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"To please the fancy—and improve the mind."

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NATURAL HISTORY.

OURANG OUTANG.

This animal, as described by authors, varies in height from five to seven feet, and so nearly does it approximate to the human form, that it has been thought by some naturalists, a species of the human race. The palms of its hands, its face, and the soles of its feet, like the same parts of the human form, are free from hair. The animal is generally represented as walking erect, as possessing a great degree of sagacity, approaching to human intelligence, and as exhibiting like man, feelings of attachments and aversion.

"A few years since, an Ourang Outang was discovered on the island of Sumatra by a party from a ship, which had stopt there for the purpose of watering. When the animal made its appearance, it waddled from side to side, apparently much fatigued, and from the mud on its legs, and its slovenly appearance, it seemed to have been walking through a swamp, and to have come from a distance. Preparation was made immediately by the hunters for securing him as their prey; but owing to a number of trees, whose branches ran into each other, they found it impossible to fix their aim. The agility and power of the animal was such that he sprang from branch to branch, and bounded from one tree to another so as effectually to elude his pursuers, and it was not till every tree but one were cut down, that they were able to accomplish their object. When thus limited in his range, the Ourang Outang was shot, but did not die till he received five balls and the thrust of a spear. One of the balls probably penetrated his lungs, as he immediately after the infliction of the wound, slung himself by his feet from a branch, with his head downwards and allowed the blood to flow from his mouth.— On receiving a wound, he always put his hand upon the wounded part, and distressed his pursuers by the human-like agony of his expression. After the fifth shot it climbed a tree and reclined against the boughs, to all appearance in great pain, and emitted a considerable quantity of blood. When on the ground, often being exhausted by his many wounds, he lay as if dead, with his head resting on his folded arms. It was at this moment that an officer attempted to give the coup de grace, by pushing a spear through his body, but he immediately jumped on his feet, wrested the weapon from his antagonist, and shivered it in pieces. This was his second and last great exertion; yet

he lived sometime afterwards, and drank, it is stated, large quantities of water."

This animal is described as having a face of a dark lead color, nearly bare, with the exception of the beard; a few short downy hairs only being scattered over it. Its eyes were small, well fringed with lashes, and about an inch apart. The ears were one inch and a half in length, and about an inch in breadth, close to the head, and resembling those of man, with the exception of wanting the lower lobe. The nose was flat; raised but a little above the level of the face, and was distinguished chiefly by its nostrils, placed obliquely side by side, above three quarters of an inch in breadth. The mouth was large, with lips half an inch in thickness. The hair of the head, was about five inches in length and of a reddish brown. The palms of the hands were very long, naked from the wrists, and of the color of the face. The finger nails were black, the soles of the feet were bare, and covered on the back with long brown hair. The skin, divested of its hair, was of a leaden color like the face and hands. On all parts of the body the hair was very long, of a brownish red, though at a distance it appeared black. From the shoulders it hung in long massy tufts, which, with the long hair on the back, formed a continuous mass to the centre of the body. Such is a general description of this animal, particularly described by Dr. Clark."

USES OF GEOLOGY.

This science is useful to farmers, as it acquaints them with the nature and value of their soils, and the best means of improving them. It is useful to mechanics, as it brings forth the hidden treasures of the earth, and furnishes the materials used in the arts. It is useful to children, as it furnishes them with a delightful amusement and much useful exercise, while it enriches their minds, and learns them to be observing in all objects around them. It is useful to the children, as it teaches more than any other science except astronomy, the power, the wisdom and the goodness of Him, who weighed the mountains in a scale and the hills in a balance. It is useful to a nation, as it opens its resources and teaches the best method of applying them for the advancement of its wealth and general prosperity. It is useful to science, as it is constantly enriching its treasures with new discoveries and new acquisitions. It is useful to morals, as it leads the minds of the young people to the works of their Creator, and diverts them from the subjects calculated to dissipate and degrade them.

Extract from the third article in the last number of the N. A. Review.

"It has been as beautifully as truly said, that the undevout astronomer is mad." The same remark might with equal force and justice be applied to the undevout geologist. Of all the absurdities ever started, none more extravagant can be named, than that the grand and far-reaching researches and discovery of geology are hostile to the spirit of religion. They seem to us, on the very contrary, to lead the inquirer step by step into the more immediate presence of that tremendous power, which could alone produce and can only account for the primitive convulsions of the globe, of which the proofs are graven in eternal characters, on the side of its bare and cloud-piercing mountains, or are wrought into the very substance of the strata that compose its surface, and which are also day by day, and hour by hour, at work, to feed the fires of the volcano, to pour forth its molten tides, or to compound the salubrious elements of the mineral fountains, which spring in a thousand valleys. In gazing at the starry heavens, all glorious as they are, we sink under the awe of their magnitude, the mystery of their secret and reciprocal influences, the bewildering conceptions of their distances. Sense and science are at war. The sparkling gem, that glitters on the brow of night, is converted by science into a mighty orb—the source of light and heat, the centre of attraction, the sun of a system like our own. The beautiful planet, which lingers in the western sky, when the sun has gone down, or heralds the approach of morning, whose mild and lovely beams seem to shed a spirit of tranquility, not unmixed with sadness nor far removed from devotion, into the very heart of him who wanders forth in solitude to behold it, is in the contemplation of science, a cloud-wrapt sphere; a world of rugged mountains and stormy deeps. We study, we reason, we calculate. We climb the giddy scaffold of induction up to the very stars. We borrow the wings of the boldest analysis and flee to the uttermost parts of creation, and then shutting our eyes on the radiant points that twinkle in the vault of light, the well instructed mind sees opening before it, in mental vision the *stupendous mechanism of the heavens*. Its planets swell into worlds. Its crowded stars recede, expand, become central suns, and we hear the rush of the mighty orbs that circle round them. The bands of Orion are loosened, and the sparkling rays which cross each other on this belt, are resolved into floods of light, streaming from system to system, across the illi-