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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

VOL. 1.

RAVENNA, O. THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1868.

NO. 12.

PUBLISHED EACH THURSDAY.

S. D. HARRIS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: Per year, in advance, \$3.00; Six months, in advance, \$1.75; If not paid in advance, \$4.00 per year; Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements in Special Notice Column, or in bold type, will be charged fifty per cent additional.

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WINTER.

By Eliza Cook. We know it is good that old Winter should come, Horning apples from his Lapland home.

For his wide and glittering cloak of snow Protects the stock of life below; Delight his mantle we're not to be born, The road of the better, the good, the true.

But the wakened - poor! I know they shall With croaking limbs from the biting blast; They pine and shiver by the fire's heat.

To show, Goddess of Fancy, I would fain address my lay. Reason may teach us to drive into the dark recesses of nature, and philosophy lead us to examine her hidden works.

Aided by thee, man can perform within the narrow sphere of his own mind, all that the pen of the historian has described, or the pen of the poet depicted.

Home on the wings of the morning, wafted by the perfume of roses, he knows no boundary to his flight, nor curtailment to his fancy.

These worlds were called to light, and sees them arise in beauty and harmony at the voice of the Almighty, and commence their magnificent course.

Such is the imagination of man - Confined within the bounds of reason, what are we not capable of viewing or performing, when we court its influence?

The life of clerks is a life that makes nervous and a life that demands manly sacrifices, and duties which are a part of obligation.

The female clerk lives generally in the attic of some boarding house, and you may know her by seeing flower-pots outside her window.

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CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The following historical gleanings are curious and instructive illustrations of the principles and practices of our immediate progenitors.

The first Legislative Assembly in America was the Governor of Virginia, Council, and a number of Burgesses, who assembled in one chamber, at Jamestown, in 1617.

In 1620, one hundred and fifty young women of "agreeable manners" were sent from England to Virginia, and sold to the planters for wives for from 120 to 100 pounds of tobacco, each.

The early chivalric cavaliers of the Old Dominion were hardly up to the present age, as appears from the following letter of Sir William Berkeley, descriptive of the Virginia colony.

"I thank God there are no free schools and printing; and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years; for learning has brought hereesy and disobedience and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them.

In 1688 a great majority of the people of Virginia belonged to the Established Church, and the preaching of Dissenters was prohibited.

In 1643, the colonies of New Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven entered into a league of "Perpetual confidence, offensive and defensive," under the title of "The United Colonies of New England."

In 1644, a mint was created for coining silver money in Boston, by Provincial authority. Maryland is the only other colony that ever coined money.

In 1651, the Baptists first made their appearance in Massachusetts, led by Obadiah Holmes. They were charged with gross immoralities - adjudged a nuisance, and banished the Province.

It was about the year 1644 that the Quakers first appeared in America. George Fox was the founder of the sect in England, and the Quakers were zealous proselytes.

Robert Brown was an English clergyman, who, being censured by the Established Church, in 1686, fled against the Bishops and the ordination of ministers. He was prosecuted as a dangerous fanatic, and repeatedly imprisoned.

The law of Connecticut was: "No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamate, or other heretic."

In 1672 the laws of Connecticut, then in manuscript, were codified and printed, and every head of family was presented with a copy, and ordered to read it weekly by his family.

In 1678 the General Court of Massachusetts declared that the navigation acts invaded their "rights, liberties, and properties, as they were not represented in Parliament."

In 1680 a bright meteor, in the form of a spear, the point to the setting sun, was seen for several successive nights in New England. It made a serene and deep impression on the minds of the people, and was seized upon as the occasion of a general revival in manners and revival in religion.

In 1687 it was customary in Boston to hold meetings to consider the sermon of the previous Sunday, and argue the doctrinal points. Females were not allowed to participate in the discussions, and Anne Hutchinson, a strong-minded married woman, determined that she would no longer be debarred from joining the debates.

In 1634 to 1644, the Council and Freeman of Massachusetts assembled together, forming the General Court. Afterward the Governor and Council assembled apart from the Freeman, making two branches of the Legislature.

In Massachusetts Jesuits and Romish priests were banished; and the importation of that "cursed sect" - Quakers - prohibited. On the Sabbath day all persons were forbidden to run or walk - except reverently to and from church - or to profane the day by sweeping their houses, cooking, or shaving. Mothers were commanded not to kiss their children on "that sacred day," and a fine was imposed on any one "observing such a day as Christmas."

In 1648, any person who kissed another in the street, even as an honest salute, was flogged, and this punishment was inflicted as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. No man was allowed to keep a tavern, unless he was of good character and competent estate. In 1633 there were but two licensed inns in Boston.

When a stranger entered an inn, an officer followed, and if he called for more grog than the officer thought he could bear, it was forbidden, and a less quantity administered. All persons were directed to dress according to their fortune, or be fined by the Grand Jury. Women were fined for cutting their hair like a man, or having it hang loose over the face.

Idleness, swearing, lying and drunkenness were punished by whipping, the stocks, &c. Young women were required to spin as much as the selectmen prescribed, or be fined. Any person "courting a maid without her parent's consent," was fined and imprisoned. A very few persons had an estate at a time. This was to obviate the inconvenience resulting from the "ardor and frequency of amorous competition."

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(England), as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, and the Scotchish seceders denounced the repeal of the penal laws against witchcraft as a national sin, in 1743, and reprinted their protest as late as 1768. The last execution of witches in England were in 1710 and 1722.

In 1623, three witches were hanged at Hartford, Connecticut. In a few instances, however, occur in America. In 1888, when a woman was executed in Boston, and Richard Baxter wrote an account thereof, declaring that any one refusing to believe in witchcraft was an obstinate Sadducee.

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of Columbus first discovered that region of country, a part of which is now called Florida. He arrived on the coast in April, 1513, when the country was in the first bloom of Spring - the trees were covered with blossoms and the ground with flowers.

From the vernal beauty that adorned the scene, and because he discovered the land on the Sunday before Easter - which the Spaniards called Pascua de Florida - he gave it the name of Florida. Juan Ponce was in quest of the land reported by the natives of the Florida Islands to contain a brook or fountain, endowed with the miraculous power of restoring the bloom and vigor of age and decrepitude. He filled his aged frame by bathing in every stream and fountain he could find, and was wounded by an Indian's arrow, and died in Cuba.

To discourage emigration to America, Sir Walter Scott wrote the following: "I thought how sad would be the sound on such a melancholy day, the sound of a child's cry, the sound of a mother's wail, the sound of a husband's curse, the sound of a wife's tear, the sound of a father's sigh, the sound of a mother's groan, the sound of a husband's curse, the sound of a wife's tear, the sound of a father's sigh, the sound of a mother's groan."

There is not on the whole horizon of our life a more pleasing and surprising study than the Rooster. This remarkable package of feathers has his uses for philosophers as well as for the simple curious mind. They belong to the feathered kind, denominated poultry, and are the husband of many wives. In Utah it is considered a disgrace to speak disrespectfully of a rooster. Brigham Young's coat of arms is a rooster, in full blast, crowing till he is almost blind over double backward.

The flesh of the rooster is very similar to the flesh of the hen; it is hard, yet distinguishable difference, especially in yolk soup. Roosters are the pugilists among the domestic birds; they wear the belt, and having no shoulder, they strike from, they strike from the head.

Roosters, according to profane history, if an education remembers me, were formerly a man, who came suddenly upon one of the heathen gods, at a time when he was preparing to see company, and was, for that offense, rebuked by the gods. The gods, and was forever afterward destined to grow as a kind of warning.

This change from a man to a rooster, for their fighting abilities, and for their politeness to the hens. There is nothing in a man that a woman admires more than his redness and ability to wear a small another fellow, and it is just as with a hen. When a rooster gets licked, the hens all march off with the other rooster, if he can't half so big or handsome.

It is pluck that wins a hen or a woman. There is a great variety of pedigree among the rooster race, but for steady business give me the old fashion domestic rooster, short-legged, and when they walk they alow strike, and their buzzings stick out like an alderman's abdominal cupboard. This breed is hawk-colored, and has a crooked tail on them, arched like a sickle, and as full of feathers as a new cluster.

But when you come right down to grit, and throw all outside influences overboard, there ain't nothing on earth, nor under it, that can out-style, out-step, out-bag, or out-pluck a regular Bantam rooster.

They alow put me in mind of a very small dandy, practicing before a looking glass.

They don't weigh more than thirty ounces, but they make as much fuss as a tun. I have seen them trying to pick a quarrel with a two hoss wagon, and don't think they would hesitate to fight a meeting-house if it was the least sassy ten them one.

It is more than fun to hear one of these little chivalric crows. It is like a four-year old baby trying to sing a line out of the Star Spangled Banner.

The hen partner in this concern is the most exquisite little bouquet of neatness and feathers that the eye ever roosted on. They are as prim as a premature young lady. It is luxury to watch their daintiness, to see them lay each feather with their bills, in its place, and preside over themselves with as much delicacy as a belle before her mirror.

But the consummation is to see the wife a mother, leading out six little chicks a bugging; six little chicks no bigger than bumblebees.

It seems to be necessary that there should be something outrageous in everything, to show us where propriety ends and impropriety begins. This is melancholy, the case in the rooster affair; for we have the shaggy rooster, the greatest outrage in my opinion, ever committed in the annals of poultry.

These critters are the camels among fowls; they mope about the barnyard, dipping over the hayricks and stepping on the yung goslings, and every now and then they give confusion.

If any body should give me a shaggy rooster I should halter him, and feed him and keep him in a box stall, and feed him on cut feed, and if he would work kind in harness, all right, if not I would butcher him the first wet day that cum, and salt him down to give him the poor.

But there ain't nobody a going to give me one of your breed, not if I know it - I don't think there is a man on earth mean enuf to do it.

their time in rowing, strutting, and occasionally find a worm, which they make a remarkable fuss over, calling up their wives from a distance, apparently to treat them, but just as the hen gets there, this elegant and elaborate cuss bends over and gobbles up the morsel.

Just like a man for all the world. Winter and the Pacific Railroad. The route of the Pacific Railroad, from Salt Lake to the Gulf of Mexico, is now in running order to the crossing of Green river, very near the eastern line of Utah Territory. Another twenty mile section will bring it to the Utah line, and another to the junction of Ham's fork with Black fork. The latter point is laid down on the schedule of distances as 88 1/2 miles east of Sacramento. Red Dome, at the northern end of Great Salt Lake, is the point where the railway touches the Lake. It is 62 1/2 miles west of Sacramento, 25 1/2 miles west of Ham's fork, and about 29 1/2 miles west of the crossing of Green river. From Green river to Red Dome, the point where their road will touch Salt Lake, the Union Pacific Company will have nearly 800 miles to build, and the last half of that will be the most difficult part of their work, including some heavy blasting, grading, bridging and probably tunneling. At last accounts the Central Pacific Company had reached Iron point, 350 miles east of Sacramento and 227 miles west of Red Dome, which point the Central is struggling to reach before the Union Pacific. In this contest the Union Pacific has the advantage in the number of builders, the Central in the quality of work to be done. The grading of the road on this side will be much lighter than that on the other side over the last 150 miles which each company will have to build. The Central Pacific are now progressing (grading and track-laying included) at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per day. If our winter is as late as usual, they will not be much interrupted by snow until middle of November, by which time they ought to reach Gravelly Ford on the Humboldt, 44 miles from Sacramento and 213 miles west of Red Dome. If the winter proves to be, as many anticipate, an average dry winter, they are not likely to have any snow to incommodate on-doors labor, until the middle of February. In that case there is a fair chance that the Central Pacific Company can have their road in running order to Peopoopass, Pass, 530 miles east of Sacramento and 100 miles west of Red Dome, before the inevitable March storms suspend their progress. But to do this, they must make head, nearly at the rate of two and a half miles for every working day from this to the middle of February. But though the western company is now nearer to the northern point of Great Salt Lake, by a twenty mile section than the Union Pacific, and though they will have the advantage in easier grading for nearly the entire distance to be made, we doubt that they will be first to reach the Lake. The Union Pacific have already made great progress in grading, from Green River westward to where they meet the Mormon contractors with their forces. These latter are now working energetically on the lower parts of the route, and will probably have the contract finished up about as soon as those who are approaching them from Green River. The Union Pacific has the most laborers employed, and they had some months the start in reconnoitering and preparing for work on the Salt Lake sections. Moreover it is to be considered that, having reached Red Dome, the Central company are still over 100 miles from Salt Lake City. The city lies 100 miles to the southeast of the northern point on the lake. The Union Pacific line is now but a little over 200 mile from Salt Lake City, while the Central is 377 miles from it on the west. If the Union Pacific can progress for three months to come at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per day, they will have reached the city of the Saints at the very worst, if the winter does not set in before the middle of November, the Union Pacific will have its western terminus within 80 miles of Salt Lake City. If the winter remains open till the middle of January they will have nearly or quite reached Salt Lake City. They will then remain to be built only the gap between Peopoopass and Ogden, which is the point on the railway nearest to Salt Lake City. That gap is but 201 miles. It ought to be made by large coaches in two days, and after the first day of February next we hope to be in regular receipt of New York letters, and papers not exceeding eight days after they are mailed. - Sacramento Union, October 8.

GENTEMLY. - People say he isn't gentlemanly; but when I see the style of man that is called gentlemanly, I am very glad he is not. - All the solemn, pompous men who stand about like oaks, and never speak, nor laugh, nor move as if they really had any life, or feeling, are called "gentlemanly." Whenever Tabby says of a new man "but then he is so gentlemanly!" I understand at once. It is another case of the heaven-preserved wooden image. Good heavens! do you suppose Sir Philip Sidney, or the Chevalier Bayard, or this way, were "gentlemanly" in this way? Confectioners who undertake parties might furnish scores of such gentlemanly, with hands and feet of no required size, and warranted to do nothing "gentlemanly." For my part, I am inclined to think that a gentleman, is something positive not merely negative. And if sometimes my friend the Pacha says a rousing and wholesome truth, it is none the less gentlemanly, because it cuts a little.

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