

bute gratuitously the first 20,000 copies of this Journal, and, subsequently, several thousand dollars more for the circulation of other temperance documents.

This gratuitous distribution resulted in a subscription list of 200,000 paying subscribers. Subsequently, fifteen gentlemen gave each 1000 dollars for the free distribution of Temperance publications, and to support Temperance lecturers. It has been found by experience that funds thus employed by men of wealth, bring a certain and speedy return, by furthering morals among the masses, and thus increasing the security of person and property. On one occasion, the Underwriters in New York, gave 1500 dollars to furnish every seaman belonging to our mercantile navy with a single Temperance document. And they did this on mercantile principles, believing it to be a very wise and profitable application of their funds; and so I understand it has proved to be.

The great wealth and diffusive spirit of charity which prevails in Great Britain, will doubtless afford the ample funds required, as soon as it shall be seen that the end in view is deserving of patronage; and this will be seen as soon as the eye of that quick-sighted and sagacious people is turned towards the subject, and the requisite light is shed upon it, which can hardly fail to be done by the labours of that World's Convention, to be assembled in the metropolis.

"Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

We have very recently seen this verified in the State of New York, to the freemen of which has been submitted by the Legislature the question, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should be licensed in the towns in which they severally resided? and the response returned from almost all the towns of the State has been, that those poisons shall not hereafter be sold. So that, in most of our towns, the rendezvous for assembling the vicious and the idle, and the dispensing to them, under the sanction of law, for pay, the drunkard's drink, will be closed, and thus one and a chief source of human guilt and misery removed.

The inhabitants of Great Britain are as foreseeing, and as much alive to their essential interests as the inhabitants of America, and their Parliament is as regardful of public opinion; and it is not forgotten by the American people, that their young Queen has already given her royal countenance to the Temperance Society in the first stage of its existence. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the Queen, her Consort, the Parliament, and the people of England, will ultimately be found in the van of this great enterprise; as they have already been in so many other and mighty enterprises of goodness and mercy which are now blessing the world.

That the World's Temperance Convention may be a blessing to the world, and that there may be sent forth from it, as from some great central source of power, an influence that shall extend and extend, and never cease to operate, till temperance principles are adopted in every land, and the whole earth purified from the sin of drunkenness, is the ardent prayer of your friend and fellow-labourer in this great enterprise.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

THE THREE STAGES.

Mania a potu, or delirium tremens, was sometimes described by the medical writers of the 16th and 17th centuries under the name of *demonomania*, because they thought, not unnaturally either, that the subject of it was possessed of a devil, but it was only about 30 years since that it was called as at present, and Dr. Sutton was among the first to bring it specifically before the public, which he did through some tracts in 1813.

The first appearance of *delirium tremens* is indicated by tremulous nerves in the morning, to steady which an early glass of spirit is usually taken—generally before breakfast.

The potato, or "*phlegmcutter*," as it is denominated on Mr. Brigham's list of drinks, is often taken by fashionable young men, who have attended "only a convivial meeting" the night before, and would scout the idea of the tremulousness of their hands being any approach to the *mania a potu*; but if one of these should permit the habit of frequent drinking to grow upon him, (as too many "temperate drinkers" do almost imperceptibly to themselves,) he will soon learn to consider that the anti-breakfast dram is indispensable. Day by day his brain and nervous system will become more debilitated, and unless he is under the influence of alcoholic stimulation, he is morose, melancholy, and despondent even to tears.—His sleep is broken, and disturbed by horrid dreams;—his skin is parched, though sometimes a little exertion will make him perspire a cold and disgusting moisture; his digestion is troubled; his tongue has a white, adhesive, slimy coating; he is afflicted by wind and colic, and pain in the chest and bowels. He becomes cross and bearish in his family, jealous of attention, and suspicious of the sincerity of affection. Sometimes he is ashamed of his habits, and will drink in secret, but his breath and action will betray him, and his attempt at concealment is as ridiculous as that of the ostrich, who to elude the hunters, buries its head in the sand. If the disease is properly treated at this period, it may be cured, and if the patient will abjure the accursed drink, and totally abstain from the use of stimulants, the *tremens* will not return.

But, should he persist, the disease takes an aggravated form. The mind and heart become alienated from goodness, purity, and love; the affections, blunted before, change into dislike, and wife, children, and friends once beloved, are treated by the *debauchee* with brutality and malice. His eyes are wild, his face bloated or haggard, his step infirm, his limbs tremulous. His pulse is soft, small, and frequent, varying from a hundred to a hundred and twenty in a minute, and he is subject to violent spasms.—He is loquacious, and talks wildly of inanimate things around him, such as chairs, bed-posts, &c., as if they were living, breathing creatures. He fancies that there are little imps around him, and will sometimes watch a vacant corner for hours together, talking all the while about a devil which he imagines is standing or sitting there. In this stage he has the horrors, and will seek suicide, but will pass with ludicrous quickness to the greatest jollity. We once occupied a room adjoining that of a man in this stage, who had been led by drink into licentiousness, gambling, adultery, the robbing his employer, (he was clerk in the office of the navy agent,) and the loss of his business. At two or three o'clock in the morning he would come home from a debauch, singing and crying alternately,

"Happy am I, from care I'm free,
Why arn't ye all contented like me?"

"Oh! dear, dear! accursed wretch that I am!" and with the most awful imprecations would smite his head against the wall, and then renew the song of how happy he was.

In the next and last phase of the delirium tremens, the insanity is no longer boisterous, but low muttering, and sardonic. Their eyes are glazed, the countenance anxious, the skin covered with perspiration, the extremities affected with an advancing coldness, the limbs entirely devoid of strength, the muscles twitching, the body violently tremulous, and exhaling a disagreeable odor, the mouth and lips covered with filthy excretion, and thus the poor drunkard dies!—*Crystal Font.*

THE PROSPERITY OF METHODISM IS DEPENDENT ON THE SUCCESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Little prosperity can be hoped for the cause of religion wherever strong drink is predominant. But where the light of temperance has shone, the blessings of religion have often been consequent, whilst opposition to its principles has sub-