

ought to have two mouths; one to correspond with the stomach of man, and the other to masticate for the stomach of the horse. If it could run upon the plain, it could not climb the hill, or make its way in rocky places. Though possessed of human faculties, it could not build for itself an habitation, or navigate ships and man the sails;" and more particular still in his objections, he adds, "that it could neither sit like the tailor, nor make shoes like the cobbler."

But to return to our own argument, we may observe how nature manages to rear a superior incumbent weight upon the fore-quarters, by examining the structure of the skeleton of a Giraffe. There, we see how the pressure is taken off the fore-quarters, by the obliquity of the spine, and the shortness of the hind-legs. However beautiful as works of art, the figures of the Centaurs upon antique gems may be, they are yet monsters,—their construction, a joining of inconsistent parts together.

As a trial of skill, there are few designs more difficult to execute than the representation of a Fawn or Satyr; because the artist has incongruities to reconcile—the human form and face, to the limbs of a brute. If we have attended to the size and shape of the human extremities, we see the impossibility of rearing the human trunk upon the legs of a goat—the bones are too small, the masses of muscle are displaced. The