

# The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

WILLIAM BREWSTER, } EDITORS.  
SAM. G. WHITTAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 36.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION

And all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,

ARE POSITIVELY

CURABLE BY INHALATION.

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable to health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unfeigned pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stage, there is an extraordinary relief to the suffering attendant on the fatal scourge which annually destroys ninety thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's graves.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of the Great Being from whom comes every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and sure cure in Consumption. The first stage of tuberculosis is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is most rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhalation. In fact, Inhalation is a local remedy; nevertheless it acts with such power and certainty than renders it safe to administer by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhalation the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system, the failing or apparently dead. The odor of ammonia is so strong, that if inhaled in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, it may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered thro' the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, which have not hitherto been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. My services, as a consultant in certain pathological and hereditary diseases, enable me to relieve the pains from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impact to it remedial vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,  
OFFICE, 1131 FILBERT STREET, (Old No. 109.)  
Below Twelfth,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
August 5, 1857.—ly.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

A general assortment of Blanks of all descriptions just printed and for sale at the "Journal Office".  
Appointee of Referees, Common Bond, Judgment Notes, Notice to Referees, Summons, Voucher Notes, Executions, Constable's Sales, Seizure Facias, Subpoenas, Complaints, Deeds, Warrants, Mortgages, Commitments, Bond to indemnify Constable, &c.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1857—58.

THE TRIBUNE was first issued as a Daily on the 10th of April, 1841. Its weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its semi-weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the expansion of newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraphic system have crowded into these fast sixteen eventful years. No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world; none in America, in matter at what price issued, is paid an equal amount weekly or monthly for intelligence from Europe, and for a full correspondence regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important cities in this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, and abroad, and with a large number of foreign correspondents, who, like our paper, believe its influence salutary and worthy to be extended; and thus far our influence has been justified, as we trust it may continue to be.

The Tribune is printed on a large imperial sheet, 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> by 44 inches, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers at the following

TERMS:

Daily Tribune, per annum, \$6 00

Semi-Weekly Tribune.

One copy one year, \$3 1 Five do. do. \$1 25

Two do. " 5 Ten " 12

Weekly Tribune.

One copy one year, \$2 1 Five do. do. \$8

Three " 5 Ten " 12

Twenty copies, to one address, and any

larger number, at the rate of \$1 a yr. 20

Twenty copies, to address of each sub-

scriber, and any larger number, at the

rate of \$1 20 each 24

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or

more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,

Tribune Buildings,

No. 154 Nassau st., New York.

New York, Sept. 1857.

The Tribune deals with questions of political

importance, and the proper development of the system, disqualifies for mar-

riage, society, business, and all earthly hap-

iness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body

and mind, predisposed to consumption and a

self. With the fullest confidence I assure the

unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a speedy

and permanent cure can be effected, and with

the abandonment of ruinous practices my pa-

tients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

The Deacon considered himself a pillar of the church and chief conservator of the public morals, not was this idea of his altogether a delusion. He was a strenuous advocate of church discipline, and his everyday walk presented to the world an example of the most rigid piety. Tho', perhaps, a trifle puritan and bigoted, he was a man of uncompromising virtue. But as Hood says—

## Miscellany.

Deacon Brown and the Stranger.

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"Alas! for the rarity,

Of Christian charity."

The Deacon had not, the least bit of it. Having no faults or foibles of his own (at least, he thought so) that called aloud for charity, he could not understand why they should ever form a competent part of the natures of other men. He had passed the hey day of youth, and had quite forgotten that he was ever young. With much business and responsibility resting on himself, he failed to see how those with fewer cares could possibly be merry and unconcerned. Indeed, the Deacon witnessed many very uncommon human phenomena, for which he could assign no other cause than moral depravity, and whilst he had one weakness which very naturally grew out of his lack of charity. This was a most unbounded credulity as to the short comings which gossip is daily charging upon him.

"But you know, sir, he is very young, and a very little gentleman, too, sir."

"What do you mean by his being a very little gentleman?"

"Why, hain't you heard sir, that Mrs. Wisely has got a baby—a nice fine boy—weighs nine pounds, sir?"

The old gentleman seemed, as the saying is, perfectly thunder-struck. He was for once in his life favored with a lucid interval, and saw by the light of it that he had been sold. Saying that Mrs. Brown would be over in the course of the day, he took his leave without subjecting the maid to cross examination.

The joke got out in due time, and we fear the deacon never forgave the writer of that anonymous letter. He has, however consented to the stranger having Mr. Wisely's love.

TRIFLES.

The world is made up of trifles. The grand movements of great events, and the changes of empires, are founded in causes very generally, which would be pronounced trifles by the world.

"Yes, 'trifles light as air' have led to some of the most important discoveries we have."

The fall of an apple gave Newton the clue to gravitation; the rising up of the lid of a tea-kettle gave us our railroads, steamboats ocean steamers, and a thousand other things—not to speak of the press—that combined, put the world centuries ahead in the mysteries of the universe and purposes of God.

To the observation of a flower dimly pictured on a stone, we owe the philosophical researches in chemistry and light which ultimately gave us a daguerreotype.

PODGEVILLE, July 15, 1845.

Mr. Brown—Dear Sir: I take liberty to disclose to you some facts which have given me as much pain as will yourself. I know beyond all question of a doubt that a stranger very mysteriously made his appearance last night in the private parlor of Mrs. Wisely. He was seen there first about half past eleven o'clock; no one seen him enter the house and he has not been known to depart. I think this new visitor was expected, and that he is destined to share the affections of Mrs. Wisely.

"The voice of the new comer has been distinctly heard in her room, and she has even been heard to address him in the tenderest and most loving tones.

Such are the facts. You can act in the premises as your sense of duty may dictate. My opinion is, that should Elder Wisely be informed of the stranger's advent, it might hasten his return. Yours truly,

Elder Wisely, pastor of Deacon Brown's Church, was on a tour to the South, for the benefit of that clerical disorder, the bronchitis. Mrs. Wisely, the second wife of the Elder, was, for some reason, left at home.

This lady was quite youthful, and had by her gentle qualities, won the esteem of the entire Parish. It was during the absence of her husband, that Deacon Brown, on going to the Post office one morning, received the following communication:

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