T! WM. FLINT! WM. FLINT,
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BRACELETS, CAMEO SETS, &c.
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Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.; Cor-
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to give satisfaction. None but the
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the most reasonable terms. All
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rtment of Ready-Made Clothing.
Nov. 23, tf

Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861. NO. 20.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL

REFORM.

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Consumption and Pulmonary Complaints, Fevers, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Eye and Ear Disease, Cancers and other Tumors, Jaundice and Liver Complaint, Seminal Weakness, and all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, from whatever cause or whatever nature. Our object will be to give joy to the afflicted by effecting in all cases a speedy cure. Our rule is to charge nothing for advice and written prescriptions; but will furnish when requested the very best medicines at the lowest rates.

These remedies are prepared in our own Laboratory, under the care of able Chemists, and are the most reliable known to science, including all the recent discoveries.

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We will mail free, to any one applying for it,

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On the various Schools of Medicines.
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On the Physiology of Marriage.
On the Common sense of Medicine.
On Diet, Exercise, and Ablution.
How the Physician should be.
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And many other things. SEND FOR IT.

This journal should be in the hands of every one.

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He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for picnics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

The Bedugger.

This wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free.* Address
Mar 7,-1y1s SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflamation, will allay pain and spasmodic action, and is *sure to regulate the Bowels.*

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to you Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak of this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in *thousands of cases.*

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve *Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,* and overcome convulsions, which, if not *speedily* remedied, end in death. We believe it the *best* and *surest remedy* in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.—We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world, and by G. W. Kessler and A. Roush, druggists, Altoona. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson's Wheeler & Wilson's

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Agent for Blair County.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

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of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

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Altoona, Jan. 24, '61-1y.

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the public that they have fitted up a neat

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

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where they are prepared to take the best PHOTOGRAPHS ever taken in this part of the country, and on the most reasonable terms. We make any kind of a picture from a SMALL AMBROTYPE up to LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPH, painted in *Oil, Water Color or India Ink,* and also the MINIATURE. Every type and large size Oil Painting on Canvas. *Entire satisfaction given or no charge.* We have also on hand a large assortment of fine GILT FRAMES of different sizes and prices.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our specimens before going elsewhere.

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REVERE HOUSE,

(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)

Third Street, above Rce,

PHILADELPHIA.

RHOADS & SAILOR, Proprietors.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

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Silk Bonnets, French Flowers,

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
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Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
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Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

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Select Poetry.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, do you see what was once our delight,
Which waved o'er a land with prosperity teeming,
Our ensign, which men at their peril would slight,
Wherever 'twas seen in the breeze boldly streaming?
But now with affright, we behold a dread sight
In the chaotic gloom of our national night;
For foemen have found for our banner a grave,
In a land no more free, but the home of the slave.

Shall we be untrue, and mildly succumb,
While "impious rebels" our Union would sever?
No, no, we shall march at the sound of the drum,
And stand by our Banner both now and forever.
'Tis hard to say 'War;" the thought we abhor;
To God we appeal, as He knows "what it's for;"
We fight that the Star-Spanged Banner may wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Shall we of the North let it lie in disgrace?
Shall we be the men to allow this dishonor?
Columbia must rise and again take her place
Where foes cannot heap their reproaches upon her.
We'll stand for the right, and if we must fight,
"Here's at it," till rebels are all put to flight;
For the Star-Spangled Banner forever SHALL wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Select Miscellany.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Our National Flag---Its History.

The Stars and Stripes—the red, white and blue—figures and tints, happily blended in one harmonious whole, constitute our National flag, and has won the highest admiration from every true-hearted American.

Its beautiful proportions and its rich combination of colors make it a perfect gem, while its essential character, the nation's banner, elicits for it a nation's adoration. Every American is proud of it; every lover of his country is enthusiastic in its praise; every patriot would defend it, with the last drop of his blood.

At the present time the American flag is enjoying a perfect ovation. It is an object of special attraction, calling forth the wildest excitement. The great heart of the nation, driven almost to an agony of desperation from the insult that has been heaped upon its National banner by the base ingratitude of traitors, is manifesting for it a sacred devotion, and rallying around its glorious folds in a complete avalanche of enthusiasm.

Flag raising and flag presentations seem to be the popular order of this day of excitement. The old man and the young man, the mother and daughter, the workboy and the school-boy, the child at its play and the infant in the nurse's arms, all, no matter what may be their condition in life, whether high-minded or humble, whether rich or poor, the merchant or the mechanic, the professional man or the laborer—all partake alike of the prevalent patriotism, and in some way or other show their attachment and love for the flag of their country.

As these proud banners are unfurled to the breeze, every heart seems to say—let that tongue cleave to the roof of its mouth that would speak reproachfully of our flag, and let that hand forget its cunning that would dare to trail it in the dust—and then the loud song goes up from ten thousand, thousand voices of freemen,

"The Star Spangled Banner, oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

At such a time, when every eye is fixed upon the American flag, and when every breast beats with patriotic emotion for its country's safety, it may not be an unacceptable offering to refresh the memory with the origin and history of our national flag.

The flag of the United States, under which a nation of freemen now rallies, was adopted by Congress, June 14th, 1777, as the following resolution shows;

"*Resolved,* That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation!"

The stars were arranged in the form of a circle. This resolve, it appears, was not made public until the following September 3rd, 1777, and according to Col. Trumbull, the first flag made in pursuance of the act, was used on the occasion of Burgoyne's surrender, October 17th, 1777.

It is intimated by Captain Schuyler Hamilton, of the United States army, to whom I am indebted for these historical reminiscences, that the stripes in the field of the flag were not only designed originally to indicate the Union of the thirteen colonies but also to show, from time to time, the number of States composing the Union. This opinion appears to be corroborated by the fact that in 1794, after the admission of two new States—Vermont and Kentucky—Congress passed the following act, to wit:

"That from and after the 1st day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This was approved January 13th, 1794.

It does not seem, however, that any further change was made in this design of the flag, until 1818, although several new States had been added to the Union during the interval of twenty-four years—as we are informed by Captain Hamilton that the above design was the flag of the United States in the war of 1812-14.

In 1818, the Hon. Mr. Wendover, a member of Congress from New York, introduced this subject, and suggested that the stripes of the national flag be altered to their original number, as he anticipated if the number of stripes should be increased according to the number of States, it would in time become unwieldy, and that the alteration he proposed would always designate the original thirteen States while an additional star for the admission of every new State would show the number comprising the existing Union. He also proposed another change, which was adopted, viz: that the galaxy of stars in the Union flag should of themselves, by arrangement, from a single star, instead of a circle, which was the original design.—The act passed by Congress, April 4th, 1818, reads thus:

"That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, while in a blue field. And that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such additions shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

This arrangement has continued in force until the present time, unless it is that by anticipating the admission of Kansas, the thirty-fourth, has been acknowledged in many of the new flags prior to the 4th of July next, the time fixed by Congress for the addition to be made.

There are to be found a number of facts and incidents connected with the origin and adoption, as well as the meaning of the devices embodied in our national flag, that would prove highly interesting to those who are fond of *ye antique.* It may however, be well to furnish briefly a few items of history more immediately bearing upon the flag as it now appears, in order that its origin shall be the more clearly understood.

In 1634 the colony of Massachusetts had in use the ancient national flag of England, the red cross flag. In Winthrop's New England, an incident is recorded of the defacing of the ensign, by one of the Pilgrim Fathers, because the red cross was looked upon by them as a relic of anti-Christ. This circumstance occasioned the colonists great trouble and the difficulty was not removed until 1707, when the treaty between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland was ratified, which event resulted in the combination of the ancient red cross flag of the former (a white ground with red cross) and the azure flag of the latter (a blue ground with a white cross) constituting the national banner of the Kingdom of Great Britain and designated in Queen Ann's Proclamation at the time as the union flag.

The colonists appear to have been satisfied with the change, as we learn that in 1720 they directed this flag, (an English Union with a red field) to be used as a signal on the approach of vessels at a lighthouse near the entrance of Boston harbor.

In 1775 the same flag was used in New York, but bearing the inscription, "George Rex, and the liberties of America," and on the reverse, "no Popery," while in Connecticut, the motto employed was "*qui transtulit sustinet,*" which is understood to mean' "God who transplanted us hither will support us."

About the same time, April 29, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress adopted a white flag as a standard for their colonial cruisers, with the motto, "appeal to Heaven,"—and a pine tree in the centre. A combination of the Connecticut and Massachusetts mottoes, omitting the tree, was adopted on the red Union flag of the Colonies by the armies of the Colonists, before Boston; and this flag was unfolded by General Isaac Putnam, on Prospect Hill, July 18th, 1775, after the reading of the Declaration of the Continental Congress, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms.

On the 2d day of January, 1776, after the Union of the thirteen Colonies was effected, Washington hoisted the great Union flag, consisting of the union of the crosses and thirteen red and white stripes, the number of the Colonies in the Union.

It may be interesting to state that stripes or ribbons was the distinguishing badge in common use among the officers who were ununiformed in the Colonial army, according to the suggestion and by the orders of General Washington. Hence it has been inferred that the idea of red and white stripes in the field of the great Uning flag of the United American Colonies owes its origin to the above circumstance.

The red, white and blue colors of our flag, emblematic of defiance to oppression purity and Union, are probably derived from their colors exhibited on the banners and ensigns of the early Kings of England and Scotland, or their patron saints. The banner of St. George was white charged with red, that of St. Andrew was blue charged with white.

Nor should it be forgotten that blue was a favorite color of Washington; when he commanded the Continental army, he adopted as his badge of recognition a light blue ribbon, which he wore across his breast, between his coat and waistcoat.

Again, the prevailing colors in the flag appear to have been those adopted to give nationality to the uniform of the army of the Colones; the facings of the blue coats were red, and the color of the plumes white tipped with red. W. J.

The Little Match Girl.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

It was so terrible cold—it snowed, and the evening began to be dark; it was also the last evening of the year—New Year's eve. On this dark cold evening a poor little girl went into the street with bare head and naked feet. It is true she had shoes on when she went from home, but of what use were they? They were very large shoes, her mother had last worn them, they were so large; and the little one lost them in hurying over the street as two carriages passed quickly by. One shoe was not to be found, and the other a boy run away with, saying that he could use it as a cradle when he got children himself.

The little girl now went on her small naked feet, which were red and blue with cold. She carried a number of matches in an old apron, and held one bundle in her hand.—No one had bought of her the whole day—no one had given her a farthing. Poor thing! she was hungry and benumbed with cold, and looked so downcast. The snowflakes fell on her yellow hair, which curled so prettily round her neck, but she did not heed that.

The lights shone out from all the windows and there was such a delicious smell of roast goose in the street! It was New-Years eve and she thought of that.

She sat down in the corner between two houses—the one stood a little more forward in the street than the other,—and drew her legs up under her to warm herself but still she was colder, and she durst not go home; she had not sold any matches or got a single farthing! Her father would beat her,—and it was also cold at home; they had only the roof directly over them, and there the wind whistled in, although straw and rags were stuffed in the largest crevices.

Her little hands were almost benumbed with cold. Ah! a little match might do some good, durst she only draw one out of the bundle strike it on the wall and warm her fingers. She drew one out, *rich!* how it burnt! it was a warm clear flame like that of a little candle, when she held her hand round it,—it was a strange light.

The little girl thought she sat before a large iron stove with brass bolts on the top; it burned so nicely and warmed so well.—Nay, what was that? The little girl stretched out her feet to warm them too, then the flame went out, the stove vanished—she sat with a stump of the burnt match in her hand. Another was struck, it burnt, it shone; and when the light reflected upon the wall, it became as transparant as crape; she looked directly into the room where the roasted goose stuffed with apples and prunes steamed so temptingly on the table which was laid out and covered with a shining white cloth with porcelain service. What was still more splendid, the goose sprung off the dish and waddled along the floor with knife and fork in its back;—it came directly up to the poor girl. Then the match went out, and there was only the thick cold wall to be seen.

She struck another match. Then she sat under the most charming Christmas tree—it was still larger and more ornamented than she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's the last Christmas; a thousand candles burned in the green branches; and motley pictures like those which ornament the shop windows, looked down at her. The little girl lifted up both her hands—then the match was extinguished—the many Christmas candles rose higher and higher, she saw they were bright stars—one of them fell and made a fiery stripe in the sky. 'Now one dies!' said the poor girl, for old grandmother, who alone had been kind to her, but who was now dead, had told her that when a star falls, a soul goes up to God!

She again struck a match against the walk it shone all around, and her old grandmother stood in the lustre, so shining, so mild and blissfull. Grandmother!' exclaimed the little girl, 'Oh! I know you will be gone away when the match goes out—like the warm stove, the delicious roast goose, and the delightful Christmass tree!' and the struck in haste the whole remainder of matches that was in the bundle—she would not lose sight of grandmother and the matches shone with such brilliance that it was clearer than in broad day light.—Grandmother had never looked so pretty, so great; she lifted the poor little girl up in her arms, and they flew so high in splendor and joy, and there was no cold, no hunger, no anxiety—they were with God.

But the little girl sat in the corner by the house in the cold morning hour, with red cheeks, and with a smile round her mouth, dead—frozen to death, last evening of the old year.

New Year's morning rose over the little corpse as it sat with the matches, of which a bundle was burnt. 'She had been trying to warm herself, said they. But no one knew what beautfull things she had seen; in what splendor and gladness she had entered with her old grandmother into New Years joys.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if once it be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange they escape so long, than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are surrounded by accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seed of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw the breath of life, is pregnant with death—health is made to operate its own destruction? The food that nourishes, contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before your eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbors perish among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell shall, perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

A SCOLD CONVERTED.—In the early period of the history of Methodism some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon-load of Methodists and carried them before a magistrate. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at length one of them said—

"Why, they pretended to do better than others, and besides, they prayed from morning till night."

The magistrate asked if they had done anything else.

"Yes, sir," said an old man; "an't please your worship, they *converted* my wife, till she went among them she had such a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a lamb."

"Carry them back," said the magistrate, "and let them *convert* all the scolds in the town."

DURING our last conflict with Great Brittian a number of our troops were engaged in repairing the fortifications of Niagara; and whilst so engaged, the enemy commenced a pretty sharp fire, so that it occupied nearly the whole of the time of our force to keep on the lookout for the shots of the enemy. Finding that they did not make much headway, they stationed a son of the Emerald Isle to give warning when a shot or shell was coming. This the sentinel faithfully performed, alternately singing out "shot," "shells," until finally the enemy started a Congreve rocket, which Pat had never seen before. He hesitated and seeing it elevate, he shouted:

"Shot! and be jabbers, the gun wid it."

Boston Herald.

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of the 17th says: "We believe, and our belief is founded upon multitudinous items of evidence—that the Union men of Kentucky are at the fighting point—that is to say, they will resist the machinations of the traitors in their midst, with the rifle and the knife, and the halter, before they will be dragged out of the Union as the tail of a confederacy of which South Carolina is the head."

☞ Joseph the Second, of Austria, was fond of travelling incognito, and one day he reached a little inn on his rout before his retinue came up. Entering a retiring room he began shaving himself. The inquisitorial landlord was anxious to know what post his guest held about the person of the Emperor. "I shave him some times," was his majesty's reply.

☞ "The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water."

"You can easly keep your nose above water, husband, if you did'nt keep it so often above brandy."