

But time ?—time is no more—But glory ?—What ?
 From this to the next age, an echo brought :
 Vain toy for children of a future day,
 Ye who of years to come have promised it the empire,
 List to this sound that now emits my lyre—

Ah !.....the winds have swept it away —

Oh ! less delusive hope to death do give !—
 What ? the remembrance of that sound shall live
 And over a vain tomb shall hover o'er ?
 Is then, that breath of dying sufferer fame ?—
 But , ye, who endless time grant to his name
 Say mortals possess ye one hour ?—



CATCHING TURTLES ON THE COAST OF CUBA.



THE turtle and the tortoise belong to the same group of reptiles—in fact the turtle is a tortoise which principally inhabits the water, and is only found occasionally on the land. The two varieties of which we shall speak, are the Green Tortoise and the Loggerhead Tortoise. The former is the species chiefly used for food. It is found in great numbers on the coasts of all the islands and continents of the torrid zone.—The shoals which surround these coasts are covered with marine plants ; and in these water pastures, which are near enough to the surface to be readily seen by the naked eye in calm weather, a prodigious abundance of animals, mostly amphibious, feed, and amongst them multitudes of tortoises.

The upper shield is termed the back-plate or buckler ; the lower shield the breast-plate. The feet of the marine tortoises are much longer than those of the land, and their toes are united by a membrane, so that they swim with great facility. The head, feet, and tail are covered with small scales. The jaws of the wide mouth are not provided with teeth, but the jaw bones are very hard and strong, and being at the same time very rough, the animal is enabled to consume its vegetable food with ease, and at the same time to crush the shell-fish on which the marine species also feed. The green tortoise attains an en-