

tions they are only armed with defensive weapons, and for mutual safety associate together in herds.

Those whose natures are fierce and savage, whose cruel dispositions, like those of the Tiger and Hyena, cannot be satisfied but at the expense of blood, *come forth solitary and alone*, but they are armed with fearful claws and horrid tusks, and monstrous jaws, wonderfully fitted for the seizure and destruction of their victims.

The CAMEL, doomed to traverse the parched and burning deserts of Arabia, where continual drought and sterility reign, and endowed with a remarkable abstinence, but carries along with him a natural reservoir which he fills with water at every well.

The LAMA of South America, [the only original beast of burdon it produced,] is remarkably sure footed, and climbs and descends with the greatest safety, the craggy rocks it has to encounter, among the rugged steep and narrow paths of the Andes, though encumbered with its load.

Goats range the craggy steep, and delight to crop the uncultivated heath from the mountain's brow; and behold how admirably their hollow hoofs are formed for taking hold of the rock, and with what surprising agility they bound from cliff to cliff!

Animals of the Weasel kind, that live chiefly in holes, and feed upon vermin, are not only furnished with furs to preserve them from the damp, but have long slender flexible bodies well adapted for their various windings. The Sea-horse of the Northern Ocean, whose element is sometimes in the water, and sometimes on the ice, is not only web footed to assist him in swimming, but has two monstrous tusks, bending down from the upper jaw, which together with his claws, enables him to scramble up the icy beach at pleasure. In short, the Mole is moulded in the best possible manner for his subterraneous habitation;—the Squirrel for his aerial flights;—the Kangaroo for his tremendous leaps:—and the BAT, which unites the Quadruped with the Volatile-race, is shaped in the most convenient manner for his predatory excursions.

But if this remarkable accommodation of the parts, and appetites of quadrupeds to their habits and pursuits, is apt to excite our surprise, what must we think of those still more surprising and remarkable instincts by which many of them are distinguished. In their internal formation some of this order are so strikingly analogous to the human body, that it is said, some skill in physiology is necessary to be able to notice the difference; and in the external appearance of the Orang-outang, or Wild-man of the Wood, there is certainly no little resemblance; but that in which some of this species make their highest approach to the human race, is in the superior instinctive faculty and amazing sagacity which they evince.

What wonderful, prudence foresight, and industry, does the republic of Beavers display, as in a state of social compact, with an overseer at their head, each exerts his powers and contributes his exertions in raising the mole, and forming with care the fortified settlement. What sagacity does the Elephant discover as he discharges the water from his mighty trunk, in order to cool himself in midst of the burning plains of Coffraria.

Who knows not the affectionate tenderness of

the Dog; the mischievous cunning of the Monkey; the inflexible perseverance of the Cat in watching her prey, and the subtle artifices of the HARE, in eluding her pursuers.

The Lion, at whose tremendous roar creation flies, as if knowing the terror which his fearless form inspires, has recourse to cunning, and watches his prey in ambush, in the neighbourhood of those springs and waters to which they must necessarily come to quench their thirst.—The Bear, in autumn, betakes himself to his winter quarters, nor ventures abroad till spring has again renewed the face of the earth.—The Chamois Goat when closely pursued in his mountainous retreat, will suddenly rebound on the huntsman, and precipitate him over the rock.—The Hedgehog in winter wraps himself up in his mossy nest.—The Porcupine when almost overtaken in the pursuit, on a sudden rolls himself up, and presents to his antagonist, instead of a delicious morsel, a ball of prickles; and the Armadillo, actuated by the same unerring impulse, joins his extremities beneath his shelly covering, and rolls over the precipice unhurt, to the confusion of his enemy. But this is not all.—Horses in a state of nature are not only said to keep a centinel on the look out, but when attacked join heads together and fight with their heels.—Oxen in a similar state joint tails together, and fight with their horns.—Swine get together in impenetrable herds to resist the attack, and what is observable in all they place the young in the middle, and keep them safe in the day of battle!

These are some of the wonders of instincts;—and can we behold them without admiration?

THE USES OF QUADRUPEDS

Are so various, and having already run out this paper farther than I intended, I must content myself with only naming a few of them. Of what great utility for the purposes of agriculture, travelling, industry, and commerce, is that docile and tractable animal the Horse. In what a variety of ways do those of the Ox and the sheep-kind administer to our wants? and happily for the world these creatures are most extensively diffused, from the polar circle to the equator.

Goats in many of the mountainous parts of Europe constitute the wealth of the inhabitants: They lie upon their skins, convert their milk into cheese and butter, and feed upon their flesh. The Rein deer, to the inhabitants of the icy regions, supply the place of the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. The Camel is to the Arabian what the Rein deer is to the Laplander. The flesh of the Elk is palatable and nutritious, and of his skin the Indians make snow-shoes and canoes. The Elephant, in warm countries, is useful as a beast of burthen, and draws as much as six horses.

What an unwearied pattern of unremitting exertion and fidelity is that invaluable animal the Shepherd's Dog! What humane and excellent life-preservers, the New-foundland species! and what sagacious guides and safe conductors are that useful breed trained in the Alpine solitudes, to carry provisions to the bewildered traveller, and lead his steps to the hospitable convent.

To what a number of deprecators would our substance be exposed, were it not for that convenient and agile, but often ill-fated domestic animal, the Cat; which, in consequence of an ill

founded prejudices excited against her for very habits and propensities which render valuable, and were implanted in her nature for the best of purposes, often becomes the scourge of unfeeling boys, and often, too often, has made the sport of more unfeeling barbarians who deserve not the name of men. The notion is to Egyptians, in several respects what the Cat is to us; but far from thinking of hanging her up in a barrel, and amusing ourselves with her sufferings, that more generous people have worshipped the Incheb—an emanation of the Deity! Cannot our more benevolent countrymen adopt a conduct between the two extremes, and at least treat the creature with kindness? Animals of the Wild-kind furnish us with a number of rich and valuable furs; The Civet, the Jenet, and the Mongoose with a supply of perfumes;—the tusks of the Elephant and the Seahorse with ivory;—the beautiful skin of the Tiger decorates the robes of justice, of the mandarin of the East;—the skin of the White Bear is eaten by the Greenlanders;—that of the Leopard is much relished by the Africans;—and the Lion even the Lion, the King of the beasts, is frequently eaten by the Negroes at the last!

We have reason to be thankful that in our happy country we are abundantly supplied with a more harmless nature, and much easier to be come at than those formidable monsters of the desert—and that, when taking a stroll through our peaceful fields, we have occasion to adopt the following sentiment: the poet, so feelingly expressed:

“What if the Lion in his rage I meet?
Oft in the dust I view his printed feet;
By hunger rous'd he scours the groaning plain,
Giant Wolves and sullen Tigers in vain
Before them Death with shrieks direct their
Falls the wild yell, and leads them to their prey.”

THE ACCOMPLISHED YOUTH.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

No alliance is so pleasing as that of society with people of intelligence. Be ready to tender your own friendship, and to value that of the worthy. You can never be a valuable man without inheriting the capacity of being a friend, and knowing in what true friendship consists. It is this which corrects the vices of society; which softens the asperities of nature; and humbles the vain and restores them to their station.

Amidst the tumult of the world, be careful, my son, to select a faithful friend; one who imparts to you the precepts of truth. Be attentive to the advice of such. The acknowledgment of an error costs him little who conceives that it is in his own power to repent. Never think you have acted sufficiently well while it is in your power to act better. No man suffers reprehension so mildly as he who deserves respect and praise. If you are ever so happy as to find a virtuous faithful friend, you will find a treasure. Reputation will answer for you to yourself with alleviate your cares, and enhance your enjoyments. But in order to be entitled to a friend, you must be such a one yourself.

Almost every person complains of the scarcity of friends, while they inherit, neither the position of making nor maintaining such