

and have endeavoured to point out the mode of induction pursued by the palæontologist, in his inquiries into the fossil remains of animal organization, by which he is enabled to call forth from their rocky sepulchres, the beings of past ages, and like the fabled sorcerer, give form and animation to the inhabitants of the tomb.

From the facts that have been presented to us in the course of this lecture, we arrive at the following important inferences:—

*First*—that the extinction of certain forms of animal existence is a law, which is not only in operation at the present moment, but has extended throughout the period comprehended in our present researches; and we have traced its influence from the partial extirpation of certain existing species, to the entire annihilation of many species and genera that once were contemporary with man; as well as to those which are known to have lived, and become extinct, prior to the creation of our race.

*Secondly*—that while in the modern marine and fluviatile accumulations, the remains of existing species of animals, and of man and his works, are entombed, in the ancient deposits of water-worn materials, those of larger mammalia alone are imbedded.

*Thirdly*—that the animal remains principally belong to extinct pachydermata, related to the elephant, hippopotamus, sloth, horse, deer, and other ruminants; and that these had for their