

# Catoctin Clarion.

VOL. 1.]

MEEHANSTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871.

[No. 46.]

## "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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## VALLEY OF THE SEPULCHRE.

High mountain peaks, like giants tall advancing.

To guard from harm the deadens below.

Cool fumed streams of water downward dashing.

Singing and laughing ever as they go.

Green undulating slopes the valley meeting.

Softening the outline of the mountain wall.

Quail glade and meads give unexpected pleasures.

And sides of deepest azure ever all.

Up from the mystic West the clouds come drifting.

Home by the ocean breeze that cool the day.

Their soft and tender nerves the meadows soothe.

Playing at mid-day and dusk among the hay.

The pheasants, each tall head bending to its neighbor.

Whisper strange tales of things that they have seen.

The wild birds softly call to one another.

The river murmur made with its slow flow.

The herds are feeding by the frequent stream.

Or wearily along the hill they creep.

The summer veil a mystic haze throws over.

Each separate beauty such the sleep.

Beautiful vale, mysterious, sad, and lonely.

Harmed by melancholy no longer can you fall.

But where the world-faded heart can rest.

In the solitude of heaven—dream.

## THE LESSON OF LIFE.

Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn, the last is to learn to wait.

Not to wait with foolish patience, to claim life's prizes without previous effort, but having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, so no result is left to seem to us a miracle, perhaps, to the world.

To stand firm at each point of existence, to preserve our self-possession and self-respect, to live bold and cheerful, this is the greatest, whether achieved by man or woman—whether the eye of the world regards it, or is recorded in the book which the light of eternity shall alone make clear to the vision.

Those who stand on the high places of the earth understand not what necessity, what suffering means. They know not what it is to a noble mind to be obliged, like the worms to crawl upon the earth for nourishment, because it has not the strength to endure famine. Life moves around them with so much grace, splendor, and beauty; they drink life's sweetest wine, and dance in a charming intoxication. They find nothing within them which can enable them to understand the real sufferings of the poor; they love only themselves, and look at mankind only in their own narrow circle.

THE MOST CURIOUS TUNNEL is not the first one through the Alps. More than three hundred years ago a tunnel was built by the Marquis of Saluces through the Mont Viso, at whose foot the Po rises. It is about one-sixth as long as the Mont Cenis tunnel, and considering the difference in the methods and implements in use, it was quite as bold an undertaking. It opens on the Italian side at the very source of the Po, about 2,000 yards above the level of the sea, and more than 2,150 yards of its length is cut in a heart of the Alpine chain. It was intended to be used as a carriage road, and is to this day the only direct route from Embrun to Saluces. Partly destroyed by the King of Sardinia, so as to impede the invasion of the French republicans, it was afterwards repaired and improved by Napoleon I. Strange that such a work should have been almost forgotten, and should now be of no practical use.

Prosperity gains a multitude of friends.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN RECENTLY

related the circumstances of a very curious contest between the passengers and conductors on the Central Pacific Railroad, between Ogden and Sacramento. The facts as narrated are, that a delicate woman, who had lost every thing by the Chicago fire, was granted by Pullman a pass to California, countersigned by Hammond. The lady was very thin, clad, having a thin alpaca dress, no shawl or wrap, and no woolen undergarments. She was accompanied by her little sister six or seven years old.

At Omaha the General Ticket Agent, Mr. Kimball, indorsed her pass "second class." The lady strongly excited the sympathy of the passengers, who treated her with great kindness. She was allowed to continue in the first-class car through the first division, but the conductor of the second division proposed to remove her to the second-class car. The passengers rose in rebellion against this, as the poor woman was not in proper health and without adequate clothing. They offered to pay the difference between the first and second-class price, \$93, but the conductor would accept nothing less than full first-class fare. The passengers refused to concede to this extortion, and proceeded to fortify themselves in the car in order to forcibly resist the conductor. That official prepared to switch the car of the rebellious passengers off the track, and they finally purchased a ticket for the woman. But the conductor demanded fare for the child; after much difficulty, and telegraphing to head quarters, the rebellion was quieted, and the train went on.

## THE HOUSE OF RUSSIA.

The foundation of the Russian monarchy was laid more than a thousand years ago (862) by Rurik, a prince of the tribe known as the Ruricians. But the present royal family is of much later origin. For the House of Romanoff, after pushing many rulers of various dynasties, came to the throne in 1762, when the late Emperor, Peter the Great, died, and the throne passed to his son, Paul, and the accession of his young son, Alexander I. After many disorders the Russians elevated to the throne Michael Fedorovich Romanoff, the first member of the present family. He was the son of a Bishop, Fedor of Rostov, and related to the family of Rurik by the female line. The present family has produced several princes, the chief of whom was the noble Peter the Great, the son of Peter, and the extreme of weakness and grandeur were ever so strangely combined in one life as in his. Nicholas, the father of the present Czar, was a man of great force of character, and Alexander II., now reigning, is at least a man of clear intelligence. The Grand Duke Alexis is his second son.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has so often expressed and reiterated his irrevocable determination to abandon political life, in the face of a public that is indifferent whether he does or not, that his resignation has got to be a suspicion as that of the ancient virgin at the sack of St. Sebastian, who was so vehemently opposed to being ravished, even while there was no evidence that she was in danger. Why don't Mr. Colfax wait for the ravishing to begin, before he cries out.

The intelligence that the Marquis of Bath, one of the leading members of the English aristocracy, has joined the Roman Church will cause great consternation in the old country. The Marquis is a descendant of one of the noble old Norman Barons who migrated to England with William the Conqueror.

Ever a staunch member of the so-called Church and State or Tory party, it seems odd he should take this course. He is immensely rich and has the living of Prims in his gift, of which the Rev. W. J. Bennett, so notorious in ritualistic circles, is at present Vicar.

It has been said that penthouses obtained on earth are breaches of trust.

## HORACE GREELY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT IT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune to-morrow, in reply to the Times, article saying he committed the stupendous folly of permitting himself to entertain dreams of the presidency, says that within six or eight months he has received thirty or forty letters, mainly from private persons, proposing that he be a candidate for the next President. His answer, so far as he found time to answer at all, were in the spirit of the only one he remembers to have seen in print to Wm. Larimer, of Leavenworth, Kansas, of the 4th of May last, viz: though not an aspirant for any office, he would not decline any duty his political friends would devolve upon him.

Mr. Greeley says it is very certain that he will never make himself a candidate for president, it seems quite improbable that, others will ever make him such, but those who have suggested or may hereafter suggest him as a candidate have exactly the same rights as any other citizens, neither less or more. If they be few and humble, there is so much the less reason for lowering them down, or insisting that the next President is already selected, and all discussion on the subject foreclosed.

We respectfully protest against the animosity, the malice, the proscription which have been set on to clear the field of all intruders. If a majority have already decided the presidential question, there can be neither harm nor danger in allowing the minority to indicate their dissent. Let the candidate at least, of freedom of choice be maintained, and not drawn all diversity in a horse-chair that necessarily exists.

It is now generally conceded that our next President must be a republican. In the ranks of the dominant party are many better soldiers, though none older than he who here pleads that his consideration be accorded to the merits and services of all our able and patriotic statesmen, and that the office, holders stand back while the taxpayer is allowed to come forward and indicate their preference, and intelligently compare notes as to their choice for President in 1872.

WHAT IS IT?—We learn from the *Delaware Echo* that a curious animal has made its appearance in the hills between Greenock and Upton, which baffles the knowledge of all who have seen it to give it identity. It is described as an animal about the size of a dog, perfectly white, long bushy tail, round head, long sharp ears, sharp pointed nose, and is very bold. Several have seen it and give the same description. It is said that its cries are a perfect imitation of a distressed child. It may possibly be a white wolf but more likely to be a panther, which is the only animal that we know of that cries in perfect imitation of a child; and it is well known that a number of panthers have been seen in the mountains this Fall in the northwestern end of Franklin County.

Make your homes radiant within with social virtue, and beautiful without by those simple ornaments of which nature is everywhere so prolific. The children born in such homes will leave them with regret, and come back in after life as pilgrims to the shrine; the town on whose hills and in whose vales such homes are found will live forever in the hearts of its grateful children.

A pullet hatched early in spring began to lay at the approach of winter, and pullets hatched late in summer began to lay in the ensuing spring; and it is by saving a certain proportion of pullets from the early and late broods that you make sure of winter eggs, a few very early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens the warm months, when rearing is least precarious.

Some one asked Mrs. Cady Stanton if she thought that girls possessed the physique necessary for the wear and tear of a college course of study. Her reply is both sensible and sarcastic:—"I would like to see you," said Mrs. Stanton, "take thirteen hundred young men, and lace them up, and hang ten to twenty pounds weight of clothes to their waists, perch them upon three-inch heels, cover their heads with ripples, ribbons, rags and nails, and stick ten thousand hairpins into their scalps if they can stand all this, they can stand a little Latin and Greek."

"Do storms ever make malt liquors?"

"No, child, why do you ask?"

"Because I heard a man tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for a storm was brewing."

## For the Catoctin Clarion.

The Liquor Traffic.

MR. EDITOR:—The traffic in intoxicating liquors and their habitual use which leads to intemperance is going on all around us, and no expense or pains is spared by those entrusted to increase the business.—That intemperance, or the habitual use of liquor as a beverage is an evil, no one will pretend to deny, and its evil effects are also seen daily, all around us and under its unholy influence, it is the cause of most of the crimes that are committed and the evil that exists in society. Permit me then to ask what can be done to stay the ravages of the fell destroyer? It is not only those who labor on our railroads, but drunkards who were moderate drinkers of influence and standing in society whose examples have been pernicious to others. In conversing with their friends on the subject, they admit the evil of intemperance as unfitting a man for the business and duties of life, and the many dangers arising from it; but still persist in the practice which increases upon them until they become confirmed drunkards. Let them moderate drinkers who expect to reform before they are engulfed in ruin, disgrace and degradation. There are many who have entire faith in the idea that they will live to see the sale of intoxicating liquors completely abolished, and the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage completely set aside. Efforts are now making for this important object, but to accomplish it will require persevering efforts, having a wily foe to contend with, and the influence of liquor to control the appetite, which is powerful to work in favor of the rascalier. That a strong reaction in favor of temperance has taken place in many places and that the spirit of reform in this particular is healthy and vigorous will not be disputed, and I take great pleasure in recording the fact—though we do not find it so much so in Maryland. Intemperance and the use of intoxicating drinks on many occasions is becoming unpopular with the masses and temperance is appreciated by all who wish well the public interest of the people and welfare of their fellow citizens. This could be strengthened by closing temperance to high public positions and office of trust and responsibility. But it occurs to us that if the evil of intemperance is to be eradicated from the land and abolished it will have to be effected by educating the rising generation to habits of total abstinence. Not every youth can be sent to college or become a learned man, but there is no parent but can if he will, teach his child the danger and waste of liquor drinking. There are vast places of nightly resort, and the cheap billiard saloons are among them which are licensed by our courts for general amusement, but are too frequented mostly by young persons, and among these are men, youths or boys, and sometimes these places are so completely subversive of good morals that public sentiment in many places where they exist insist upon their suppression, which is right and just, and public authorities should pause before establishing them without proper restrictions and guards. Parents, see where your children spend the evenings—keep a strict watch over them.

MAGNET.

Enslaved, Nov. 28, 1871.

The fact that Governor Scott has "gobbled" a cord or two of South Carolina bonds ought not to be used against him to the extent that, we regret to see, some of our contemporaries are carrying it. These bonds are only worth twenty-eight cents on the dollar, and with the prospect of a square repudiation, will soon be worth nothing and like owning land in Vermont, the more he has the worse he is off.

"Mark" of the *Chicago Republican*, is credited with the witty remark, that the difference between Nero and Thomas Orchestra at Chicago, lies in the fact that "the formeriddled while Rome was burning, and the latter roamed while their fiddles were burning."

A SAVANNAH (Ga.) paper says: "As a policeman was taking a sabbie prisoner to the lock-up, recently, the ingenious Ethiopian exclaimed, 'Oh, look at dat make dar!' and then ran like the bright-eyed gazelle, leaving the officer to recort the spasmodic loosening of his hold on the prisoner's arm."

The question of the probable place for holding the National Republican Convention for 1872 will now be open for a general canvass, as the Executive Committee is to decide it on the 11th of January next. It is a little surprising that the choice of localities is already narrowed down to two cities—Cincinnati and New York.

## The Coming Session.

The XXII Congress will reconvene at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4, and already Members are wending their way to the Federal Metropolis. A larger proportion than formerly "keep house" around the Capitol; these will generally tend thither a week or two earlier than others.—Several important Committees—especially those on Reconstruction and the Revenue—have been at work during the recess, some of them distributed into sub-Committees; and these meet at Washington this month to perfect the reports which they are expected to submit at an early day. A few go early to secure a choice of lodgings; so that, for one reason or another, a hundred or more are likely to be pacing Pennsylvania avenue, a week or more before the Session opens. Each house, we presume, will report a large quorum when its roll is called at noon on the first Monday aforesaid. We infer that Speaker Blaine will announce his Committees forthwith, thus ending the protracted and anxious uncertainty as to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means.

Inevitably, the Revenue question will be important throughout the approaching Session. The state of the Finances will justify a moderate reduction of imposts, and we hope for a sweeping away of all internal taxes save those on Stamps, Liquors, and Tobacco. This ought to insure a consolidation of the districts into half their present number, with at least a corresponding reduction in the number of officers. No other diminution of the public burdens will be so generally welcomed as a general abolition of the vexatious, inquisitorial Direct Taxes.

Congress might wisely halt for a session, and see how the Revenue is affected by so signal a change. But it is probable that the demand for "Free Gold," "Free Salt," &c., will be so urgently pressed that it can hardly be resisted with success.

As to God, we have repeatedly avowed our hope that it may be admitted free of duty so kind as the Treasury can spare the income from this source. We wish the truth to be made plain that the duty on imported Gold has no more effect on the average prices of our home product than looking over the fence by a white-faced ox would have on the growth of a hundred-acre field of corn. There are so many who ignorantly or knavishly ignore this truth that we are somewhat impatient to see the experiment tried and the fact rendered indubitable.

We presume that a reduction of the present duty on Salt by one half would not diminish the revenue from that source, and that some such reduction will soon be effected.

Our "Revenue Reformers," who coolly propose a repeal of all duties on Pig Iron, Wool, &c., will have a good time when they achieve their daring purpose; but that will not be in 1872. They must "learn to labor and to wait."

Nor do we believe a further reduction of the duties on Tea, Coffee and Sugar, yet in order. These are main sources of income to the Treasury, and must not be lightly tampered with. When-ever the revenue can be spared, these duties will doubtless be reduced.

We wish that, for the present, the policy so wisely initiated by General Schenck, of adding largely to the free list, may be persisted in. Hundreds of articles, on which the duties previously imposed added little or nothing to the revenue, were transferred by his Committee to the free list, as we doubt not many more might now be. This diminishes the necessary cost of collecting the revenue from Customs, and we trust the actual cost will be less. If it does not, the People will insist on knowing why. We presume there are still imposts on the statute-book which involve more cost than profit to the Treasury.

There are other topics likely to command the early attention of Congress on which we shall comment hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A GOOD WIFE.—The following old recipe for the choice of a wife seems a very good one:

As much of beauty as preserves affection; Of modest diffidence as claims protection; A docile mind subservient to correction; A temper led by reason and reflection; And every passion kept in due subjection; Just faults enough to keep her from perfection.

Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

The best "Buss"—Kissing a pretty girl. Best Re-buss—Kissing her a second time.

A terrible Blunderbuss—Kissing the wrong girl.

## CHICAGO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Men said at vespers: All is well!

In one wild night the city fell!

Fell shirines of prayer and marts of gold!

Before the fiery hurricane.

On threescore spires had sunset

Where ghastly sunbeams looked on;

Men clasped each other's hands, and

The City of the West is dead!

Brave hearts who fought, in slow retreat,

The fiends of fire from street to street,

Turned, powerless, to the blinding glare,

The dumb defiance of despair.

A sudden impulse thrilled each wire

That signalled round that sea of fire—

Swift words of cheer, warm heart-throbs

came;

In tears of pity died the flame!

From East, from West, from South and

North,

The messages of hope shot forth,

And, underneath the severing wave,

The world, full-handed, reached to save.

Fair seemed the old; but fairer still

The new, the dreary void shall fill

With clearer homes than those o'erthrown,

For love shall lay each corner-stone.

Rise, stricken city!—from thee throng

The ashen sockets of thy woe;

And build, as Troies to Amphion's strain,

To songs of cheer thy walls again!

How shrivelled in thy hot distress

The primal sin of selfishness!

How instant rose, to take thy part,

The angel in the human heart!

Ah! not in vain the flames that tossed

Above thy dreadful holocaust;

The Christ again has preached through

thee

The Gospel of Humanity!

Then left once more thy towers on high,

And met with spires the western sky,

To tell that God is yet with us,

And love is still miraculous!

## 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 interior arrangements of the Hotel are likewise with its outward appearance, and are supplied with every modern improvement and convenience, and has been newly furnished throughout at a very heavy cost. No pains or expense will be omitted to procure 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 have favor him with their patronage.

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

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

Respectfully,  
FRANK B. CARLIN,  
Proprietor.

spl 15-ly

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:—"We know a young lady who takes the superintendence of her mother's household, makes all the dresses of the family, as well as her own, in a style which would do credit to an accomplished dressmaker, drives her sisters to school every morning, gives them music lessons, finds time for quite a large correspondence, is a very superior cook, always cheerful, but she is mortgaged property, as you might know. Her mother is not anxious for her to marry so as to get her off her hands, I shall tell the young man that they do not find this kind of young lady passing her time on the street or in frivolities, though I will tell you a secret. There are a few more of the same sort, but you must seek them to find them. This kind of a wife Solomon sets above the price of rubies. When misfortune overtakes you she will be like the vine in the oak—become your moral support in the time of trouble. How many of our women are taking care of their families to-day who have never had to think of money except to gratify their whim and wishes."

CHICAGO NOT DESTROYED.—By way of correcting the impression that seems to have gone forth that "Chicago has been burned up," the *Evening Journal* says: "While 18,000 houses have been swept away, 42,000 yet remain and only 92,000 persons have been rendered homeless, an immense city of 250,000 persons has not been disturbed. The whole of the immense area of the West Division, with its miles of dwellings, houses, stores, schools, houses, churches and manufactories, is almost intact, while on the South Side a great many fine residence yet remain, with splendid business blocks, churches, and innumerable manufacturing establishments."

A lady editor in Wisconsin advertises in her own paper for a husband. She says he must be a printer and have means enough to buy a new press.