The Baton Rouge Gazette.

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THE BATON ROUGE GAZETTE,
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The BATON ROUGE GAZETTE is published every SATURDAY morning, at $3,00 per annum, payable in advance, or $5,00 at the expiration of six months.

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PROFESSIONAL.

THOMAS GIBBES MORGAN, | PHILIP RICKEY MORGAN

T. G. & P. H. MORGAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, and Iberville—and in the Supreme Court of the State, and Circuit Court of the United States, New Orleans. dec 21-tf.

J. W. SEYMOUR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Office on Laurel Street,
dec14 Baton Rouge, La.

H. W. SHERBURNE.
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE WITH J. W. SEYMOUR, Esq.,
Laurel Street, between Third and Main Streets.
jan 25-y.] BATON ROUGE LA.

JAMES M. ELAM.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
june 8, ly. *Baton Rouge, La.*

R. M. FAVROT.
Atty. and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE AT THE COURT HOUSE,
june 8. lv. *West Baton Rouge, La.*

W. J. A. ROBERTS, RUFUS K. HOWELL.
ROBERTS & HOWELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAVE formed a Partership in the practice of their profession, and tender their services to all those who may be pleased to intrust business to their management and care.

Having devoted much time and attention to the study and practice of Criminal Law for the past seven years, they particularly commend themselves to those who may need their services in that department of their profession.

OFFICE FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE BASEMENT,
No. 27, Camp street, New Orleans.
THEY REFER TO:

Gov Joseph Walker,	Messrs. Nalle, Cox & Co.
William S. Pike.	" Oakey & Hawkins,
Baton Rouge.	" J. H. Palmer, & Co.,
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G. A. Nesfus.	" McRae, Koffman & Co.,
M. Frank,	
Garrison & Fuqua,	" T. K. Price, Esq.,
Covert & Cobb,	" John Holmes, Esq.,
Clinton.	" Hon. Judge McCaleb.
aug 30 tf	New Orleans.

DRS. ENDERS & ALLEN.
Office on Lafayette St.
☞ Two doors North of the City Hotel. ☜
Nov 8, tf. BATON ROUGE, LA.

Dr. D. Devall.

INTENDING to reside permanently in this place respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Baton Rouge and the vicinity.

Office (after the first of September,) in the house now occupied by Judge Morgan on Laurel street. aug 23-y.

Doctor R. H. GANO.

HAVING lately removed to Baton Rouge, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this place and the vicinity. He is a graduate of the Louisville Medical School, and has had some practical experience in the treatment of disease. He hopes by strict attention to all cases confided to his care, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ *Office on Laurel between 3rd and Main Sts.,* Where he may be found, when not professionally engaged. may 24-3mo.

Dr. A. W[illegible].

HAVING [illegible]ated permanently in Baton Rouge, tenders his services to the citizens and vicinity in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. After having much experience in the principal Surgical and Fever Hospitals North, and also, the advantage of several years country practice he feels confident, he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

☞ His office, is at the residence of Mrs. Hubbs' *on Church Street, and opposite H. T. Wheelhill's Drug Store,* where he may be found at all hours during the day and night. feb 15, 3m.

CHAS. EMANUEL & CO.
Gentlemens' Clothing & Furnishing.
STORE, 22 CAMP STREET,
may 10 1y. New Orleans.

CHARLES SIMON. JOSEPH SIMON.
PARIS & NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE.
C. SIMON & BROTHER,
(*Successors to JOHN HAHN.*)
KEEP A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,*
No. 128 Old Levee,
May 10 y. NEW ORLEANS.

CONTI STREET VERANDAH,
FORMERLY "CONTI HOTEL,"
Conti street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.
New Orleans.
J. J. COMAUX & CO. Proprietors.
may 10 1y.

NOTICE.
EDWARD McKITRICK,
IS PREPARED to take all contracts in his line, and executed with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of Jobbing attended to.
N. B.—Plans and specifications given when required, gratis. jan 4, y.

THEO. A. JAMES. | CHAS. C. MOSLEY.
THEO. A. JAMES & CO.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
AND
Gent's. Furnishing Establishment,
No. 82 Commons Street,
(*One door from Camp-street,*)
NEW ORLEANS.
DRESS COATS, Frock Coats, Cloaks and Sacks, Pants and Vests, of all qualities, Silk and satin vests, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Hosiery, Waiscoats, Undershirts, Drawers, and all articles pertaining to a Gentleman's Dress.
Nov 22

EDUCATION, &c.

Baton Rouge Female Seminary.

MRS. D. DEVALL, will re-open her School in this place on the 15th September, in the house now occupied by Judge Morgan on Laurel street.

The course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Education, *ornamental* as well as intellectual.

The services of a Parisian Lady, Madame Deledi[illegible] (for many years the Conductress of a Boarding School for young Ladies, in Paris, of the very first order,) have been secured, for the *French* department including, if desired, Italian, Ornamental needle work, Mezzo Tinto Painting, etc.

Music (Piano) by Mrs. C. Devall, for some years a teacher in the Natchez and Elizabeth Academy, more recently in Mrs. D. Devall's School, W. Baton Rouge, Guitar and Vocal music, by Monsr. Vay.

Every attention will be paid to the manners and deportment of the young Ladies, and strict discipline enforced.

Terms.

For Boarding and Tuition in English per quarter of *Eleven weeks,*	$37 50
Bed and Bedding, Towels and Napkins,	2 50
Washing, per dozen,	50
Day Scholars, (in English)	10
do do (in French)	9
Drawing,	10
Music (Piano)	15
Use of Piano, *for practice,*	3
Guitar,	18
Vocal Music,	6

Payment, *Quarterly in advance*—no deduction for loss of time, *less than one month.* Should the pupils remain during *vacation, board will be charged* the usual rates. aug23-y.

BATON ROUGE
FEMALE SEMINARY.
MRS. M. W. READ—PRINCIPAL.

A NEW Academic Year will commence at this Institution, on *MONDAY, the 22 of September,* 1851.

The Principal takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to the Friends and Patrons of the Institution, and indulges the hope that she will continue to merit the same generous confidence heretofore reposed in her.

The services of skillful and competent Assistants have been secured, and the Principal pledges herself to spare no exertions in establishing the School upon a sound moral and educational basis.

September 13, 1851, tf.

Female Seminary.

MR. & MRS. FORD, assisted by their daughters, will resume the duties of their School Establishment on Monday, the 29th inst.

Instructions are given in the higher branches of an English Education, and strict attention paid to those of daily use. They teach French and other languages, Music, Instrumental and Vocal, with the Piano and Harp.

They have extensive and convenient accommodations for Boarders, and hope for a continuance of the public patronage.

College Buildings, Baton Rouge, sept 13, 4t.

Baton Rouge High School.
Rooms north west corner of Church and Hypolite Streets.
Commencement, First term, Monday, Nov. 17th, 1851.

MR HERRISON has associated himself with Mr. Jos. T. Axtell, (late Principal of the Wisconsin Institute for the blind) for the purpose of establishing a permanent School that will afford parents and others having the care of children, an opportunity of giving them a thorough education. The proprietors of this institution are in hopes that they will be able to found an establishment, which will afford to the youth of this portion of Louisiana, the same advantages as the best academies of the north. The instructors will spare no pains, and will endeavor to develope in their pupils the moral nature as well as to cultivate the intellect. They consider it is as important to rear children well as to instruct them properly and are well convinced that all education to be of lasting benefit, must rest on a moral basis too exalted to be sectarian. The course of study in this school will comprise instruction in ancient and modern languages, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, Political Economy, Book-keeping, Chemistry &c., &c. As a guarantee to the public of the capacity of the instructors, we would say that Mr. H. received his education at the seminary of Versailles in France, from which institution he has a certificate; and that Mr. A. is a graduate of the Ohio Institute for the blind, and has in his possession testimonials of regard from several distinguished characters of the United States.

No pupil will received for a shorter term than one quarter, (consisting of eleven weeks) and no deduction will be made for lost time except in case of sickness. Parents are expected to furnish books, stationary &c.

TERMS.

English per quarter,	$10 00
French " "	8 00
Ancient Languages,	$15 00

REFERENCES.

His Excellency, N. Dewy, Gov. of Wisconsin,—Hon. Eliazor Root, Sup't Public Instruction,—Wisconsin; Hon. I. P. Walker, U. S. Senate,—George Moore, St. James parish La; T. P. Vaughn M. D. D. Devall. M. D. Treasinond Leadey, Esq. Rev. A. H. Lenson; Rev. B. J. Harp; Reghlid Hebert, Esq.

N. B. Pupils in the elementary branches, will be received at corresponding low rates. Nov15 3m

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.

MESSRS. Axtell and Harrison will open an English and French School, on Monday evening, the 17th inst, at the corner of Church and Hypolite sts.

Terms.....$4 per month.

An opportunity will be afforded young men engaged in business to acquire the French language and also a thorough knowledge of English Grammer, Arithmetic and Geography.

Application must be made to Mr. Herrison at his room on Church st, or to Mr. Axtell, at Mrs. Lilley's, corner Church and Third sts.

[Nov. 15 3 months.

Female Institute.

MRS A. E. CARRIGAN, (*late Miss Marshall*) will re-open her institution on the *first Monday in October,* for the reception of Pupils.

All the branches of a complete English Education will be taught. In addition will be taught. She hopes by strong attention to receive the kind patronage of those who have known her as a Teacher for the last eighteen months in the Public School, Ward, No. 1. For further particulars consult the following

References.

Prof. Alex. Dimitry,	J. C. Guyer, Esq.
Richard Lounge, Esq	H. V. Bass, Esq.
Gov. Jos. Walker,	Amos. Adams Esq.
Jesse M. Elam, Esq.	Col. S. Henderson,
P. M. Harris, Esq.	Dr. W. M. Allen,
John R. Dunbar, Esq.	

JOSEPH GOLLIHER,
United States Deputy Surveyor
AND
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Office on Lafayette, between Third Boulevard and Convention Streets.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Baton Rouge and the Parishes adjacent, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Surveying, Draughting, Levelling, Mapping, Ditching, Draining, Building, Bridge and Road Making, and all other business appertaining to the profession of a Civil Engineer.
Baton Rouge, La. [illegible]

Mr. PEABODY, gave a parting dinner, a short time since to the American Exhibitors in London. It was numerously attended, among the guests the Right Honorable the Earl of Granville, his Excellency the American Minister, his Excellency Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, (Minister to the United States) Hon. Robert J. Walker (late Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.) Sir Joseph Paxton, (the Architect of the Crystal Palace) were particularly noticed.

After several toasts Hon. R. J. Walker, offered the following sentiment: "Her Majesty's eloquent and distinguished Envoy to the United States, Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, may he long live to witness the results of his noble efforts in reuniting the hearts and hands of England and America."

The toast was received with much cheering, which was renewed when Sir H. Bulwer rose to reply, and continued for some time. Silence being restored—

Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I quite agree with my noble friend, Lord Granville, who lately addressed you, that this is not an occasion on which it is necessary to make you a long and formal speech; and, indeed, if I had been that way inclined, after all that has been said by my honorable friend (Mr. Walker,) who has just sat down, I should be afraid to utter more than a very few words, lest I should endanger his character for veracity, and lose altogether that which he has given me for eloquence. [Cheers.] But this I must say, familiarly, that I could not help being struck—first, as the turtle soup went round, then as the loving cup passed from mouth to mouth, and finally as I listened to the excellent and eloquent speeches that were subsequently delivered—at the singular practical ignorance that was displayed by an honorable friend of mine, when, during the sitting of the diplomatic committee last session, he asked my noble friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he saw any possible connexion between diplomacy and dinning. [Laughter and cheers.] I cannot help thinking that, if my honorable friend were now here, we should be able to give him what the Yankees would call correct *notions* as to this matter. [Laughter and cheers.] But since he is not here, I will myself undertake to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that by this and similar acts of hospitality you have in no slight degree macadamized the road which my honorable friend, Mr. Lawrence, is going ahead upon, so much to his own credit, and also so much to the advantage of this country. For myself, sir, I am particularly indebted to you; for you have given me this evening the opportunity of greeting your countrymen on this side of the Atlantic with the same heartfelt cordiality, the same never-to-be-forgotten kindness, with which they received me on the other.—Welcome again to this land, which is dear to *me* as *my* home, and which possesses a sort of kindred right to *your* affection as the home of your fathers. Here you will have found those ancient edifices which, whether as monuments of power or as works of art, are noble records of our common race; here repose the ashes of those great writers of the past, in whose fame we have a joint inheritance; here grew up, in wisdom and renown, those learned and just legislators, those profound statesmen from whom we have derived our common notions of policy and law; here ruled and dazzled those mighty and valient princes, beneath whose victorious banners your ancestors, side by side with mine, rushed from the Hights of Cressy, or charged on the plains of Againcourt. [Great cheering.]

But well I know, gentlemen, it is not merely the solemn cathedral or the stately tower, nor even the venerated tomb of the noble and the great, which, as you wander through this island, will stay your steps. I see you there, in the quiet village, the country churchyard, pondering over some half-effaced epitaph, tracing on some moss-covered monument the names and lineage of your English forefathers, whose dust, commingling with Old England's soil, gives me my dear sir, (turning to Mr. Lawrence and taking his hand,) the right, whilst I clasp your hand as that of a friend, to claim it as that of a brother. [Great cheering.] Welcome I say, gentlemen, to this land; and when you depart from it, may you carry away with you as kindly impressions as those which you will leave behind you. At this time we are especially indebted for your visit to that great spectacle of which I can say no more and no less than that it surpassed the expectations of those who were most sanguine as to its success.—[Cheers.] The idea of this Great Exhibition—an idea for which we are indebted to that eminent and illustrious prince who adds to his many other merits that of understanding the epoch in which he lives and the country with which he is connected—the idea of this Great Exhibition, I say, was not, if I understand it rightly, merely that of bringing together the chairs and tables, the tapestry and jewelry the works of art and the machinery; but to collect, as it were, in one focus the mind of the whole world, so that each nation might learn and appreciate the character and intelligence of the other; and, if this be so, what is the place that men will assign after receiving your productions, to the character and intelligence—that is to say, to the mind—of America? Why, gentlemen, they will say, that, for all steady and practical purposes, its place is about the head of the poll. [Cheers.] Where, out of America, shall we get a patent like Mr. Colt's to kill our eight examples in a second? or a reaping machine like Mr. McCormick's, to clear our twenty acres of wheat in a day? or locks like those of Mr. Hobbs, which appear, after all, the only ones to which we can safely entrust our property or our treasures? Nor [illegible] Go a little further [illegible] a graceful and [illegible] while it [illegible] and satisfaction of [illegible] at the same time the [illegible] of our nations and the [illegible] of Europe. [Great applause.] [illegible]

[illegible] in review the productions of Hyde Park, what is that small speck which I see lightly skimming along the sea? I think I recognise an old acquaintance; and sure enough, on the very day that little vessel, which I had seen in New York, had after gallantly crossing the great Atlantic, given the go-by to the whole of our yacht squadron; and this too, in our own waters, and before the very eyes of the sovereign whom we are sometimes proud enough to call the Queen of the Ocean. [Loud cheers]

But, gentlemen, you know I always speak my mind; and therefore I tell you that if you gave us one lesson we gave you another. I remember a story of Mr. Fox, who, when asked, it is said, one day what he thought of a young man who had just made a capital first speech, replied: "I don't like to judge any one after a success; I like to see what a man is after a failure." Now, I say, gentlemen, that on the occasion to which I am alluding we should decidedly have satisfied Mr. Fox; and I beg you to remember that if thee showed us how to win a race, we showed you how to bear the loss of one. [Laughter and cheers.] But I should be very ungrateful if I further delayed returning my thanks to my honorable friend who so handsomely proposed my health, and who passed so many more compliments on me than I can possibly deserve. Gentlemen, I value those compliments, because I value the person from whom they come, and who, as you know, enjoys so high a reputation both as a gentleman and a statesman in his native land. But if it be true that I have been so fortunate as to contribute in any way to the friendly relations which at present exist between the two countries, it is simply because I have taken a plain downright course for effecting this object. [Hear, hear.] The fact of it is, gentlemen, that, according to old customs, when any causes for difference, however slight, existed between our two Governments, down sat her Majesty's representative at his desk, and down sat the United States Secretary of State at his desk, and each penned to the other very pithy and pertinent despatches, showing the great motives for grievance there were on both sides, and then those despatches were carefully circulated through both countries; but when there were only causes for mutual good-will and satisfaction, no one thought it worth while to take notice of so simple a fact, nor to state to the English and American public what strong reasons, both in sentiment and interest, there existed for their maintaining the closest and most friendly relations with each other. [Hear, hear.]—This was the old school of diplomacy,—gentleman; but I am of the new school, [laughter and cheers,] and my theory and practice were and are just the reverse of what I have been describing. I am for keeping as quiet as possible all those small differences which must occasionally take place between any two great States having vast and complicated interests, lest which differences are always easy of adjustment when they are not aggravated by unfriendly and untimely discussion.—[Hear, hear.] And I am for making as public as possible, on all occasions, those great points of union that must connect those two nations, which, not only as my honorable friend Mr. Lawrence has said, have one origin and speak one language, but which also transact their greatest amount of business with each other.—[Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, in what possible manner can difficulties of a serious character arise between two nations thus situated, except through mutual prejudices, which, having been suffered to grow up, will be apt, until eradicated, to create a wrong impression as to the real policy and feelings of the one and the other.—[Hear, hear.]

My endeavors, then, gentlemen, have been to remove all such prejudices—aye, and to replace them by sympathies. [cheers.] For this purpose, as my friend Mr. Walker justly said, I have addressed myself not merely to the American mind, but to the American heart. [Hear hear.] For this purpose I have thought it essential not merely to correspond formally with your State Department, but also to have frank and free communication with your noble and intelligent people. [Loud cheers.] For this purpose I have mixed with your public men, studied your institutions, taken an interest in your affairs, partaken of your festivities, conformed to your habits, and always been willing, not only to eat a good dinner with you, but to make you a bad speech after one. [Great laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, I should be quite satisfied to take as my reward for these efforts the eloquent and far more than deserved encomium which has been passed upon me by the distinguished gentlemen who proposed the toast I am responding to. But my mission had also another reward—another result—which, if I am not wearying you, [no, no,] I will state, as being not only interesting to our communities, but to the world at large—I mean a treaty by which Great Britain and the United States, without infringing on the rights of the humblest individual or the smallest State, have agreed, on one condition, to protect the construction, and guaranty the security when constructed, of any canal or railway which may open a passage across Central America between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. [Great cheers.] And what was that one condition on which our two Governments united? Why, that they should not, either separately or conjointly, possess one single privilige or advantage, with respect to such canal or railway, which should not be offered on equal terms to and other nation on the face of the globe. [Great cheering.] Gentlemen, I do confess that I am proud that such a treaty as this should have been entered into by the United States and Great Britain; and I will also add that I have an humble pride in observing that one of the signatures attached to that convention is the name of the individual who has now the honor of addressing you. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Gentlemen, I lay a great stress upon [illegible] because I felt when I signed that document to which I have been [illegible] I felt the foundation stone of a great and equitable alliance between our two countries, [hear, hear,] an alliance which should not have for its object the [illegible] of depriving, but the [illegible] protecting, the rest of mankind; and surely, gentlemen, if such a union were ever required, it is at this moment. For it this moment the world is, as it were, violently vibrating between two extremes, and appears of necessity to demand some regulating influence to moderate and steady its oscillations, [hear, hear;] and where, gentlemen, can such an influence be better found than in the cordial union of Great Britain and the United States? [Great cheering] It is true that you live under a Republic, and we under a Monarch; but what of that? [Cheers.] The foundations of both societies are law and religion. The purpose of both Governments is liberty and order. [Cheers.] The more you love your republic, gentlemen, the more you detest those principles of confusion and division which would destroy it. [Hear, hear, hear.] In this, indeed lies the great moral strength of our close connexion. Hand in hand we can stand together, alike opposed to the anarchists, who calls himself the friend of the people, and to the absolutist, who calls himself the friend of the throne. [Loud cheers.] Long, then, gentlemen, let us thus stand together, the champions of peace between nations, of conciliation between opinions, [cheers;] and if, notwithstanding our example and our efforts, the trumpet of war should sound, and that war to which it calls as should be a war of opinion, why still let us stand together. [Loud and long cheering.] Our friends in that day of conflict shall be chosen from the most wise, the most moderate, and the most just; nor, whilst we plant the red cross of England by the side of the stars and stripes of America, do I for one instant doubt but that we shall leave recollections to our posterity worthy of those which we have inherited from our ancestors.

At the close of the right honorable gentlemen's speech the assembly rose *en masse* and indulged in the most vociferous cheering and applause, continuing for several minutes.

Mr BANCROFT DAVIS, secretary to the American Legation, then proposed the health of the American contributors to the Great Exhibition, prefacing the toast with some concise and graceful remarks, and coupling with it the names of Messrs RIDDLE and SHANSBURY, the American commissioners.

Three Portraits.

Comparative anatomy is a science, the importance of which is recognized. The portraits which we are about to transcribe the reader may consider a chapter in comparative physiognomony, a science which has at least its amateurs, if not its professors. Here is a graphic sketch of dreamy, will-less Coleridge, from Carlyle's Life of Sterling:—

"The good man is now getting old, towards sixty perhaps; and gave you the idea of a life that had been full of sufferings: a life heavy-laden, half-vanquished, still swimming painfully in seas of manifold physical and other bewilderment. Brow, and head were round, and of massive weight, but the face was flabby and irresolute. The deep eyes, of a light hazel, were as full of sorrow as of inspiration: confused pain looked mildly from them, as in a kind of mild astonishment. The whole figure had air, good and amiable otherwise, might be called flabby and irresolute; expression of weakness under possibility of strength. He hung loosely on his limbs, with knees bent, and stooping attitude; in walking, he rather shuffled than decisively stept; and a lady once remarked, he could never fix which side of the garden walk would suit him best, but continually shifted, in cork-screw fashion, and kept trying both. A heavy-laden high-aspiring, and surely much-suffering man. His voice, naturally soft and good, had contracted into a plaintive snuffle and sing-song; he spoke as if preaching—you would have said preaching earnestly and also hopelessly—the weightiest things.—I still recollect his 'subject,' terms of continual recurrence in the Kantean province; and how he sung and snuffled them into 'om-m-m-ject,' and 'sum m-m-ject,' with a kind of solemn shake or quaver, as he rolled along. No talk to his century, or in any other, could be more surprising."

Apropos—we chanced to meet a sketch of Carlyle himself, cut some months ago from the *Dumfries and Galloway Courier*, which the reader may not have seen, or if he has, may be Carlylean enough to wish to see again:—

"The long, tall spare figure is before me—wiry, tough, and elastic, and quite capable of taking a long, tough spell through the moors of Ecclefechan, or elsewhere—stretched at careless, homely ease in his elbow-chair, yet ever with strong natural motions and starts, as the inward spirit stirs. The face, too, is before me—long and thin, with a certain tinge of paleness, but no sickness or attenuation, firm, muscular, and vigorously marked, and not wanting some glow of former rustic color—pensive, almost solemn, yet open, and cordial, and tender—very tender. The eye, as generally happens, is the chief outward index of the soul—an eye is not easy to describe, but *felt* ever after one has looked thereon and therein. It is dark and full, shadowed over by a compact, prominent forehead. But the depth, the expression, the far inner play of it—who could transfer that even to the eloquent canvas, far less to this very inadequate paper? It is not brightness, it is not flash, it is not power even—something beyond all these. The impression is, as to speak heavy, but not as it hatchelings untold burdens of thought, and long, long fiery struggles, sometimes endured—endured until they had been in some practical manner overcome; as adapted to his own kind apiece, and it comes nearest to the thing—his is the heavy eye, but of a hero who has battled with dragons, Passions, hosts, [illegible] have other [illegible] conquered. The [illegible] the strain [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the