

lightful recreation and employment, without subjecting him to toil and weariness ; this state of things should cease, and man, for the future, should earn his bread with difficulty by the labour of his hands and the sweat of his brows. From hence it seems to follow that at this time some great change took place, both with respect to climate, and to that blessing from atmospheric influences which produces plenty and fertility with the lowest amount of labour. Geologists have observed, from the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the strata of this and other northern countries, that the climate must formerly have been warmer than it now is.* Some change or changes of this kind therefore would sooner or later produce the extinction of such animals and plants, inhabitants of northern countries, as could not bear such a change of temperature, and at the same time could not escape from it ; and admitting this—it would enable us to answer in the affirmative to the query above stated—namely, that there were species of animals originally created which have since ceased to exist. Being no longer necessary to bear a part in carrying on the general plan of Divine Providence with regard to our globe, they were permitted or caused to perish.

One circumstance, which I have not seen adverted to, seems to confirm this hypothesis : that so few fossil remains, if any, of tropical *birds* have hitherto been discovered in cold countries, while such numbers of the quadrupeds of warm climates, both viviparous and oviparous, are met with every day in a fossil state. Now the birds could readily shift their quarters southward, when the temperature grew too cold for them, while the quadrupeds might be stopped by seas, rivers, and other obstacles.

Another question may be asked with respect to the subject I am discussing ; might not the animals now become super-

* See Appendix, Note 7.