

found learning. This Jewish nasal monstrosity, sometimes termed commercial nose, has a considerable latitude, but the preponderance seems to be in a longitudinal direction; very wide at the lower part, where it joins the nostril. This kind of a frontispiece is a true facial sign of large acquisitiveness.

The next in order of importance is symbolical of deep, serious-minded thinkers, and is known as the cogitative nose; a very fitting appendage to an alderman or "smelling committee." This nose is perfectly straight, never frowning; but always wearing a good healthy appearance. Observe the profiles of Comb, Henry Clay, and Patrick Henry.

But of all mortals that need the sympathy and charity of mankind, they are those whom mother nature, in her delight for freaks, has snubbed. Such persons are quite amiable and hilarious. Some are particularly witty, notwithstanding their misfortune. These unfortunately beaked individuals are, as a rule, largely developed in the region of the selfish and animal propensities, and deficient in the spiritual and intellectual quarter of their dome. As a class they are pert, quick to feel, think and act; easily offended over trivial things; and not much force of character. Who for a moment supposes the owner of a snob will be invited to act as the Executive of the United States. Lengthen the snob somewhat, and give it a graceful concave curve from the root to the tip, and you will have a celestial nose. This class of noses may be seen every day, and is more common among women than men. It serves to indicate to the person to whom it may be approaching that its owner is about to ask a question. Doubtless you will ask why this is so, and we will venture to answer, that it is because it has the form of an interrogation point. This nose is very often found among the Misses Credulities, who are very inquisitive and credit all they hear. If any subject attracts their attention, they will eagerly inquire into its nature and its relation

to other subjects, hence such persons are apt to make good, thorough students.

Besides these six general classes, thus briefly described, there are many subdivisions which partake of the nature of two or more of these general classes. Each of these subdivisions indicates to the observant physiognomist, corresponding traits of character, and these traits may be read as plainly as a nose on a man's face.

"How very odd that poets should suppose,
There is no poetry about a nose.
When plain as a man's nose upon his face,
A noseless face would lack poetic grace!
Why, what would be the fragrance of a rose,
And where would be the mortal means of telling
Whether a vile or wholesome odor flows
Around us, if we owned no sense of smelling?
'Neath starry eyes, o'er ruby lips it grows,—
Beauty in its form,—and music in its blows."

D. W. F.

A REVIEW OF THOMAS CARLYLE'S "FRENCH REVOLUTION."

HISTORY has formed an important factor, and the groundwork, perhaps, of all literature of all ages; holding this position, it has ever been considered of paramount necessity to the intelligence of mankind.

The history under consideration, was first published in 1837. Upon its appearance it received many commendatory notices from the literary press. One Review said of it:

"No work of greater genius, either historical or political, has been produced in this country for many years. A more painstaking or accurate investigator of facts and testimonies never wielded the historical pen."

Thomas Carlyle was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire. His father was an agriculturist, of great strength of mind and mental perception. He received his collegiate education at the Edinburgh University; where he distinguished himself for his proficiency in mathematics. Soon after finishing his education, he devoted himself to the study of literature as a profession.