

which he is enabled to win his resistless way through the thickest and most entangled underwood.

I need not enlarge on the *second* Sub-order of the Pachyderms, the Solipeds, the well-known equine and asinine tribes; every one must be struck by the contrast that their structure and characters exhibit to those of the *first* Sub-order, or typical ones. A fiery and intelligent eye; a *neck clothed with thunder*, to use the words of inspiration; a graceful form; speed that often outstrips the wind; are the distinctive characters which the highest tribe of them exhibits; while the other, though less beautiful, still has the organs of sight and hearing singularly conspicuous; a long tail; and its integument clothed with a shaggy coarse fur: besides these characters, the undivided hoof of both these tribes forms also a most striking distinction. No animals, indeed, externally present characters more diverse from each other than the soliped and typical Pachyderms. God has given us these animals, evidently, that we may employ them as our *servants*, and their great function is, to carry ourselves and our burdens; they also minister in no small degree to our innocent pleasure and amusements, as well as to our defence and security.

*Order 3.*—Of all the different Orders of the present Class, or indeed of all the Classes of animals, none are of so much importance to their Lord as the *Ruminants*, which we are next to consider; without them, hunger, cold, and nakedness would beset him, or, at least, a large portion of his comforts, with respect to articles of food and clothing, must be cut off.

Cuvier divides this great Order into those that have horns, and those that have none, and we may here adopt his division, considering these two sections as forming two Sub-orders. The first of them, being the beasts of burden of more than one nation, may be regarded as succeeding the