## MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Baltimore Gazette.*

The following verses were suggested by observing that a FAIR was to be held for the benefit of the "*Female Orphan Asylum.*"—so noble a purpose speaks its own eulogy:

You ask me Lady, whence these tears:
When joy and smiles should deck my face,
Can I have aught but needless fears,
When so much goodness I retrace.

Think not they flow from vain regret,
Or what was once my happy lot,
Ah! No, the kindness I have met,
Makes all my sorrows quite forgot.

But grateful feelings swell my breast,
And thus with tears my eyes o'erflow
For now in safety, I can rest,
And feel no more the keen winds blow.

But once, I was a mother's care,
Her future hope, her promised stay,
For me, she shed the secret tear,
For me, she prayed each coming day.

But sickness struck the fatal blow,
Then came pale "Want," and all her train,
Not all the care I could bestow,
Brought to my mother health again.

Ah! then how sad a change I felt,
When sunk with woe in misery mild,
As by her bed I weeping knelt,
She called me her poor hopless child.

Then pressed one kiss to cheek so pale,
And as to Heaven her prayer ascend,
She on my young, and tottering head,
"Who now will be the Orphans Friend?"

Soon, soon in the cold grave she lays
And I was left the world to roam,
Hunting out Sad Misery's ways,
To seek my wretched home.

Then I an orphan, doubtful where care,
Instead of the kiss of truth,
To ask of God by daily prayer,
To guide the wandering steps of my youth.

Dear good mother, while in sleep,
I think I see thee o'er my couch,
And while your gentle spirit watch keeps,
Say, "Here is found the Orphans Friend."

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*From Russell's Work, No XLI of the Family Library.*

### ABYSSINIAN ZOOLOGY.

### TRAITS OF THE HYENA.

Hyænas generally inhabit caverns and other rocky places, from whence they issue under cover of the night to prowl for food. They are gregarious, not so much from any social principle, as from a greediness of disposition and a gluttonous instinct, which induce many to assemble even over a scanty and insufficient prey. They are said to devour the bodies which they find in cemeteries, and to disinter such as are hastily or improperly interred. There seems, indeed, to be a peculiar gloominess and malignity of disposition in the subject of the hyena, and its companions in a state of captivity are savage and untractable. Like every other animal, however, it is perfectly capable of being tamed. A contrary feature has been observed in its natural instincts. About Mount Libanus, Syria, the north of Asia, and the vicinity of Algiers, the hyænas, according to Bruce, live mostly upon large succulent bulbous roots, especially those of the fritillaria, &c. and he informs us that he has known large patches of the fields turned up by them, in search for onions and other plants. He adds that these were chosen with such care, that after having been peeled, if any small decayed spot became perceptible, they were left upon the ground.

In Abyssinia, however, and many other countries, their habits are certainly decidedly carnivorous; yet the same courage of ferocious, which an animal dies usually produces, does not obviously manifest itself in this species. In Barbary, according to Bruce, the Moors in the daytime seize the hyena by the ears and drag him along, without his resenting that ignominious treatment, otherwise than by attempting to draw himself back; and the hunters, when his cave is large enough to give them entrance, take a torch in their hands and advance straight towards him, pretending at the same time to fascinate him by a senseless jargon. The creature is astounded by the noise and glare, and allowing a blanket to be thrown over him, is thus dragged out. Bruce locked up a goat, a kid and a lamb all day with a Barbary hyena which had fasted, and he found the intended victims in the evening alive and uninjured. He repeated the experiment, however, on another occasion, during the night, with a young ass, a goat, and a fox, and next morning he was astonished to find the whole of them, not only eaten, but actually devoured, with the exception of some of the ass's ears!

### ANECDOTE TOLD BY BRUCE.

Many a time in the night, when the king had kept me late in his palace, and it was not my duty to lie there, in going across the square from the king's house, not many hundred yards distant, I have been apprehensive that they would bite me in the leg. They grunted in great numbers around me, though I was always attended with several armed men, who sel[illegible] passed a night without wounding or frightening some of them. One night in [illegible] being very intent on observation, I felt something pass behind me towards the [illegible] but upon looking round could perceive [illegible]ng. Having finished what I was then about, I went out of my tent, resolved direct[illegible] return, which I immediately did, when I received large blue eyes glaring at me in the dark. I called upon my servant with a light, and there was the hyena standing nigh the head of the bed, with two or three large bunches of candles in his mouth. To have fired at him I was in danger of breaking my quadrant or other furniture and he seemed, by keeping the candles steadily in his mouth, to wish for no other prey at that time. As his mouth was full, and he had no claws to tear with, I was not afraid of him, but with a pike struck him as near the heart as I could judge. It was not till then he showed any sign of fierceness; but upon feeling the wound, he let drop the candles, and endeavoured to run up the shaft of the spear to arrive at me; so that, in self defence, I was obliged to draw a pistol from my girdle and shoot him; and nearly at the same time my servant cleft his scull with a battle-axe.

### HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.

Mr. Salt and his party stationed themselves on a high overhanging rock, which commanded one of the favourite pools; and they had not remained long before a hippopotamus rose to the surface, at a distance of not more than 20 yards. He came up at first very confidently, raising his enormous head out of the water, and snorting violently. At the same instant their guns were discharged, the contents of which appeared to strike directly on its forehead; on which it turned its head with an angry scowl, and making a sudden plunge, sank to the bottom, with a peculiar noise, between a grunt and a roar. They for some minutes entertained sanguine hope that he was killed, and momentarily expected to see his body ascend to the surface. But it soon appeared that a hippopotamus is not so easily slain—for he rose again, ere long, close to the same spot, and apparently not much concerned at what had happened, though somewhat more cautious than before. They again discharged their pieces, but with as little effect as formerly; and although some of the party continued firing at every one that made his appearance, they were by no means certain that they produced the slightest impression upon any of them. This they attributed to their having used Leaden balls, which are too soft to enter his almost impenetrable scull.

It appears from what they witnessed, that the hippopotamus cannot remain more than five or six minutes under water. One of the most interesting parts of the amusement was to witness the perfect ease with which these animals quietly drop down to the bottom; for the water being exceedingly clear, they could distinctly see them so low as 20 feet below the surface.

### RHINOCEROS HUNTING.

The eyes of a rhinoceros are extremely small; and his neck is stiff and his head cumbrous, he seldom turns round so as to see anything that is not directly before him. To this, according to Bruce, he owes his death, as he never escapes if there is as much plain ground as to enable a horse to get in advance. His pride and fury then induce him to lay aside all thoughts of escaping but by victory. He stands for a moment at bay, then starting forward, he suddenly charges the horse, after the manner of the wild boar, which animal he greatly resembles in his mode of action. But the horse easily avoids his ponderous onset, by turning short aside, and this is the first instant for a naked man, armed with a sharp sword, drops from behind the principal hunter, and unperceived by the rhinoceros, [illegible] to wreak his vengeance on his [illegible] he inflicts a tremendous blow across the [illegible] of the hock, which renders him the prize of other light of [illegible].

In [illegible] of a large allowance of vegetable matter necessary to support this enormous living mass, we should take into consideration the vast quantity of water which it consumes. No country, according to Bruce, [illegible] such as that of the Shangallas, deluged with six months rain, full of large and deep basins, hewn out by nature in the living rock, which are shaded by dark woods from evaporation, or one watered by extensive rivers, which never fail low, or to a state of dryness can supply the vast draughts of its enormous maw. As an article of food he is himself much esteemed by the Shangallas; and the soles of his feet, which are soft, like those of a camel, and of a gristly substance, are peculiarly delicate. The rest of the body resembles that of the hog, but it is coarser, and is pervaded by a smell of musk.

### THE MOUNTAIN VULTURE.

On the highest summit of the mountain Lamalmon, while the traveller's servants were refreshing themselves, after the fatigue of a toilsome ascent, and enjoying the pleasures of a delightful climate, and a good dinner of boiled goat's flesh, a lammergeyer suddenly made his appearance among them. A great shout, or rather cry of distress, attracted Bruce's attention, who, while walking towards the bird, saw it deliberately put its foot into the pan, which contained a huge piece of meat prepared for boiling. Finding the temperature somewhat higher than it was accustomed to, among the pure gushing springs of that romantic region, it suddenly withdrew its foot, but immediately afterwards settled upon two large pieces which lay upon a wooden platter, into which it thrust its claws, and carried them off. It disappeared over the edge of a steep Tarpeian rock, down which criminals were thrown, and whose remains had probably first induced the bird to select that spot as a place of sojourn. The traveller, in expectation of another visit, immediately loaded his rifle, and it was not long before the gigantic bird reappeared.

As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,
Disloding from a region scarce of prey,
To gorge the flesh of lambs or yeanling kids
On hills where flocks are fed, flies to'wards the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams;
But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chinese drive
With sails and wind their cany wagons light:

so landed the lammergeyer within [illegible] of the savory mess, but also within an equa distance of Bruce's practised rifle, instantly sent his ball through his body, and the ponderous bird sank down upon the grass with scarcely a flutter of its outspread wings.

### SERPENTS.

There are not many serpents in Upper Abyssinia, and few remarkable animals of that class even in the lower counties; if we except a species of boa, commonly so called, which attains to the length of twenty feet. It feeds upon antelopes and the deer kind, which it swallows entire. Its favourite places of resort are by the sides of grassy pools of stagnant rivers, where it lies in ambuscade, ready to encircle in its horrid folds whatever quadruped approaches.

A remarkable and noted serpent of these parts is the cerastes, or horned viper. It hides itself all day in holes in the sand, where it lives in little chambers similar and contiguous to those of the jerboa. Bruce kept a pair of them in a glass jar for two years, without any food; they did not appear to sleep even in winter, and cast their skins during the last days of April. This poisonous reptile is very fond of heat; for however warm it might be during the day, whenever Bruce made a fire at night it seldom happened that fewer than half a dozen were found burnt to death by approaching too close to the embers.

It seems there are crocodiles also in Abyssinia, of a greenish colour and enormous size. The natives are so exceedingly afraid of them, that in the hottest weather they dare not bathe where they are seen, and will not even wash their hands at the water's edge, without a companion with them to throw stones at the crocodiles.

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Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Odessa to the Editor.

"I was anxious to see this place, as it had often brought to my recollection your endeavours to point out to our government and our commercial countrymen the field they would have for an extension of commerce by having a treaty with the Porte.—The passage into the Black Sea has as yet only partially succeeded, as respects the latter, though with the former it has much enhanced, and continues to increase in various ports in the Adriatic. Since the treaty with the Porte, there has been but three vessels here under the American flag, and with Odessa I do not think there will be an extensive direct trade for some years; but much may be done through the Ports of Smyrna and Constantinople. The consumption of coffee is small here, and generally as through Russia, white refined sugars are much used, but the brown never, and the white Havana in very small quantities. Manufactured cottons no doubt will find their way here from the above mentioned ports, and they are generally preferred either to the Swiss or the English, although the manufactures of the former country are in high estimation in the Levant.

Odessa now contains a population of 45,-600, and partakes more after an Italian town than a Russian; and if it were not for its censorship, might very fairly be termed a free port, which has been assigned to it by the government. Books and newspapers undergo great censorship, and of the few guide books I have with me, I have been deprived of the only one I possessed on Russia, because in its historical pages it stated that one of the Emperors had been assassinated. Like the law of itself, I presume the truth must not be told.

Count Orloff arrived here a few days ago in the Tenesme, 80 gun ship, from near Constantinople. The war being terminated between the Sultan and Mahomed Ali of Egypt, and the Egyptian troops have repassed Mount Taurus, all the Russian troops and the fleet which went to the assistance of the Sultan have returned to Sevastopol, a port in the Crimea. The terms of that treaty you no doubt will have seen. Besides the 16,000 men of the Russian army encamped on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, I met with 12,000 additional near Silistria, on the Danube, ready to proceed by land to join their forces at Constantinople, had it been required; and I have no doubt from the numerous garrisons the Russians have on the Danube and the Black Sea, 30,000 would have very soon pushed on.

I think I stated to you in one of my letters, I had passed from Egypt through the Arabian Desert, by the way of Cairo, Suez, Tor, which was Elim, (where were twelve wells of water and seventy palm trees,") Mount Sinah and Horeb, to Gaza, in Syria, and again visited Jerusalem, Nablous, (which was Sechem) Tiberia, Saphea, St. Jean d'Arc after its fall, Sidon, (not omitting to pay my respects to Lady Hester Stanhope, residing in the mountains near that tower) Beyroot, Damascus, Tripoli, Baltue, (which was the Roman Heliopolis,) Aleppo, Alexandretta, Adena, Tarsous, Koliah, Allarshare, (which was the ancient Philadelphia,) Sard, to Smyrna, where, after passing an agreeable time of a month among friends whom I had left 18 months before, I set out again for the Interior of Asia Minor, and visited the head quarters of the Egyptian army at Kutiah. I was well received by Ibrahim, as I had been the year before at the Siege of Acre. From thence I journyed to Jenna, at the head of the Gulf of that name, on the Sea of Marmora—finally, arrived at Constantinople on the 3d of May. From the last mentioned place to Odessa, I have made the journey by land, thus—to Adrianople, Schomula, passing down the Danube, viewing Silistria on the way to the quarantine station at Kalarach in Wallachia, in seven days I completed my quarantine, and passed through Ibrail, which is Braillow, thence to Galate in Moldavia, crossing the Pruth: completed a second quarantine at Rene on the Danube, of 14 days, and set out for Ismail, thence, after viewing the fortress there, renowned by the writings of Byron in his Don Juan. I passed through Akernan, and finally arrived here after a journey of 30 days. I shall leave here in a few days for Moscow and St. Petersburg.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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**IN CHANCERY,**

Dec. 20, 1833.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Alfred Clark, the Trustee in the case of Alfred Clark against Sylvester Clark, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next. The report states, that the property sold for Two Hundred Dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 26.

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# A CALENDAR
## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
# 1834.

MOON'S PHASES.

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