

alone diffused universally over its body. Yet, even this sense, in an infant just born, is imperfect ; by its cries, indeed, it gives indication of pain ; but it has no expression to denote pleasure. It is forty days before it begins to smile ; about the same time also it begins to weep ; its former expressions of pain being unaccompanied with tears. On the countenance of a new born infant there appears no vestige of the passions, the features of the face not having acquired that consistence and form which are necessary for expressing the sentiments of the soul. All the other parts of its body are alike feeble and delicate ; its motions are unsteady and uncertain ; it is unable to stand upright ; its legs and thighs are still bent, from the habit it contracted in the womb ; it has not strength enough to stretch forth its arms or to grasp any thing with its hands ; and, if abandoned, it would remain on its back, without being able to turn itself.

From all which it appears, that the pain felt by infants soon after their birth, and which they express by crying, is a sensation merely corporeal, similar to that of other animals, who also cry the minute they are brought forth ; as also, that the mental sensations do not begin to  
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