

A rude FAN and NECKLACE, from Africa. The latter is composed of Stones that have the holes naturally through them without boring.

An African DAGGER.

A POUCH, from the interior of Africa; and a QUIVER of poisoned ARROWS, from ditto.

A poisoned DAGGER from Madagascar.

A LANCE, used by the natives of the same country for throwing at their enemies.

NORTH AMERICAN CURIOSITIES.

A pair of SHOES, worn by an Indian Chief of Hudson's Bay, ornamented with porcupine quills, and tassels of red deer's hair. The leather is said to be dressed in blood, and prevents the wearer's feet from ever freezing; for which reason they are generally worn by the people when in that country.

A pair of SNOW SHOES of a Child of six years old, two feet six inches long. They are very light, and cover such a space as prevents the wearer from sinking into the snow, which in that country is very deep. The length of a man's pair is upwards of four feet.

A POUCH for carrying their hunting materials. It is ornamented in the same manner as the Chief's shoes.

Pair of ornamental GARTERS, made principally of Porcupine quills.

An ornamented BELT, for bringing home the skins of the animals taken in their hunting excursions.

WORK BAGS, of beautiful workmanship. Very curious FISHING LINES, made of sinews. Bows and ARROWS.

A BOWL, for holding liquids, made of the bark of the Cecoz Tree neatly sewed together.

Real TOMAHAWK and TOBACCO PIPE in one.

The SCALPING KNIFE, and Ordinary ditto.

A PURSE, or TOBACCO POUCH, made of the skin of the Skiffing, or Squash, ornamented with tassels of Deer's hair.

GLASS CASE, No. 1.

A Wampom BELT, of great value among the Indian Chiefs of America.

A CAP, from Africa, made of platted grass. The fineness of the work, the regular manner in which the intricate pattern is continued, is wonderful, when it is remembered that it is done entirely by the finger, without the use of any instrument.

A Specimen of the CLOTH made of ASBESTOS, that will remain in the hot fire without burning. Pliny mentions his having seen napkins of this cloth, which, being taken from the table after a feast, were thrown into the fire, and by that means were better scoured than if they had been

this animal makes of these tusks is in sleeping, which they do like the Elephant, by hooking them on the branches of trees. The Babrousa is found in several of the Islands of the East Indies.

Part of an ELEPHANT'S GRINDER.

The HORN of an IBEX.

The HORNS of the CHAMOIS.

The TAIL of the BEAVER.

The HORN of a very large RHINOCEROS, weighing upwards of ten pounds.

The EGG and THIGH BONE of an OSTRICH, the Egg is so large that it will hold near five half pints, and the Bone is thicker than that of an Ox.

The HEAD of a RHINOCEROS BIRD, remarkable for a large curved horn in the middle of its forehead.

The LEG of a CASSAWARY.

Ditto of the FLAMINGO.

Two NOSES of the SAW FISH. The largest of these is three feet seven inches long, and is eight inches broad at the base, and four at the point; it is armed at the sides with thirty-eight strong teeth, about an inch and a half long, and two inches from each other. The small one appears to be of a different species, as it has double the number of teeth. "The Saw Fish," says Anderson, "is the Whale's most terrible enemy; at the sight of this little animal the Whale seems agitated in an extraordinary manner, bounding from the water as if in consternation. Wherever the Whale perceives it at a distance it flies from it in the opposite direction. I have been myself," continues he, "a spectator of their terrible encounter:—The Whale has no instrument of defence except the tail, with that it endeavours to strike its adversary, and a single blow taking place, would effectually destroy its enemy. The Saw Fish on the other hand is as active as the other is strong, and easily avoids the stroke, then bounding into the air it falls upon its enemy, and endeavours, not to pierce it with its pointed beak, but to cut it with its toothed edges. The sea all around is soon dyed with blood from the wounds of the Whale, while the enormous animal vainly endeavours to reach its invader, and strikes with its tail against the surface of the water, making a noise at each blow louder than the report of a cannon."

The JAWS of an enormous SHARK, which measure six feet six inches in circumference.

The FOSSIL TOOTH of a SHARK, more than four times as large as those in the above jaws.

The CAVITY of a WHALE'S EAR.

The JAWS of a PORPOISE.

A singular BONE, supposed to belong to some sea animal.

The HORN of the NARWHAL, or SEA UNICORN, six feet long.—Of all the variety of weapons with which nature has armed her various tribes, there is not one so large or formidable as this. The horn or tooth of the Narwhal is as straight as an arrow; it is about the thickness of a man's arm at the root, but gradually tapering to a sharp point, and is beautifully wreathed or twisted, and is whiter and harder than ivory. In the spring of 1800 a fine fish of this kind was taken on the Lincolnshire coast, near Boston.