

DESERET NEWS.

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OLD ADAM;

BY WILLIAM CLAYTON.

Old Adam was a gentleman, a farmer too by trade,

He was not ashamed to plough, to handle pick or spade;

But picks and spades there were none then, he had them all to form,

And yet he was a gentleman, the first that e'er was born.

Old Adam was a gentleman, the first of olden time.

Now was he not a tailor too, he sewed fig leaves together,

And made himself a garment neat, to screen him from the weather;

He did not tell the kind of thread he used on that occasion,

Nor yet the needles, whether made by him or another nation.

Old Adam was a gentleman &c.

And was he not a blacksmith too, he must have used a knife,

Because he offer'd sacrifice, and that by taking life.

A mason, too, he surely was, an altar he did make;

And yet he was a gentleman, as good as ever spake.

Old Adam was a gentleman &c.

Now Adam, he was wealthy too, the whole earth was his farm;

He own'd the gold, the pearls, and stock, which lived and did no harm;

But yet he had no serving men, to kick and cuff and scold;

Nor did he buy or hire men to go and dig for gold.

Yet Adam was a gentleman &c.

He never fought on slavery with any other nation,

Nor did he squander time away by law and litigation;

He had no slave to black his boots, nor nigger to attend him;

With his own hands he did his chores, yet none would dare offend him.

Old Adam was a gentleman &c.

O, rich men, loafers puff'd with pride, who scorn your hands to stain,

A pattern by old Adam take, to labor don't disdain;

Go till the earth, and bear a share of honest labor's toil,

'Tis a gentlemanly trade, my friends, to till and tend the soil.

Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.

And when this earth is once restored to full primeval bliss,

The sons of Adam then will tend no other earth but this;

Rich blessings will their labors crown, and joys in endless store,

And Adam be the head of all, to govern evermore.

His subjects will be gentlemen, of pure Millennial times.

Nov. 10th 1850.

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Inferences from Dr. Beaumont's experiments and observations; the inferences are given in his own words, and the italics also are his.

The following inferences were deduced, by Dr. Beaumont, from a long and interesting course of experiments, which he made with Alexis St. Martin, who had an artificial opening into the stomach, through which every thing could be seen that took place during the progress of healthy digestion. By these experiments, almost every important point connected with the process of digestion is illustrated, and those of our readers who have not met with these inferences, will derive from them much valuable information:

1. That *hunger* is the effect of *distention* of the vessels that secrete the gastric juice.

2. That the process of *mastication*, *insalivation*, and *deglutition*, in an abstract point of view, do not in any way affect the digestion of the food; or, in other words, when food is introduced directly into the stomach in a finely divided state, without these previous steps, it is as readily and as perfectly digested as when they have been taken.

3. That *saliva* does not possess the properties of an alimentary solvent.

4. That the *agent* of chymification is the *gastric juice*.

5. That the pure gastric juice is fluid, clear, and transparent; with-

out odor; a little salt; and perfectly acid.

6. That it contains free *muratic acid*, and some other active *chymical* principles.

7. That it is never found *free* in the gastric cavity; but is always excited to discharge itself by the introduction of *food* or other irritants.

8. That it is secreted from vessels distinct from the mucous follicles.

9. That it is seldom obtained pure, but is generally mixed with mucus, and sometimes with saliva. When pure, it is capable of being kept for months, and perhaps for years.

10. That it *coagulates* albumen, and afterward *dissolves* the *coagula*.

11. That it *checks* the progress of putrefaction.

12. That it acts as a *solvent* of food, and alters its properties.

13. That, like other *chymical* agents, it *commences* its action on food as soon as it comes in contact with it.

14. That it is capable of combining with a certain and fixed *quantity* of food, and when more aliment is presented for its action than it will dissolve, disturbance of the stomach, or "indigestion," will ensue.

15. That its action is facilitated by the *warmth* and *motions* of the stomach.

16. That it becomes intimately *mixed* and *blended* with the ingesta in the stomach by the motions of that organ.

17. That it is *invariably* the *same substance*, modified only by *admixture* with other fluids.

18. That the motions of the stomach produce a constant *churning* of its contents, and *admixture* of food and gastric juice.

19. That these motions are in two directions, *transversely* and *longitudinally*.