

Catoctin Clarion.

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"CATOCTIN CLARION,"

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Containing a carefully prepared abstract of the News of the Day; a Historical sketch of Past Events in Frederick county; Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Topics of the Times; carefully prepared Markets; Items of Interest, political or otherwise; Local Intelligence, and a rare selection of instructive Reading.

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For the Clarion.

The April Showers.

The April showers! The April showers! Whose every drop Is a measured tick

Which marks Spring's golden hours; What so bright, As their liquid light

Falling through sunny selves, Or their wooing song, As it coaxes along

The young and timid leaves! The sweet refrain against the window pane

Sounds to the listless eaves; But when on my face it falls apace, My heart grows strong and merry;

And I think of the time (in childhood's prime) When the violets blue, and the pink-eyed heather

Were the first to welcome the April weather; And through the vale swept a perfumed gale,

Where now bleak winds and frosts still gather.

Those April hours! Those April hours! Whose tears like rain,

Whose smiles like sun, But nourished home's sweet flowers; Who so bright,

As the girlish sprite That won my heart's first lead? Or the laughing boys

Who shared my toys Through playtime's woe and wail? As to gather, gather, gather,

But to-day's best robe, is the love untold, Which grew in youth's April weather,

And though much fame and an honored name, May fill, for some, life's cup of pleasure;

To me there is given a rarer treasure, A memory green, of a childhood I ween,

Whose April joys no cup can measure. NELLIE EYSTER. Harrisburg, April, 1871.

The "Fat Sheep."

Some twenty-five years ago, when I was pastor of the church in ———, I took occasion one evening to attend a social meeting in the church in that place.

As is their custom on such occasions, one after another rose and gave his or her experience. After a time a man in humble circumstances, small in stature, and with a very feminine, squeaking voice, rose to give in his experience, which was done in the following manner:

"Brethren, I have been a member of this church for many years. I have seen hard times; my family have been much afflicted; but I have for the first time in my life to see my pastor, or any of the trustees of this church, cross the threshold of my door."

No sooner had he uttered this part of his experience than he was suddenly interrupted by one of the trustees, an aged man, who rose up and said in a firm, loud voice:

"My dear brother, you must put the devil behind you."

On his taking his seat, the pastor in charge quickly rose, and also replied to the little man as follows:

"My dear brother, you must remember that we shepherds are sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

Whereupon the little man rose again, and in answer said, in a very loud tone of voice:

"Yes, and if I'd been a fat one, you would have found me long ago."

The effect upon the audience can be better imagined than described.

The experience of the editor of the New Bedford Mercury is not peculiar to his locality, and his pertinent advice will answer for any latitude: "Almost every mail brings a letter from some individual or association, with a polite request that the editor will favor the writer with a few lines of notice, gratuitous, of course. To such applicants we have to say, if your project is worth advertising, pay for it as you ought honestly to pay your other bills; if not, save your ink, and do not ask printers to waste their."

Eggs are plentiful in this market, but command a fair price. Fresh beef is scarce.

The New County of Catoctin.

Some sober sided citizens in our valley are quietly discussing the question among themselves, shall Frederick county be divided, and the new county of Catoctin be erected into a separate organization?

There was a time in the history of this county when the citizens of the valley of the Monocacy and Conococheague had to go to Upper Marlboro' to get their deeds recorded and attend to their land patents and county business.

An old deed of my great-grandfather, shows that it was recorded in the archives of Prince George's county, in the town of Upper Marlborough.

In process of time it seemed good that the county of Prince George's should be divided; and it came to pass in the very year of the great prosperity of the Maryland colony, when Frederick Prince of Wales was born, that the inhabitants of Frederick county petitioned the Royal authorities for that object, and in 1848 it was granted.

The people then residing about Upper Marlborough and Annapolis, said it would be bad policy to divide Prince George's county, for it would put the inhabitants of the Western frontier part of the State to the trouble and expense of building a Court House and Jail, and would increase their taxes, which they were too poor to bear. But nevertheless they persevered and secured the division.

Again in 1776, the very year that our Independence as a Nation was proclaimed, it came to pass in consideration of the great services rendered to the country by Washington and Montgomery, that the Upper and Lower Districts of Frederick county should be separated from the Middle division, that the authorities of the State at Annapolis thought it best they should be erected into new counties; and their prayers were granted.

Again in 1789, Allegany thought it best that she should be separated from Washington county, and the prayers and petitions of her people were granted.

In 1836, the people embraced within the present limits of Carroll county thought it wise and expedient, on account of the great distance the people of Westminster and Noodle-doo-sie, had to go to attend Court in Frederick, that the county should be divided. We all know in 1834 and '35, when the subject was agitated the people of the central section said "Nay!" it will increase your taxes; and the building of a Court House and Jail and Alms House will cost a great deal of money, more than the people of Noodle-doo-sie and Pipe creek will be willing to bear. Still Isaac Shriver and John Fisher and Joshua Cockey, Jr., Wm. Cost Johnson and a good many others thought quite differently. "Go to now, and let us practice the virtues of industry and frugality," said the people of Carroll; so shall our citizens be happy and our county be called blessed. They persevered and Carroll, named in honor of the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was erected into a new county. These are all matters of history, undoubted and undeniable.

Shall the people residing within the proposed limits of the new county of Catoctin be refused privileges which were granted to other citizens of the State? The opponents of the measure have no ground even for suspicion.—They spread an alarm they do not believe, and inspire fears and jealousies they do not feel. A division of the county will not injure Frederick city, any more than the building of the Littlestown Railroad will damage the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Corporation. Neither will it cripple or retard the prosperity of the people of Westminster or Hagerstown.

Now when it is proposed, on account of the great distance the people of this section of the county—near the mouth of Tom's creek—and Harbaugh's Valley and Hanover's District and Eyler's Valley and Emmitsburg and Mechanicstown Districts, have to go to attend Court, and the trouble and expense of getting there, than we are told by some people who profess to be our guardians and friends that our taxes will be enormous and that the citizens will be bowed down and crouch like Isachar's ass, between two burdens—our load will be greater than we can bear. In fact the old cuckoo cry about "Heavy Taxes" will be again raised. Will their "rawhead and bloody bones" never down? Our burdens! who is there who believes that our burdens will be increased or that our advantages will not be vastly augmented? Now when the people hear these things I am inclined to think they will arise in the "majesty of their might," and say to one

another, "Every man to his tent, O Israel!"

Our neighbors across the Monocacy in the Taneytown District have but a short distance to go to attend Carroll county Court. Why shall we on this side be deprived privileges which were granted to them? Shall the people on one side of the Monocacy be granted immunities which are to be withheld from citizens residing on the other side?

It is alleged by some that constitutional provisions will be a bar to our success. The provision of the Constitution on the subject of erecting new counties is only advisory, not mandatory. It is one of those provisions of the written law which Daniel O'Connell often declared he could drive a coach and four horses through it without marring the beauty and force of the section.

I am credibly informed that a large portion of the inhabitants of Carroll county residing in the vicinity of Middleburg, Pipe creek and Sam's creek favor their incorporation within the precincts of a new county.

If a majority of the citizens residing in Frederick, Carroll and Washington counties (within the limits of the proposed new county), favor a division, I see no reason why it should not be accomplished. The conveniences which it will confer will more than counter-balance any of the evils about "taxes and expenses to be incurred," etc. A good deal is to be left to the discretion of the General Assembly and the will of the people. Here for the present I am willing to leave the issue.

PHOENIX. Near the mouth of Tom's creek, Emmitsburg District, April 20, 1871.

The Young Commercialist.

No. 2.

In our last communication we referred to business experience from a senior source as worthy of regard, also that great cautiousness should be observed in the commencement of commercial life. A few thoughts will claim further attention.

In starting out in any business it must be made known in some way.—Here advertising will be of immense benefit. You will lose nothing by this course, it will all be in your favor. In this way you make yourself known, also the character and the location of your business, and thus attract purchasers from abroad. Some persons may say, "it don't amount to much," and goes hard to spend a few dollars in this way. They don't see the point here. But it pays good interest to advertise in some way. Inform the public of the character of your business, in the way of posters, circulars, cards and several squares in some journal. This will attract attention and direct persons to your place of business, and the sequel will insure many bills of goods sold, which could not be done otherwise. We are not in favor of publishing prices in advance of purchasing, because circumstances frequently arise that will forbid you to carry out this part of your programme unless you prefer to make a sacrifice. There are too many fluctuations in the market. While you sell an article low your next invoice may cost you more than what you sold the other at. Tell the price to purchasers when they come to buy.

Exhibit neatness and taste in the arrangement of your goods. To make things look attractive, goods should be arranged as to present a uniform character to make things look cheerful. This will tell of your fitness for business. Some display very little taste in the arrangement of things; they mix up their goods so much so as not to know where the articles are when called for. Goods ought to be so arranged as to put your hands on them at any time during business hours; but many pay no regard to this method. They put things anywhere so that the counters may be clear. Customers don't like to wait long when they call for an article; they want immediate attention.—Should you try to hunt up the article called for by pulling out every drawer, throwing down from the shelves; wonder what has become of it; scratch your head, not that it itches; call upon John or Solomon, whether they know where certain goods are, and perhaps the hand fell on it several times, but in his eagerness to find it, had really forgotten the color or character of the goods. Where such is the case, the customer is intelligent enough to know that things are not properly arranged. Promptness and despatch will always elicit approbation and secure confidence in all business transactions. In the absence of this we need not expect much success. An honest effort to succeed in business will be surely crowned with lucrative results.

X. Y. Z. Emmitsburg, Md.

For the Catoctin Clarion.

MR. EDITOR:—It is an agreeable task to commemorate a virtuous life and a useful one, if it be a worldly favor to the hand that presents the Sword of Honor to the Victor, or the decoration to successful merit. It is a quiet but not less grateful privilege, to be the deserving channel of their remembrance and praise.

Maj. WILLIAM SHIELDS, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country, when quite a young man. He was the contemporary of Samuel Ennait, the father of Wm. Ennait, the founder of Emmitsburg. He settled on a farm on the banks of Tom's creek, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, where in 1789 he built a large brick house. It is still standing, but in the hands of strangers. But few of his descendants are to be found in the neighborhood, although he raised seven sons. Some of his sons emigrated to Tennessee, and a grandson, Hon. JAMES SHIELDS, some thirty-odd years ago represented the Lincoln and Giles District of that State in Congress. He was a cousin to Dr. Jefferson Shields, and was well known to the Hon. Francis Thomas.

When the war of the Revolution began, Major Shields was nearly 40 years of age, with a large family to support, and quietly cultivating his farm, but being a very intelligent and well read man, and of fine physical powers, he was selected in connection with Capt. Wm. Blair and Capt. Henry Williams to lead the fighting spirits of Emmitsburg Hundred to the front. He was with Washington, when he retreated through the Jerseys, and at Valley Forge in the darkest days of the Revolution in 1776. Maj. Shields at one time represented what was then known as the Upper District of Frederick county, in the Legislature of Maryland, and assisted in the election of Governor Tom Johnson, the first Republican Governor of Maryland; and a whole-souled patriot was old Tom. As Uncle Toby said of the English Army of Flanders, he "swore terribly." But his great deeds and sterling virtues outweigh all his defects. From the year 1770 up to 1790, Maj. Shields was one of the most prominent men of our District, both as a public man and private citizen. The Major belonged to what was called the "Flying Camps." They were the terrible Militia of Maryland. Whenever General Washington was in a tight place (which was very often), old "Tom Johnson," as he was irreverently called, would bring out all the fighting men of the State, and organize them and send them to the front. He would be there in person to announce their coming. Washington would see "old Tom Johnson" when he would see no other person. Frederick county had a great many fine fellows within her borders at that time. Three of the Price's of Taneytown (now in Carroll county), served seven years and some months in the Maryland Line with Generals Smallwood, Gist, Howard and Otto Holland Williams. In the German Battalion of Frederick county, were the Baltzells, Mantz's, Good's, Grabill's, Creager's and old Capt. Boyer, and other daring spirits. It seems to me that these men of the Revolution were especially raised up for the occasion. They were men of strong nerves and great physical powers. When we contemplate the lives of the leaders of our Army, we are irresistibly attracted by their valor and the glory of their exploits; but in confining ourselves to their deeds of heroism, we rob them of half of the just applause which they have justly earned. They not only fought our battles, but for eight long years were the watchful guardians of their country. Eight years witnessed their entire self-devotion, in which property, health, personal safety, and the pleasures of domestic life, were exchanged for the scanty and unpalatable rations of the soldier, the diseases incident to exposure in every season and climate, the dangers of battle, and the cheerless shelter of the tented field.

Near Emmitsburg. X.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST EDITOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

John Saxton, the oldest editor in the United States, died on Saturday, last, aged 81 years. He commenced the publication of the Stark County (Ohio) Repository about the year 1814, and has published it consecutively for fifty-seven years. During all this period he has worked at the case, as well as written editorials and selected matter for his paper. He has been in easy circumstances for many years, but from sheer force of habit continued to set type and do other manual labor on the paper almost to the day of his death. He was a man of exceedingly temperate habits, and enjoyed such excellent health that he hardly knew what it was to be sick.

For the Catoctin Clarion.

MR. EDITOR:—If this is of no interest to you, probably it may be of some interest to some person or persons interested in minerals. I lately discovered a large body of excellent iron ore about one mile from this place. About two miles from here and on the line of the Railroad is a very large body of red chalk, and can be very easily worked. Harbaugh's Valley and the ranges of mountains North and South, an area of thirty square miles, the whole surface indicates copper; and a number of very fine specimens have been found weighing from 1 drachm to 14 lbs. of virgin copper. The last named specimen Mr. Trenwith took and deposited in the Patent Office or Smithsonian Institute, Washington, &c. Lately there has been three specimens of virgin copper on exhibition in this place, which were found near Sabillasville, and have been taken to Baltimore for the purpose of getting a company to prospect the above named section.

Plumbago or Black Lead has also been found near Sabillasville. About three miles from this place there is a considerable amount of Manganese, but rather difficult to mine.

Yours, as ever, GENIO.

The Tunkers.

EPHRAATA, the Tunker town, or German Baptist, situated in the frontier part of Lancaster county, Pa., fourteen miles from Lancaster city, was settled in 1739. It lies between two small hills. From the top of each of these hills is a regular declivity to the bottom, where a small river runs, and by one of its windings encircles about one half of the ground possessed by the Tunkers. In 1759, the President of the Society, who was from Halle, in Germany, and was educated there, defined their religious convictions, as follows:

They entirely deny original sin, as to its effects on Adam's posterity; and consequently hold free will. All violence they esteem unlawful, even self-defence in times of danger. Going to law they think contrary to the gospel, even when defrauded, or when their property is unjustly seized. They are strict in observing the Jewish sabbath, to a degree of superstition. They have no set form of service, but pray and preach extempore. Their discourses, by all that I could learn, treat in general of Christian virtues, humility, chastity, temperance, &c.—They believe the dead had the gospel preached to them by our Saviour; and that, since his resurrection, the souls of the just are employed in preaching the gospel to those who have had no revelation of it in their life, nor sufficient means to be convinced of its truth. They deny the eternity of torments, which they think are mystically alluded to as to acknowledge God to be holy, just, and good, and Christ to be their only Saviour, they are received into happiness. Those who continue obstinate are still kept in torment, till the grand period typified by the jubilee arrives, when universal redemption will take place, and all made happy in the endless fruition of the Deity.

Harmony and mutual affection reigns surprisingly among them; every person is industrious, and quite contented with the task assigned him.—They are remarkably hospitable to all strangers. If a traveller asks them anything, they will cheerfully give it him; and if it happens to be late in the evening, will ask him to stay all night, but refuse to accept of any recompense.

The nuns are very ingenious in drawing flowers and pieces of writing; especially the latter, with which they adorn their churches; and among these are some curious and finished pieces, done in German text.

DEATH OF A VETERAN MINISTER.

The oldest preacher on the roll of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, Rev. Alfred Griffith, departed this life on the 15th ultimo at Alexandria. He was familiarly called Father Griffith and was generally known, loved and respected by Methodists throughout the land, but more particularly in this State. He was in his 88th year, and had spent nearly the whole of his life in the ministry.—Twice a Week.

A Woman's Rights newspaper is about to be established in Paris.

The men having failed to maintain order there, the women will now try it.

For the Catoctin Clarion.

May, with the joyful song of birds, heralds the coming of sunny June and fragrant flowers. "Trees and fruits and flowers are humanizing things, soothing the passions, calling forth only the peaceful energies of the intellect, and attaching mankind to the soil on which they have both grown together." The lofty mountain towering in its majesty, freighted with the generous Chestnut tree, the noble oak with outstretched limbs to Heaven, the clinging vine, the humble arbutus as it meekly raises its lowly head above the fallen leaves, mingling its fragrance with the pure air—all silently praising Him for His refreshing dews and summer sun. The silver streams, as they run hurriedly down the mountain side, laughingly bounding over root and stone on their mission of mercy to parched fields and thirsting animals, who patiently bide their coming. The inflated mountain calling to man to draw the hidden ore from its distended veins, swelling out with the rich treasure—all proclaiming the might and majesty of Him who made all things. And shall man's tongue be slack in praise to Him who made man in His own image? But let him, like the mountain pointing ever to Heaven, seek to rise above the world, and with his voice join in the anthems of nature to Him who doeth all things well. M. C. D.

CITY HOTEL,

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND,

F. B. CARLIN, Proprietor.

THIS popular and well known Hotel, having been thoroughly renovated, offers many advantages to the travelling public. The exterior of the Hotel, which is now four stories, presents a beautiful appearance, and will compare favorably with any structure of the kind in the State. The entire arrangements of the Hotel are in keeping with its outward appearance, and is supplied with every modern improvement and convenience, and has been newly furnished throughout at a very heavy cost. No pains or expenses will be omitted to promote the comfort of guests.

The enviable reputation the Hotel has acquired since the undersigned has taken charge of it, furnishes the most satisfactory evidence of his ability to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

There is attached to the Hotel a spacious Billiard Room, newly fitted up, a Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Attentive and polite servants will always be in attendance to wait upon guests during the day or at any hour of the night.

Respectfully, FRANK B. CARLIN, Proprietor.

apl 15-ly

The True Policy of Railroad Corporations.

It would be an instructive inquiry to consider the causes of this remarkable fact; viz: that whereas, in other parts of the country, along the line of any great railroad, leading into a large city, manufactures spring up, furnaces are built, and population increases, by reason of facilities afforded by such roads for diversity of occupation—here, along the line of our great railroad, about which we hear so much, no such results are reached. The villages, and small towns on that line do not increase. Factories, mills, and foundries are not as numerous now as they were formerly, when many were built in the hope that coal, &c., would be transported, for local delivery, at rates not exceeding those exacted for the whole length of the line. Ellicott Mills—or City, as it is now called—is not as large, does not contain as many mills, as were there some years ago. Now there must be some reason for this. If the adjustment of tolls for its way freight were what they ought to be, it really seems to us, that we should see a different condition of manufacturing industry along the line. It is so elsewhere, where such corporations do all in their power to foster such enterprises, and to encourage the increase of population and manufactures along their line. Elsewhere such corporations are willing to transport supplies and necessities at the lowest possible rates, as an inducement to such establishments. Here, however, for some reason or other, such establishments are not induced, and are not put up; and, consequently, the region through which the Great Main Stem runs, is in pretty much the same condition, in these respects, as it was in before men and angels heard of the Great Main Stem. We think we can see some of these reasons.

[Saturday Night.

Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, says he believes Jesus Christ was less than God, yet more than a man. He does not pretend to explain how this can be, but bases his belief on scriptural declarations. He also says he believes all sin is punished, if not in this world in the next. Whatever Horace drinks, he certainly takes his religion 'alf-and-'alf.

Conversation enriches the understanding but solitude is the school of genius.