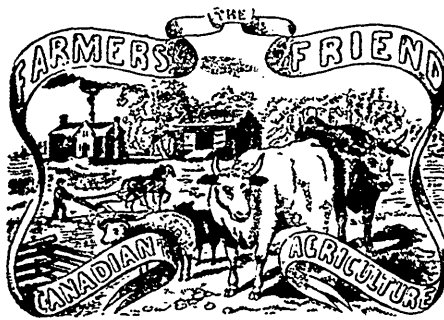


impotent, just as any active man would receive an intimation that he was considered sluggish.

He was left nearly alone at home; and on coming out of sleep he got up and went to the lake shore where his brothers were; going into a grocery, he called for liquor, and asked the company to drink with him. On such occasions he is not violent or angry appears strong, and in the full possession of his mental faculties. A slight indication that he is not entirely unaware of what is transpiring about him was given recently, by his asking his father if he intended to allow him to be taken to New York. Several parties had been endeavoring to get permission to exhibit him, and he appears to have become aware of it by some means, perhaps by hearing conversation about him. This was the only instance of the kind we have.

This man is now in charge of Dr. Gardiner Ervin, of Brooklyn, who intends to exhibit him to the public, so that a thing so wonderful may be seen by all the world. A brother of the remarkable man, a remarkable accompaniment—a healthy strong man, six feet and two inches in height. Many of our physicians have visited the man at the place where he is lodged, Mr. De-marest's Commercial Hotel, Front street.

Efforts have been made to waken him recently, so that the faculty, who are deeply interested in the matter, may see him in his wakened mood. It is a little singular that who-key will have the desired effect, if it is possible to get enough down his throat. But he resists the introduction of the liquor, and it is very difficult to get it down in any quantity.



A SONG OF LABOUR.

The following poem was read by the author, W. H. East, a Journeyman Painter, of Hart-tuagh, P. I., in answer to a toast given to the I. O. O. F. Festival in Pittsburgh, complimenting him under his well known nom de guerre of 'Latus May'.

Who come on the side of labor? We come in our giant might— We come with our armor girded— To aid in the cause of right! Attended on the side of life, In battle we fight the wrong, We march to the field of Duty Against the mercenary throng:

Like an army ranks to battle Where smoke and blood are rife, So we put on our armor— On the changing soil of life, For ye must be up and doing, Do ye must be up and doing, Do ye must be up and doing, Do ye must be up and doing!

From the Capital let Labor, Do as it were with the will, See how her right arm is equaled, And how her right arm is equaled, And how her right arm is equaled, And how her right arm is equaled!

By all the past's great wisdom, By all the past's great wisdom, By all the past's great wisdom, By all the past's great wisdom!

Another important fact to remember is that all stomachs are not alike, and that the calculations given below are applicable to a healthy stomach. What proportion of healthy stomachs there are in the world, we do not know; but the probability is that, in the majority of cases, food is not digested as rapidly as we are stated. In some stomachs, food of a particular kind remains, which interferes with complete digestion. This happens most frequently with regard to vegetables—saw dust doctors to the contrary, notwithstanding.

In general, however, the most nutritious, and the most easily digested, are the best for health and strength.

Wheat is the most nutritious of all substances except oil; containing ninety-five parts of nutriment to five of waste matter. Dry peas, nuts and barley are near as nutritious as wheat. Garden vegetables stand lowest on the list, inasmuch as they contain, when fresh, a large proportion of water. The quantity of waste matter is more than eight-tenths of the whole. Only one-fourth of a cucumber is capable of being converted into nutriment. The nutritious part of the different meats varies from one-fifth to one-eighth of the whole. Veal is the most nutritious, mutton next, then chicken, then beef, last pork. Fruits vary between two and three-tenths of nutritious matter, and their order is as follows: the most nutritious being placed first; plums, grapes, peaches, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, and melons. Milk contains less than one-tenth of nutritious matter, as it is mainly composed of water.

Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it also contains eight-tenths of nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance of diet. Tripe and pigs feet, strange to tell, are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupies three hours and a half; more than beef or mutton! Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour and a half sooner than chicken. Roasted veal, pork and salted beef occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles of food.—Hasford Review.

TEA CULTURE.—The Rochester American says that a gentleman who has earned on both the cultivation of the tree and the manufacture of tea from their leaves for years, and some of the time employed two hundred men at the work, has left the place, after an extensive examination of the soil and climate of the South, for China and the East Indies, expressly to import a stock of young plants, superior in every respect to those cultivated by the late Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina.

A TALL PRICE FOR A SHEEP.—We understand that Mr. Jas. Dickson, of the Township of Clarke, sold a Merino Ram, for which the purchaser paid him the nice little sum of \$500. Such rams are worth keeping. The gentlemen who purchased it intend to exhibit it at the New York Fair.

THE \$500 SHEEP.—In the remarks we made a week or two back about the price which Mr. James Dickson, of Clarke, received for his imported ram, we made a mistake in saying that it was of the Merino class; it was a cross of the Teeswater and Leicester. This sheep, which is no doubt the largest in America, was imported three years ago, and when in full condition weighed 420 lbs.—when sold weighed 392 lbs., or about 60 lbs. more than the heaviest sheep known in the United States.

INDIAN CORN.—Rice is probably the chief article of sustenance of the larger number of human beings; wheat of the next class in number; but the grain which ought to be most cultivated and relied on is our Maize or Indian Corn. Its production demands labor and care, but the growing plant can hardly be surpassed in luxuriance or beauty, and we know nothing above ground—certainly no grain—of which so large an amount of food can be annually obtained from a well cultivated acre. It is far more reliable for a good yield than wheat, and the insects which assail it are far more within the reach of man's exterminating warfare. It grows rankly and matures seasonably over two-thirds of the earth's habitable surface, and under thorough cultivation, will yield one hundred bushels, or two and a half tons of highly nutritious grain to the acre, besides a large amount of fodder for cattle; or, sowed properly and cut green, as many as twelve tons to the acre of the best food for cattle has been obtained. The world harvests enough of our cotton crop, whereas our corn crop is worth three of our cotton any year of our lives. But our corn is mainly consumed at home, while our cotton in good part goes abroad.—Tribune, H. Greeley.

DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME BEVERAGE.—Take of the best white Jamaica Ginger root (bruized) 9 oz.; cream of tartar 1 oz.; water 6 quarts; to be boiled for about five minutes, then strain; to the strain d liquor add 1 lb. of the best white sugar and again put on the fire and kept stirred until the sugar is perfectly dissolved, then pour into an earthen vessel into which has been previously put two archans of tartaric acid and the rind of one lemon, and let it remain until the heat is reduced to a lukewarm temperature, then add a tablespoonful of yeast, stirring them well together, and bottle for use, the corks of which must be well tied down. It will be in high perfection in a few days.

GUM CAMPHOR.—Camphor is a vegetable gum semi-transparent and colorless. It is exceedingly volatile. When exposed to the air, it flies off in vapor. On account of its strong and aromatic smell, it is much used to preserve cabinets and cloths from insects. From its strong smell has arisen the idea that it was a preservative against infectious disorders, but as it is poisonous, disease is more liable from the camphor than from infection. Although camphor is dissolved in water only in a small quantity, sufficient, however, is taken up to give the water both its aromatic odor and its bitter taste. If some shavings of camphor are thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a basin, the pieces will immediately begin to move rapidly round on their centre, others from place to place. The cause of these movements is unknown. Camphor exists in many plants; but it is chiefly obtained from two plants—one a native of China and Japan, much resembling the laurel. It is obtained by chopping the leaves, branches, moss, etc. into small pieces, and placing them into a still with water. The camphor is obtained by splitting open the tree, when it is found in large pieces in the interior.

TEMPERANCE IN OHIO.—A very large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held in Cincinnati on the 25th July, and a most spirited agitation is going on all over the State. General Carey, it is said, is the most influential man in Ohio. It is believed that the Maine law will be carried there within a year. Cincinnati there, as Boston in Massachusetts, and New York in New York State, are the great obstacles to the enactment of success of this law. AMERICAN LARGE CITIES. It is surprising that the really worldly prudent in cities do not see the necessity of supporting the Maine law. The wealth, health and character of a people are increased by temperance, and every community is depressed just in proportion to its intemperance. Go to the police courts of all cities and there you will see a picture of their vice and the fruits of intemperance. Is it good for any city to have such groups of miserable wretches as frequent police courts? Is it good for any city to have the crimes the result from intemperance? Surely not, in any point of view. The opposing of temperance then in cities, evidences a gross corruption of morals. The bulk of city inhabitants are indifferent to the welfare of their fellow-man. They are detached, rotten at the heart—with adultery—fornication—pluony and drunkenness. Hence they oppose temperance and all moral movements. The true rest of a city would be caused by strict temperance habits on the part of its inhabitants. New York city is become a perfect Sodom and Gomorrah. Women of respectability are even in daylight gagged and debauched, then destroyed. It is one vast sink of drunkenness—gambling and whoredom—the rum shops, small and great, being the cause of all. Read what one of the most moral and influential papers of that city says of it:

HAVE WE A POLICE AMONG US?—By referring to the Comptroller's report of city expenditure, we find conclusive evidence that we have a very costly establishment, called the New York Police, to which is paid annually half a million of dollars. But when we look at the history of crime in the city, these police are nowhere. For example, in May, a young lad of highly estimable character was kidnapped in the public street, early in the evening, carried off, brutally violated, and then ordered and thrown into the East River, where his body was found soon after. But not the slightest clue to the offenders have 1,000 police detected. So again in the case of the recent murder in a boat on the East River. The boat is found, with undoubted indications of a murder having been committed in it. The victim's trunk, with the initials on it, is also found, and a note stranger, with the same initials, inviting a rendezvous on a probable night of the outrage, is also found; but there the inquiry stops. People are confident that a double murder of a man and a lady was committed in that boat; but the police detect nothing. Out upon such a police. We tell strange coming to New York, that they must look out for themselves and the clover they keep to their quarters, after sun-down, a better.—N. Y. Organ.

AGENTS FOR 1853

The following persons are now our only authorized local agents Canada West and East. Any person sending us six new orders half yearly subscribers, to end in December, will receive the same copy gratis—half-yearly subscribers 2.6d each, if paid in advance, otherwise 3s 9d. Persons not paying, responsible agents must guarantee payment at the end of the year. If half-yearly subscribers not pay at the end of the year, and their subscriptions have been lected by sending for the same, \$1 will be charged in all cases. The paper is weekly, and the half year commences with the first week of July. Local agents now appointed, and new agents, will oblige an immediate canvass for this paper in all their Divisions and among the community generally.

- C. W. Robinson, Woodstock—William Hill, North Williams—John Q. Bond, Bradford—John Tyner, Cumminsville—E. S. Balmer, Oakville—J. H. Sanders, Wellington Square—John Bee Daniels—Reed Baker, Waterdown—John Clinton, Peterborough—J. H. Hargrave, Niagara—W. Shaver, Glanville—H. A. Graham, C. Trafalgar—J. B. Crowe, Pelham—J. Rapelle, Chippewa—E. Conner, Niagara—George Gilmore, Beamville—George D. St. Vincent—Dr. Powell, Cobourg—James Vint, Cornwall—D. C. Go, Brockville—John Vert, Lambton—James Fraser, Bytown—J. Hargrave, Oshawa—R. M. Stephens, Port Dover—William M. Ion, Middleton—William McCreary, Fergus—W. H. Carter, 60 Sound—Alonso Sweet, Walpole—S. J. Lancaster, Leblond—Murlock, Aylmer, Elgin—S. Newcombe, Vienna—J. Russell, Gower—L. D. Marks, Burford—Charles Taylor, Port Sarvis—Johnson, Oshawa—J. W. Coulson, Guelph—George Graham, Mond Hill—Farris Lawrence, Orangeville—D. D. Hay, Innesville—Hainly, Noshington—J. Bowman, Jackson Division—E. R. H. Klenberg—James Shaw, Port Credit—Joshua Vanlanth, Green—Thomas Wilson, Markham Village—Moxam Jones, St. Catharines—D. G. Wilson, Duffin's Creek—John Boyd, Oshawa—Elihu Newtoun—John Nott, Prince Albert—Rev. Mr. Christie, Belleville—C. S. Powers, Newmarket—Robinson Rutherford, Peterborough—C. C. Choat, Wrentham—Wm. H. Fanning, Kempsville—Wm. Robt. Kingston—Dr. Thomas Ashton, Bath—Francis Finn, Scarb. Joseph Parker, Thornhill—Leonard Tuttle and W. H. Flegg, home—John Ballard, Montreal—Mr. Bouty, Quebec—David Gault, Wrentham—John Terry, Sharon—James Cook, Port, Sable—Cuyler, Newland—A. Younie, Tyrone—G. W. Cook, Corti—J. Telfer, Summersville.

Communications.

Poetry from Sylvicola received. Some pieces still on the other contributors. Mr. H's letter of Toronto will appear next—"a dream" is received—is under consideration. Letter Rev. G. K. of Aylmer, is too controversial and personal to us. We know little of the controversy, and inserting the letter, we were not aware that it would create ill-feelings. It will be sent to him.

TORONTO MARKETS at the close of the week, August 10th (Money's extra superior) per barrel, 32s 9d to 33s, former lbs 20s to 21s 3d; Wheat—Fall, per bushel, 60 lbs, 41 to 42; Oatmeal, per barrel, 32s 6d to 33s 1d; Rye, per bushel, 56s 3d to 57s 6d; Barley, per bushel, 48s 1s, 2s 6d to 3s, Oats, per bushel, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; Peas, per bushel, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; Potatoes, per bushel, 48s 1s, 2s 6d; Apples, per bushel, 2s 6d; Strawberries, per bushel, 1s 7s 6d; Cider Seed, per bushel, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; per ton, 42s 6d to 55s; Clover, per ton, 30s to 45s, Oatmeal, 4s to 5s, Butter, tub, per lb, 6d to 8d; fresh, per lb, 12d; Pork, per lb 6d to 7d; Turkeys, each, 4s 6d to 5s; Geese, 1s 10d to 2s 6d; Ducks, per couple, 2s to 2s 6d; Fowls, 1s 9d to 2s; Cheese, per lb 4d to 5d, Beef, per 100 lbs, 2s 6d; Beef, per lb 3d to 5d; Hams, per 100 lbs, 40s to 42s; per 37s to 40s; Wool, per lb 1s 7d to 1s 8d; sheep, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; 2s; Calves, fresh, per lb 6d; 100 lbs, 22s 6d to 25s; Eggs, per dozen, 7d to 8d; 100 lbs, the quarter, 31 to 4d; Mutton, per lb by the quarter, 34s.

FACTS ABOUT DIGESTION.

Many popular notions about different articles of food (and there are few subjects upon which people indulge more notions), are totally disproved by scientific facts. We proposed to write down a few well established truths, respecting the relative quantity of nutriment in different kinds of food, and the relative time occupied in their digestion.

In the first place, however, we would remind our readers that it is, by no means, the article containing the greatest proportion of nutritious substance which takes soonest the form of blood and other necessary elements of animal life. Nitrogen is the most physical strength supplied by the articles containing the most nutriment. Nuts are almost entirely composed of nutritious material—and potatoes contain eighty-eight parts of wasted matter to twelve of nutriment. Yet, the latter impart far more strength to the body than the former. Bread is more nutritious than meat; but meat is stimulating as well as nutritive, and is supposed to strengthen the bodily functions more than bread.