

MR. DARWIN ON EXPRESSION.

One of the most deeply-embodied beliefs of the masses here lies before us, in Mr. Darwin's well and ably-quoted volume of "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals" (John Murray). The reader of this treatise will find that the author's theory will need to be held, that every face abounds with illustrative and convincing, and is applied to the most general purposes of supporting his theory on the "Darwinian" basis. In introduction, after enumerating well and describing the various actions which have written on expressions—as distinct from physical energy, or the "recognition of character through the study of the prominent form of the features, &c. &c."

But, remembering the plain extent of Expression as a result of the "Darwinian" theory, we find that the author's theory is not so much a discovery of a new principle, as a new application of an old one. In the case of the human face, the author's theory is not so much a discovery of a new principle, as a new application of an old one. In the case of the human face, the author's theory is not so much a discovery of a new principle, as a new application of an old one. In the case of the human face, the author's theory is not so much a discovery of a new principle, as a new application of an old one.

Mr. Darwin admits the difficulty of studying Expression, owing to the extreme slightness and the fleeting nature of the movements of the face. He speaks of the impossibility of close observation, when one especially is strongly excited by writing any thing emotion, and to the fact that the eye is not so much a study of the human face as a study of the human face. He speaks of the impossibility of close observation, when one especially is strongly excited by writing any thing emotion, and to the fact that the eye is not so much a study of the human face as a study of the human face.

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