

when awake and in motion. This difference is essential, and not a simple change of situation as in an inanimate body, which may be equally and indifferently at rest or in motion; for in either of these states it would perpetually remain, unless constrained to quit it by some external power or resistance. By its own powers the animal changes its condition; and naturally, and without constraint, it passes from repose to action, and from action to repose. The period for awaking returns as necessarily as that for sleep, and both arrive independent of any foreign cause; since in either state the animal cannot exist but for a certain time, and an uninterrupted continuity of either would be equally fatal to life.

In the animal economy, therefore, we may distinguish two parts; the one acts perpetually without interruption, and the other acts only by intervals. The action of the heart and lungs in animals that breathe, and of the heart in the foetus, seem to constitute the former as does the action of the senses, and the movements of the members of the latter.

If we imagine beings endowed by nature with only the first part of this animal economy, though deprived of sense and progressive motion,