isiness relating to the office, to insure attention, ust be POST PAID.

Chronology and Statistics of Tobacco. BY JOEL MUNSELL.

The whole world, within the space of about three uturies, have become chewers, smokers and snufis. The Chinese chews and smokes his opium, e East-Indian his betel, and the European and merican their tobacco. Against these practices is uscless to declaim. It was in vain that the arliament of England discouraged the flagrant deof smoking; in vain did James I. assure his bjects that the custom was "losthsome to the e, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, ingerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking me thereof, nearest resembling the hornible Styin smoke of the pit that is bottomless." The ong arm of the law opposed it; the priest and physician, the moralist and the philanthropist aved themselves against it; all to no purpose. position only served to make proselytes, and the stom has spread far and wide under persecution, over the whole surface of the globe its fumes se constantly to the atmosphere, and it is at this ment, perhaps, the most general luxury in exnce. In the city of New York alone, the conuption of cigars is computed at ten thousand lars a day-a sum greater than that which its sabitants pay for their daily bread; and in the ole country the annual consumption of tobacco stimated at one hundred million pounds, being en pounds to every man, woman and child, at annual cost to the consumer, of twenty millions

t may be curious to mark by what gradations use of tobacce has reached this grand crisis. subject attracted the attention of Pref. Beckan of Gottigen, about the middle of the last tury, who took great pains to ascertain the dates ts introduction into the different countries of rope, and from whose work some of the followitems are gathered. He conjectures that even are the discovery of the fourth quarter of the e, a sort of tobacco was smoked in Asia; and opinion was also entertained by the celebrated eller, M. Pallas, who says that, "Among the nese, and among the Mogol tribes who had the t intercourse with them, the custom of smoking general, so frequent, and become so indispena luxury; the tobacco purse affixed to their so necessary an article of dress; the form of pipes, from which the Dutch seem to have tathe model of their's as original; and, lastly, preparation of the yellow leaves, which are mereibbed to pieces and then put into the pipe, so that, that we cannot possibly derive all this by way of Europe from America, especially as Inwhere the habit of smoking tobacco is not so ral, intervenes between Persia and China." It be too late now to investigate the subject, even is one more important confirmation of Prof. tmann's conjecture to be adduced from Ulloa's age to America, who says: "It is not probable the Europeans learned the use of tobacco America; for as it is very ancient in the rn countries, it is natural to suppose that the viedge of it came to Europe from those regions seans of the intercourse carried on with them e commercial stat s on the Mediterranean Sea. here, not even in those parts of America where obacco grows wild, is the use of it, and that for smoking, either general, or very frequent" have nothing, however, authentic, earlier than

1496, Romanus Paine, a Spanish monk, n Columbus, on his second departure from A. a had left in that country, published the first int of tobacco, with which he became acquaintn St. Domingo. He gave it the name of a, cohabba, gioia.

1519, tobacco is said to have been discovered e Spaniards near Tobasco, though it is assign-

1535, the negroes had already habituated selves to the use of it, and cultivated it on the ations of their masters. Europeans likewise ly smoked it. We also find from a passage wtier's Voyage, that it was used in Canada, 1559, tobacco was introduced into Europe St. Domingo, by a Spanish gentleman named andez de Toledo, who brought a small quanito Spain and Portugal. In the same year Nicot, envoy from the court of France to gal, first transmitted thence to Paris, to Queen arine de Medicis, seeds of the tobacco plant; rom this circumstance it acquired the name and prieure of the house of Lorraine, who hen very fond of it. It was also called herbe . Croix, after Cardinal Prosper St. Croix on his return from Portugal, where he had nuncio from the Pope, introduced the custom ing tobacco. It was recieved at once in France he Papal States with great enthusiasm, in the by a fine of one crown Swiss money. of powder, or snuff; it was sometime after eriod, that smoking became popular.

kins carried tobacco from Florida to England, s "all men wondered what it meant."

1570, they smoked in Holland out of conical composed of palm leaves, plaited together. 1575, first appeared a figure of the plant in e Thevot's Cosmographie.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. - JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eisely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, November 6, 184L

Vol. 14 -- No. VI.

just been discovered by Sir Richard Grenville. It | all who should be guilty of taking snuff or tobacco appears likewise that the English soon after fabricated the first clay tobacco pipes in Europe.

In 1590, Schah Abbas of Persia, prohibited the use of tobacco in his empire; but the pratice had become so deeprooted among his subjects, that many of them fled to the mountains, and abandoned everything else to enjoy the luxuries of smoking.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century they began to cultivate tobacco in the East Indies.

In 1604, James I. of England endeavored by means of heavy imposts, to abolish the use of tobacco, which he held to be a noxious weed.

In 1610, the smoking of tobacco was known at Constantinople. To render the custom ridiculous, a Turk, who had been found smoking, was conducted about the streets, with a pipe transfixed through his nose. For a long time after, the Turks purchased tobacco from the English, and that therefuse. It was late before they began to cultivate the plant themselves.

In 1615, tobacco began to be sown about Amersfort, in Holland, which afterwards beame famous for its cultivation.

In 1616, the colonists began to cultivate tobacco in Virginia. It is not known whether the plant was indigenious, or whether it came from a more southern country. It is supposed the seeds were from Tobago. But it seems to have been in use among the Virginia Indians at the time they were visited by the English, and was called by them petun, or petum. Clavigero says, "tobacco is a name taken from the Hailine language." Humboldt alse derives it from the same language, and says that the terra was used to designate the pipe, or instrument made use of by the natives in smoking the herb, which the Spaniards transferred to the herb itself, and after them, the other nations of

In 1619, James I. wrote his Counterblast to Tobacca, and ordered that no planter in Virginia should cultivate more than one hundred pounds a year. He also prohibited its sales in England or Ireland until the custom should be paid and the royal seal affixed. Twenty thousand pounds were experted this year from Virginia to England, the whole crop of the preceding year.

In 1620, ninety young women were sent over from England to America, and sold to the planters for tobacco, at one hundred and twenty pounds each. The price at first was one hundred pounds. King James issued a proclamation restraining the disorderly trade in this obnoxious article. In the same year some English companies introduced the smoking of tobacco in Zittau, in Germany, and Robert Konigsman, a merchant, brought the tobacco plant from England to Strasburg.

In 1622, the annual import of tobacco into Eng land from America, for the last seven years, was 142,085 pounds.

In 1624, the Pope published a decree of excommunication against all who should take snuff in the church, because then already some Spanish ecclesiastics used it during the celebration of mass. King James restricted the culture of tobacco in Virginia and the Somer Isles, and forbade its importation from any other quarter, considering England and Wales "as utierly unfyt in respect of the clymate, to cherish the same for any medicinall use, which is the only good to be approved in yt."

In 1631, smoking of tobacco was introduced into Misnia, by some Swedish troops,

In 1634, a tribunal, called the chamber of tobacco, was formed at Moscow, which prohibited smoking under pain of having the nose slit; and the Grand Duke defended the entrance of tobacco with the infliction of the knout for the first offence, and death for the second.

In 1639, the grand assembly of Virginia passed a law that all tobacco planted in that and the two succeeding years, should be destroyed, except such a proportion to each planter as should make in the whole 120,000 pounds, and that the creditors of 100 pounds due them.

In 1653, smoking began in the canton of Apenthose who smoked in the strets. They were likewise cited before the council and punished, and the inn-keepers were ordered to inform against such as should smoke in their houses.

In 1661, the police regulation of Berne, in Switzerland, was made, which was divided according to the ten commandments. In it, the prohibition tiana. When tobacco began to be used in to smoke tobacco, stands under the rubric, "thou ce, it was called herbe du grand prieure, from shalt not commit adultery," and was continued in force until the middle of the last century.

In 1669, the crimes of adultery and fornication were punished in Virginia by a fine of from 500 to 1000 pounds of tobacco.

In 1670, and the two following years, smoking of tobacco was punished in the canton of Glaurus,

In 1676, the whole custom on tobacco from 1565, Conrad Gesner became acquainted with the same year two Jews first attempted the cultico. At that time several botanists cultivated vation of tobacco in the margravate of Brandentheir gardens. The same year Sir John burg; but which, however, was not brought to

however, about the year 1670, stready pipes were fling attention raised 50 to 60 bushels of bout fifteen hundred got aboard the ves- up a loud yell and started for the house, lamp was out.

in the church of St. l'eter at Rome.

In 1697, great quantities of tobacco already were

produced in the palatinate of Hesse. In 1709, the yearly exports of tobacco from America for the last ten years, were 28 858,666 pounds; of which 11,260,658 pounds were annually consumed in Great Britain, and 17,598,007 pounds in the countries of Europe.

In 1719, the Senate of Stranburg prohibited the culture of tobacco from an apprehension that it would diminish the growing of corn.

In 1724, Pope Benedict XIV, revoked the Bull of excommunication published by Innocent, because ne had acquired the habit of taking snuff.

In 1732, tobacco was made a legal tender in Maryland, at one penny a pound,

In 1747, and the two years previous, there were annually exported to England from the American colonies, 40,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 7,000,000 of which was consumed in England. The annual revenue was about \$4,500,000.

In 1753, the King of Portugal farmed out the tobacco trade for about \$2,500,000. The revenue of the King of Spain from tobacco, was \$6,330,000. In 1759, the duties on tobacco in Denmark, brought in \$40,000.

In 1770, the Empress of Austria received a rerenue from tobocco of \$800,000. In 1773, the duties on tobacco in the two Sici-

lies, amounted to \$446,000.

In 1775, the annual export of tobacco from United States, for the last four years, was one million pounds; for the last thirty years it averaged 40,000,000 pounds, of which 7,000,000 were con- er discern that he was not just as selfsumed in Great Britain, and 33,000,000 in the other European countries.

In 1780, the King of France received from to pacco a revenue of about \$7,250,000.

In 1782, the annual export of tobacco during the preceding seven years' war of the Revolution, had exportation, 33,974,949 pounds were captured by

In 1787, the quantity imported into Ireland was .877,579; in 1829, 4,124,742 pounds.

ged about 90,000,000 pounds.

In 1820, the quantity of tobacco grown in France had doubled the three years, being 32,887,500 lbs. captain, who was Daniel Shays, of in-Maryland was \$27,275.

Great Britain was nearly thirteen million dollars,

\$9,000,000 were supposed to have been for smo- point. We now stood face to face to king Spanish cigars; \$6,500,000 for smoking A-

he United States was estimated at one hundred million pounds, valued at twenty million dollars cost to the consumers, being seven pounds to each individual of the whole population.

In 1840, it was ascertained by a committee appointed to procure and report statistical information on the subject, that about one million five hundred thousand persons were engaged in the manufacture and cultivation of tobacco in the United States; one million of whom were in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Allowing the population of the whole country to be seventeen millions, it will be seen that nearly one tenth are some way engaged in cultivating or the manufacture of this article. The value of the export during that year was nearly \$10,000,000 .- Northern Light. Albany, September, 1841.

J. C. Colt, the Murderer.

The Norwich (Ct) Courier says :- "We wish we could transfer to the minds of the thousands who so eagerly read all that is said of him, the one impressive lesson we are taught, as we trace the the planters should receive 40 pounds for every evil in this case back to its germ. That germ, whose growth has been so bitter, was insulordingtion from his childhood upwards. His whole zell, Switzerland. At first the children ran after course has been marked by self-will, breaking through all the common restraints of the family, of the school-room, of the counting-house, of social life, and of the law of God. John C. Colt has been for fourteen years a voluntary exile from the paternal roof. Let the child who will not submit to be checked and guided, tremble for the end of his own career; and let the parent tremble for the child who cannot be made to yield to just authority, and let him never dare to hope that the youth whom he cannot control, will learn to control himself, and curb his own wild passions,

Silk Culture. 1565, the English first saw pipes made of collect the oily moisture exuding from the tobacco. expense than the bounty allowed by the them at the point of the bayonet. among the natives of Virginia, which had In 1.090, Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated State.—[N. Y. Sun-

The Old Soldier's Story,

A few days since I stopped at a publie house in Colerain, and while my horse was eating, I sat down in the bar room, and heard a sensible old man relate the enclosed account:

"During the Revolutionary war, there was a point of land on the Jersey side of the Hudson, and not far distant from New York, which was the scene of a bloody conflict. There was about three hundred acres next to the river, from which the wood and timber had New Jersey, there were three thousand light infantry, under command of Lafayette. I was one of that detachment. were not taken from the point by the

One morning intelligence was brought into the camp that several ves-Rufus Putnam a nephew of the old General, was our colonel. He was well stocked with the Putnam mettle. He was a brave officer. I could nevpossessed when going into battle as when sitting in his tent. We made a hurried march, and approaching the edge of the wood, the colonel ordered the adjutant to go forward and see where the troops were, and what was been 12,378,564 pounds. Of the total seven years' their number. 'The adjutant soon returned, and reported they were forming upon the shore in three columns, and he should think the colums contained about one thousand each. Then, In 1789, the quantity exported from the United said the colonel, 'ride back to the camp States, together with the two previous years, avera- as soon as possible, and tell Lafavette In 1828, the revenue on tobacco in the State of surrection memory, and said 'well' Cap tain Shays, shall, we be playing with In 1830, the revenue on tobocco and snuff in them pill the General comes?" 'That must be as you please sir,' replied cap-In 1834 the value of tobacco used in the United tain Shays. Orders were soon given States was estimated at \$16,000,000; of which to advance to the open land upon the our foes. Firing soon commenced. merican tobacco and chewing; and \$500,000 snuff | Cannon from the shipping in the river In 1838, the annual consumption of tobacco in poured forth their vollies; and small arms did fatal execution. Colonel Putman rode back and forth in front of his regiment, as calm as a man at home. though the balls were whistling past eft had recived a ball through the bo-I will take his place,' and he was as ous, that meets us at every turn. good as his word; he took the corposhall I forget the feelings of that mo-

> though a stripling in appearance in is thus explained by the Gazette, pub stame."-N. Y. Evening Mail. action he was a man; and had Corn- lished at Kosciusko, Mississippi .-

I have described to you the most this chapter."

painfully interesting, and horrid scene I had ever witnessed. I never enjoyed killing men. I fought because I thought time since, by the Government in Engit my duty."-- Greenfield Mercury.

A Dreadful Tragedy in Florence.

The London Court Journal relates the following particulars of a horrible ing the answers to upwards of eleven taken place at Florence:

Two sons of Lord-

a villa near Florence) went into the been cleared off; back of this was a horses at a livery stable, when a quartown a few days since to look at some heavy forest. On this cleared point, a large number of fat cattle, designed tween them; nevertheless, they reto supply the American army, were turned home apparently reconciled to tween them; nevertheless, they reeach other, and dined and slept as usual under their father's roof. The next day they again went out ostensibly to shoot; but the younger brother, a lad Our business was to see that the cattle of eighteen, still nourished a deadly resentment to his elder brother, a young man of twenty three, on account of the dispute of the preceding day, and upon a bird getting up, he deliberately levelsels had approached the point, and that a large body of British soldiers were landing. My regiment was ordered march immediately to the point. and took a surer aim by shooting him in extent the law allows, it is by reason of the back of the neck, and raising up the good character you had previously part of the skin of the head. As soon as sustained. To your wife also you are his brother had fallen this modern Cain indebted for a mitigation of your punishflew into a neighboring vineyard, when ment. Her conduct on that occasion several contadini seized him, and, re- has excited the admiration of the Court; monstrating with him upon his horrible she seems to have been to you as a conduct, told him that he would come to guardian angel pursuing you, whose the galleys at last. To which he repli- conduct was more like that of a beast ed, with great defiance, "No, no, thank of prey than a human being, and striyou, I shall never come to the galleys?" drew another pistol from his pocket, and save you from sin and guilt." opening his mouth, shot himself dead on suicide and fraticide was left to blacken | void if he would confer more with his for many hours unheeded beneath the wife and follow her advice. Few grascorehing rays of an Italian sun, white tifications are mered out to him, which the wounded body of the elder brother he does not owe in part to woman; no to come on.' When the adjutant had gone, Colonel Putnam rode up to my "If that unnatural wretch escapes the U. S. Gazette. was conveyed home to his father's, who pleasure perhaps which she does not is said to have exclaimed on seeing it, heighten by her participation.-Philads gallows, it will not be my fault." A council of some hours' duration was the remark of Leigh Hunt, that it sweeheld at Lords Holland's as to whether tens the air, rejoices the eye, links you the suicide should be buried in conse- with nature and innocence, and is crated ground or not; it was at something to love. The very feel of length decided that he should; so, ac- the leaf has a household warmth in it, cordingly, by torchlight, with no other -something analogous to clothing and attendants but the clerygman and the comfort. sexton, the body was consigned to the grave. The life of the wounded broth-

The Shower of Blood.

er is still precarious.

This phenomenon, to explain which

wallis seen him as we then saw him, he As we expected, the story about the would not have called him the boy! "shower of flesh and blood," in Wilson As he approached, he said, 'Colonel county, Tennessee, has turned out to be Putnam, how dared you fire before I a hoax. It appears that the gentlearrived? 'Oh,' said the colonel, I man, upon whose premises the phethought I would be playing with them nomenon was said to have occurred, a little. Lalaye'te at that moment had become all at once possessed of a seemed full of energy and life : turning religious turn of mind, and joined the gothat we first heard the story of the country chap Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, a towards ne line, and with a loud, dischurch, whereupon his negroes conmember of the Society of Friends, rais- tine, voice marked by his French ac- ceived the idea that if they could play ed in his cocoonery the present season, cent, said he, 'we fire no more; the some serious trick upon him he would as a commencement, one hundred bus | whole line charge, bayonet, rush on- set them free; and they accordingly possibility have entered, gravely enquiring cerbashels of cocoons, which he has se'd very ward, and drive them where the devil procured from time to time a quantity Virginia, collected in England, was \$600,000. In advantageously. Mr. Allen of Brook- drove the hogs? The effect of his of beef's livers, and deposited them in port, in this state, who Levoted 8 acres presence and his word was astonishing. a pond near the place, where it soon nor nothin, without nothin in it nor no kiver nor noof his farm the present year to the silk every heart beat quick and full. We putrified; they then, after having ob- thin, ye ha'n't have ye-blast yer syeat" + Portland culture, has raised a very large crop of did rush on, and such a scene and car- tained a sufficient quantity of blood, Transcript. silk, and is so well satisfied with his nage my eyes never saw. At first the picked their time, and commenced the In 1689, Jacob Francis Vicarius, an Austrian Success that he is now ploughing up 14 British force charged to meet us, and "shower of flesh and blood," by strewphysician, invented the tubes for tubacco pic.s. acres more for planting mulberry trees. fled to the shore; we followed them ing the liver and blood over the field, last night? which have capsules containing bits of sponge; Several of his neighbors have with tris into the water; of three thousand, as which having been completed, they set used having glass global es appended to them, to cocoons each, and in all cases at less sels. The rest were slain, and most of running all the way as if the "old boy" had been at their heels. So endeth

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Railroad Fares.

A committee was appointed some land, to make inquiries in different parts of Europe, concerning the comparative advantage of high and low fares on railroads. The result of these inquiries, with all the details, containtragedy that is said to have recently thousand questions, put by the committee, has been published by the British Parliament, and has uniformly presented in every case, the conclusion, that a low rate of freight creates great quantities of goods to be carried, and thereby becomes the most profitable; that great masses of passengers are created by the low fare; and that a rise of fare has invariably diminished the net income, and a reduction of fare has invarably increased it .- [Philad. Amer.

Woman.

We find in Judge Kent's sentence of Peter Kane, for stabbing and killing a woman, the following remark:

ving by every means in her power to

There are very few evils to which a the spot. The corpse of the unfortunate man is subjected that he might not a-

A GERANIUM AT a WINDOW,-It was

Nine States in a Day.

Some gentleman on board the steam: er Diamond the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given to travelling. One gentleman remarks him in every direction. We worked so much learning has been expended ed that a man might leave New York very fast, and for one regiment, made in vain, turns out, says Richmond (Va.) in the morning, and arrive the same a great noise. The corporal at my Whigs, as we expected from the first, night in Baltimore, thus being in five a humbug; it had this advantage, how- states in one day. "Oh five, is it ye dy, and fell dying. I was young, and ever, over many that had preceded and say ?" said an Irishman present, "and a dying man at my feet, bleeding and we fear will succeed it, it cost nothing, its meeself who was in mine states on gasping, might cause my color to fade which is more than can be said of ma- monday last." The company were ina little. Captain Shays stepped for ny of the humbugs, whether Political, credulous, and called on paddy to exward, 'George,' said he 'never mind it; Financial, Agricultural or miscellane- plain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: "Well "The present may in truth be design ye see gentlemen, I was married in ral's gun and used it. Shays was the nated the age of humbug. An editor New York last Monday morning at 6 best captain I ever served under. He can scarcely make an acknowledge- o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget was bold and kind. I was loading my ment to his readers for having uninten- to Baltimore the same day, and sure gun the twenty-second time, when the tionally palmed off upon them some before I got there, I was after geten infantry issued from the wood. Never miserable hoax, than a repetition of that drunk as a baste, so ye persave I was unpleasant becomes necessary. The in the State of New York, the state of ment. Wellington was hardly more confession the press is now called upon Sobriety, the state of single Blessedness, pleased to see Blucher in the battle of to make to the public, relates to the sto- the state of New Jersey, the state of Waterloo than we were to see our bros ry which went the rounds a few weeks connubial Felicity, (that's what ye call since, descriptive of a "shower of flesh matrimony) the state of Pennsylvania, The main body formed at once upon and blood" which was reported, on the state of Delaware, the state of Maour left. Lafayette rode forward, (an what was then set down as unquestion- ryland, and the state of intoxication all excellent officer, and never did he fill able authority, to have occurred within in one day, and the whole of which my eyes so entirely as at that moment,) the limits of Tennessee. The mystery was owin to the wonderful powers of

> It is said that the inhabitants of London cons sume annually 65,000 pipes of wine, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale, besides large quantities of spiritous liquors. The inhabitants of Paris consume annually about 16,000,000 gallous of wine; 600,000 gallons of brandy, and 250 barrels of beer

> We remember it was in Portland many years awho came to that city one ime, and lost his sugar box. So he goes through the streets popling his head into every shop and at re where he might by tem et spokarim, as f. llows :

"Nobody ha'n't seen nothin o'no old sugar box

A BREAKFAST CONFAR.- 'My dear, what of clock do you suppose it was when you come home

Husband-I believe it was nearly one, for your

Wife-'Yee, but then you know the sun was up. This reply produced expressive silence on the part of hubby, who gave his tea an extra stire