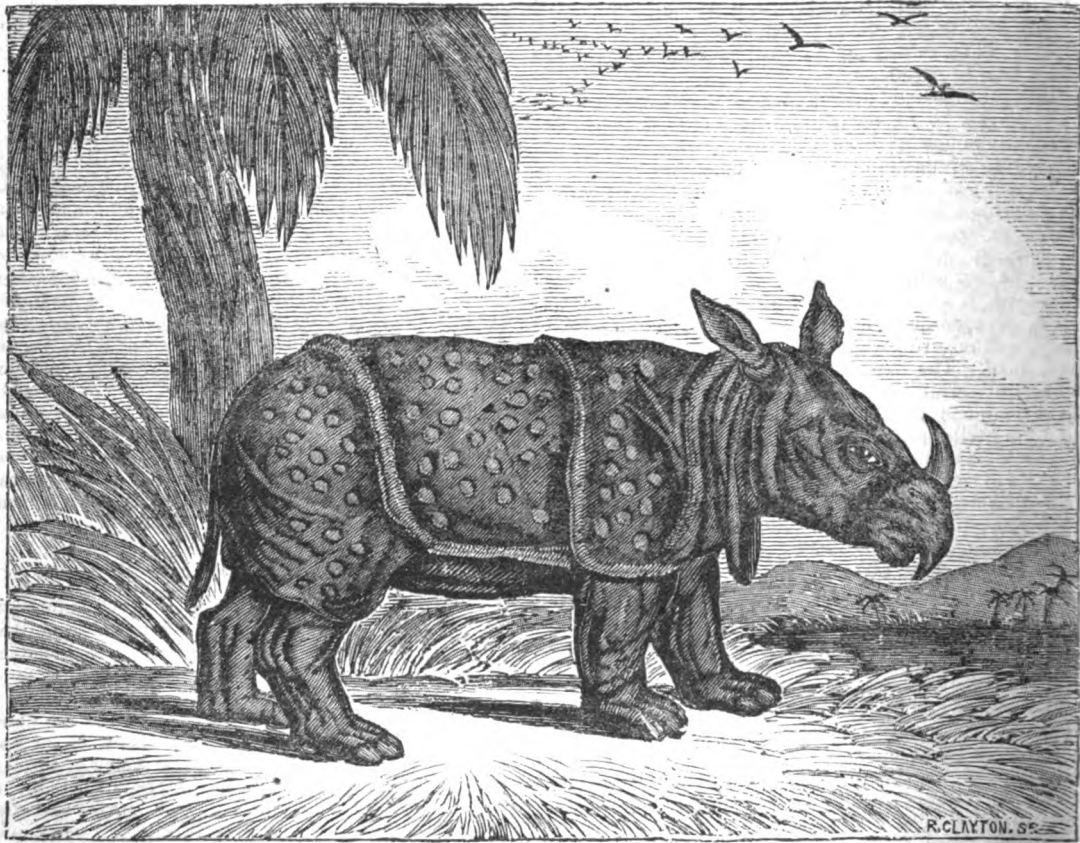


eminently useful; it may, indeed, be styled the grand emporium of political wisdom—by it the experience of the parts is concentrated into one mass, and made to bear upon the exigencies of the present, and thus the result and working of measures, which otherwise would be but speculatively conjectural, is foreseen with almost the certainty of a mathematical demonstration. By history a new element is added to our being—we become creatures not only of the present, but also of the past, and, in many cases, of the future. It is history which expands and en-

larges our views—it gives to our minds that firm, discursive, ubiquitous power by which they are not confined to a particular locality, but become denizens of other countries. By history, the circle of our existence and of our social affections is enlarged; with it we feel the general bond of union between us and our fellow-creatures of all ages. Maintained without it, the connecting link would be broken, and we would be mere isolated creatures in a world that had no peculiar associations but those of animal instinct to attach us to it.

W. B.



Nelson, del.

THE RHINOCEROS.

The above animal, lately exhibited in the Zoological Gardens, is of the Indian species, (*Rhinoceros Indicus*.) He was taken about fifteen hundred miles from Calcutta by some Indigo planters, (the particular place is not known,) where he had, with his mother, been doing great mischief. A pit was prepared, in which both of them were caught. The mother was so savage, that they were obliged to kill her. The young one was sent to Calcutta, where it was shipped on board the William Farleigh, East Indiaman, for London, and arrived there in June, 1834. It was purchased by Mr. Atkins of the Liverpool Zoological Gardens for the sum of one thousand pounds. It is at present in excellent health, and has grown four inches in height since his arrival in England, and bulky in proportion. He is now four years old, and it is supposed he will grow till he is twelve. His present height is four feet eight inches; and in length he is nine feet. Notwithstanding the thickness of his skin, he is sensible to the slightest touch of even the smallest stick. He is very indolent, never rising except when driven to do so by the keeper. He does not possess in the least degree the sagacity of the elephant; on the contrary, he appears to be a very heavy dull animal.

The rhinoceros, we are told, at the age of two years, is not taller than a young cow that has never produced. But his body is very long and very thick. His head is disproportionately large. From the ears to the horn there is a concavity, the two extremities of which, namely, the upper end of the muzzle, and the part near the ears, are considerably raised. The horn is black, smooth at the top, but full of wrinkles, directed backward

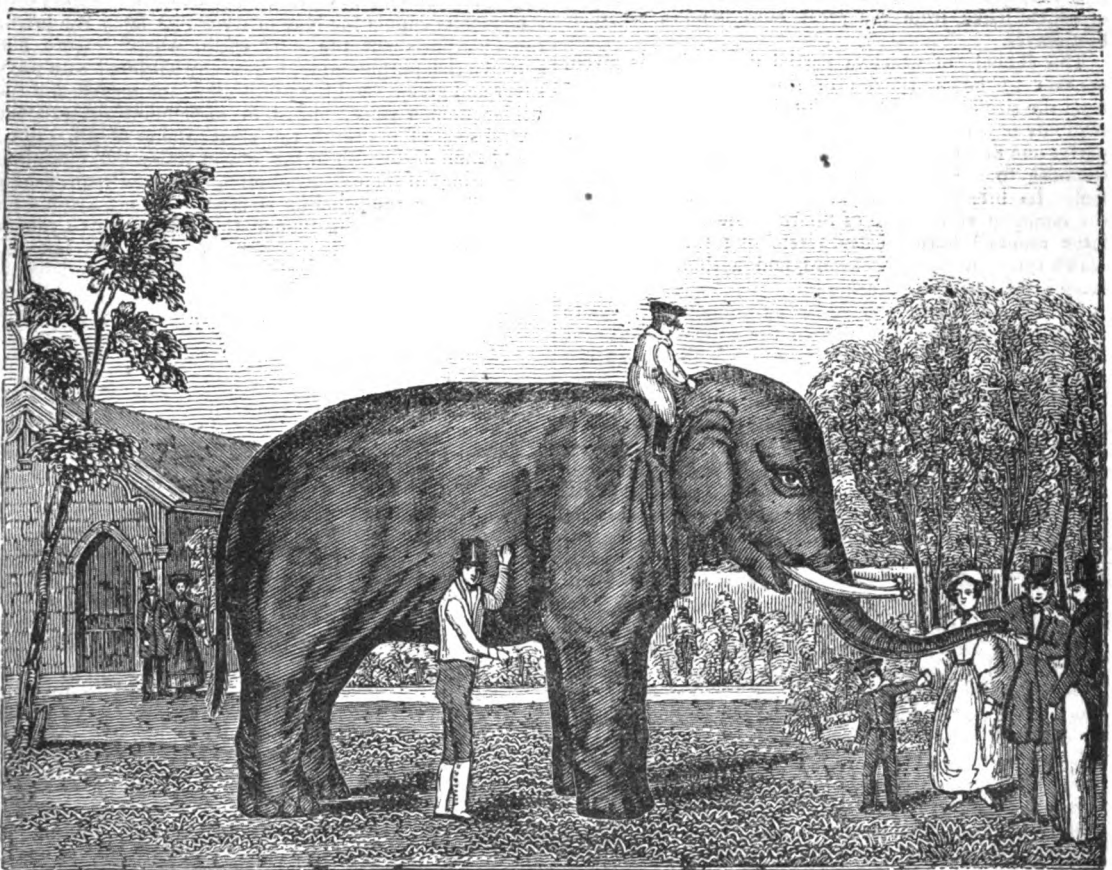
at the base. The nostrils are situated very low, being not above an inch from the opening of the mouth. The under lip is pretty similar to that of the ox; but the upper lip has a greater resemblance to that of the horse, with this advantageous difference, that the rhinoceros can lengthen this lip, move it from side to side, roll it about a staff, and seize with it any object he wishes to carry to his mouth. The tongue of the young rhinoceros is soft, like that of a calf. His eyes, in figure, resemble those of the hog, but situated lower, or nearer the nostrils, than in any other quadruped. His ears are large, thin at the extremities, and contracted at their origin by a kind of angular rugosity. The neck is very short, and surrounded with two large folds of skin. The shoulders are very thick, and at their juncture there is another fold of skin, which descends upon the fore legs. The legs are round, thick, strong, and their joint bent backwards. This joint, which, when the animal lies, is covered with a remarkable fold of the skin, appears when he stands. The tale is thin, and proportionally short. It becomes a little thicker at the extremity, which is garnished with some short, thick, hard hairs. The female exactly resembles the male in figure and grossness of body. The skin is every where covered more or less with incrustations in the form of galls or tuberosities, which are pretty small on the top of the neck and back, but become larger on the sides. The largest are on the shoulders and crupper, are still pretty large on the thighs and legs, upon which they are spread all round, and even on the feet. But between the folds the skin is penetrable, delicate, and as soft to the touch as silk, while the external part of the fold is equally hard with

the rest. This tender skin between the folds is of a light flesh colour; and the skin of the belly is nearly of the same colour and consistence. These galls or tuberosities should not be compared, as some authors have done, to scales. They are only simple indurations of the skin, without any regularity in their figure or symmetry in their respective positions. The flexibility of the skin in the folds enables the rhinoceros to move with facility his head, neck, and members. The whole body, except at the joints, is inflexible, and resembles a coat of mail. Dr. Parsons remarks that this animal listened with a deep and long continued attention to any kind of noise; and that, though he was sleeping or eating, he raised his head, and listened till the noise ceased. These animals never assemble or march together in troops like elephants. Being of a more solitary and savage disposition, they are more difficult to hunt and to overcome. They never attack men, however, except when they are provoked, when they are very furious and formidable; but as they see only before them, and as they turn with great difficulty, they may be easily avoided. The skin of these animals is so extremely hard as to resist sabres, lances, javelins, and even musket balls, the only penetrable parts being the belly, the eyes, and about the ears. Hence the hunters generally attack them when they lie down to sleep. Their flesh is considered as excellent by the Indians and Africans, but especially by the Hottentots; and, if they were trained when young, they might be rendered domestic, in which case they would multiply more easily than the elephant. They inhabit Bengal, Siam, Cochinchina, the isles of Java and

Sumatra, Congo, Ethiopia, and the country as low as the Cape. They love shady forests, the neighbourhood of rivers, and marshy places. They wallow in the mire like hogs, and thus give shelter in the folds of their skins to scorpions, centipedes, and other insects. Buffon and Edwards deny this; but it is generally thought to be true. They bring forth only one young at a time, about which they are very solicitous. Their skin, flesh, hoofs, teeth, and even dung, are used in India medicinally. The horn, especially that of a virgin rhinoceros, is considered as an antidote against poison. This species is supposed to be the oryx or Indian ass of Aristotle; and the bos unicornis or fera monoceros of Pliny. Many writers also consider it as the unicorn of Scripture.

Naturalists describe two species, the Indian and the African; and two varieties of the Indian species, the Sumatran and the Javan. The Indian is distinguished from the African species by having *one* horn on the nose, and a *folded* skin; while the latter has *two* horns, and a *smooth* skin.

The hide of the rhinoceros is used for a variety of purposes, among which the most curious is, perhaps, that to which it is put by our cotton manufacturers. It is the only substance known that perfectly answers the purpose of knocking the shuttle of the power-loom backwards and forwards; all others speedily wear out with the repeated blows of the shuttle point, and are also deficient in elasticity. The Indian warriors set a high value upon shields covered with the skin. The horns are made into drinking goblets, and are sometimes thought worthy of being set in gold and silver.



Nelson, del.

THE ELEPHANT.

The above is a correct representation of the fine animal at present exhibiting in the Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix Park. It is of the Indian species; ten years of age; seven feet four inches in height, and in length from head to tail nine feet two inches.

Girth of the Animal	14 feet 7 inches
From the forehead to point of trunk	6 11
Length of the ear	1 9

Breadth of the ear	7 1 foot 7 inches
Length of tusks	1 10
Length of tail	4 7

Having in the 145th number of our last volume given a description of the elephant, with some interesting anecdotes serving to make known his peculiar manners and habits, as well as his extraordinary instinct, we refer our readers to that number for further particulars.

THE SCRIPTURE RHINOCEROS.

A few years since Mr. Campbell brought from Africa the skull and horns of an extraordinary animal, which he deposited in the Museum of the London Missionary Society, in the Old Jewry.

The animal was shot about six miles from the city of Mashow, (a large town far in the interior of South Africa, and containing twelve thousand inhabitants,) by the Hottentots who accompanied Mr. Campbell on his journey from New Lattakoo to Kurreechane. The Hottentots immediately cut up the body for food, which they conveyed upon oxen to their waggons, and in these to the city of Mashow. Never having seen or heard of an animal with a horn of so great a length, they cut off his head, and brought it bleeding on the back of an ox to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell would gladly have brought the whole of it with him to Europe, but its great weight, and the immense distance of the spot from Cape Town (about twelve hundred miles,) determined him to reduce it, by cutting off the under jaw. The head measured from the ears to the nose, three feet; the length of the horn, which is nearly black, is also three feet, projecting from the forehead, about ten inches above the nose. There is a small horny projection, of a conical shape, measuring about eight inches, immediately behind the great horn, apparently designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn. This projection is scarcely observed at a very little distance. The animal is not carnivorous, but chiefly feeds on grass and bushes. It is well known in the kingdom of Mashow, the natives of which make from the great horn, handles for their battle-axes.

The animal, of which a partial description is given, appears to be a species of rhinoceros, but judging from the size of its head, it must have been much larger than any of the seven rhinoceroses shot by Mr. Campbell's party, one of which measured eleven feet from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail. Its height was eight feet. Its breadth, or thickness, was four feet. This is the common rhinoceros of South Africa, which has a large crooked horn, nearly resembling the shape of a cock's spur, pointing backward, and a short one of the same form immediately behind it.

Mr. Campbell was very desirous to obtain as adequate an idea as possible of the bulk of the animal killed near Mashow, and with this view questioned his Hottentots, who described it as being much larger than the rhinoceros, and equal in size to three oxen or four horses.

The skull and horn excited great curiosity at Cape Town; most scientific persons there being of opinion that it was all that we should have for the unicorn. An animal of the size of the horse, which the fancied unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the unicorn given in the Sacred Scriptures, where it is described as a very large, ferocious, and untameable creature, but the animal in question exactly answers to it in every respect.

The Hebrew name by which it is called, *Reem*, signifies STRENGTH. The Greek translators called it *Monoceros*; in the Latin *Unicornis*. In various countries it bears a name of similar import. In Geez it is called *Arue Harich*, and in the Amharic, *Aurata*, both signifying, "the large wild beast with the horn." In Nubia, it is called *Gir-nangirn*, or "horn upon horn." This exactly applies to the skull in the Society's Museum, which has a small conical horn behind the long one. From the latter, it is supposed, the animal has been denominated the unicorn, it being the principal, and by far the most prominent horn; the other, as before intimated, being scarcely distinguishable at a short distance. The writer of the article "Unicorn," in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, observes, (defining the term,) "the scriptural name of an animal, which was undoubtedly the one-horned rhinoceros."

In the book of Job a reference seems to be distinctly made to this animal—Job xxxix. 9, &c. Elihu, wishing to convince Job of his impotence, thus beautifully interrogates him: "Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band to the furrows? or will he harrow the valleys after thee?"

wilt thou trust him because his strength is great? or wilt thou leave thy labour to him? wilt thou believe him, that he will bring home thy seed, and gather it into thy barn?" "My horn," saith the prophet, Psalm xcii. 10, "shalt thou exalt like the horn of an unicorn." A horn, in general, was considered as an emblem of power, but the horn of an unicorn, as being far more prominent than that of any other animal, is selected for the purpose of intimating the highest degree of exaltation. See also Numbers xxiii. 22; Isaiah xxxiv. 7.

THE DUHALLOW COWBOY.

"For thine was the legend of valley and fountain—
The fairy song thine of the streamlet and rill."

Manuscript Poems.

The words were Irish—and the voice of the singer recalled to my memory the strange legends which delighted my childhood, of supernatural visitants awaking tones of entrancing power in haunted glens, and its effect was greatly heightened to my excited imagination by the surrounding scenery. The wild strain seemed to issue from the base of a steep precipice, which gave back the song with additional sweetness; and from the topmost branch of a hawthorn that crowned the cliff, a thrush blended his own wild notes with the wilder harmony that rose in sweet companionship from below. Before, the purple heath, smooth as if the tasteful hand of art had completed nature's workmanship, gradually receded to the Ariglin, and gently melted its dark hues into the beautiful banks that held the silver waters; and then I thought that this wild spot was but a compartment of God's own temple—its cupola the blue heavens—its lamp the bright sun—its pavement the solid earth, where Nature had spread a rich purple carpet, beautifully bordered with wavy silver and green—and the wild song of the thrush, and the wilder human voice, mixed in harmonious discord, the choral song of praise to the great Maker of all. But I could soon distinguish in the human strain, the querulous outpourings of some heart of sorrow; and on approaching the cliff along the winding stream, I looked around for the singer, but in vain, though this stanza, which caught my attention, seemed to proceed from some one immediately near.

"The moss couch I brought thee
To-day from the mountain,
Has drank the last drop;
Of thy young heart's red fountain,
For this good *skien* beside me
Struck deep and rung hollow
In thy bosom of treason,
Young Mauriade ny Kallagh!"

The song suddenly ceased, and up started almost at my feet, and as it then seemed to me, from beneath the earth, a human figure. It was that of a person advanced to that undefinable season of life between the ungraceful softness of youth and the hirsute strength of manhood. He was tall and well proportioned—his caubeen had refused to perform the wonted office in its pristine shape, and the wearer had contrived to turn it upside down by forcing his head upward through the crown, while the tattered leaf circled like a border above with a pleasing and picturesque effect, and the long matted hair, guiltless of the comb, fell back on his shoulders, after the manner of the ancient *coolin*,

"Whare horn nor bane, ne'er dare unsettle
The thick plantations."

A great coat, girt at the waist with a hair cincture, fell succinct and loose to the knee, and being open at the breast, gave full view of the flannel shirt, collared with coarse unbleached linen. Of other appendages of dress he had none, save a pair of traheens, or hose, used by the natives of these glens to preserve the feet from excoriation—they cover the leg and foot, and drawn through the toes, leave the sole bare. He had been lying within a narrow embankment, the sides of which were overgrown with tall fern, that formed a sort of bower which effectually shut out the sun's rays; and the next step would have sent me upon him through the green retreat in which he hung.

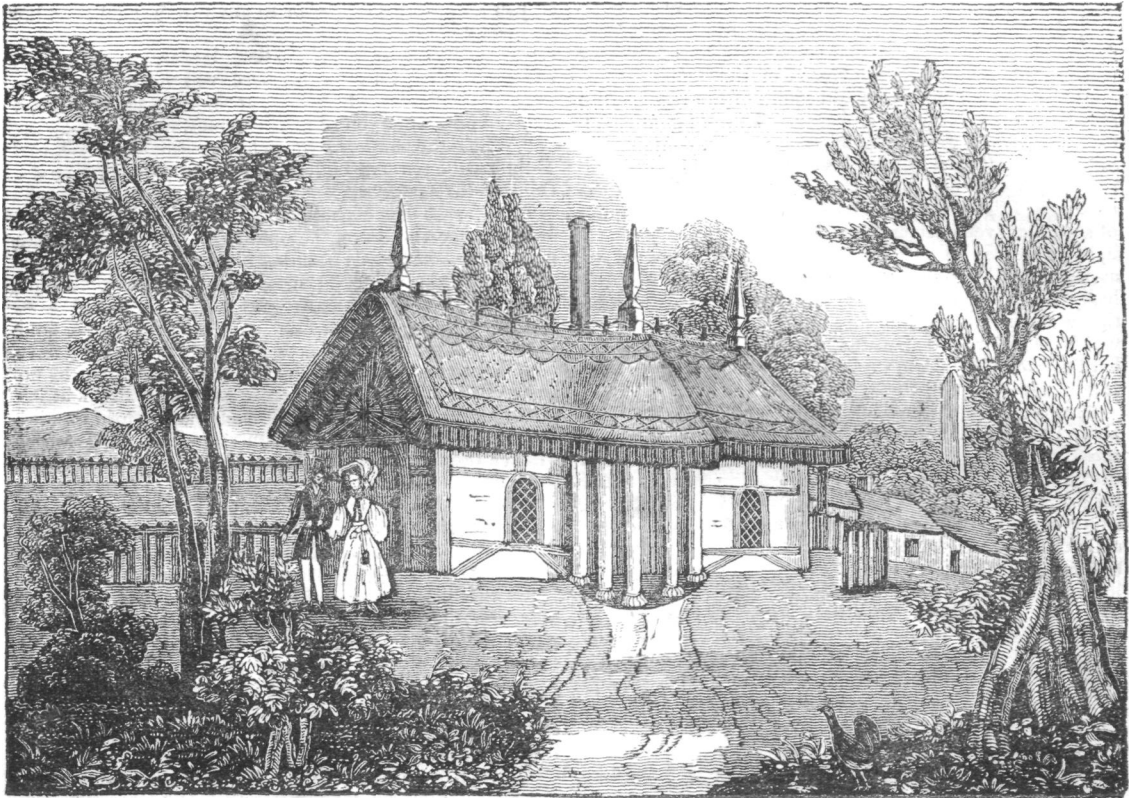
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GATE-HOUSE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHOENIX PARK.

The above is from a pencil sketch of the gate-house to the Zoological Gardens in the Phoenix Park, as seen from the interior of the Gardens. Having in our 76th number described their situation and extent, we have now only further to observe, that several improvements have recently been made in the laying out of the grounds and disposing of the animals, so as to be seen to the best advantage, and that several valuable additions have been made to the collection. The active spirit of improvement, which we mentioned as having been at that time introduced, has gone on with unabated vigour to the present time, when it may be well said that the Gardens are in a state of beauty and order which is at once gratifying to the public and creditable to the Society. The Council have recently, in addition to the usual purchase of animals, adopted the system of hiring, for a limited time, any of the more rare and costly animals which may be beyond their reach as purchasers. In this way a rhinoceros was exhibited, and an elephant has lately arrived. In the Ruminantia the collection is most valuable; the specimen of the camel especially being a very beautiful one; and in most other orders of the higher classes of the animal kingdom there are specimens of great interest—such as the lioness, the pumas, of which there are a pair, and many others. Therefore, even to those who visited these Gardens a year or two since, a second visit must now prove interesting. To the philosophic mind there cannot be a more fitting subject for contemplation than the general order and variety of created beings. This, indeed, is a truth so palpable that it may appear unnecessary to repeat it: and yet it is still far from being fully appreciated by thousands who gaze at the infinitely varied forms around them, without experiencing any other sensation than that which attends the

display of bright and beautiful colours—an excitement of the senses, not of the reason. To remove this apathy, and induce reflection, is one of the great objects of all collections of natural history, and in none is it so well effected as in those of rare and living animals. Early habit has rendered so familiar the more common animals, that we scarcely notice their existence more than we do that of the air we breathe, or of the earth we walk on—whilst the sudden and momentary exhibition of the more rare, overpowers our faculties, and leaves us rather wondering than thinking. Between these extremes there is placed the effect attending a well regulated menagerie, as it at once kindles curiosity, and gives time for reflection. How widely different, indeed, is their tendency to that of the barbarous shows of the ancients, when in the amphitheatre, hundreds of noble animals were immolated to gratify a savage thirst for blood. Assuredly there cannot be a better school to which to introduce the young to whom we wish to impart a knowledge of natural history, than a Zoological Garden. Here animals of every size and species, of every clime and country—birds of every wing and every colour—lions and tigers—hyænas, leopards, monkeys, and squirrels—ostriches and emus—macaws and parrots—pelicans of the wilderness, partridges, and pheasants—hawks, herons, eagles, tortoises, &c. are brought before the eye, and fixing the attention, produce the natural inquiry where does each come from, and what its nature and particular characteristics. Indeed it is in this way that natural history is best taught to children, as they will thus retain in their memory with very little trouble any information that may be imparted relative to the beasts or birds which they have seen and examined. In our present number we give a drawing and description