

## REHABILITISM.

The Rehabilitate Society is an institution consisting of members of the Total Abstinence Society, and established for the purpose principally of affording to its members a provision for relief in sickness, and for defraying funeral and other expenses after death.—It is in fact much on the plan of a benefit society, or sick club, with this important peculiarity,—that the local societies through the country are connected with each other in such a manner, that a member removing from one part of the country to another, becomes a member of the local society into whose limits he goes, being 'cleared' for this purpose by the 'Tent' which he leaves. One advantage of the institution is, that it enables its members to realize the full benefit of their total abstinence, (in the way of economy) which could not be done in the ordinary public house clubs, where a certain portion of the funds of the club are regularly spent in beer. Another important practical benefit of the plan is, that it cements more firmly among the members the bonds of mutual regard, and kind interest in each others' welfare. In addition to this, as a member violating the abstinence pledge, is subject to a fine, and is persisting in it, to expulsion from the institution, and forfeiture of all claim on its funds, the plan is found to operate as an important and valuable check, especially in the younger and less firmly established total abstinence members.—*Id.*

## CORN AND PORK.

The cause of the general extension of the noble cause of temperance is beginning to affect very sensibly the price of at least two important agricultural staples; to wit, corn and pork. The average price of the former has been for the last 25 years about one-half that of wheat. It is now worth in this market less than one-third the price of wheat, and is a perfect drug at the west at any price, since it is no longer in demand for the manufacture of whiskey.

Formerly when corn was worth 25 cents a bushel to feed swine and make into pork, the still slop of a bushel of the same grain was worth six cents for the same purpose. These facts, drawn from personal observation, show that when the distillers could turn out 1000 barrels of pork from a given lot of corn, the farmers can now send to market 4000 barrels by grinding and feeding entire the same grain. This accounts for the unprecedented cheapness of this important article of western export. The signal triumph of temperance principles has filled the whole country with corn and pork.—Every person who formerly drank his pint of whiskey a day destroyed thereby two pounds of meal. Many a tea-totaller once poured down daily his quart of the liquid poison.—*Buffalo Com.*

## COMMENCEMENT OF THE WASHINGTONIAN MOVEMENT.

The following particulars of the commencement of the Washingtonian movement are given in the report of the Maryland State Temperance Society;—they will be read with deep interest:

Six individuals who were in the habit of associating together, were seated, as usual, on Friday evening, the 2d of April, 1840, in Chase's Tavern in Liberty street, Baltimore; where they used to meet almost every evening for the purpose of enjoying mutually all the benefits which the conveniences of the establishment, and each other's society, could possibly afford. There were Wm. K. Mitchell, tailor; John F. Hoss, carpenter; David Anderson, blacksmith; George Steers, wheelwright; James M'Curley, coach-maker; and Archibald Campbell, silver-plater. A clergyman, who was preaching in the city at that time, had published that, on that evening, he would deliver a discourse upon the subject of temperance—upon this lecture the conversation of our six heroes presently turned, whereupon it was determined that four of them should go and hear it, and report accordingly. After the sermon they returned, and discoursed upon its merits for some time, when one of the company remarked that "after all, temperance was a good thing." "O," said the host, "they're all a parcel of hypocrites." "O yes," replied M'Curley, "I'll be bound for you, its your interest to cry them down any how." "I'll tell you what, boys," said Steers, "let's form a society, and make Bill Mitchell president;" "agreed," cried they. The idea seemed to take wonderfully, and the more they laughed and talked over it, the more they were pleased with it. After parting that night, they did not all meet again until Sunday; when they took a general stroll, and between walking and treating, they ma-

naged to arrange the whole matter to their entire satisfaction. It was agreed that one of them should draw up a pledge, and that the whole party should sign it the next day—accordingly on Monday morning, Wm. K. Mitchell wrote the following pledge—

"We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice, which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen, that we will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider;"

And went with it about 9 o'clock to Anderson's home. He found David still in bed, sick from his Sunday adventure. He arose, however, dressed himself, and after hearing the pledge read, went down to his shop with his friend for a pen and ink; and there did himself the honor of being the first man to sign the Washington pledge. After obtaining the names of the remaining four, our worthy president finished this noble achievement by adding his own. On the evening of that day, they met at the residence of one of their number, and duly formed themselves into a society, by assigning to each the following offices—President, William K. Mitchell; Vice President, Archibald Campbell; Secretary, John F. Hoss; Treasurer, James M'Curley; Standing Committee, George Steers and David Anderson. Having thus summarily provided themselves with offices, they next turned their attention to obtaining members, and to devising means to defray the expenses of their meeting; so it was agreed that each man should fetch a man, and every one should pay 25 cts. upon joining, and 12½ cts. monthly thereafter. The next debate was upon what name they should give to their society. A variety were proposed, among the rest that of Jefferson; when it was agreed that the President and Secretary, Captain Hoss, should be appointed to draw up a constitution and select a name; which they did, and gave to it the name of the Washington Temperance Society. At their second meeting they had two new members—after this they met for some time, every week in their old rendezvous in Liberty street; but the landlord's wife complaining of their company being of no particular advantage to the house, the lady of the president kindly offered them one of her own rooms, where they continued to meet until their numbers had increased so far as to make it necessary for them to seek more extensive accommodations. Their next move was to a carpenter's shop in little Sharp street, where they remained until some weeks afterwards, when they removed to their present quarters. At this time the society had enlarged so considerably, that it became a question how they could employ their time so as to make their meetings interesting—their worthy president, ever ready with expedients, suggested that each member should rise in his place and give his experience; and, by way of commencement, he arose and told what he had passed through in the last fifteen years, and the advantages which he had derived from signing the total abstinence pledge. This was the first of that most excellent plan which the Washington Society and all her auxiliaries have adopted for giving interest and effect to all their meetings. From this time the society increased very rapidly. It was proposed that they should hold a public experience meeting; and arrangements were made for one to be held on the 19th November, in the Masonic Hall in St. Paul's street. At this meeting, Mr. Mitchell and others gave in their experience with great effect; a number of signers were obtained, and the attention of the public was attracted to the movement of the society.

## ADULTERATION AND FABRICATION OF WINES.

Extracts from the *Domestic Chemistry*, Polytechnic Library, London, 1831.

Page 13th, All compounds of lead, such as litharge, red lead and white lead are highly pernicious.

14. "Sour wine is frequently improved in taste by litharge;" many kinds of liquors are frequently adulterated by the addition of sugar of lead.

50. "Potash is a dangerous poison, as an adulterance, it is added to wine and beer to saturate the acetic acid, which forms in their liquids."

Pages 267 to 471, 'Wines sweetened by alkalies, lime, potash, soda and litharge, artificially colored. The most gross adulterations are conveniently effected by ignorant and unprincipled dealers.'