

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN"
H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHER AND
JOSEPH B. HEBEL, PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
Office in Centre Alley, in the rear of E. Mo-
no's Store.
THE "AMERICAN" is published every Satur-
day at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be
paid half yearly in advance. No paper discon-
tinued till all arrears are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than
six months. All communications or letters on
business relating to the office, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID.

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.—JAYNES.
By Messrs & Eiseley. Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, Dec. 12, 1846. Vol. 7—No. 12—Whole No. 324

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.
1 square 1 insertion, 50 cts
1 do 2 do, 1 00
1 do 3 do, 1 50
Every subsequent insertion, 25 cts
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half
column, \$15; three squares, \$15; two squares, \$9;
one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$15;
half column, \$10; three squares, \$10; two squares,
\$6; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the
length of time they are to be published, will be
continued until ordered out, and charged accord-
ingly.
Sixteen lines or less make a square.

REMOVAL.
JOHN H. PURDY,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
customers, that he has removed his stock of
goods to the Stone House, on Market square, for-
merly occupied by Mr. Wm. Dewart, where he will
be happy to serve his old customers and the pub-
lic generally, on as good terms, and at as low prices
as can be had elsewhere.
A large assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods,
and Queensware, constantly on hand.
June 27th, 1846.—1f.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware
MANUFACTORY.
SELINGROVE, PENN'A.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the manufacture of
Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,
in all its various branches, at Selingrove. His
ware is not only made of the best materials, but is
put together in a substantial and workmanlike man-
ner, differing in this respect from much of the ware
sold, which is made up in a hurry for that purpose.
An excellent assortment will be kept on hand at all
times, which will be sold on the most reasonable
terms.
ANDREW S. WINGERT,
Selingrove, May 16th, 1846.—1f.

Lime! Lime!!
JOHN B. SHEPMAN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, that
he has commenced the business of Lime
burning, on the farm he now occupies. He has
now on hand a quantity of Lime for sale, and will
endeavor to accommodate those who may
favor him with their custom.
August, April 11th, 1846.—6m

A CARD.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, duly authorized and empowered, by the
proprietors of most of the best newspapers of
all the cities and principal towns in the U. S. and
Canada, to receive subscriptions and advertise-
ments, and to give receipts for them, respectfully
notifies the public, that he is prepared to execute
orders from all parts of the civilized world, em-
bracing Individuals, Firms, Societies, Clubs, Read-
ing Rooms, Corporations, &c., at his several offices
in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New
York and Boston, and where communications and
inquiries, post paid, may be directed. Address V.
B. PALMER, Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third
and Chesnut streets; Baltimore, S. E. corner Bal-
timore and Calvert streets; New York, Tribune
Buildings opposite City Hall; Boston, 50 State st.
As no other person or persons are in any man-
ner connected with the subscriber, in the American
Newspaper Agency, all letters and communications
for him, should be carefully directed as above, and
to no other person. This caution has become nec-
essary, in order to avoid mistakes, and put the pub-
lic in their guard against all pretended Agents.
V. B. PALMER,
American Newspaper Agent.
Editors throughout the United States for whom
V. B. Palmer is Agent, will promote the advantage
of all concerned, by publishing the above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—V. B. Palmer is the
only authorized Agent for the "SUNBURY AMER-
ICAN," in the cities of Philadelphia, New York,
Boston and Baltimore, of which public notice is
hereby given.
March 14, 1846.

ALEXANDER L. HICKEY.
TRUNK MAKER,
No. 156 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE all kinds of leather trunks, valises and
carpet-bags, of every style and pattern are
manufactured, in the best manner and from the best
materials, and sold at the lowest rate.
Philadelphia, July 19th, 1845.—1y.

SHUGERT'S PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.
THIS Machine has now been tested by more
than thirty families in this neighborhood, and
has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its
construction, that it cannot get out of order. It
contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to
get out of repair. It will do twice as much wash-
ing, with less than half the wear and tear of any
of the late inventions, and what is of greater impor-
tance, it costs but little over half as much as other
washing machines.
The subscriber has the exclusive right for Nor-
umberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Lu-
erne and Clinton counties. Price of single ma-
chine \$5.
H. B. MASSER.
The following certificate is from a few of those
who have these machines in use.
Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now
in use, in our families, Shugert's Patent Wash-
ing Machine, and do not hesitate saying that it is
the most excellent invention. That, in washing,
it does more than one half the usual labor, but
it does not require more than one third the
usual quantity of soap and water; and that there
is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wear-
ing or tearing.—That it knocks off all buttons, and
at the finest clothes, such as collars, necks, tucks,
lls, &c., may be washed in a very short time
without the least injury, and in fact without any
parent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore
heartily recommend it to our friends and to the
public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.
CHARLES W. HIGGINS,
A. JORDAN,
CHS. WEAVER,
CHS. PLEASANTS,
GIDEON MARKLE,
Hon. GEO. C. WELKER,
BENJ. HENDRICKS,
GIDEON LEISERLING,
JAN'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No.
116 Chesnut street,) Philadelphia, September
21st, 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine
my household of eight months, and do not
hesitate to say that it does it more than any
other, and is a valuable labor-saving machine over inven-
tion. I formerly kept two women continually oc-
cupied in washing, who now do as much in two
as they did in one week. There is no
wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more
than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have
a number of other machines in my family, but
I am decidedly superior to every thing else, and
little child to get-out-of-caps that I would not
without one if they should cost ten times the
price they are sold for. DANIEL HERR.

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
The subjoined description of the bay and har-
bor of San Francisco is from Farnham's *Travels in California*. The testimony of all naviga-
tors who have visited this magnificent harbor
concur in pronouncing it one of the most noble
receptacles of ships and shipping anywhere to
be found on the globe.
The harbors on the Pacific coast are so few
towards the North that San Francisco, even if
its natural advantages were but ordinary, would
become an important point in the future de-
velopment of the commerce of the Pacific.
With its very extraordinary advantages so ad-
mirably adapting it to the uses of a vast trade;
with its special facilities of access and defence,
rendering it so happily suited for a naval depot
such as might be required by the first maritime
power in the world, the importance of such a
harbor can scarcely be estimated by any known
standards of value applicable to such things.
The natural facilities for communication be-
tween San Francisco and the valley of the Mis-
souri are such that the hand of art, in perfecting
them, will seem to be co-operating with Nature
rather than overcoming her:
"The bay of San Francisco is the glory of the
western world. Its mouth lies in latitude 37
degrees 56 minutes. The water on the bar is
eight fathoms at low water. The mountains
on either hand rise several hundred feet above
the sea, and form the land-marks in foggy weath-
er to point out the bar, and the channel into
the harbor. The capes at the ocean's edge are
about two miles apart, always verdant and re-
freshing to the eye; and, as you go up the pas-
sage, the little streams tumbling from the rocks
among the greenwood, and the wild game out
on the cliffs, or frolicking among the brush, and
the seal basking in the water, give promise of
pleasure and rest from the toils of the sea.
This passage is about five miles in length.
Four and a half miles from the capes it narrows
considerably, and presents a bold point North
and South. The fort on which this mighty har-
bor descends to depend for protection is in
ruins. A dozen old rusty guns, in the care of
thirty or forty half-clad, half-breed soldiers, usu-
ally foraging in squads of five or ten among
the neighboring Missions; one side of its walls
tumbled down, and another strongly disposed to
plunge into the sea, and not the tenth of a true
soldier's heart beating for a hundred miles a-
round, is a true summing up of its present
strength.
Six miles from the capes at the mouth, and
at the point where it begins to open into the
Bay, are two small islands on which forts might
be conveniently built, that would command the
narrows, and also the entrance into both the
north and south part of the bay. Indeed, the
whole bay is so studded with islands easily
fortified, and so overhung by headlands, which
of themselves are fortresses, that a party in pos-
session of them could hold the Bay against vast
odds, and in comparative security. From the
narrows to the northern point of the bay is twen-
ty-five miles, and to the south-eastern point
thirty-five miles.
The southern half of the Bay varies from four-
teen to fifteen, the northern half from four to
twenty miles in width. In every part of this
large tract of water is good holding ground, and
on all its shores are coves in which vessels of
any tonnage may lie snug and secure from
storms, within a cable's length from the land.
In the N. W. corner of the Bay is the inlet of
the Rio Sacramento.
The surpassing beauty and magnificence of
this harbor of San Francisco can never be pro-
perly estimated by being viewed from the land.
One must approach it from the sea: have a
full view of the lofty shores north and south, ris-
ing at intervals into lofty peaks girded at their
base with primeval forests of evergreen cedars
and pines mottled with the boughs of the oak,
the ash, and the plane. The bar which springs
from the northern headlands of its entrance, and
running beneath the blue waters of the Pacific
from five to nine fathoms, causing a belt of surf
to roll across the mouth, must be passed. A
brave man must bear his bark over and along the
dangerous rocks three-quarters of a mile inside
on the right, quarrelling with the surges; and
onward four miles between the projecting cliffs,
overhanging peaks and verdant woodlands filled
with starting deer and other game, to the har-
bor at the narrow beneath the fort: thence
outward still past the fort and the Bay is seen, a
broad sheet of water stretching off, north and
south, the largest and best harbor of the earth,
surrounded by a country, partly wooded, and
partly disposed in open glades and prairies of
the richest kind, sowed with the floods and
herds of the Missions, and deer, and elk, and
beaver. And amid the beautiful hills of the south
and east of Santa Clara, El Pueblo San Jose,
and Mission San Jose; and on the southern
peninsula, five miles wide, is San Francisco,
Yerba Buena, the trading-house of the Hudson
Bay Fur Company, the Presidio and Castillo,
on the northern peninsula is San Rafael, and in
the north San Francisco Solano; a group of
beauty and grandeur, that knows no superior in
any climate."—Farnham's *Travels in California*.

Pottsville and its Environs.
It may be of some interest, perhaps, to the ci-
tizens of this thriving town, to note its com-
mencement, and trace its rapid course down to
the present time, not because we suppose them
ignorant of the history of the place, but merely
to contrast the past with the present state of
things—to compare the solitude of the forest that
once reigned over the surrounding country, with
the present business like air and busy hum of
life that on all sides meet the eye. The follow-
ing we have collected from authentic sources:
In 1822 the house known as the White Horse
tavern, was kept by Mr. John Pott, as a watering
place for the stages on the Sunbury road. Two
years afterwards only five scattered houses were
to be found in the vicinity. The influx of mi-
ners and capit-lists, may be attributed to the
completion of the Schuylkill navigation, in 1825,
by which the old method of carrying coal to mar-
ket in wagons, was entirely superseded, and the
more expeditious conveyance of canal boats ad-
opted.
Coal was known to abound in the county, so
early as 1790, but being entirely different from
the bituminous, the kind in common use among
blacksmiths, and being hard of ignition, it was
deemed of little use,—until about the year 1795,
when a blacksmith named Whetstone, brought it
into notice, by using it in his smithery. This
induced others to search for coal, and when found
to use it for fuel; but the difficulty was so great
that it was for awhile abandoned.
About the year 1800, a Mr. William Morris
procured some coal and took it to Philadelphia,
but was unable to bring it into use. From that
period until the year 1806, no other attempts
were made to use it. Shortly afterwards, in cut-
ting the tail race for the Valley Forge, on the
Schuylkill, a seam of coal was found, which in-
duced a man by the name of David Berlin, in the
neighborhood, to make a trial of it: he succeeded,
and from that period it began to be more and
more used, and is now almost entirely the only
article used as a fuel. The final success in in-
troducing it into general use, formed an impor-
tant era in the history of Pottsville. The canal
which was subsequently projected and completed,
instead of conveying the lumber of Schuylkill
county, as was originally intended, was entire-
ly monopolized by the coal trade—the town
of Pottsville was laid out, or rather several
towns, for each prominent adventurer had his fa-
vorite location.
We now have in our vicinity, Port Carbon,
Mount Carbon, Patterson, Middleport, New Phi-
ladelphia, and Tuscortora, which were laid out
about the year 1828.
MINERSVILLE is beautifully situated 4 miles
N. W. of Pottsville, in a valley through which
meanders the western branch of the Schuylkill.
It contains flouring mills, steam saw mills, found-
ries, car manufactories, three or four neat churches,
and about 3000 inhabitants.
On the western branch of the Schuylkill, about
two miles west of Minersville, is the little vil-
lage of LEWELLYN, settled chiefly by hardy
Welshmen, as its name plainly indicates.
On the same branch, about three miles above
Minersville, is a little miners' hamlet called
COAL CASTLE.
NEW CASTLE, on the Sunbury turnpike, was
laid out about the time the coal trade com-
menced. The houses are substantially built of stone.
It is a thriving place.
SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, is situated on the left
bank of the river, four miles below Pottsville,
and immediately below the junction of the West
Branch. It now contains some three or four
churches, schools, a weigh lock for canal boats,
grist and saw mills, and two bridges across the
Schuylkill, and is a very flourishing place—the
population may be estimated at about 1500.
TAMQUA was laid out in 1830, by the Schuyl-
kill Coal and Navigation Company, on the Little
Schuylkill river, 17 miles below its junction
with the main stream, and 15 miles east of Pot-
tsville. It is a smart, active place, with some ten
or dozen stores, several taverns, two churches,
a car and coach manufactury, and about 800 in-
habitants, who are an industrious and enterprising
people.
PORT CLINTON, situated at the mouth of the
Little Schuylkill, was also laid out about the
year 1829, and is a very thriving place.
FINE GRASS is situated on the right bank of the
Schuylkill, in the valley between the Kittatinny
and Second Mountains, about 14 miles west of
Pottsville, is a very enterprising and prosperous
place. A branch of the Union Canal has been
extended here, and a Railroad up the Swatara,
four or five miles, to the coal mines on Loberly
creek. The coal trade of Pinegrove is very con-
siderable. Since 1828 many improvements have
been made here, in the way of manufactories.
This region, before the coal trade commenced,
was settled by some hardy German farmers from
Lebanon county.
DAWSONVILLE was laid out by Peter Orwig, in
1796—is situated on the Reading and Sunbury
Turnpike, five miles south west from Pottsville.
It is the county town of Schuylkill county, and
contains a court house and the other public offi-
ces, situated on a spacious square in the centre,
an academy, incorporated in 1831, and a Luther-
an church of stone, erected about the year 1831.
The population of Pottsville and the surround-
ing towns and hamlets, cannot be less than 17000.
Coal and Iron is found in abundance throughout

the whole region, making it one of the most thriving
and interesting spots, perhaps in the world.
Pottsville Emporium.

The Washington Artillerists.
We announced last week that the Washing-
ton Artillerists of this borough had tendered their
services to the Governor of Pennsylvania as one
of the companies to form the Pennsylvania Regi-
ment of Volunteers for Mexico. We have the
satisfaction to announce that they were the first
company accepted. On Wednesday last Capt.
Nagle received his marching orders, by which
he was commanded to be in Philadelphia on
Saturday, that his company might be regularly
inspected. Upon the receipt of this intelligence
a meeting of the citizens of Pottsville assem-
bled at the Town Hall for the purpose of rais-
ing a fund to equip such of the company as
were not yet provided with uniforms. About
two hundred dollars were contributed on Tues-
day evening. The Town Council liberally
subscribed \$200 to the fund, and the total sub-
scription up to Friday morning was about \$1000.
Add to this the money expended for revolving
pistols, blankets and other articles, and our citi-
zens have not expended less than \$1500 or
2000 in fitting out the Artillerists.

Throughout the whole week our borough has
been in a state of feverish excitement. Every
evening the Town Hall has been crowded with
our citizens, all of whom were anxious to con-
tribute something towards the comfort of the
volunteers. Besides the regular subscriptions
in money which we have already noticed, dona-
tions of blankets, overcoats, &c. have been made
to many of the privates in the company. More
than forty six-barreled revolving pistols have
been presented to members of the corps, and
some of them have also received handsome pre-
sents in money. An elegant revolver and a
handsome bowie knife were presented on Wed-
nesday evening to Capt. NAGLE by our liberal
fellow citizen, Mr. James H. Kelly. In Capt.
Nagle's hands they will never be misused. He
is modest, brave, and discreet, and will make
an excellent officer in the hour of danger. We
doubt not that the Washington Artillerists in
the battle field, will reflect great credit upon
Schuylkill county and the borough of Pottsville.
Miners' Journal.

Col. F. M. Wynkoop.
On the list of privates in Capt. Nagle's Com-
pany of Washington Artillerists, will be found
the name of F. M. Wynkoop, who at present
bears the commission of Colonel of the First
Regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers. U-
pon the passage of the bill authorizing the Pre-
sident to call out 50,000 Volunteers, Col. Wyn-
koop repaired immediately to Washington, with
a tender of the services of his Regiment. It
was not at that time deemed advisable to call
out any troops from the North, and consequent-
ly Col. Wynkoop's offer was not acted upon.
By the late requisition, the Pennsylvania Regi-
ment was required to offer their services by
Companies. To this call, the Washington Ar-
tillerists promptly responded. Col. Wynkoop
finding that his Regiment would not be called
into the field, entered his name upon the roll of
the Artillerists as a private. We understand,
that it is the intention of the Company to offer
the name of Col. Wynkoop, as a candidate for
the office of Colonel of the Regiment of Pen-
sylvania Volunteers, upon their arrival at Pitts-
burgh. Nature appears to have designed Col.
Wynkoop for the military profession. For a long
term of years he has devoted much of his atten-
tion to the study of military tactics. He pos-
sesses great personal courage, a kind heart, and
several years' experience as an officer. If he
should be elected to the command of the Regi-
ment, he will do honor to his position. If he
should be destined to remain a private in his
company he will bear his market gallantly to
the field of battle. He is every inch a soldier,
and no matter in what position he is placed, will
conduct himself manfully and bravely.—*Miners'
Journal.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINERSVILLE.—On Tues-
day last, we paid a short visit to Minersville
and were almost astonished and certainly very
much pleased at the general business air of the
place, presenting as it does the greatest bustle
and activity, that could well be imagined for a
place of its size. A spirit, and freshness not
unusually met with pervades throughout, and
improvements are springing up in all directions
giving it the most lively and business like ap-
pearance. Mr. Michael Weaver, the obliging land-
lord of the Traveller's Inn, has recently pur-
chased a large lot of ground on the main street
80 feet front, and 150 deep, on which he in-
tends to erect a large and commodious hotel,
with extensive stabling attached. Mr. Weaver
is a clever fellow, and is deserving the patron-
age of the public.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

BRIDE'S GAZEL.—A young lady says that
they may talk as much as they please about the
virtues of the gazelle ring, but, for her part,
she believes that the wedding ring is the most
potent cure for all young ladies.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
IMPORTANT WAR MOVEMENT.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1846.

There are important war movements in em-
bro here. Commodore Stewart is here by in-
vitation of the Executive, and the object of his
mission is to hold some consultations in refer-
ence to a proposed assault upon the castle at
Vera Cruz. Commodore Stewart's advice, it is
whispered, is to make the attempt, and if well
prepared for it by sea, and for a corresponding
attack by land it is thought that it will be suc-
cessful.
The castle, it is well known, has great
strength, and the attempt to seize it will un-
doubtedly be attended with a great sacrifice of
life; but the officers of the Navy, old hands and
young, are more ready to make the attack than
the Government, no matter what the sacrifice.
Commodore Stewart makes of course no pub-
lic communication of the result of his interviews
with the Executive and Departments. He
looks wise and says nothing.
Commodore Morris left the city on Wednes-
day evening, and it is said has gone to New
York with the view of procuring bombs and
other material for the contemplated attack.

It is also understood here that General Scott
will act in concert with Commodore STEWART,
and the plan no doubt is a wise one, to attack
the city of Vera Cruz by sea and land. Mexi-
co would be more sensibly impressed by such
an attack than by any other which could be
made.

There are many speculations as to the Mes-
sage in the political circles of the city and a-
mong the new members. Mexico and the Mexi-
can war will be the chief topic dwelt upon,
and all that both Executive and Diplomatic
skill can do will be done to make the worse ap-
pear the better reason. Congress, I believe,
will need no new arguments to induce all its
members to aid the Government in a vigorous
prosecution of the war. The Executive, how-
ever, will be called upon to account for the
past, and particularly for the authorized re-
admission of SANTA ANNA into the port of Vera
Cruz from HAVANA, and for the Proclamations
and conduct of Gen. KEARNY in New Mexico,
and for the equally extraordinary power exer-
cised by Commodore STROXTON in the Pacific
and California. If all that these men have done
has been done by Executive authority, it is clear
that we have reached a point when both the
people, who are the source of all power, and the
Legislative power, which is delegated to act
for the people, are entirely secondary to the
President.

THE LANCASTER COTTON FACTORY.—The
Cotton Factory at Lancaster is very nearly
completed, and will be put in operation in a
month from this time. The intelligent
says that the machinery is beautiful and well
finished; no expense having been spared to
render every thing perfect. The building it-
self is an ornament, built of brick, very large
and of a towering height. The machinery in
the factory is calculated for the employment of
about 300 hands. An excellent opportunity
will be afforded to many females, who are de-
pendent upon their own exertions for support,
to obtain employment. Good wages will be
given, and none but those bearing the most un-
exceptionable characters will be received into
the establishment.

CREAT BEDS.—In Spain and Portugal a very
cheap bed is made of the husks of corn. This
bed, besides having a decided superiority in
cheapness and durability, is also highly con-
ducive to health. The process of making it is as
follows:
As soon as the corn is husked, the peasants
commence selecting the materials which are
chosen from the brightest and cleanest of the
mass. The outer ones, which are usually rough
and hard, are rejected, and only the inner ones
which are soft and pliable, retained. These
are then drawn through an instrument, usually
called a lathel, the construction of which is
very similar to a flax comb, and by which they
are separated into narrow strips. When thus
prepared, nothing further is required, than
merely to enclose them in the bags, or mats,
like prepared hair. Beds made in this way, are
said to be equal to the best moss or hair mat-
tresses, and are so durable that with proper care
they will last from five to ten years. Speaking
of these beds, a distinguished physician re-
marks:
"These beds could be easily made in this
country, and would be found far more pleas-
ant, comfortable, and healthy than beds made
of moss, hair, or feathers. We have seen such
beds in this country, but they were so uncom-
fortable that we should suppose the makers had
stuffed them not only the hardest outside
husks, but also and stalks likewise; of course
they made soft for use; but if they had been
prepared according to the above directions, they
would have been found pleasant and comfort-
able. In under beds, husks, finely stripped, are
used as a substitute for straw."

LOVE.—On reading a recipe book, the other
day, we found the following: "The lips are
exposed to contamination and to chaps. We re-
move these symptoms sweet lips that are often
exposed to chaps than to excretion."
LOW AND PAVAN.—When Dr. L. and Ser-
geant A. were walking up-n-down, a wag
said to a friend:
"Them two ain't just equal to one highway-
man."
"Why?" was the response.
"Because," rejoined the wag, "it is a lawyer
and a doctor—your money or your life."

From the Public Ledger.
Messrs. Editors.—The enclosed article on
"the consequences of smoking," is taken from
the New York Albion, and seems worthy of the
attention of those who fancy the weed, as
also those who regard their own health and com-
fort.

"The Consequences of Smoking, &c."
The wide-spread habit of smoking has not
yet had medical attention paid to it and its con-
sequences. It is only by two or three years'
observation that Dr. Laycock had become fully
aware of the great changes induced in the sys-
tem by the abuse of tobacco, and of the varied
and obscure forms of disease to which especial-
ly excessive smoking gave origin. He proceed-
ed to state some of them as they were met
with in the pharyngeal mucous membrane, the
stomach, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and
the nervous system. The tobacco consumed
by habitual smokers varied from half an ounce
to twelve ounces per week, the usual quantity
from two to three ounces. Inevitable cigar
smokers will consume from four to five dozen
per week.

The first morbid result is an inflammatory con-
dition of the mucous membrane of the lips and
tongue; then the tonsils and pharynx suffer,—
the mucous membrane becoming dry and con-
gested. If the throat be examined well, it will
be found slightly swollen, with congested veins
meandering over the surface, and here and
there a streak of mucus. Action ascends up-
wards into the posterior nares, and there is a
discharge from the upper part of the pharynx,
and irritation is felt by the anterior nares. The
eye becomes affected with heat, slight redness,
lacrimation, and a peculiar spasmodic action
of the orbicular muscle, experienced together
with intolerance of light on awaking from
sleep in the morning. The frontal sinuses do
not escape, but there is a heavy dull ache in
their region.

Descending down the alimentary canal we
come to the stomach, where the results, in ex-
treme cases, are symptoms of gastritis. Pain,
tenderness, and a constant sensation of sick-
ness and desire to expectorate, belong to this
affection.

The action of the heart and lungs is impaired
by the influence of the narcotic on the nervous
system; but a morbid state of the larynx, tra-
chea and lungs results from the direct action of
the smoke. The voice is observed to be ren-
dered hoarser, and with a deeper tone. Some-
times a short cough results, and a case of ulcera-
tion of the cartilages of the larynx came under
the doctor's notice. The patient was such a slave
to the habit, that he hardly ever had the pipe
out of his mouth. Similar sufferings have been
caused by similar practices in other instances.

Another form is a slight tickling low down
in the pharynx or trachea, and the patient
coughs or rather hawks up a gumous looking
blood. It is so alarming as to be mistaken for
pulmonary hæmoptysis.

The action of tobacco-smoking on the heart
is depressing; and some individuals who feel it
in this organ more than others complain of an
uneasy sensation about the left nipple—a dis-
tressing feeling, not amounting to faintness, but
allied to it. The action of the heart is observ-
ed to be feeble and irregular. An uneasy feel-
ing is also experienced in or beneath the pec-
toral muscles, and oftener on the right side than
on the left.

On the brain the use of tobacco appears to
diminish the rapidity of cerebral action, and
checks the flow of ideas through the mind. It
differs from opium and henbane, and rather ex-
cites to wakefulness, like green tea, than com-
pares to sleep—induces a dreaminess which
leaves no impression on the memory, leaving a
great susceptibility, indicated by a trembling of
the hands and an irritability of temper. Such
are secondary results of smoking. So are the
blackness of the teeth and gum-bolls; there is
also a yellow paleness of the complexion, an ir-
regularity of disposition, and a want of life
and energy, and, in constant smokers who do
not drink, a tendency to pulmonary phthisis.

Dr. Wright, of Birmingham, in a communi-
cation to the author, fully corroborates his opin-
ions; and both agree that smoking produces
gastric disorders, coughs, and inflammatory af-
fections of the larynx and pharynx, diseases of
the heart, the looseness of spirits; and, in short,
is very injurious to the respiratory, circulating,
alimentary, and nervous systems.

LOVE.—On reading a recipe book, the other
day, we found the following: "The lips are
exposed to contamination and to chaps. We re-
move these symptoms sweet lips that are often
exposed to chaps than to excretion."
LOW AND PAVAN.—When Dr. L. and Ser-
geant A. were walking up-n-down, a wag
said to a friend:
"Them two ain't just equal to one highway-
man."
"Why?" was the response.
"Because," rejoined the wag, "it is a lawyer
and a doctor—your money or your life."