

wound will cause almost instant death. Tobacco is a narcotic and poison. When taken internally causes vomiting and purging, followed by inflammation and ulceration of the intestines. By absorption of its active principle, it affects the brain, the lungs and the heart—causing painful and irregular respiration, and slower pulsations, herein differing from all intoxicating substances, the principle of which is to quicken the pulse. And yet so constituted is the human system, that by moderate use *at first*, habit reconciles man to the constant action of this poison. How wonderful! how amazing!

In 1842 the revenue on tobacco yielded to Great Britain the enormous sum of three and one-half million pounds sterling—nearly 17½ million dollars—sugar and tea being the only articles yielding a larger sum. I have no late data by which to ascertain the amount used at the present time either in Great Britain or the United States, but presume that it cannot fall much short of fifty million pounds for the two countries.

King James I. strove against its use in his country, but in vain. And from his time to the present many others have as vainly strove against it. For what merely human power can overthrow vicious habits. James, in 1604, without consent of Parliament, raised the revenue on this article from 2d, to 6s 10d a pound. In his commission to the Lord Treasurer he says: "Tobacco being a drug of late years found out, and brought from foreign parts in small quantities, was taken and used by the better class, *only as physic*, to preserve health; but now persons of mean condition, consume their wages and time in smoking tobacco, to the great injury of their families and the corruption of themselves." On another occasion he says: "It is a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof, nearest resembles the horrible stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

The priests declared its use to be sinful.—Physicians and princes, also opposed it. Pope Urban VIII. published a bull, excommunicating all persons guilty of using snuff in church. The Sultan Amurath IV. made smoking a capital crime. The penalty for smoking in Russia, was,—having the nose cut off! In the Canton of Berne, the prohibition of smoking was placed in the list of the ten commandments. But monarchical Europe has not been alone in prohibitory laws. In various States of our own republican country penalties have been enacted against the practice of smoking, under certain circumstances, but of a much milder character.

I believe that even in our own much abused city, there is an ordinance against smoking in the public markets and public squares. Some years since a resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, prohibiting smoking, within the Senate Chamber, *during business hours*. In Boston smoking is prohibited in the streets, and in some of the public houses.

There are but three species of the whole animal creation, that are known to eat this vile plant. The first is the loathsome tobacco worm, which feeds upon it in its green state; another is a species of African goat, the meanest of its kind; and the other—need I mention him—is the noblest of God's creatures—MAN! He in all stages of society polished and christianized, debased and savage, rivals in his attachment to this nauseous weed, the most loathsome things of creation.

The whole system of chewing, smoking, snuffing and plugging, is so utterly filthy and unnatural, that it seems incredible how these practices could have insinuated themselves into civilized and genteel society. In no way can it be accounted for, except on the ground assumed that they afford a momentary animal gratification—a temporary inebriation. And what a pitiful excuse is this for such an

enormous expenditure of money and of time, in addition to the disgusting effect produced upon those who do not use it.

Smoking pollutes the breath, discolors the teeth, injures the complexion, and promotes indigestion, with all its attendant train of evils. Chewing is still worse, owing to its greater waste of saliva. This mode of its use induces dyspepsia, with liver complaints, in their worst forms. The least injurious fashion of using tobacco is, perhaps, plugging. This mode consists in inserting a small roll in the nostril, and allowing it to remain there as long as may be agreeable. It was first used in the powdered form at Paris by Catherine de Medicis, so that this notoriously abandoned woman, may be considered as the mother of the fashion of snuffing. It is very injurious; by it the nasal membrane is thickened, the olfactory nerves are blunted, and the source of smell impaired. Moreover some of the powder generally finds its way into the stomach, producing heartburn and other disagreeable feelings. Another fashion of using this noxious article, is termed "chewing snuff." This practice is confined to females, and in some sections of the country is quite as common as chewing tobacco is among the other sex. It may appear a little singular, but it is nevertheless true, that however addicted to the use of tobacco themselves, men are invariably disgusted with *this mode* of use of snuff by females. And in communities where this fashion exists, one of the first efforts of a gallant is, to ascertain, if his lady-love is addicted to snuff-chewing. And so intently does he set himself to work in this business that it would seem as if he cared more about this matter than her disposition, or fortune. Nor will it be thought strange, that under such circumstances the lady is equally anxious to conceal the fact.

This mode of using tobacco has a very deleterious effect upon the salivary glands, and consequently on the digestive organs, and it also injures the complexion.

The rude savage taught the polished christian the use of his favorite weed—*tobacco*,—and the christian taught the savage the use of his favorite beverage—*whiskey*. The customs were not, however, exchanged, but became twin-vices, the world over. And such to a melancholy extent they still remain. Go where you will—travel where you may—by sea or by land—in summer or in winter—by day or by night—in stage-coach, steamboat, railroad or canal boat—every where the fumes and stench of tobacco on all occasions greet you.

It is considered rude for *gentlemen* to smoke in the company of *ladies*, without their consent "first had and obtained," as a lawyer would say, all which is proper. But it is not considered necessary to obtain the consent of GENTLEMEN who do not use the article, when persons are about to smoke in company. The comfort or convenience, or it may be even the health, of such, is not for a moment considered; notwithstanding as a general thing the practice is more offensive to men who do not use it than to women.

I ask not that the use of tobacco should be prohibited. But I do ask, that citizens to whom the practice is offensive, shall be protected in their rights. Let its use be prohibited in public places—and especially in the public streets. If men will use the offensive article, let them do it at their own homes. Or, if their wives will not allow it, let it be confined to those sinks of iniquity—the *grog-shops*—which in the words of King James, came nearest to "the pit that is bottomless," than any other place on earth.

Speak to that Young Man.

We are thinking of a young man, who, after finishing his childhood under the anxious eye of parental love, perhaps of a widowed mother's devoted affection, goes forth to enter upon the duties of a new situation, amid new scenes and associates, and exposed to temptations he has never encountered before.—We fancy we can see the parting scene, the last charge of parental anxiety, the last kiss, the sad farewell and the crowding emotions in that youth's heart as he