengers around the whole expanse for ten cents each, and some of which are "call boats" to be engaged by one or more persons at a small price per hour. These boats are rowed by fancifuly dressed boatmen, and starting from the elaborated stone steps of "The Terraces" go uder a variety of iron, stone and wooden bridges, built in a variety of elegant styles; dart around cunning little islets, where roses grow in glorious luxuriance and beauty; glide among whole families of long-necked swans and cygents that dot with white, like great bunches of cotton, the glistening surface of the lakes, or drop alongside of tasty landing-places of stone, whoes graceful pillars support Italian villa like structures, with seats, gay swinings, etc., for public accommodation. I have seen twenty such boats at once of a moonlight evening gondoliering about the lake all filled with ladies and gentlemen singing 'Glory to the Union,' and making the night air vocal with their hilarity. Then the beautiful drives and walks of the Park. Only think of seven miles of carriage road now complete, and as much more of road devoted to equestrians, besides miles and miles of nicely made paths for pedestrians now running up hill and now plunging into little vales; now rushing out into the sunlight and anon hiding themselves amid trees and flower bushes; now curving over a pile of rocks with steps cut into their precipitous sides and anon dropping down beside a quiet brook over which the willows hang, as if like Narcissus, dying away in a gaze at their own fair proportions. Along these paths iron benches, for the weary to rest upon, are closly placed, some beneath wide spreading trees, some are nestled amid deeply foliaged alcoves, and some in the open air. Hydrants, with tin cups attached to their nozzles, are also scattered about these paths for the refreshment of the thirsty. Over the carriage roads water carts constantly travel to sprinkle them well, and keep down the dust, while one and two-horse vehicles run in all directions to convey visitors all over the Park at seventy-five cents per hour. On Saturday afternoon, a band of music discourses eloquently for the gratuitous entertainment of the multitude. An admirable place, nicely elevated, seats a few thousand persons out of the sun, and gigantic tents below accommodate thousands more all in close vicinage to the neat little building which has been erected for the musicians. As these free musical entertainments are much attended by women and children, here are ice water pumps to please the little folks, and boys to wait on thirsty ladies without charge in addition to the lemonade, (no spirits,) cakes, etc., to be had at the adjacent refreshment saloon, where the price of everything is fixed at reasonable points by the Park Commissioners. On Saturday, the grass (interdicted on other days to to the Vandal tread of human foot) is left open for the romp and play of children, and they avail themselves of it gladly. Such is our Central Park, how do you like the picture? I tell you it is something realy delightful particulary as its eminences are studded with rustic buildings, open to the air at the sides, but roofed in at the top, where you can sit and gaze on surrounding scenes and enjoy the summer breeze and the scent of flowers, without being exposed to the heat or dirt. A noble place is the Central Park to make love in! If a man has any eloquence in his soul, what a chance to pour his passionate tones into the ear of a beloved object when surrounded by sights and scenes so romantic and bewitching!

ORTHOGRAPHY.—The following is a *verbatim* copy of the certificate attatched to the return of the postmaster in Shawnee County, Missouri, "I hereby eirtify that the four goin A Counte is as neer Rite as i now how to make it if there is any mistake it is not Dun a Purpers."

THE Democratic party "still lives," in all its glory, all its purity, all its patriotism.—*Mountain Democrat.*

So does Jeff Davis, and Yancey, and Toombs (who wouldn't cotton to the rebel committee of incendiaries), and Wigfall, und Benjamin, not to mention a thousand other good Democrats who are to-day fighting in the armies of Dixie for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." "Let moderation prevail."—*Appeal.*

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENTS.—Cræsus possessed in landed property $8,000,000, besides slaves, money, and furniture worth as much more; he used to say, that a citizen who could not support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man. Seneca had a fortune of $1,700,000. Tiberius left at his death $98,125,000, which Caligula expended in twelve months. Vespasian on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of Rome at $175,000,000 a year. The debts of Milo amounted to $3,000,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed $13,975,000; he had purchased the friendship of Cairo for $2,500,000, and that of Lucius Paulus for $1,500,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Marc Antony owed $15,000,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it was paid by the kalends of April; between the death of Cæsar and his own decease he spent $735,000,000. Appius spent $2,500,000, in debauchery; and, finding on examining his affairs, that he had only $400,000 left, he committed suicide by poison, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, a pearl worth $50,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar a pearl worth $100—not a great many thousand dollars, as is commonly stated—and he drank the acid beverage.

Suppress the Abolitionists.

The Sacramento *Union* says: *Harper's Weekly*—once so conservative that it discharged one of its most brilliant contributors in obedience to the demand of Southern subscribers—has become intensely radical. If the influence of that journal is as extensive as its circlnation, who can wonder at the growth of the anti-slavery sentiment in the loyal States. Here is the "Lounger's" answer to a favorite cry of the secession sympathizers of the North:

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists," cries some slack-witted orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will, you dear soul; and if all your fellow citizens had been of your caliber and kidney there would have been no rebellion at all. If Hampden and his friends had said, "let us suppress these fellows who cry out against ship-money," England would have quietly submitted to the tyranny of the Stuarts. If Otis and Patrick Henry had shouted, "hurrah for King George and the Stamp Act!" there would have been no bloody revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had bellowed, "Hurrah for starvation; aristocrats forever!" all the trouble in France would speedily have ended. To be sure every right would have been annihilated, every liberty destroyed, and a few rich and remorseless people would have governed France; but there would have been no difficulty, except moral rot and general national decay.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists!" But suppose you begin at the beginning. First subdue the common sense of the country; then you may subdue those who influence it. It is not what you call with an amusing persistance, abolitionism, which caused the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people so they saw. The people of this country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. If there had been no slavery there would have been no war; just as there would have been no abolitionism. The temperance movement springs from drunkenness; and when a drunken man kills his wife, don't you think the tetotalers are responsible for it?

Slavery was trying to kill the country. It had almost succeeded. "Watch! watch!" shouted the abolitionists. Slavery, maddened that its crime had been discovered, shot and stabbed right and left. "There, there!" cry the sensible Wickliffe & Company—"this comes of calling the watch! Why the devil can't you hold your tounges? Let us suppress those fellows that cry watch, watch! and all will be quiet again!"

Certainly: a dead dog or a dead nation are both very quiet. And a nation of freemen throttled, with its own consent, by a slave system, like ours, is the deadest and meanest of all dead dogs.

WHY is a cannon just fired, like a whipped school boy? Because it is warm at the breech.