

snug in its form, but at night it feels secure and comes forth frisking round the fields, and feeding in summer on the grass and juicy fruits and vegetables, and in winter on the bark of young trees. It is a ruminating animal, and chews the cud like the cow. It is supposed by many that the rabbit is of the same species as the hare; but they are quite different, though slightly resembling each other in appearance, neither are their habits similar, the hare lives in the open fields, while the rabbit burrows in the ground, and those which we sometimes see here in a domesticated state were brought originally from Europe.

The hare is easily tamed, and is capable of strong attachment. Dr. Townsend, a late traveller, says, he had one at Gottingen which used to jump on the bed and sofa, knock the book out of his hand while reading, and sport round him, begging to be petted and played with. The poet Cowper, has left us a most interesting account of his three tame hares, Puss, Tiney, and Bess, which to those who have not read it, will well repay a perusal, as it not only exemplifies the simple and affectionate nature of that great and good man, but shows in a remarkable manner, the different characteristics manifested by the animal we are attempting to describe.

The hare is said to manifest a great love for music, and we recollect reading sometime since, in the Edinburgh Journal, an account of the surprise a party of choristers experienced one morning, when they were enjoying themselves on the banks of the Mersey; as they sat upon the grass, they joined in an anthem, and after awhile as they sang, they perceived a hare come from an adjoining wood, and stop within twenty yards of them,

turning her head with evident pleasure to catch the sound of the music. When the singing ceased, the hare went back towards the wood. When she had nearly reached it the singing was resumed. She stopped, turned round; and hurried back to the spot where she had before remained to listen; here she stayed in evident delight, as long as the music continued, when it was over, she walked slowly across the field, and disappeared in the wood.

LIVING ON ONE'S WIT.



INE persons sailing from Basle down the Rhine, a Jew who wished to go to Schalampi was allowed to come on board and journey with them on condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it, but the only money there was within was a twelve kreutzer piece, for the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this he accepted the offer with gratitude; for he thought to himself something may be earned, even upon the water. There is many a man who has grown rich upon the Rhine.

During the first part of the voyage, the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew with his wallet under his arm—for he did not lay it aside, was the object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas! is often the case with