

seen to despise contemptible enemies, and to pardon their insults when it was in his power to punish them. When in confinement he appears gentle, will caress the hand that feeds him, and will sometimes spare the lives of those animals which are thrown to him for prey ; he will even live peaceably with them, spare them part of his subsistence, and has even been known to want food himself rather than be the means of depriving them of that life which his generosity had spared. The lion cannot be said to be cruel, since he acts from necessity and never kills more than he consumes ; while the tiger, the wolf, and all the inferior species, such as the fox, marten, polecat, ferret, &c. kill without remorse, and seem rather to satisfy their malignity than their hunger.

The outward form of the lion speaks the superiority of his internal qualities. His figure is striking and grand ; his look confident and bold ; his gait stately, and his voice tremendous. His bulk is not overgrown like that of the elephant, or the rhinoceros ; nor is his shape clumsy like the hippopotamus, or the ox. He is in every respect compact and well-proportioned ; a perfect model of strength joined with agility. He is muscular, bold, and neither charged with fat nor unnecessary flesh. He  
manifests