

ble than an African landscape at the close of evening; the deep-toned roarings of the lion; the shriller yellings of the tiger; the jackal pursuing by the scent, and barking like a dog; the hyena, with a note peculiarly solitary and dreadful; but, above all, the hissing of the various kinds of serpents, which then begin their call, and, as I am assured, make a much louder *symphony* than the birds in our groves in a morning.

Beasts of prey seldom *devour* each other; nor can any thing, but the greatest degree of hunger, induce them to it. What they chiefly seek after is the deer or the goat, these harmless creatures, that seem made to embellish nature. These are either pursued or surprised, and afford the most agreeable repast to their destroyers. The most usual method, even with the fiercest animals, is to hide and crouch near some path frequented by their prey, or some water where the cattle come to drink, and seize them at once with a bound. The lion and the tiger leap twenty feet at a spring; and this, rather than their swiftness or strength, is what they have most to depend upon for a supply. There is scarcely one of the deer or hare kind that is not very easily capable of escaping them, by its swiftness; so that, whenever any of these fall a prey, it must be owing to their own *inattention*. But there is another class of the *carnivorous* kind, that hunt by the scent, and which it is more *difficult* to escape. It is remarkable that all animals of this kind pursue in a pack, and encourage each other by their mutual cries. The jackal, the syagush, the wolf, and the dog are of this kind; they pursue with *patience* rather than swiftness: their prey flies at first and leaves them behind; but they keep on with a *constant* steady pace, and excite each other by a general spirit of industry and emulation, till at last they share the com-