A

NATURAL HISTORY

of

QUADRUPEDS

To which is Prefixed

THE HISTORY OF

TOMMY TRIP

and his

DOG JOWLER.

Embellifhed with Eight Elegant

Copper Plate Cuts.

GLASGOW

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

AUTHOR, TOMMY TRIP;

And of his Dog Jowler.

TOMMY TRIP, the author of the following ſheets, is the only ſon of William Trip of Spittal-Fields, London. He is but ſhort in ſtature, and not much bigger than Tom Thumb, but a great deal better, for he is a good ſcholar; and whenever you ſee him, you will always find him with a book in his hand, and his faithful dog Jowler by his ſide. Jowler ſerves him for a horſe as well as a dog; and Tommy, when he has a mind to ride, pulls a little bridle out of his pocket, whips it upon honeſt Jowler, and away he gallops tantwivy. As he rides through the town, he frequently ſtops at the doors, to know how the little children do within; and if they are good, and learn their books, he then

leaves an apple, an orange, or a plumb cake at the door, and away he gallops again tantwivy, tantwivy, tantwivy.

You have heard how he beat Woglog the great giant, I ſuppoſe, have you not? but leaſt you ſhould not, I will tell you; as Tommy was walking through a meadow on a moon-light night, he heard a little boy cry, upon which he called to Jowler, bridled him, and galloped away to the place. When he came there, he found Woglog with a little boy under his arm, whom he was going to throw into the water. Little boys ſhould never loiter about in the fields, nor even in the ſtreets after it is dark. However, as he had been a good boy in other reſpects, little Trip was determined the giant ſhould not hurt him; and therefore he called to him; " Here you great " giant, you Woglog; ſet down the " little boy, or I'll make you dance " like a pea on a tobacco-pipe; are

" you

LION AND JACKALL

LEOPARD

" you not aſhamed to ſet your wits to " a child?" Woglog turning round, attempted to ſeize little Trip between his finger and thumb, and thought to have cracked him as one does a walnut; but juſt as his hand came to him, Jowler, ſnapp'd at it, and bit a piece off his thumb, which put the giant in ſo much pain, that he let fall the little boy, who ran away. Little Trip then up with his whip, and laſh'd Woglog till he lay down and roared like a town bull, and promiſed never to meddle with any little boys or girls again. After he had thus beat the giant, Trip put the little boy upon Jowler, and carried him home to his father and mother; but upon the road he charged him to be a good boy, and to ſay his prayers, and learn his book, and do as his papa and mamma bid him, which this little boy has done ever ſince, and ſo muſt all other little boys and girls, or nobody will love them.

THE

THE LION AND JACKALL.

IN the burning and desolate regions of the torrid zone, in the deserts of Zaara and Biledulgerid, and in all the interior of Africa, this animal reigns sole master. Inflamed by the ardour of his native soil, he is both tremendous in rage, and undaunted in courage. The form of the lion is striking, bold, and majestic; his large and shaggy mane, which he can erect at pleasure, surrounding his awful front; his huge eye-brows; his round and fiery-eye balls, which, upon the least irritation, seem to glow with peculiar lustre, together with the formidable appearance of his teeth, exhibit a picture of terrific grandeur which no words can describe.

The lion diminishes in fierceness as he approaches the habitations of man. All his passions, however, are vehement, his anger noble, and courage mag-

magnanimous; and his temper is not incapable of grateful impressions. The length of this animal is between eight and nine feet; its height about four and a half; its colour is tawny; its roaring loud and dreadful, and, when heard at night, resembles distant thunder. Its cry of anger is louder and shorter. He lurks near a spring or river, crouching on his belly, and waits till some prey approach. He then leaps upon it at the distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and generally seizes it at the first bound. The lioness goes five months with young, produces three or four, which take five years before they arrive at full growth. The lion will live seventy years.

The Jackall, an animal sharing the figure and qualities of the wolf and fox, is found in almost every part of Asia, and in many places of Africa. Its size varies with its native climate.

 The

The ſmaller ſort are about the bulk of a fox. Their common colour is reddiſh-brown, or bright yellow. They go in packs of forty or fifty, and hunt for prey like hounds in full cry the whole day. They ravage folds, ſtalls, and courtyards; devour every thing they can find, their voracity deſcending even to the vileſt carrion, to ſkins, offals, and every article made of leather. They dig up the repoſitories of the dead, and feed upon the moſt putrid bodies. Their ſcent is acute beyond deſcription; and they will attend caravans and marching armies in hopes of prey from the ſtroke of diſeaſe or battle. They generally lurk by day, and, marching out in the twilight, by their dreadful howlings ſpread univerſal conſternation. The lion, the panther, and other ſcentleſs beaſts of prey, watch the favourable opportunity of following their ſteps, and ſeizing their booty.

THE

THE LEOPARD.

THIS ſpecies is conſiderably leſs than the Panther: its length from the noſe to the tail is only four feet; and its tail is two feet long.

It is of a lively yellow colour; marked on the back and ſides with ſmall ſpots, diſpoſed in circles, and placed pretty cloſely together: its face and legs are marked with ſingle ſpots: its breaſt and belly are covered with longer hairs than the reſt of its body, of a whitiſh colour: the ſpots on its tail are large and oblong.

It inhabits Senegal and Guinea, and ſpares neither man nor beaſt. When the beaſts of chace fail, the leopards deſcend in crowds from the interior parts of Africa, and make vaſt havock among the numerous herds that cover the rich meadows of the Lower Guinea: they tear their prey in pieces with both claws and teeth;

 and

and though perpetually devouring, they are always thin: the panthers are their enemies, and deſtroy numbers of them: the negroes take them in pitfalls covered at the top with ſlight hurdles, on which is placed ſome fleſh as a bait: when they have killed one, they feaſt on its fleſh which is ſaid to be as white as veal, and very well taſted. The negreſſes make beads or a collar of its teeth, and attribute to them certain virtues. The ſkins are frequently brought to Europe, and are reckoned very valuable. Buffon ſays, that when it is of a bright yellow, and has its ſpots black and well defined, one ſkin will give eight or ten louis d'ors.

In Aſia, it is found in the mountains of Caucaſus, from Perſia to India; and alſo in China, where it is called Poupi. It inhabits Arabia alſo, and in that country, as well as Egypt, it does no hurt to man unleſs

pro-

TIGER

BEAR

provoked; but will enter houſes by night and deſtroy cats.

The manners and diſpoſitions of the leopard are ſimilar to thoſe of the panther; but we have not heard of his being ever trained to hunting, or any way tamed. This ſpecies ſeems to be ſubject to more varieties than the former; but theſe affect chiefly the darkneſs or lightneſs of its colour.

The Leſſer Leopard is another ſpecies, not half the bulk of the former: its tail is alſo ſhorter in proportion, and tapers to a point; whereas the tails of the panther and great leopard are of equal thickneſs from top to bottom. Its back, ſides, and rump, are covered with hair of a bright yellow, marked with circles of ſpots like the former, but the circles are leſs.

One of theſe was kept ſome years ago in the Tower, and ſeemed a good natured animal.

THE

THE TIGER.

NEXT to the lion in the claſs of carnivorous animals is the tiger, which, while he poſſeſſes all the bad qualities of the former, ſeems to be a ſtranger to his good ones. To pride, to courage, to ſtrength, the lion adds greatneſs, and ſometimes, perhaps, clemency; while the tiger, without provocation is fierce, without neceſſity is cruel: thus it is throughout all the claſſes of nature, in which the ſuperiority of rank proceeds from that of ſtrength: the firſt claſs is leſs tyrannical than the inferior claſſes, which, denied ſo full an exertion of authority, abuſe the powers with which they are entruſted.

The tiger is therefore to be more dreaded than the lion. He is the ſcourge of every country which he inhabits. Of the appearance of man, and of all his hoſtile weapons, he is fear-

fearleſs. Wild animals as well as tame ones fall a ſacrifice before him. He attacks the young elephant and rhinoceros; and ſometimes, with an audacity ſuperior to his nature, he braves the lion himſelf.

The form of the body uſually correſponds with the nature, and the diſpoſition of the animal. The tiger, with a body too long, with limbs too ſhort, with a head uncovered, and with eyes ghaſtly and haggard, has no characteriſtics but thoſe of the baſeſt and moſt infatiable cruelty. Inſtead of inſtinct he has nothing but an uniform rage, a blind fury; ſo blind indeed, ſo undiſtinguiſhing, that he frequently devours his own progeny, and, if ſhe offers to defend them, he tears in pieces the dam herſelf.

The tiger is found in Malabar, in Siam, in Bengal, and in all the countries which are inhabited by the elephant or the rhinoceros.

 When

When he has killed a large animal, ſuch as a horſe, or a buffalo, he does not devour it upon the ſpot, but in order to feaſt at his leiſure, he drags it along with ſuch eaſe to the foreſt, that the ſwiftneſs of his motion ſeems ſcarcely retarded by the enormous weight.

The ſpecies of the tiger has always been much rarer, and much leſs generally diffuſed, than that of the lion. Like the lioneſs, nevertheleſs, the tigreſs produces four or five at a birth. From her nature ſhe is fierce at all times; but when ſurrounded with her infant progeny, and in the ſmalleſt danger of loſing them, her fury becomes extravagant. The ſkins of theſe animals are much eſteemed in the eaſt, particularly in China, where the Mandarines cover their ſeats of juſtice with them. The Indians eat the fleſh of the tiger, and find it neither diſagreeable nor unwholeſome.

THE

THE BEAR.

Of this tribe there are two principal varieties, the brown and the black. The brown are natives of almoſt every country, the black only of northern Europe and America. Of theſe the firſt is ſometimes carnivorous, but its general food is roots, fruits, and vegetables. It is a ſavage and ſolitary animal, inhabiting the wildeſt woods and moſt deſert mountains; it ſleeps or lies in a torpid ſtate during the winter in its cave, and for ſome weeks together abſtains totally from motion or food. In this inactive condition it produces its young, which it tends for four months with unremitting care, and all that time ſcarcely allowing itſelf any nouriſhment. In ſpring they come forth quite lean and ravenous, and almoſt famiſhed with their long confinement. They then climb trees for fruits, rifle bees of

 their

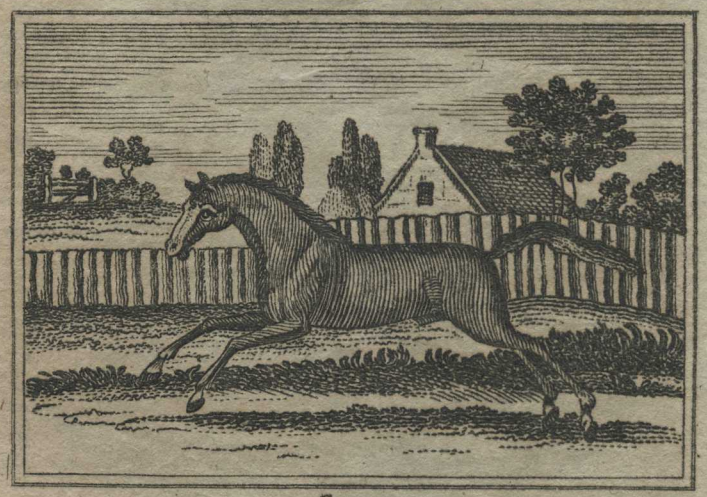
their honey, and ravage everywhere the neighbouring country. Theſe animals are exceedingly dull and clumſy, but not entirely unſuſceptible of being inſtructed. The methods by which this is done are, however, cruel and unwarrantable, and it is more the effect of neceſſity than of conſent.

The bear enjoys the ſenſes of ſeeing, hearing, and feeling, in great perfection; and yet, compared with the ſize of his body, his eye is very ſmall. His ears are alſo ſhort, his ſkin is coarſe, and his hair very thick. His ſmell is exquiſite; more ſo, perhaps, than that of any other animal, the internal ſurface of his noſe being very extenſive, and excellently calculated to receive the impreſſion of ſmells. He ſtrikes with his paws as a man ſtrikes with his fiſts; but in whatever he may bear a rude kind of reſemblance to the human ſpecies, he

does

WOLF

HORSE



does not gain by this the leaſt aſcendancy over other animals.

The White Bear is a third variety of this ſpecies; an inhabitant of the coldeſt regions, even within nine degrees of the pole. It is twice as large as the brown, and is ſometimes thirteen feet long. Its limbs are of great ſize and ſtrength; its hair long, harſh and diſagreeable to the touch, and of a yellowiſh white colour. In ſummer they reſide on large iſlands of ice; can ſwim well and dive, but cannot remain long under water. They are often driven out to ſea, and periſh on theſe icy mountains. They feed on fiſh, ſeals, and the carcaſes of whales. They are ſullen, ferocious, and daring. They will die rather than deſert their young. The black bear is the ſmalleſt of all; is entirely ſupported by vegetables; and is chiefly found in America.

THE

THE WOLF

Approaches in a great degree the variety of the dog ſpecies. The ſhape of the head is different; and the eyes being fixed in a more oblique ſituation, create a look of more ſavage ferocity. Its ears are ſharp and erect; its tail long, buſhy, and bending between its legs; its body is generally ſtronger than that of any dog; its jaws and teeth are larger; its hair coarſer and thicker. The voraciouſneſs and hunger of this animal are proverbial. It poſſeſſes courage only when forced by neceſſity. As it inhabits wild deſert mountains and cold climates, the rigours of froſt and ſnow deprive it of ſubſiſtence in its retreats, and then the combined ſquadrons of ſtarving ſavages ſcatter devaſtation over every part of the country. They will attack villages, ſtorm ſheepfolds and houſes, dig the earth under

under the doors, and, entering, deſtroy every living creature before they depart. The wolf was common in Britain in the times of the Saxons, who believed it to be animated with an evil ſpirit. It was extirpated by the moſt active exertions both of the ſtate and individuals; but in both the Old and New World, theſe deſtructive plunderers, ſecured from a like fate by their continental ſituation, often conſtitute the dread and deſtruction of the natives. The wolf will eat the moſt putrid ſubſtances in a ſeaſon of want; and droves of them frequently ranſack the manſions of the dead. They will aſſemble in troops on the rear of armies, tear up ſuch bodies as have been careleſsly interred, and devour them with inſatiable avidity. Theſe, when once accuſtomed to human fleſh, prefer the ſhepherd to his flock, and devour women, and carry off children.

THE HORSE.

THIS noble animal, on account of his various excellencies, the grandeur of his ſtature, the fine and elegant proportion of his body, the beautiful ſmoothneſs of his ſkin, the graceful-neſs of his motions, and, above all, his uſefulneſs, merits the precedence in the hiſtory of the brute creation.

The horſe is produced in almoſt every country in the known world, more or leſs in a ſtate of ſubjection to man. But ſhould we wiſh to behold him in his original perfection and beauty, we muſt ſeek for him in the wild and immenſe deſerts of Arabia and Africa. In theſe he ranges without controul, in a ſtate of entire independency, in full poſſeſſion of his natural freedom. The wild horſes of Arabia are the moſt beautiful in the world; their colour is brown; their mane and tail are of black tuft-

ed

ed hair, very ſhort; they are ſmaller than the tame ones, exceedingly active, and of extraordinary ſwiftneſs. They feed in droves of four or five hundred together; and in caſe of danger, upon a ſignal given by one of their number, who conſtantly acts as centinel, they fly off with aſtoniſhing rapidity. There is ſcarce an Arabian, however poor, who is not poſſeſſed of a horſe, to him an invaluable treaſure. His only abode being a ſingle tent, his wife and family, his mare and her foal, are often ſeen lying promiſcuouſly together; while his little children frequently climb without fear upon the body of the inoffenſive animal, which permits them to play with and careſs it without injury. The Arabian never beats his horſe; he ſpeaks to him and ſeems to hold friendly intercourſe with him.

The breed of Great Britain is as mixed as that of its inhabitants. The

race-

race-horſe, by diligent care and ſuperior ſkill in rearing, excels both in point of violent exertion and fleetneſs, thoſe of the whole of Europe, and perhaps of the world.

The horſe is endowed with vaſt ſtrength and powers, but ſeldom exerts either to the prejudice of his maſter. Devoting himſelf entirely to his ſervice, he ſhares in his labours, and ſeems to participate in his pleaſures. Generous and perſevering he ſurrenders his whole powers; curbs his natural fiery and impetuous temper, and yields not only to his maſter's hands, but even ſeems to conſult his inclinations. How unfeeling muſt he be who would abuſe ſuch noble qualities! and with what regret muſt we obſerve that they are too often ſacrificed to vanity and folly, or rewarded with the moſt inhuman negligence and cruelty.

THE

THE FOX.

This animal has always been famous for his artifices; and the reputation he has thus acquired, he partly merits. What the wolf cannot accompliſh but by his ſuperior ſtrength, the fox accompliſhes by his ſuperior cunning. Without attempting to oppoſe either the ſhepherd, his dog, or his flock, he finds an eaſier way to ſubſiſt. Patient and prudent, he waits the opportunity for depredation, and varies his conduct as he perceives that circumſtances vary. Though as indefatigable and more nimble than the wolf, he does not truſt entirely to the ſwiftneſs of his courſe, but contrives for himſelf an aſylum, to which he retires in caſes of neceſſity, and in which, ſheltered from danger, he brings up his young.

The fox generally fixes his reſidence at the edge of a wood, and yet not

not far removed from ſome cottage, or ſome hamlet. He liſtens to the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of other domeſtic fowls. Even at a conſiderable diſtance he ſcents them, and ſeizes his opportunity. If he be able to get into the yard, he begins by levelling all the poultry without remorſe. After this, he carries off a part of the ſpoil, hides it at ſome convenient diſtance, and again returns to the charge. Taking off another fowl in the ſame manner, he hides that alſo, though not in the ſame place; and in this manner perſeveres, till, warned by the approach of day, or the noiſe of the family, he retires.

The fox is ſo voracious, that when he has no better food, he devours rats, mice, lizards, toads, and ſerpents. Inſects and ſhell-fiſh ſometimes ſerve him for food. In vain does the hedge-hog roll itſelf up into a ball to op-

FOX

ROEBUCK

oppoſe him. The waſp and the wild bee are attacked by him with equal ſucceſs. Though at firſt they fly out upon their invader, and actually oblige him to retire, yet this repulſe is but for a few minutes, till he has rolled himſelf upon the ground, and thus cruſhed ſuch as may have ſtuck to his ſkin. He then returns to the charge, and at length, by dint of perſeverance, obliges them to abandon their combs, which he greedily devours.

The young foxes are produced blind like dogs. Like them too, they are eighteen months or two years in reaching their full growth, and live about thirteen or fourteen years. The ſenſes of the fox are as good as thoſe of the wolf; his ſentiment is more acute, and the organ of his voice is more ſupple, and more perfect. He bites dangerouſly, and with the moſt determined fury.

THE

THE ROE-BUCK.

The ſtag, as being the moſt noble among the tenants of the woods, inhabits the moſt ſecret parts of the foreſt, where the ſpreading branches form a lofty covert. Whilſt the roe-buck contents himſelf with a more lowly reſidence, and is ſeldom found but among the thick foliage of young trees and ſhrubs. But, if this animal is leſs noble, leſs ſtrong, and leſs elevated in ſtature, he is, however, poſſeſſed of more grace, more vivacity, and even of more courage than the ſtag. Though but a ſmall animal, yet when his young are attacked, he combats even the ſtag himſelf, and often obtains the victory. He is more gay, more handſome, more active; his ſhape is more full and more elegant, and his figure is more agreeable than that of the ſtag. His eyes in particular, are more brilliant and ani-

animated; his limbs more ſupple, his movements quicker; and, poſſeſſed of equal vigour and agility, he bounds without effort.

The roe-buck differs from the ſtag, not only in ſuperior cunning, but alſo in his natural appetites, his inclinations, and his whole habits of living. Inſtead of herding together like the latter, the ſpecies of the former live in ſeparate families. The ſire, the dam, and the young ones, form of themſelves a little community, nor do they ever admit a ſtranger into it. The roe-buck never forſakes his mate; and as they have been generally bred up together, the male and female form for each other the ſtrongeſt attachment.

The female of this ſpecies goes with young five months and a half, and brings forth about the end of April, or the beginning of May.

THE

THE CAMEL.

As the rein-deer to the frozen countries of the Pole, ſo the camel is horſe, cow, and ſheep, to the parched native of Arabia. Its milk is rich and nouriſhing; its fleſh when young is excellent food; its fleece or hair, always caſt in the ſpring, is woven into very fine ſtuffs for cloths, coverings, tents, and other furniture. In ſandy deſerts, where nature is only one uniform void, naked and ſolitary, the Arabian, with this animal, can in one day journey fifty leagues. The whole merchandiſe of the eaſt is performed on camels. They ſtoop to be loaded, bear from three to four hundred weight, and will ſubſiſt ſeveral days without water in the deſert, by means of a bag deſigned by nature for reſerving that liquid, attached to their ſtomachs, of which they have four like all other ruminating

ing animals. There are two varieties, the Bactrian and Arabian, the latter having only one, the former two hunches on the back. The hoof of the camel is admirably adapted to ſlippery, yielding, ſloping, or ſtony ground. Extreme heat is however deſtructive to this animal; its proper ſoil ſeems to be Arabia; and all attempts to tranſplant it have failed.

Their dung, when dried and powdered, ſerves either themſelves or their horſes for litter. A kind of turf is alſo made of this dung, which burns freely, and emits a flame as clear, and almoſt as lively, as that of dry wood. Even this is another great uſe, eſpecially in deſarts, where not a tree is to be ſeen, and where, from the deficiency of combuſtible matters, fire is almoſt as ſcarce as water. The camel generally lives forty or fifty years.

THE

THE REIN-DEER

Is a native of the icy regions of the North. In the countries near the pole, this animal ſeems to have been deſtined by providence to relieve the wants of a hardy race of men, whoſe rigorous climate can admit of no other uſeful animal. It ſupplies the place of the horſe by being yoked to the ſledge; of the cow by its milk; of the ſheep and goat by its ſkin and fleſh, to the inhabitant of dreary Lapland. It will run, upon being hard puſhed, to the diſtance of ſixty miles without ſtopping; in general about thirty, without any great or dangerous effort. The horns of the reindeer are large and ſlender, with brow antlers, broad, and palmated. The colour is dark brown, ſometimes ſhaded with a little white. It lives chiefly on the *lichen*, and other moſſy ſhrubs; goes with young eight months, and

CAMEL

REIN DEER

and has generally two at a time. It is found in North America, in Spitſbergen, and Greenland, and in Aſia as far as Kamtſchatka. They live in herds, but are detached, and kept by the natives ſeparately near their cottages. The attempts to introduce it into warmer climates have all hitherto been without ſucceſs.

The principal enemy of the rein-deer is the wolf. But a more dangerous, though a leſs frequent, and leſs numerous enemy than the wolf, is the *roſomack* or *glutton*. This animal, more voracious, but heavier than the wolf, does not purſue the rein-deer, but climbs and conceals himſelf in a tree, and waits the arrival of his prey. As ſoon as he ſees him within his reach, he ruſhes upon him, and faſtening himſelf with his nails upon his back, and tearing his head or neck with his teeth, never quits him till he has diſpatched him.

THE

THE ELEPHANT

Is the largeſt, the wiſeſt, and moſt obedient of all the animal creation. The elephant has been employed for the purpoſes of war, labour, or parade, from time immemorial. It is found in Aſia, and particularly Africa. They feed in herds of many hundreds together; are ſhot by the coloniſts at the Cape of Good Hope, and entangled in ſnares by the hunters of the eaſtern ſovereigns to ſupply the great uſe of them in a tame condition in the Aſiatic countries. In a ſervile ſtate they never breed; but, loſing all their wildneſs, become the moſt tractable, ſagacious, and uſeful animals in the world. Their trunk is the organ by which they feed, and ſerve or defend themſelves; and this can not only tear up trees from the very roots, but even lift the ſmalleſt article. They are ſenſible of injury

jury even to human acuteneſs, and of kindneſs in an equal degree. Patient of labour, a word or a look will command them, and they will die rather than diſobey. In ſhort, what is known for certain of this animal can ſcarcely be credited without being actually ſeen; to ſuch a degree its ſubmiſſion and ſagacity ſurpaſs the moſt ſanguine expectation. It ſtoops to take on its load, and helps to load itſelf with its trunk. It feeds on graſs, herbs, and leaves of trees; goes two years with young; is from ten to ſifteen feet high; is thirty years in attaining its full growth, and is ſaid to live, even in captivity, one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years.

In a wild ſtate the elephant is neither bloody nor ferocious; his manners are ſocial, and he ſeldom wanders alone: the oldeſt leads the herd, the next in age drives them.

THE

THE DOG.

THE ſervices and fidelity of the dog ſpecies are coeval almoſt with the hiſtory of man himſelf. Vigilant, faithful, bold, obedient and tractable in the extreme, this tribe of animals are the moſt uſeful guardians of his property, the moſt devoted attendants and ſharers of his toils and fortunes. The varieties of the dog are almoſt innumerable; the maſtiff, the cur, the bull, the greyhound, pointer, beagle, terrier, ſetter, ſpaniel, Newfoundland, pug, lap and water dog, and many others, are found in this iſland. The maſtiffs of Great Britain were famous in the Roman amphitheatre; three of theſe, or four at the moſt, are a match for the lion; and they will be cut in pieces and die rather than yield. The ſagacity of the large dog, when appointed guardian of houſes, gardens, yards, &c. is equal to his ſtrength and

and fidelity. His forbearance under injury, when offered by an unworthy antagoniſt, is ſo great, that he has been known, when inſulted by a mungrel on board a ſhip, to take no other revenge than ſeizing him in his mouth, and dropping him over deck. The ſkill and obedience of a ſhepherd's dog makes him equally manageable, and far more uſeful, than any man. He will, at a word, collect a whole flock, drive them before him, purſue ſtraggling ones, and reconduct them ſafe into the main troop, with the moſt wonderful ability. In ſhort, the dog is a treaſure without value, a friend in all ſituations, capable of ſympathy, devoted to his maſter even in death, often his preſerver, always his aſſiſtant and comforter. This poor animal is frequently neglected, or actually treated with ill uſage; but he muſt be thoughtleſs, barbarous, or ſtupid beyond expreſſion, who can ſpurn

ſpurn the humble pitiful look, the ſervile ſurrender, the melting geſtures and ſuppliant fawnings of his anxious and trembling ſlave.—The dog is carnivorous; its ſtomach digeſts bones; it eats graſs for a vomit; voids its urine ſideways; ſmells at a ſtranger, and diſlikes beggars or ill-looking people. He ſeldom ſweats, but lolls out the tongue when hot; is ſubject to hydrophobia; hears very quick; dreams; the female goes with young ſixty-three days, of a litter of from four to eight. It barks at ſtrange dogs or men; ſnaps at a ſtone thrown at it; howls at certain muſical notes; when about to lie down, frequently goes round the place; fawns at the approach of his maſter, and will not patiently ſuffer any one to ſtrike him. He runs before him on a journey, often going over the ſame ground; and when he has committed a fault ſlinks away with his tail between his legs.

THE

ELEPHANT

DOG

THE CAT.

Is the only one of the tiger kind with which we live in perfect friendſhip. Yet ſtill this animal betrays the ferocity of its ſpecies by its ſelfiſh character, its diſpoſition to turn wild in ſummer, and its loud and importunate cry. The cat ſees better in twilight than by day; is extremely averſe to water, cold, and bad ſmells; on the contrary, it is very fond of valerian, marum, and cat-mint. She brings forth twice, and ſometimes thrice a-year; produces five or ſix at one litter, which ſhe hides from the male, who is apt to deſtroy them. The cat ſeems to be under no ſubjection, but to act entirely for herſelf. Gratitude will not cauſe her to prefer a benefactor to an old haunt; and ſhe frequently deſerts both for the woods, in which they are to be found much fiercer, larger, and ſtronger. Cats

will

will meet in the night time, to the amount of ſome hundreds, at the call of diſtreſs from one of their own ſpecies. They aſſemble in crowds, and with loud yells expreſs their horrid ſympathies. They have been known to tear the miſerable object to pieces, and, with the moſt blind and furious rage, to fall upon one another, killing and wounding, till there was ſcarcely one left.

As they are very cleanly, and as their coat is always dry and ſhining, their hair eaſily electrifies; and ſparks are ſeen to come from it, when rubbed with the hand in any dark place: their eyes ſhine in the dark, almoſt like diamonds, and reflect outwardly, during the night, the light which they may be ſaid to have imbibed during the day.

In this climate, we know but one ſpecies of the wild cat.

FINIS.