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## The Oregon Republican

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## Anecdotes of Public Men.

Congressional habits and manners have  
changed with the times, and the change is  
marvelous. In fact, social life at the na-  
tion's capital has itself been revolutionized.  
If you look down from the galleries of the  
two Houses, or step into the Senate Chamber,  
now the Supreme Court room, you will see  
how thorough is the revolution. Colored  
men in Congress, colored men before the  
highest tribunal, also colored men in the  
local courts, deliberate and practice with-  
out insult or interruption. In 1858-59 a  
white man could not safely advocate ordi-  
nary justice to a black man. He was sub-  
jected to inconceivable obloquy, not alone  
in the Legislatures, but in society. Nothing  
but illustrious services or great moral  
courage secured decent toleration to such  
an offender. The Southern leaders were  
models of politeness until their peculiar  
institution was touched. Then the mask  
was dropped, and arrogance expelled all  
civility. Nobody who did not agree with  
them were invited to their houses, and as  
they controlled the Administration, of  
whatever party, the few anti-slavery men  
had to live among themselves. Now all is  
changed. Men meet together and discuss  
politics like philosophers. Go to one of  
Fernando Wood's great parties, and you will  
find people of all opinions. Look in upon  
one of Charles Sumner's unequalled din-  
ners, and you see him surrounded by  
Democrats like Thurman, of Ohio, and  
Cassidy, of California. Call on  
Brave Ben. Butler at one of his recep-  
tions and note among his guests many  
whom he has most steadily antagonized.  
When Thaddeus Stevens lived his most  
intimate companion at whist and euche-  
re was the venerable John Law, the dis-  
tinguished Democrat from the Indian-  
apolis district. But in nothing is the  
change more marked than in the man-  
ners of the two Houses. First, is the  
evident absence of public dissipation—  
that fruitful source of evil during the  
old slave regime. You do not see men  
inflamed by bad whisky seeking quar-  
rels with their associates. The night is  
no longer made hideous by personal  
altercation. The bowie-knife, the pistol,  
the bludgeon, lie buried in the grave  
with secession and State rights. There  
are lively disputes of course; but Butler  
and Sunset Cox indulge in an occasional  
passage; Schurz and Carpenter ex-  
change repartee; and now and then Mr.

Voorhees flies his eagles with angry  
and fervid declamation; but there are  
no hostile messages, no clandestine con-  
sultations, no summonses to Bladen-  
burg or Canada. The shots that are  
fired are hurtless; the swords are air  
drawn; the fierce charges exploded in  
fruitless investigations. A colored  
member is listened to by respectful  
auditors; and silent if not responsive  
auditors; and the extreme Democrat,  
even from the South, yields a hearing  
and reply to a man like Benjamin  
Sierling Turner, the Representative in  
Congress from Sealema, Ala., who was  
born a slave and is now a freeman.  
How wonderful is the decay of prej-  
udices that seemed to be eternal? Is  
this the capitol where Sumner fell under  
the blow of Brooks? From which  
John Quincy Adams was sought to be  
expelled for words spoken in debate.  
In which Toombs thundered, Keitt  
flashed, and Wigfall threatened.

And as I turn from this profound  
lesson, and look over the fair city as it  
stretches before me from the west  
windows of the Congressional Library—  
in which I noticed colored men and  
Women reading in the quiet alcove—I  
find other and even better manners.  
Cars traversing streets as clean as  
those of Paris in her best days, and  
carrying both races without protest,  
even from delicate ex-rebel ladies who  
are coming back to us on their silken  
wings, ready to sell guns or carry claim,  
as opportunity offers; the same school  
for the education of black and white;  
colleges for the education of the freed-  
men; a great savings bank, in which  
the millions of former slave are hoarded  
and increased; and above all, a free  
press, that prints words and distributes  
thoughts which would three years ago  
raise a mob and swung the writer to a  
lamp post in front of his burning dwell-  
ing. And this social, political and in-  
tellectual revolution is vindicated by  
results which, like the glorious works  
of nature, give joy to all and real sor-  
row to none. The flowers and verdure  
of early spring, that bloom and grow  
all around us, are not more truly the  
proofs of the providence of God than  
all these changes in manners at the  
nation's capitol.

### Doomed to Disappointment.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

The Democratic hopes of success  
next November, by means of Republi-  
can aid, reminds us of a negro sermon  
which we once heard, as reported by a  
clerical friend in this city. We do not  
remember ever to have seen it in print.  
The colored preacher, in the course of  
a very animated discourse, related a  
dream which he had dreamed a few  
nights before. He said:  
"My brethering and sisting. Ah  
dreamed a dream, ah. An' I dreamed  
dat I had de berry identikal dream dat  
Jacob went up to saw de Lord on. An'  
I put it up to heben ah, and by de help  
ob faith I mounted a-w-a-y-u-p- to  
de t-o-p; an' it was too short ah. An'  
I took it down, an' I spliced it. An'  
I put it up to heben de second time ah;  
and by de help ob faith I mounted away  
up to de top de second time; an' it was  
too short, ah. An' I took it down, an'  
I put on a smashing big splice; an' I  
put it up to heben de third time ah, an'  
by de help ob faith, I mounted away up  
to de top de third time ah; an' it was  
too short de third time ah."

Democratic experience, precisely.  
Here the preacher paused a moment  
for breath, then resumed, more loudly  
and excitedly than ever:  
"So I spread my wings, an' I gave  
an almighty jump!"

Then his voice dropped to a confi-  
dential whisper, and he concluded by  
saying,  
"An' I got de t-a-r-n-a-t-i-o-n-e-s-t  
fall dat eber you see on God's yearth!"  
Moral in November.

According the Cincinnati Times, the  
Reunion and Reform Convention, which  
met in Cincinnati at the same time  
with the Liberals, was a very sick affair.  
Nine States only were represented,  
and those principally by residents of  
other States—manifestly carpet-bag-  
gers. The Reunion and reform affair  
was only a small side show, completely  
eclipsed by the Democratic Liberal-Re-  
publican High-Tariff-Free-Trade me-  
nagerie.

A number of curious phenomena were  
connected with the late earthquakes in  
California. Miners at work three hun-  
dred feet or more under the ground were  
entirely unconscious of any physical dis-  
turbance at the surface. While wooden  
buildings stood against the shocks well,  
adobe and brick structures are report-  
ed to have gone down like banks of dry  
earth.

### The Foreign Vote.

A curious series of calculations has  
recently been made from the census by  
a Washington correspondent with re-  
gard to the possible political votes, lar-  
gely controlled by sentiment of race  
or nationality may have on the coming  
Presidential election. He says that the  
colored population, numbering in the  
States 4,835,166, is the first in point  
of importance. Calculating one  
in six as the average voting ratio, we  
shall have a total of 803,000 voters. Of  
these over 55,000 are the Northern or  
former free States, and nearly 50,000  
in the former border States of Dela-  
ware, Maryland, Missouri and West  
Virginia. In the States on which the  
political arithmeticians regard that the  
contest probably hangs, the colored vote  
is thus divided: New York 8,112,  
New Jersey 5,109, Ohio 10,535, Penn-  
sylvania 10,882, Illinois 4,793, Indiana  
4,093, Missouri, 19,678. The Irish  
vote is another element always carefully  
looked after. Their total population is  
1,848,678, which will give 306,446 vot-  
ers. The States already named have  
about 188,000, of whom New York has  
88,000, Pennsylvania 40,000, New  
Jersey 14,000, Ohio 12,000, and Illi-  
nois 20,000. Any serious change  
which shall seriously affect this popula-  
tion will be surprising in character.  
The total German born population of  
the States is stated at 1,679,025, giving  
a voting population of 279,837. In the  
States named they will give the follow-  
ing votes: Illinois 34,125, Indiana 13,-  
011, Missouri 20,503, New Jersey 9,-  
138, New York, 62,184, Ohio, 30,481,  
Pennsylvania 26,708, West Virginia  
1,940. The Welsh population 71,004,  
with 11,984 voters. Illinois has 3,145  
of their votes, New York 7,859, Penn-  
sylvania 27,633, Ohio 12,939. Hith-  
erto they have been strongly Republi-  
cans. The Scandinavian population,  
number 206,556, will give 34,426 votes,  
divided as follows: Illinois 6,142, and  
the other large portions are scattered in  
Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Swiss  
population numbers 73,954, or 12,927  
voters. Illinois has of the 1,467, New  
York 1,418, Ohio 2,121, while Penn-  
sylvania has 1,111 voters of the ilk.  
The significance of these figures will be  
understood on examining the majorities  
cast in the election of 1868.

### WHAT SLEEP WILL CURE.—

The cry for rest has been louder than  
the cry for food. Not that it is more  
important, but it is often harder to get.  
The best rest comes from sound sleep.  
Of two men or women, otherwise equal  
the one who sleeps best will be most  
moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep  
will do much to cure irritability of  
temper, peevishness. It will cure in-  
sanity. It will build and make strong  
a weary body. It will do much to cure  
dyspepsia. It will relieve a languor  
and prostration felt by consumptives.  
It will cure Hypochondria. It will  
cure headache. It will cure neuralgia.  
It will cure a broken spirit. It will  
cure sorrow. Indeed we might make a  
long list of maladies that it will cure.  
The cure of sleeplessness, however, is  
not so easy, particularly in those who  
carry grave responsibilities. The habit of  
sleeping well is one which, if broken  
for any length of time, it is not so easily  
regained. Often an illness treated by  
powerful drugs, so deranges the nerv-  
ous system that sleep is never sweet  
after. Or perhaps long continued  
watchfulness produces the same effect:  
or hard study; or tea or whisky drink-  
ing, and tobacco using. To break up  
the habit, are required. 1. A good  
clean bed. 2. Sufficient exercise to  
produce weariness and pleasant occupa-  
tion. 3. Good pure air and not to  
warm a room. 4. Freedom from too  
much care. 5. A clear stomach. 6.  
A clear conscience. 7. Avoidance of  
stimulants.

The True Newspaper—that which  
would represent the true mission of the  
press of this wonderful age of progress  
must have a great heart in it, and a  
never-sleeping conscience. It must be  
magnanimous and godly—"with char-  
ity toward all, and malice toward none."  
It must speak the truth boldly for the  
truth's sake, and cherish justice as the  
apple of its eye. It must seek by the  
prosperity of right principles and right  
thoughts—to be useful as well as popu-  
lar—to build up the truth and tear down  
error—in short, to improve and enable,  
as well as to enlighten mankind.

A New England paper calls attention  
to the fact that the Cotton mills in the  
Southern States now have 150,000  
spindles in operation, and are paying  
from ten to twenty per cent. dividends  
on capitals ranging from \$190,000 to  
1,250,000.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

### The Custom of Treating.

If I could persuade all the young  
people never to treat each other, nor  
be treated, I think one half of the  
danger from strong drink would be  
gone. If I cannot get you to sign the  
total abstinence pledge, binding until  
you are twenty five, I would be glad  
to have you promise three things: First,  
never to drink on the sly, alone. Sec-  
ond, never to drink socially, treating or  
being treated, and third, when you  
drink, do it openly, and in the presence  
of some man or woman whom you  
respect.

Now, boys, if you want to be gener-  
ous and treat each other, why not se-  
lect some other shop besides the liquor  
shop? Suppose, as you go by the  
post-office, you say, "Come, boys, come  
in and take some stamps." These  
stamps will do your friends a real good  
and will cost you no more than drinks  
all round. Or go to the tailor's shop  
and say, "come in, boys, and take a box  
of collars." Walk up to the counter,  
free and generous, and say, "What is  
your style?" Why not treat to collars  
as well as drinks? Or go by a con-  
fectioner's shop and propose to treat to  
chocolate drops all round, or say "boys,  
take a newspaper." or, "I'll stand a  
jack-knife all round?"

How does it happen that we have  
fallen into a habit, almost compulsory,  
of social drinking? You drink many  
a time when asked to, when really you  
do not want to. When a man has  
treated you, you feel mean and indebted  
and keep a sort of account current in  
your head and treat him. And so in  
the use of just that agent, which at the  
very best is a dangerous one, you join  
hand in hand to help each other to ruin,  
instead of hand in hand to help each  
other to temperance.—T. K. Beecher.

"Uneasy is the head," etc. A New  
York paper of the 4th inst. thus re-  
cites the trials and tribulation of can-  
didate Greeley: "When the very Hon.  
Horace Greeley left the Tribune office  
yesterday afternoon he was greatly ex-  
cited, and yet evidently felt better than  
he ever did in his life. All thoughts  
of "pig iron," "deep soil plowing," had  
evidently departed from his mind, and  
"hearty seed potatoes" trouble him not.  
He looked blandly at the statue of  
Franklin and smiled, and when a small  
newsboy darted through his legs he  
swore not; but when he saw the report-  
ers his countenance lowered. He had  
in his younger days attacked hornets,  
those tenacious and lively insects which  
come back every time after you strike  
at them; but these fellow didn't go  
away at all. "Go away; go away from me  
now," said the great philosopher; but  
they stuck closer to him than a brother  
stuck their elbows into his ribs, and  
whispered in his ear, "What are you  
going to do about it?" A thousand  
men and boys congregated around him,  
a thousand hurrahs went up, and then  
Horace went up—in a fourth avenue  
car, with a reporter on each knee, and  
a dozen clinging to the platform.

SILENT MEN.—Washington never  
made a speech. In the zenith of his  
fame he once attempted it, failed, and  
gave it up confused and abashed. In  
framing the Constitution of the  
United States, the labor was almost  
wholly performed in a Committee of  
the Whole, of which George Washington  
was day after day the Chairman, and  
made but two speeches during the  
Convention, of a very few words each,  
something like one of Grant's speeches.  
The Convention, however, acknowledged  
the master spirit, and historians affirm  
that had it not been for his personal  
popularity and the thirty words of his  
first speech, pronouncing it the best  
that could be united upon, the Consti-  
tution would have been rejected by the  
people. Thomas Jefferson never made a  
speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon,  
whose executive ability is almost with-  
out a parallel said that his greatest dif-  
ficulty was in finding men of deeds  
rather than words. When asked how  
he maintained his influence over his  
superiors in age and experience when  
Commander-in-Chief of an army in  
Italy, he said by reserve. The great-  
ness of a man is not measured by the  
length of their speeches and their num-  
ber.

The Mobile Register quotes from  
the recent speeches of Schurz, Trum-  
bull, Gratz Brown, and says: They  
enunciate doctrines that Troupe, of  
Georgia, and Calhoun, of South Cali-  
fornia, if they were in the flesh, would  
endorse—doctors for holding which  
men in these days are nicknamed  
"Bourbons," by weak-kneed politicians  
who have been whipped out of prin-  
ciple, integrity and honor."

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ASA SHREVE. 12-1f

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