

morbid action, characterized by two extremes, the one of excitement & the other of debility; these extremes are not less applicable to the intellectual than to the physical functions & both equally incompatible with health. It is during the state of exhaustion that the individual experiences the greatest degree of mental and bodily unhappiness—an unhappiness, however, which frequently seeks to drown by again having recourse to the intoxicating cup. This resort needs but few repetitions, to fasten upon him the despotic chains of intemperance. It is now that the unhappy man has become a drunkard, lost to shame, lost to the influence of hope and fear. He has reached a point beyond the influence of family and of friends; and his prospects for happiness and usefulness in life, are poor indeed!

But let us subject this matter to a more careful examination, and see what agency alcoholic drinks have in producing disease. The excitement and subsequent prostration which supervene upon their use in small quantities, I have barely glanced at. Let us inquire however, into the effects of this poison upon the stomach itself, and upon other organs of the body. In the first place you will find, that in the temperate drinker, the blood vessels of the stomach, instead of being invisible as in a state of health, are so distended with blood as to be easily discerned by the naked eye. If you examine the inner surface of the stomach of a habitual drunkard, you will find not only his blood vessels greatly enlarged, but an appearance, very similar to the "rum blossoms" seen upon the nose and face of the hard drinker. These blossoms, by the way, have been considered as "flowers that never fade," but since the dawn of the drunkard's reformation, even these blossoms begin to fade. In an individual who has for many years been addicted to drunkenness, the inner surface of his stomach will exhibit numerous ulcers, covered over with a whitish or brown crust, resembling somewhat closely the cankered mouth of children. Some parts of the stomach, will exhibit much thickness and hardness, while others are preternaturally thin. Some parts will be found dark colored, tending to mortification while others are becoming scirrhous and cancerous. All these conditions of the stomach, have been found in persons who had died of intemperance, and many of them, I have myself witnessed.

Some of these appearances however, have been witnessed by the naked eye, in the stomach of a living man, who received a gunshot wound in that organ that never healed. Many of you no doubt, remember to have read newspaper accounts of this most interesting case. The subject of it, was Alexis St. Martin, a young Canadian. The wound in the stomach was some two or three inches in extent. The young man remained in charge of Dr. Beaumont, a surgeon of the United States army, for several years; allowing him to watch the process of digestion, and the effects of fluids upon the organ, and to make such experiments with the gastric juice, as he saw fit. By reference to the journal which the Dr. kept of these observations, it will be found, that, in all cases, after drinking spirituous liquors, including beer and wine, the inner coat of the stomach became inflamed—the bloodvessels enlarged and the whole organ irritated. For some of the foregoing facts as well as many others pertaining to the pathology of drunkenness, the friends of temperance are indebted to Dr. Sewall of Washington city.

Now, as it is the office of the stomach to receive and prepare food for the nourishment of the body, how can it be properly performed, while the organ is in a state of inflammation and disease? You have often seen the tongue of a child covered over with canker, and the eye in a state of high inflammation; and in such circumstances, do you think these organs well adapted to the functions of taste and sight? Neither can the stomach while in the same condition, perform its functions properly. The inevitable consequence is, that the aliment, designed to nourish and strengthen the body, is but partially digested; and not only the stomach itself, but every other part of the body, becomes debilitated and diseased. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and in fact every organ of the body, sympathizes with the morbid condition of the stomach; and sooner or later, experiences in a greater or less degree, the deleterious effects of this poison.

You have often been told I presume, and correctly told, that Alcohol, in no possible combination, contains the least nutriment. It never assimilates with the blood or other fluids. It may be taken up it is true, by the numerous absorbent vessels, and by the function of circulation, carried to every part of the body. But it goes not there to invigorate and sustain those parts by its congenial qualities. It courses through the veins, only as an enemy—a robber, and an assassin; scattering through the system the seeds of disease and death, containing a principle, forever at war with the health and safety of our natures.

The physical diseases induced by the free use of alcoholic drinks, are multitudinous, and multifarious. On no point, are the medical profession better united in opinion, than that "they interrupt the healthy functions of the body, substituting in their place, functional and organic disease." They produce dyspepsia, diarrhea and dysentery; rheumatism, gout, palsy and apoplexy; inflammation of the lungs, cough and consumption; dropsy jaundice, enlargement, tubercles and abscess of the liver; inflammation of the eyes, carbuncles of the nose and face; ulcers and eruptive diseases of the skin, palpitation and other diseases of the heart as well as general nervous, and muscular debility.

But, Alcoholic drinks not only produce diseases, but greatly aggravate them when produced from other causes; and in this opinion, I am sustained by the experience of every member of the profession of medicine, as well as the observation of every intelligent individual in community. It can require no argument to prove, that when disease of any kind, seizes upon a constitution ener-

vated and broken down by habits of intemperance, it is much more difficult for the physician to subdue that disease, than when it attacks a constitution previously good and sound. Indeed there can be no question but that thousands of moderate drinkers as they are called, die, every year, of diseases which, the strictly temperate would have passed through in comparative safety. In the one case, the peculiar condition of the system, arising from the use of this unnatural stimulus, complicates and aggravates all the symptoms, counteracting the effects of medicine, and thwarting the best directed efforts of the medical attendant. In the other case, there is nothing to contend with, but symptoms of a simple and distinct form; which in a good constitution, the efficacy of medicine, and the recuperative energies of the system, it may be hoped, will soon subdue.

We come next to the consideration of mental, or intellectual disease. I have already remarked, that under the influence of Alcohol, the brain, which is the organ of intellect, may become diseased. And if the organ itself be diseased, it would seem to follow as a matter of course, that its functions will be come so too. This fact is demonstrated to us by every day's observation. The influence of Alcohol, as exerted over the powers of the mind, extends from the slightest aberration, to the most furious delirium. In some cases, it hurls reason from her throne impairs judgement, perverts the will, destroys the moral sense, and poisons all the social affections. In other cases, the more malignant passions are called into action, the individual being petulant, quarrelsome and demonstrative. Under these circumstances it is, that the drunken madman carries wretchedness, dismay and terror, to his own once happy fireside—embruing his hands, perhaps in the blood of his frantic wife, and helpless children.

But alcoholic drinks, do not always exhibit these effects. Sometimes, as a graphic pen has described it, "under the influence of a moderate quantity, the countenance lights up with pleasure, and the mind acts with new interest and vivacity. If a larger quantity of the exhilarating fluid be taken, sensibility and sympathy unfold themselves. The benevolent affections flow out upon all surrounding objects; Tears fall as a tale of common suffering is told—and the whole world is not too large a sphere, for the exercise of the generous sentiments which swell the bosom. The distinctions of society are now lost. The half starved vagrant, is transformed into a lord, and feels that he is surrounded with pomp and plenty. Sometimes he expresses his exaltation in poetry and song. But, as the effects of alcohol become more deep, he sings or shouts inarticulate responses, to music or voices, which seem to come from a distance, but which are in fact, occasioned by a violent beating of the arteries of his own brain. Soon, the scene changes. He now begins to decline farther intercourse with external creation. The man, retired within himself, heedless of companions and all things else about him. The body and limbs, are no longer subject to volition, but assume that posture, dictated by the power of gravitation. Thus he remains for hours, in a deep sleep of insensibility."

But, to all this, there is a counterpart. The phenomena which have been described, are invariably succeeded, as I have already stated, by a corresponding collapse of the system, and depression of the intellectual powers: And it is during this state of exhaustion of mind & body, when recollection calls up the scenes of recent dissipation, when deep remorse seizes upon the mind, when conscience gnaws, and hopes of happiness and usefulness flicker, like the expiring taper, that the intemperate man is often impelled to the awful deed, of self immolation!

In the last place I propose, to speak of *Delirium Tremens*—a disease exceeding in fearful interest any I have hitherto mentioned. Some of you perhaps have seen the furious ravings of a patient, under the influence of hydrophobia; and many of you no doubt have witnessed the writhings of your fellow men, under the spasmodic grip of that protean disease, the Asiatic Cholera. But even these diseases, though dreadful to behold are surpassed in terrific symptoms, by *Delirium Tremens*. And, though tongue nor pen, can adequately portray its character, I will attempt feebly to describe some of the phenomena it exhibits.

The disease is divided into two varieties; the one, consisting of inflammatory irritation of the membranes of the brain, and the other of irritability, and exhausted nervous energy. The one form of the disease, shows itself while the blood vessels of the membranes enveloping the brain, are in a state of congestion or vascular excitement has subsided, and a state of exhaustion supervened. You will perceive then that one form of *delirium tremens*, is produced by drunkenness, directly, while the other form; is produced by the same cause indirectly—the one being consequent upon or accompanying intoxication, the other resulting from the abstraction of the accustomed stimulus.

In almost all cases, Alcohol, is evidently the cause of *delirium tremens*. But candor compels me to say that it is not always the cause. We have facts to prove most conclusively that it is sometimes produced by opium, sometimes by the drugged beverages in use among some of the nations of the eastern continent, and sometimes by intense mental application, as well as some other causes. An occasional, or a single excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor, is sometimes capable of producing this disease. But, repeated, habitual or protracted indulgence, is requisite to produce the usual form of it. Of late years, this disease has become extremely common; and in no country on the globe, is it so frequently met with as in the United States. This has been imputed by some to the extreme cheapness of intoxicating drinks among us; but the wines of France, are as cheap beverages, and as freely drunk by the people of that country, as the whiskey of the United States; and yet among that people, *delirium tremens* is comparatively, a rare disease.

There is however, this difference between the inebriates of that nation and our own countrymen—THEY drink constantly, and are under the continued influence of alcohol, while the inebriates of this country, occasionally relax from their habit, and it is during these periods of relaxation, that the disease most commonly makes its appearance. This fact, if it be a fact, might by some perhaps be used as an argument in favor of constant indulgence, and as a warning against intermission. Such an argument however, can avail nothing, since, if properly scanned, it will be found to amount only to a pretext for farther indulgence. The symptoms of *delirium tremens*, vary, from the slightest nervous tremors with spectral illusions, and accelerated pulse, to the most alarming state of vital depression, muscular agitation, and mental alienation. Not only the intellectual, but the physical functions, are in a state of general derangement; and, although the brain and stomach, are greatly diseased, yet in severe cases, the patient is not conscious of the least bodily suffering, nor would he be, even were his limbs dislocated and fractured, so completely are the faculties of the mind absorbed and deranged. A few days after a protracted debauch, or a prolonged fit of intoxication, there will be a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness and clannings of the hands and feet, with general debility, nausea, and occasional vomitings, loss of appetite, and loathing of food; excessive perspiration from slight exertion, vertigo, cramp of the extremities, and frightful dreams. There will be a tremulous and forced tongue, and tremor of the hands. The Spirits are much depressed, the patient sighs frequently, his countenance is anxious and dejected. He complains of oppression about the heart, is concerned about his affairs, restless and watchful or has short and broken slumbers. After a day or two, all these symptoms become aggravated. There is wildness of the countenance, a hurried and anxious manner, great susceptibility of the nervous and muscular system, excitability of the temper, with more or less mental alienation.

As the disease advances, the mental delusion of the patient becomes more constant, and for a time, is of a low and melancholic kind, with continued reference to his ruling passions and occupation. Soon he becomes altogether restless, he can obtain no sleep by night or by day. He sees objects when their presence is physically impossible. His mind is tormented with the most extravagant ideas, he is haunted with the most hideous forms, and frightful apparitions. He fancies himself in a den of serpents, and feels their poisonous fangs seizing hold upon his flesh. At other times, he is attacked by a band of robbers and murderers; he flies to the door or window for escape, he sees all sorts of sights, and hears all kinds of noises, his whole frame is agitated violently, he shrieks and raves, like a fiend of hell!

Upon the appropriate treatment of this disease I presume it will not be expected of me on the present occasion to dwell. Suffice it to say, it should be modified according to the variety of the disease, the peculiar condition of the patient, and the character of the symptoms. Whether the more common form of *delirium tremens*, can be as successfully treated, without the use of alcoholic remedies, is a question, which has received the most anxious consideration of the medical profession. It still remains an open question. Many physicians of the first respectability, wholly discard their use, relying upon opium, camphor, ammonia, and other diffusible stimuli; while other physicians of equal respectability, believe them necessary to the greatest degree of success. Among this latter class, may be ranked Dr. Gerhard of Philadelphia, whose observations and experience on this subject, are as extensive perhaps, as those of any other member of the profession.

I have thus, endeavored to show the agency of Alcoholic drinks, in producing and aggravating, both physical and intellectual disease. I am conscious however of having done my subject but partial justice, for it is no easy matter, for it is no easy matter to arrange ones ideas on a subject of medical science, and to clothe those ideas in language suited to a promiscuous audience. Upon such a subject, it were easier to address a professional than a popular assembly—but it is unnecessary to apologize.

Suffer me in conclusion Mr. President, to congratulate the society over which you preside, upon its auspicious prospects. Its characteristic feature, consists in its adaptation to the condition and wants of that unfortunate class of our fellow men, who may have been, or who are still, the subjects of intemperance. We have had the pleasure of seeing quite a number of this character, come forward, and adopt the pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates. If this pledge be kept, it will prove to them their salvation, but if violated, they will relapse into a condition more deplorable, and more hopeless, than their former. The circumstances however, which now surround them, are peculiarly calculated to encourage and sustain them. In all parts of the country, there seems to be one simultaneous move on this subject. The thing is popular—it excites the wonder and challenges the approbation of the community. But it should not be disguised, that there is in reserve for the reformed drunkard, much of painful conflict. When the present extraordinary excitement is over—past, when public feeling has settled down into a calm, perhaps a state of apathy, when temptations arise, and the jibes and jeers of former associates are encountered, then the day of their severest trial will have come—and who will remain steadfast in that day! I know, the old maxim, that "drunkards cannot be reclaimed," is said to be reversed. But in this let us not err; The problem I apprehend, is not yet solved, but in a state of solution. The thousands and tens of thousands of drunkards, who, during the last eighteen months have taken the temperance pledge, are on probation. If they adhere to it, they are saved—if not, they are lost.

But, it is no part of my purpose, to discourage their hopes. I can have no motive in this—my object is to save from disappointment by

pointing out dangers which beset their path. I trust that none will go back—why should any return to an evil, of which they already know so much? Why relapse into a degrading vice, whose ravages are so wide in extent, and so terrible in their effect? A vice, that spares no age nor sex, nor condition in life—that numbers among its victims, the fairest character, and the brightest ornaments of human nature—that blasts the honor of the brave, extinguishes the spark of genius, and puts out the fire of devotion—that drives the statesman from the Senate hall, the judge from the bench and the priest from the altar—a vice that withers the bloom of beauty, chills the warmth of conjugal and parental love, and turns a domestic paradise into a wilderness of woe!

Surely I can have no wish to stay the progress of an enterprise, whose object it is to save from such a vice. No, it is my ardent desire that this day of reformation, which has so auspiciously dawned may continue to grow brighter and brighter—that the star of temperance, now so high in the ascendant, may never go down, till the work so gloriously begun shall receive its perfect and final consummation.

LAST MAN OF THE TEA PARTY.

Died at Wadsworth, Vt., on the 4th ult., Mr. Samuel Hammond, in the 94th year of his age. He was a native of Newton, in this State, and the father of our respected fellow-citizen, Nathaniel Hammond, Esq. He was an industrious farmer, an ardent patriot, and a zealous Christian. The incidents of his life, like those of his country, during his earlier days, were remarkable. At the age of twenty-five years, and on the memorable day when the popular determination to resist the oppressive laws of England was manifested in the destruction of the tea at Boston, he happened to be in town with a loaded team. On hearing the call—"Boston harbor a tea-pot this night!"—he left his team at the nearest tavern, equipped himself in the Mohawk garb, and joined the party. On returning home he was not very communicative as to what detained him in Boston; but the mystery was soon solved by the appearance of a small quantity of tea that had accidentally lodged in his shoes.

The year before the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Hammond, with his wife and one child, removed to Otter Creek, in New York, and began a new settlement. The Indians, however, soon became hostile, and he was finally dislodged and driven back, under circumstances of peculiar hardship. He had occasion to come to Newton on business, leaving his wife and child in his block-house; when a large body of Indians from Canada approached the settlement. The unprotected wife perceived that her only hope of escape was in flight. Unwilling that her household utensils should fall into the hands of the enemy, she sunk her earthenware in the creek, and buried her iron ware in the earth. She then yoked her oxen, bound her feather bed upon the yoke, placed her little boy, together with a block-tin tea pot upon her shoulder, and took up her march for Newton. After proceeding about fifty miles she met with her astonished husband on his return. At the nearest settlement the oxen were exchanged for a horse, upon which the featherbed, the wife and boy were placed, and the whole party thus returned to Newton. Soon after the close of the war, Mr. Hammond made a second attempt to effect a new settlement, at Wadsworth, in Vermont; and here he was successful. He has lived to a good old age, and has left a reputation of which his descendants may be justly proud.

From the Ohio Statesman.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Nothing seems doing at Washington, excepting quarrels and President making. The Clay and Tyler factions are very bitter and malignant towards each other, while the credit of the nation is sinking every day, millions in debt. What a feast have these reformers brought to our vision.

Clay has, for the hundredth time given out hints that he will soon resign his seat in the Senate, and of course he will then immediately enter the field for the Presidency. Preparatory to this electioneering move, he has submitted the following resolutions in the Senate, as the ground work of his operations. Yes, this reform party that promised to administer the Government with 13 millions annually, now ask 26 millions, two millions of which is to remain on hand as a bribery fund! This is five or six millions more than the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's last year. Oh! what reformers are these!

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year and that any expedient, either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2 Resolved, that such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent., so as to produce a net revenue of twenty six millions of dollars—twenty two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved that in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provisions in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than went

ty per cent., ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved that it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of General embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. Resolved That the contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of the members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been gradually increased and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive use of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of State of the Treasury, of the War and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what office can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditures can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their control.

On these resolutions the Globe remarks as follows:

"Mr. CLAY'S NEW MOVE.—We refer the reader to the Congressional columns for a sort of legislative administration which Mr. Clay would now bring to bear on his political fortunes, having lost his hold upon the Executive administration, which he hoped to control. It appears from various indications which have recently been thrown out, that the majority in Congress mean to unite on Mr. Clay, make him virtually the President, and carry on the Government by votes of the majority in caucus assembled, given effect to their edicts by having them registered in Congress, as was the case in France when the monarch was absolute.

From the resolutions now promulgated by Mr. Clay, it will be seen that the Whigs have settled in their secret night sessions that the Government, which in their speeches before the people they pledged themselves to carry on for thirteen millions, shall now cost them double the sum—twenty six millions; that the tariff compromise, which adjusted the difficulties which threatened the most fatal disasters to the country shall be broken, and an addition of one half the amount agreed upon as the extent of the taxes, be imposed on the people; the tariff increased from twenty per cent. ad valorem to thirty per cent; and to accomplish this, the condition upon which alone the Distribution bill was passed, shall be violated by a repeal of it!

In this the public will perceive through what a multiplicity of breaches of good faith the Whig leader now proposes to march to the accomplishment of the purposes, which have been constantly disclaimed words by the party, but as constantly cherished and promoted by them in all their oblique movements. At the moment when the leaders of this party were thundering in the halls of Congress against the late Administrations of President Jackson and Van Buren, for lavish expenditures, they were themselves, actually proposing so many words to raise taxes doubling the amount which they assured the nation they would make sufficient for an economical Administration. Every motion they have made from the extra session to this hour, shows that they have sought by every means in their power to increase the appropriations, while they diminished the means of the Treasury, by giving away the lands, and that they have sought to build up a national debt as the basis of national bank. While seeking, in these modes, to make a tariff beyond the compromise indispensable, they have nevertheless pledged themselves in the law by which one of the preliminary measures was carried, that the tariff of the compromise should not be exceeded; and yet the very law which makes this pledge, is made the medium of producing the wants on which the necessity is predicated of transcending the compromise in the excess of duties, and the plea of defeating the conditions which alone secured its passage. This is the fair dealing of Whiggery.

TRACHERY OF THE MEXICANS.—It is said that Commodore Moore is a prisoner in Merida, Yucatan. On invitation of the Yucatanese, he went to the capital to enter into some arrangement with that government, and he was thus seized. This was done for the purpose of getting possession of the Texan squadron, then at Sisal. The officers in command, however, were on the alert, and seized several Yucatan officers as hostages. This may lead to something decisive on the part of Texas. We shall probably receive, therefore some interesting and important intelligence from the Gulf.

A wag observing the workmen engaged on the columns at the Treasury Department, observed, that from what he had heard of the condition of the treasury, he should not think it could stand much more chiseling.—Madisonian.

NOT SO COARSE.—A colored preacher up town the other night, said that a drunkard was more disobedient than a horse, for if the Almighty had said "wo!" to that animal he would have stopped; whereas he had said "wo!" to the drunkard, yet he still rushed on to destruction.—Phil. Times.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

Supreme Court, Tuscarawas—October 7.
Common Pleas— do March 14, June 6, Sep. 6