

A Visit
TO THE TOWER,
BEING,
AN ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL
BIRDS,
AND
BEASTS.

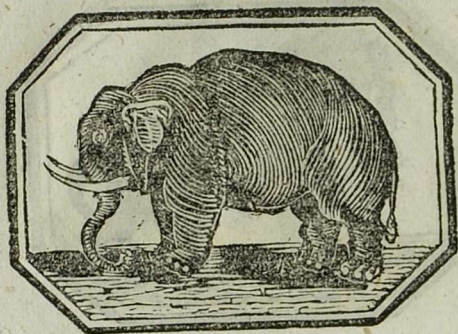
YORK:
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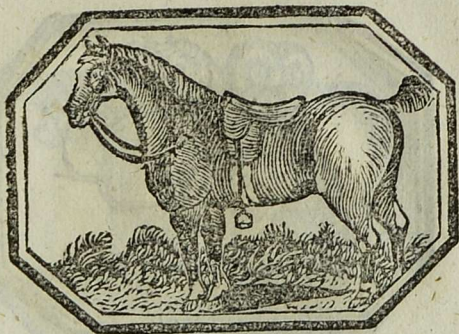
The Lion.

The Lion is one of the strongest and fiercest of wild beasts. The bible says, "The righteous is bold as a Lion." But wicked men are strong also; the psalmist prayed that God would "save him from the lion's mouth." You recollect about Daniel in the lion's den: God sent an angel, and shut the lion's mouth.



The Elephant.

The Elephant is reckoned the most intellectual animal in the creation after man. Nature, always impartial in the distribution of her gifts, has given this bulky quadruped a quick instinct nearly approaching to reason, in compensation for the uncouthness and ill-shapedness of his body.



The Horse.

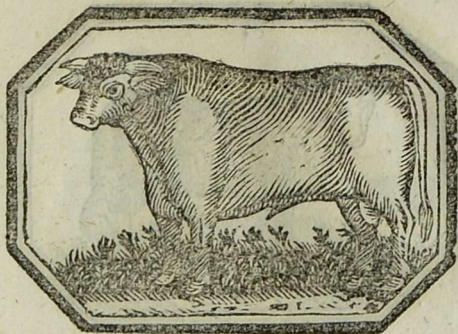
The Horse is bred now in most parts of the world: those of Arabia, Turkey, and Persia, are accounted as better proportioned than many others; but the English race may justly claim the precedence over all the European breed, and are not inferior to all the rest in point of strength and beauty.



The Owl.

Gray, in his beautiful "Elegy in a Country Church Yard," expresses himself in the following manner :

—— from yonder ivy mantled tow'r
 The moping owl does to the moon complain
 Of such, who, wandering near her secret
 bow'r,
 Molest her ancient solitary reign.



The Bull.

The Bull is a very strong, fierce creature ; his strength, in all his body, is very great, but particularly about the head and neck ; his forehead seems to be made for fight, having short thick horns, with which he can toss up into the air a large dog and other weighty things.



Sheep.

This animal is one of the most useful that nature ever submitted to the empire of man; and in patriarchal life, the number of Sheep constituted the riches of kings and princes. The Ewe goes with young about twenty weeks, and the lamb has always been considered an emblem of innocence.



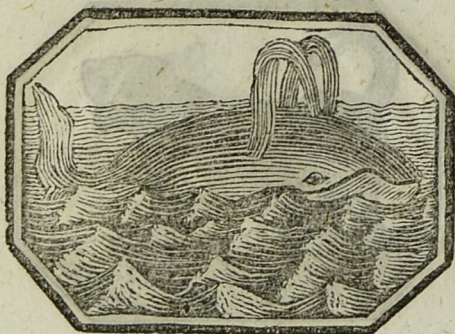
Robin Redbreast.

_____ half afraid he first
 Against the window beats: then, brisk, alights
 On the warm hearth—then, hopping on the
 floor
 Eyes all the smiling family askance,
 And pecks, and starts, and wonders where he
 is,
 'Till more familiar grown, the table crumbs
 Attract his slender feet.



The Sow.

The general colour of the Sow, varies considerably, as in all domestic animals; the snout is long, strong and broad, well calculated to cast up the earth for food. The fertility of the Sow is very great, as each litter generally amounts to between nine and fifteen pigs.



The Whale.

“_____ part huge of bulk
 Wallowing, unwieldly, enormous in their gate,
 Tempest of the ocean. There Leviathan,
 Hugest of living creatures, on the deep
 Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
 And seems a moving land; and at his gills
 Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.

PARADISE LOST, B. vii. 410.



The Dog.

The Dog takes care of his master's property ; he follows him about, and will not let any body hurt him. If a stranger comes, he barks to let his master know it. He is easily taught a great many useful things. A shepherd's dog will not let the sheep go astray.



The Cat.

The author of the "Splendid Shilling," gives us the following description of this domestic animal :

Grimalkin to domestic vermin sworn
 An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
 Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap
 Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
 Sure ruin.



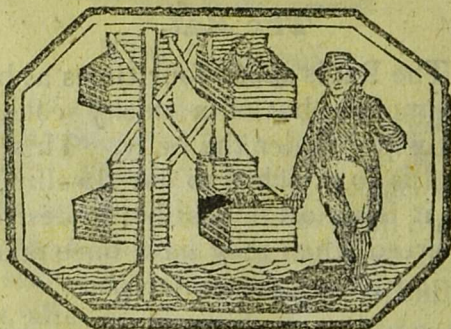
The Squirrel.

The Squirrel is of a deep reddish brown colour ; his breast and belly white. He is a lively, sagacious, docile, and nimble : he lives upon nuts, and has been seen so tame as to dive and search into the pocket of his mistress, after an almond or a lump of sugar.



The Rat.

The Rat is about four times as big as a mouse, but of a dusky colour, with white under the belly. This animal is so attached to our dwellings, that it is almost impossible to destroy the breed when they have once taken a liking to any particular place.



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