

T H E
B E A U T I E S
 O F
 N A T U R E and A R T
 D I S P L A Y E D,
 I N A
 T O U R through the W O R L D ;

C O N T A I N I N G,

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| <p>I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities ; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent and Divisions ; their Rivers, Air, Soils, Chief Cities, &c.</p> <p>II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms ; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's ; of Medicinal and other singular Springs ; of Cataracts, Whiripools, &c.</p> <p>III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other public Calami-</p> | <p>ties, which have, at different times, visited the Inhabitants.</p> <p>IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants ; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.</p> <p>V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable Public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.</p> <p>VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity ; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants ; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.</p> |
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Illustrated and embellished with Copper Plates.

V O L. XI.

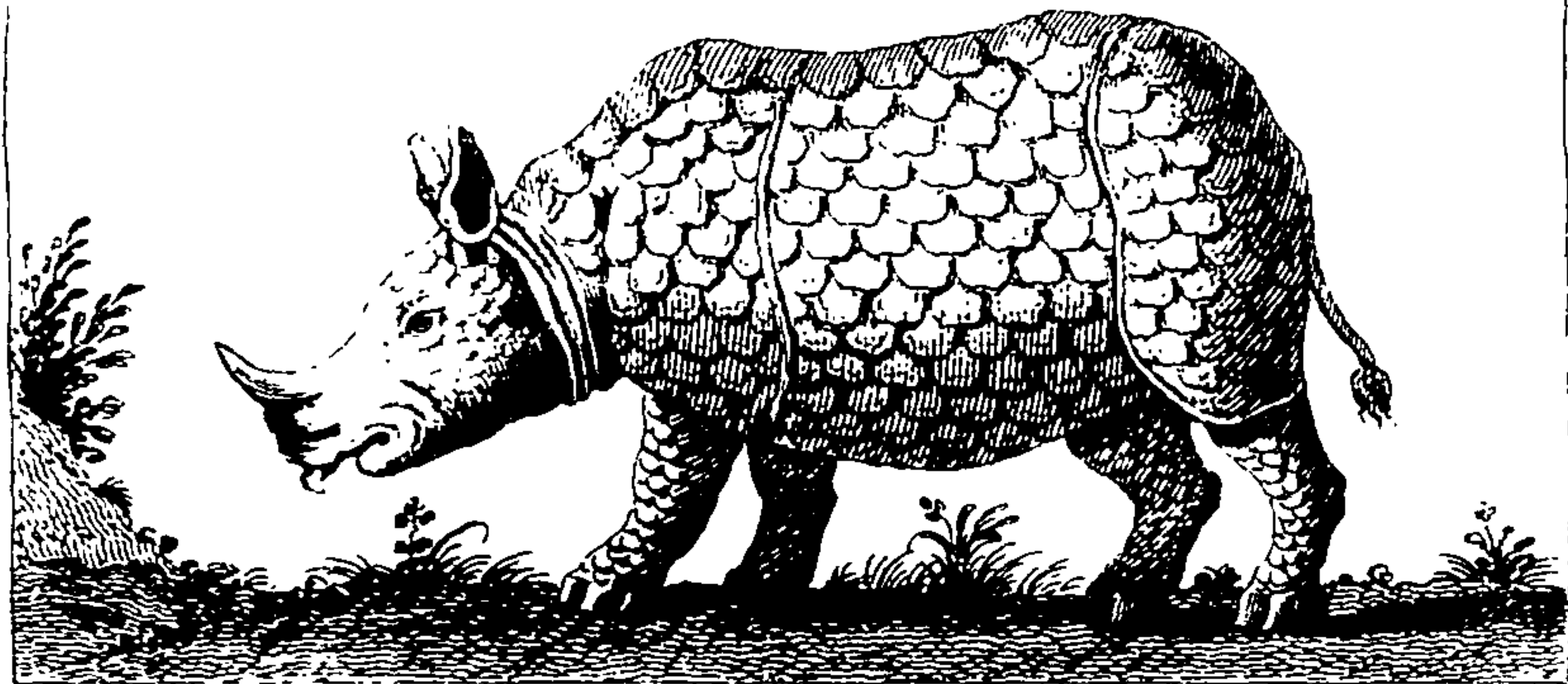
L O N D O N :

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soldier in the same town, meeting an Elephant with his keeper, would not give way to them; whereupon the keeper complained of the affront to the Elephant, who some time afterwards spying the soldier by the side of the river that runs through the town, ran hastily towards him, lifted him up with his trunk, and plunged him several times in the river; after which he drew him out, leaving him to be laughed at by the spectators.

The Rhinoceros, which is also a genus of the Jumenta, is likewise a native of India. The generic characters of the Rhinoceros are, that it has eleven fore-teeth in each jaw; there are no canine teeth: the nose is ornamented with a single or double horn, which is permanent. The Rhinoceros, of all quadrupeds, approaches nearest to the elephant in size, but is not equal to it in that respect; the body is nearly as bulky, but the legs are much shorter. A full grown Rhinoceros measures fourteen feet from the ground to the highest part of the back; and the legs are so remarkably short, that, with all their height, the belly comes near the ground: the head is very large and oblong, the ears are large and long, and in some degree resemble those of a hog; the eyes are very small, and do not stand on the upper part of the head, as in other animals, but at a small distance from the extremity of the snout; on the upper part of the snout, near the extremity of it, there stands a horn of a conic figure, and very strong: it grows to about two feet and an
half

The Rhinoceros .



H. G. S. 1845

half in length, and is a little bent backward ; its colour is black, and its substance very firm and hard ; the neck is short and very thick ; the body rounded and enormously big ; the legs are very thick and clumsy to appearance ; the feet are broad and divided into toes ; the tail is short, and furnished with some long and extremely thick hairs ; the colour of the creature is tawny ; the skin is remarkably thick, and hard ; it is indeed so hard, that the creature could not easily turn itself in any direction, but that nature has formed a kind of joints and folds in it, by means of which it moves its body, though in an unweildy and awkward manner ; it generally frequents the parts of the country which is farthest from the resort of men ; it feeds on vegetables, and is, like the elephant, a native of Africa as well as Asia.

The Rhinoceros with a double horn is a species greatly resembling the former : at the upper part of the nose there grows a horn as in the other species, and just behind it another of the same form and colour, but smaller. The Elephant and Rhinoceros are said to bear such a hatred to each other, that they seldom meet without a battle, in which the Rhinoceros endeavours to pierce the Elephant's belly with his horn ; but if he misses his aim, the Elephant is too hard for him, with his tusks and proboscis.

In several parts of the Indies, but chiefly in the kingdom of Golconda, there is a kind of
goats,