

The Altoona Tribune.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.]

ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1862.

NO. 23.

McCRUM & DERN,

VOL. 7.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. C. McCRUM, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR; H. C. DERN, EDITOR.

Subscription price, payable in advance, \$5.00 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements, per square, 25 cents for first insertion, 15 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per line, 10 cents for first insertion, 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per column, \$1.00 for first insertion, 50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$3.00 for first insertion, 1.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$7.00 for first insertion, 3.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$25.00 for first insertion, 12.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$50.00 for first insertion, 25.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$10.00 for first insertion, 5.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$25.00 for first insertion, 12.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$100.00 for first insertion, 50.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$200.00 for first insertion, 100.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$50.00 for first insertion, 25.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$125.00 for first insertion, 62.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$500.00 for first insertion, 250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$1000.00 for first insertion, 500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$250.00 for first insertion, 125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$625.00 for first insertion, 312.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$2500.00 for first insertion, 1250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$5000.00 for first insertion, 2500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$1250.00 for first insertion, 625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$3125.00 for first insertion, 1562.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$12500.00 for first insertion, 6250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$25000.00 for first insertion, 12500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$6250.00 for first insertion, 3125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$15625.00 for first insertion, 7812.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$62500.00 for first insertion, 31250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$125000.00 for first insertion, 62500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$31250.00 for first insertion, 15625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$78125.00 for first insertion, 39062.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$312500.00 for first insertion, 156250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$625000.00 for first insertion, 312500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$156250.00 for first insertion, 78125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$390625.00 for first insertion, 195312.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$1562500.00 for first insertion, 781250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$3125000.00 for first insertion, 1562500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$781250.00 for first insertion, 390625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$1953125.00 for first insertion, 976562.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$7812500.00 for first insertion, 3906250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$15625000.00 for first insertion, 7812500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$3906250.00 for first insertion, 1953125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$9765625.00 for first insertion, 4882812.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$39062500.00 for first insertion, 19531250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$78125000.00 for first insertion, 39062500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$19531250.00 for first insertion, 9765625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$48828125.00 for first insertion, 24414062.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$195312500.00 for first insertion, 97656250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$390625000.00 for first insertion, 195312500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$97656250.00 for first insertion, 48828125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$244140625.00 for first insertion, 122070312.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$976562500.00 for first insertion, 488281250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$1953125000.00 for first insertion, 976562500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$488281250.00 for first insertion, 244140625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$1220703125.00 for first insertion, 610351562.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$4882812500.00 for first insertion, 2441406250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$9765625000.00 for first insertion, 4882812500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$2441406250.00 for first insertion, 1220703125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$6103515625.00 for first insertion, 3051757812.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$24414062500.00 for first insertion, 12207031250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$48828125000.00 for first insertion, 24414062500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$12207031250.00 for first insertion, 6103515625.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$30517578125.00 for first insertion, 15258793750.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$122070312500.00 for first insertion, 61035156250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$244140625000.00 for first insertion, 122070312500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$61035156250.00 for first insertion, 30517578125.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$15258793750.00 for first insertion, 7646948437.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$610351562500.00 for first insertion, 305175781250.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$1220703125000.00 for first insertion, 610351562500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$305175781250.00 for first insertion, 15258793750.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$7646948437.50 for first insertion, 3823474218.75 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$3051757812500.00 for first insertion, 152587937500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$6103515625000.00 for first insertion, 3051757812500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$15258793750.00 for first insertion, 7646948437.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$3823474218.75 for first insertion, 1911737109.37 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$152587937500.00 for first insertion, 76469484375.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$3051757812500.00 for first insertion, 152587937500.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$7646948437.50 for first insertion, 3823474218.75 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$1911737109.37 for first insertion, 955868554.68 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per year, \$76469484375.00 for first insertion, 38234742187.50 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per annum, \$152587937500.00 for first insertion, 76469484375.00 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per month, \$3823474218.75 for first insertion, 1911737109.37 cents for subsequent insertions.

Advertisements, per quarter, \$955868554.68 for first insertion, 477934277.34 cents for subsequent insertions.

Choice Poetry.

NEVER SAY FAIL.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing,
And waiting the tide:
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail,
Who daily march onward
And never say fail.
With an eye ever open,
And tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
Two to sorrow succumb,
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail.
Ahead, then, keep pushing,
And elbow your way,
Unconscious of the curious,
All obstacles bray;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the midst of their wisdom
Who never say fail.
In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair prime,
Let this be your motto
Your footsteps to guide:
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail.

Select Miscellany.

AN ARAB WEDDING.

BY AN EYE WITNESS.

A few days afterwards, I was invited to a wedding in the Sakhali family, Christian Arabs of the Orthodox Greek community.

At about eight o'clock A. M., I was led into their church, a domed building, lighted from above, and gaudy with highly colored, distorted copies of ancient Byzantine pictures; for the Greeks, though not allowed to have images to assist them in their devotions, may have pictures, provided they are not too lifelike.

In the centre of the crowd at a lectern, stood a priest, and immediately before him the bride, closely shrouded in a white izzar, a many-colored muslin veil entirely concealed her features.

The bridegroom by her side, who was only seventeen, wore a suit of sky blue cloth, edged with gold thread, and a handsome crimson and white arabic girdle.

He had only once seen the face of the bride, and that was six months before, on the day of the betrothal.

The service was in Arabic, and rapidly uttered in clear but monotonous tones. The most important part of it seemed to be the Gospel narrative of the marriage at Cana, in Galilee. While the priest was reading it, bread and wine was handed to the young man; he gave some to the girl, who, in taking it, was very careful not to expose her face.

Immediately afterwards, she held out one of her henna-stained hands, and a jeweled ring was placed on her finger.

Two crowns, made of gilt foil, were brought by the bridegroom's man and the bride's woman, and placed on the now married pair, who joined hands, and with their two attendants walked round and round in the midst of the people, who followed as if they were sanded, and the hands as if they were covered with mittens of a bright orange or bronze color.

The Greek Catholic Church vainly pronounces anathemas, and threatens with excommunication those women who tattoo themselves, and use kohl, and henna, and rouge; they will persist in it while they believe it adds to their beauty, and to their powers of attraction. The costly articles of a genuine Arab wardrobe last a lifetime, and are heirlooms.—Miss Rogers' Domestic Life in Palestine.

AN OBSTINATE ORGAN.—In a small church at a little village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they recently bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty different tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business, and after singing the first four verses of a hymn beyond the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then just as the clergyman completed the words "let us pray," the organ clicked and started a fresh tune.—The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the centre aisle of the church, playing izzar and reel were taken off; she was not more than fourteen years old, with an oval face, rather large lips, black, delicately arched eyebrows. Her eyes were shut.

For a late writer thinks that she might be gained, if speakers would observe the miller's creed—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

She wore a purple velvet jacket, very open in front, showing her crape shirt and her chest, which were equally adorned with little bits of leaf gold! Her necklace, or collar of gold coins, was very beautiful; her skirt of white and yellow silk almost concealed her full, yellow silk drawers. Her hands and arms were checkered with deep orange brown henna stains, but what struck me more than all was the glossy, shining lustre of her skin.

While I had been intently watching and observing the bride, the company of women had quite transformed themselves; they had thrown off their white izzars and veils, and now appeared in all the colors of the rainbow, in all sorts of combinations. Dancing and singing commenced. The lookers on sat round on the matted floor. Sweetmeats, fruit, creams, and various dishes, were served at mid-day.

After sunset, the mother and female relations of the bride-groom came to fetch the bride; and then she commenced crying and wailing bitterly. This is expected of her, whether she feels regret or no, she must show signs of sorrow on leaving her home, and must appear unwilling to go forth and meet the bridegroom.

On subsequent and persevering inquiry among Arab ladies, I found out how it was that the bride's face looked so lustrous. I learned that girls are prepared for marriage with a very great deal of ceremony. There are women who make the beautifying of brides their especial profession!

A widow woman, named Angelina, is the chief artist in this department of art in Haifa. She uses her scissors and tweezers freely and skillfully to remove superfluous hair, and trains the eyebrow to an arched line, perfecting it with black pigments. She prepares an adhesive plaster of very strong, sweet gum, and applies it by degrees all over the body, letting it remain for a minute or more; then she tears it off quickly, and brings away with it all the soft down of hair, leaving the skin quite bare, with an unnatural polished appearance, much admired by Orientals. The face requires very careful manipulation. When women have once submitted to this process, they look frightful, if from time to time they do not repeat it; for the hair never grows so soft and fine again.

The edges of the eyelids are blackened thus:—A little instrument like a silver bodkin is dipped in water, then into a bottle or box containing an impalpable powder called kohl, made of antimony and carefully prepared soot; the blackened point is drawn gently along between the almost closed lids of his eyes. Poor people use soot alone, and apply it with pins made of lignon vite.

The arms and hands, legs and feet, are bandaged with narrow tape or braid, like sandals crossing and recrossing each other, then a paste made of moistened henna powder (the pulverized leaves of the henna tree—*Lawsonia*) is spread and bound over them, and allowed to remain on for several hours. When it is removed, the skin is found deeply dyed wherever the tape (which is now unwound) did not protect it; thus a sort of checkered pattern is produced; and when it is artistically done (as Angelina can do it) the feet look at a distance as if they were sanded, and the hands as if they were covered with mittens of a bright orange or bronze color.

The Greek Catholic Church vainly pronounces anathemas, and threatens with excommunication those women who tattoo themselves, and use kohl, and henna, and rouge; they will persist in it while they believe it adds to their beauty, and to their powers of attraction. The costly articles of a genuine Arab wardrobe last a lifetime, and are heirlooms.—Miss Rogers' Domestic Life in Palestine.

AN OBSTINATE ORGAN.—In a small church at a little village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they recently bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty different tunes. The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business, and after singing the first four verses of a hymn beyond the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then just as the clergyman completed the words "let us pray," the organ clicked and started a fresh tune.—The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down the centre aisle of the church, playing izzar and reel were taken off; she was not more than fourteen years old, with an oval face, rather large lips, black, delicately arched eyebrows. Her eyes were shut.

For a late writer thinks that she might be gained, if speakers would observe the miller's creed—always to shut the gate when the grist is out.

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S REMINISCENCES OF VIRGINIANS.

Miss Martineau contributes to the last number of Macmillan's Magazine some reminiscences of her conversations when in America, in 1835, with chief Justice Marshall and Mr. Madison, then the surviving representatives of the old ideas of Virginia. She says:

"When I knew the Chief Justice he was eighty-three—as bright-eyed and warm hearted as ever, while as dignified a judge as ever filled the highest seat in the highest court of any country. He said he had seen Virginia the leading state for half his life; he had seen her become the second, and sink to be (I think) the fifth. Worse than this, there was no arresting her decline if her citizens did not put an end to slavery; and he saw no signs of any intention to do so, east of the mountains at least. He had seen whole groups of estates, populous in his time, lapse into waste. He had seen agriculture exchanged for stock breeding, and he keenly felt the degradation. The forest was returning over the fine old estates, and the wild creatures which had not been seen for generations were reappearing; numbers and wealth were declining, and education and manners were degenerating; it would not have surprised him to be told that on that soil would the main battles be fought when the critical day would come which he foresaw.

To Mr. Madison despair was not easy. He had a cheerful and sanguine temper, and if there was one thing rather than another which he had learned to consider secure, it was the Constitution which he had so large a share in making. Yet he told me that he was nearly in despair, and had been quite so till the Colonization Society arose. Rather than admit to himself that the South must be laid waste by a servile war, or the whole country by a civil war, he strove to believe that millions of negroes could be carried to Africa and so got rid of. I need not speak of the weakness of such a hope. What concerns us now is that he saw and described to me, when I was his guest, the dangers and horrors of the state of society in which he was living. He talked more of slavery than of all other subjects together, returning to it morning, noon and night. He said that the clergy perverted the Bible, because it was altogether against slavery; that the colored population was increasing faster than the white; and that the state of morals were such as barely permitted society to exist. Of the issue of the conflict, whenever it should occur, there could, he said, be no doubt. A society burdened with the slave system could make no permanent resistance to an unencumbered enemy; and he was astounded at the fanaticism which blinded some Southern men to so clear a certainty."

Such was Mr. Madison's opinion in 1835.

"It's VERY HARD."—"It's very hard to have nothing to eat but porridge, when others have every sort of dainty," muttered Charlie, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him."

"It's very hard to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings, and work hard all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of labor."

"It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow, while others roll about in their coaches."

"It's a great blessing," said his grandmother, as she sat at her knitting, "it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head when so many are homeless; it's a great blessing to have sight and hearing, and strength for daily labor, when so many are blind, deaf, or suffering."

"Why, grandmother," you seem to think that nothing is hard," said the boy, still in a grumbling tone.

"No, Charlie, there is one thing that I think very hard."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

"What's that?" cried Charlie, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think, that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

A CASE OF PETTICOAT RECOGNITION.

Quip, of the Boston Post, tells a good story of legislative fun in Vermont, nearly forty years ago, during the session when the famous Robert B. Bates (long since deceased) was speaker of the House. Bates was, perhaps, the ablest jury lawyer in the Green Mountain State, a man of elegant manners, and notorious for "gallantry," as the word was understood in England in the reign of Charles II., and in France at all times since the invention of Gallic morals. It happened during the session that a member introduced a bill proposing some advancement or other to "Women's Rights," in response to a petition numerous signed by the fair sex—one of the sisters being there to lobby for the interests of the sisterhood. Bates, who saw a capital chance for a bit of fun, came down from the Speaker's chair and pitched into the petition with such comic force that the house roared with laughter. The "Queen of the Amazons" was naturally angry, and the next morning sent to the Speaker's chair a package, by the hand of an unsuspecting page, which was presently opened, disclosing to the view of the titillating spectators a red flannel petticoat. It was a trying moment for Bates, and only a man of great self-possession and a fair share of wit could have escaped signal discomfiture. Raising the garment aloft in his right hand, and smiling complacently, the Speaker spoke:—"Gentlemen, I have received many flattering attentions from the fair sex, but never before so pleasing a compliment as this. It is indeed a beautiful gift. And what enhances the delicacy of the donation, the name of the fair donor is concealed. Ah! the darling, she knew that I would recognize the petticoat!" It is unnecessary to say the terrible laugh was diverted to the lobby now, which had well nigh fallen on the head of the blushing speaker.

"I'll KEEP 'EM AWAKE."—Near Newark, N. J., lived a very pious family, who had taken an orphan boy to raise, who, by the way, was rather underwritten. He had imbibed very strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she didn't think it wrong for the old farmers to come to church, and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly before going to church the next Sunday he filled his pockets with apples. One bald-headed old man, who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding and giving nasal evidences of being in the "land of dreams," he hailed off and took the astounded sleeper on the top of his bald pate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned around and gazed indignantly at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand with a sober, honest expression of countenance: "You preach, I'll keep 'em awake!"

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner, and make a fortune. One of the apprentices will own a newspaper, and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. One of the villagers will get a farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky! There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into saving-bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having—good fortune, good name and a serene old age—all go this road.

"Dad" said a hopeful sprig, "how many fowls are there on that table?"

"Why, said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently upon a pair of finely-roasted chickens that were smoking on the dinner-table; "why my son, there are two."

"Two!" replied young smartness, "there are three, sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three?" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain matter-of-fact man, and understood things as he saw them. "I'd like to have you