

lowing year he published his discourse on the occasion, under the title of "For Missionaries after the Apostolic School, a Series of Orations, in Four Parts." It was dedicated to Coleridge the poet, with whom he had recently formed an intimate acquaintance. In 1825 Mr Irving preached the anniversary sermon for the Continental Society, the substance of which he afterwards published in a Treatise on the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse, entitled "Babylon and Infidelity Fore-doomed of God." This work he dedicated to Mr Hatley Frere, brother to the British Envoy at the Court of Madrid, and one of the persons, about twenty in number, who, with Mr Irving, assembled at Albury Park, the seat of Mr Henry Drummond, the banker, for the express object of studying or elucidating "the sublime science of sacred prophecy." An account of this meeting was published by Mr Drummond in 1827, in a work entitled "Dialogues on Prophecy," 3 vols. 8vo. About 1826 Mr Irving drew up his Introductory Essay to Bishop Horn's Commentary on the Book of Psalms, published in Glasgow, which is generally considered one of the best of his writings. In 1827 he published "The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a Converted Jew," translated from the Spanish. In 1828 he preached a fast-day sermon before the Presbytery of London, which he afterwards printed under the title of an "Apology for the Ancient Fulness and Purity of the Doctrine of the Kirk of Scotland." In the same year he contributed to an annual then existing under the name of the "Anniversary," a sketch, entitled "A Tale of the Times of the Martyrs." He also published a Letter to the King against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and "Last Days, and Discourses on the Evil Character of these times." In the course of 1827 he was first observed in his discourses to have departed from the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland, by the unusual manner in which he spoke concerning the human nature of our Saviour. On the formation in the metropolis of a Society for the Distribution of "Gospel Tracts," Mr Irving preached a collection sermon in aid of the funds of the new institution, and it is said to have been on the delivery of his discourse on that occasion, that some of his hearers were astounded by his assertion of "the sinfulness of Christ's human nature." In 1828 issued from the press his "Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses," in 3 vols. 8vo, in which his new doctrines were developed at large. The chapel in Cross Street, Hutton Garden, being found too small to contain the large concourse of persons who continued to throng to it, a subscription was entered into to erect a larger and more commodious church, and the handsome edifice in Regent's Square was completed in 1829. In the spring of that year, Mr Irving paid a visit to his friends

in Scotland, and while at Edinburgh he delivered a course of fifteen "Lectures on the Book of the Revelation," which were published in parts, the whole making four volumes duodecimo. In the early part of 1830 the subject of his heretical views was taken up by the Scottish Church in London, and at a meeting of the Presbytery on Nov. 29 of that year, the report of the committee appointed to examine his work on Christ's Humanity was read. It charged him with holding Christ guilty of original and actual sin, and with denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. The revolting exhibition of the "unknown tongues," uttered by some designing or deluded persons of his congregation, principally females, and pronounced by Mr Irving from the pulpit to be the "manifestations of the Holy Ghost," next occupied public attention; and the Trustees of the National Scottish Church, Regent's Square, at last found it necessary to prefer charges against him in addition to those which were already before the Presbytery. On May 2, 1832, the London Presbytery unanimously found him guilty of heresy, and thus dispossessed him of his cure as minister of the church in Regent's Square; and the Presbytery of Annan, of which he was a member, on March 13, 1833, formally deposed him from the ministry of the Church of Scotland. After a course of itinerant open-air preaching in his native district, Mr Irving returned to London, and continued to officiate in the picture gallery of the late Mr Benjamin West, in Newman Street, which had been fitted up as a chapel by some of the most enthusiastic of his admirers. His laborious and unceasing efforts to propagate his peculiar religious tenets brought on consumption, and in the autumn of 1834 he went to Scotland for the benefit of his health; but rapidly becoming worse, he died at Glasgow on the 6th of December 1834. He left a widow with a son and two daughters. He was only in the 42d year of his age at the time of his death, although his long grey hair and wrinkled brow made him appear much older. There can be no doubt that the melancholy errors and extravagances into which he was betrayed in the latter years of his life, were the effects of a diseased imagination, arising from that morbid love of the marvellous, and craving for notoriety, for which he was remarkable, and to which he at last fell a victim. His life has been written by Mrs Oliphant.

J.

JACK, JOHN, private teacher, St Monance, died at that town on Friday, the 2d December 1859. Mr Jack had long been known as one of the literary celebrities of the East Coast of Fife, of which he was a native. In early life, we believe, he went to sea in some responsible situation; but, owing to a partial failure in his eyesight,

he left that occupation and returned to his native county of Fife. He commenced teacher of a private school in St Monance, where he long resided, and where, notwithstanding his defective sight, he always had a number of pupils, and continued teaching till the close of his life. He was well known in the locality in which he lived for his conversational powers; and more extensively by his writings, he having devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits. In 1844 he published "An Historical Account of St Monance;" and latterly another volume, entitled "The Key of the Forth; or Historical Sketches of the Island of May." But perhaps from his contributions to the newspaper press—well known from the redundancy and peculiarity of his style, and from the fund of humour and biting sarcasm which often characterised his productions—he was even better known than by his larger works. He had his faults and failings—who have them not?—but we believe many received the news of Mr Jack's death with sorrowful feelings; for with all his eccentricities as a writer, he had a large circle of admirers. He was of the greatest use in the community of St Monance, and his loss has been felt at the meetings of the Parochial and other Boards. He had a thorough knowledge of the town's affairs, and was an undoubted authority as to the use-and-wont rights and privileges of the feuars and inhabitants of the old town.

JAMIESON, ANDREW, Esquire, Sheriff-Substitute of Fife, was born at Dysart in 1770; he was the son of the town-clerk of that burgh. About the year 1800 he was appointed to the important office which he held during the regime of no fewer than five Sheriffs-Principal—namely, Mr Ferguson of Pitullo; Mr Monypenny, afterwards Lord Pitmilly; Mr Anstruther of Ardit; Mr Clephane of Carslogie; and Mr Montieth of Rochsoles; by all of whom he was uniformly esteemed and respected, both for his gentlemanly deportment, and for the efficient manner in which he discharged his official functions, thereby materially lightening his superior's labours. The period of his official career had thus been nearly forty-five years. Without the advantages of such a preparation as is now given to the members of the bar, Mr Jamieson succeeded in attaining to a high status in his profession; and, by his own assiduity and perseverance, qualified himself for filling the important situation which he so long occupied with so much credit and honour to himself, and satisfaction to those with whom he had to deal. His knowledge of law was extensive, if not profound; and listeners had often occasion to admire his familiarity with the nicest points of our jurisprudence. On the bench, therefore, he did honour to the profession of which he was so distinguished a member, and his "findings" were these of an experienced and qualified judge. Neither was his advice ever sought in vain, whether solicited by rich or poor. By Mr

Jamieson's death the poor lost a good friend; and the expressions of sorrow with which the tidings of his death were received by the humbler classes, testified their high estimate of the important services he had rendered them, both by his gratuitous aid in his professional capacity, and by his liberal distribution of charities. Mr Jamieson was also a zealous patron of science and the arts, and enthusiastic in his devotion to general literature. The extent of his information on all subjects, not only in questions of law, but also on matters of general importance, was a distinguishing feature in his character; and the ardour and activity with which he embarked in the examination of every detail in the questions submitted for his decision, were such as to ensure a correct judgment. Mr Jamieson, we understand, likewise occupied the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifeshire Local Militia, and acquitted himself, while in the active discharge of the duties of that situation, with the same honour and satisfaction which attended him in the discharge of his other functions. The important services which Mr Jamieson thus rendered led to his decease being deeply deplored—a feeling, we are sure, which was warmly reciprocated throughout the whole county where his worth was known and appreciated. The cause of justice was thus deprived of an impartial administrator, while the people of Cupar lost a valuable citizen and friend. In addition to these situations, he long held the office of President to the Fifeshire Literary Scientific and Antiquarian Society; the interests of which institution he forwarded to a very great extent. He also found congenial exercise to his mind, not only in the theoretical study of the science of botany, but in the carrying into practical effect the truths he was there taught. It was in this exercise, we believe, he spent most of his happiest and otherwise unoccupied moments, and which enabled him to fill the office of President of the Cupar Horticultural Society to the satisfaction of every member. Mr Jamieson took pleasure in rendering himself useful in every respect to the members of his own profession, whether as regarded their own matters, or on points connected with the law of Scotland, with all the details of which he was thoroughly conversant. He was one of those who took so prominent and praiseworthy a part in the movement for an increase in the remuneration of the sheriffs throughout the country, which had before been so disgracefully inadequate as a recompense for the valuable services rendered by these gentlemen to the country. Mr Jamieson died on the 10th of April 1846, and his funeral took place eight days thereafter. Preparations were made some days previous by all classes of the community, for having the same conducted in a respectable manner. The different public bodies assembled in large numbers before Mr Jamieson's house in the Crossgate, about one P.M., on the funeral day, and the mournful procession

was arranged in the following order :—The town officers, with their halberets; county police, four and four; the corpse, borne on the shoulders of some of the militia staff, and followed by the immediate friends of the deceased, among whom were the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the county; the procurators before the Sheriff Court, four and four; the Provost, Magistrates, and Council, four and four; and private gentlemen, four and four. During the funeral, all the shops of the town were shut, and the bells tolled a solemn peal. The procession moved slowly to the place of interment in Cupar churchyard, and the demeanour of the congregated groups, as it passed, evinced the regard and esteem in which the departed was held by male and female, old and young, many giving vent to their feelings in tears. The mortal remains of the worthy Sheriff-Substitute were then committed to the ground—"earth to earth—dust to dust—ashes to ashes;" and after the funeral obsequies were finished, the mourners retired, impressed with a feeling that they had left behind all that was mortal of one whose vacant place would not easily be again so worthily filled.

JOHNSTONE, Mrs CHRISTIAN ISOBEL, one of the most esteemed of modern female novelists, was born in Fife in 1781. Very early in life she married a Mr M'Leish, whom she was compelled to divorce. About 1812 she married, a second time, Mr John Johnstone, then schoolmaster at Dunfermline. They afterwards removed to Inverness, where Mr Johnstone purchased the *Inverness Courier*, of which he became editor. The assistance of his wife aided him materially in giving to that paper a character and a tone not often attained by a provincial journal, although afterwards ably maintained by a succeeding editor, Mr Robert Carruthers. While at Inverness, Mrs Johnstone wrote "Clan Albyn, a National Tale," published at Edinburgh anonymously in 1815. The *Inverness Courier* being sold, Mr Johnstone and his wife removed to Edinburgh, where Mr Blackwood, publisher, engaged Mrs Johnstone to write another novel. The novel referred to, "Elizabeth De Bruce," was published in 1827, in three vols. post 8vo. It was decidedly successful, although not to the extent Mr Blackwood had expected. He had printed 2000 copies, the usual impression of a three-volumed novel being 500. Some 1200 or 1400 were sold readily at the regular price. The copyright of the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle* was bought by Mr Blackwood and Mr Johnstone, the latter of whom had opened a printing office in James' Square. Of that newspaper Mr and Mrs Johnstone were the editors. Under them the principles of the paper were much too Liberal for their co-proprietor, who belonged to the old Tory party, and the connection did not long continue. The *Chronicle* was ultimately sold by the Johnstones, on their undertaking other projects. Amongst these

was the publication of "The Schoolmaster," a three-half-penny weekly journal, conducted and almost wholly written by Mrs Johnstone. This was one of the first cheap periodical papers published in Edinburgh, and at the outset was tolerably successful; but being really too good, grave, and instructive for the price, readers of cheap publications not being then so numerous as they have since become, it began to decline, when it assumed a monthly form as *Johnstone's Magazine*, published at eightpence. That periodical, devoted almost entirely to literary and social subjects, to the exclusion of purely political matters, was, soon after, incorporated with *Tait's Magazine*, which had previously become a shilling instead of a half-crown monthly. This was in 1834. Mrs Johnstone had been a writer for that magazine from its commencement, and a consulting friend of Mr Tait. She now formed a permanent connection with it, and although not, strictly speaking, the editor, she had entire charge of the literary department, and was a large and regular contributor. She was to *Tait* what Professor Wilson was to *Blackwood*; the ostensible always, and, indeed, the real editors being the respective publishers. The politics of *Tait's Magazine* were of the extreme Liberal School, and as it was conducted with much ability and fearlessness, it rose at once into a large circulation. For its success in the shilling form, it was mainly indebted to its elaborate and often eloquent reviews of books, for a long period almost exclusively written by Mrs Johnstone. "The Edinburgh Tales," conducted by Mrs Johnstone, consisted principally of her admirable tales in the *Schoolmaster*, *Johnstone's Magazine*, and *Tait's Magazine*, with new tales by the best writers, chiefly female authors. The proprietors were Mr Tait and Messrs Chapman and Hall, London. The work was issued in weekly numbers at three half-pence, and in monthly parts, and afterwards in volumes. At the end of the third volume, all Mrs Johnstone's tales had appeared in it, and the work came to its natural conclusion. The sale of the early numbers, which more particularly contained Mrs Johnstone's stories, was very large; above 30,000 copies. In the collected form the work had also a considerable sale. In 1846, when Mr Tait retired from business, *Tait's Magazine* was sold, after which period Mrs Johnstone ceased to write. She was the authoress of another work of fiction besides those already mentioned, which was very popular, namely, "Nights of the Round Table," a sort of punning title, Edinburgh 1832, 8vo. This was considered by herself the most attractive of her works of fiction. The most popular of her works was one on a very practical subject, "The Cook and Housewife's Manual; a Practical System of Modern Domestic Cookery and Family Management. By Mrs Margaret Dodds, of the Cleikum Inn, St Ronans." Meg Dodds' directions in cookery had acquired

great influence in well-regulated kitchens before it became known that Mrs Johnstone was the authoress. This work was originally written at Inverness, chiefly, like her "Clan Albyn," to keep the *Inverness Courier* press going. Its success was very great. It always yielded her a considerable and steady income, and is still in high favour. In 1858 the work published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, had reached its tenth edition. The fame of Mrs Johnstone, will chiefly rest on her *Tales* and her *Meg Dodds' Cookery*. As works of fiction her stories were not excelled by those of any of her contemporaries, and many and gifted were the tale writers of her day. Every one of her tales carries a grand moral, gently but irresistibly enforced—a power possessed only by a female writer of genius like her. In private life Mrs Johnstone bore about her as little as possible of the air of authorship, and is described as having been truly amiable and worthy in all relations. De Quincy speaks of her as "our own Mrs Johnstone, the Mrs Jameson of Scotland," and cites her along with Joanna Baillie, Miss Mitford, and other women of admirable genius, as an example of a woman cultivating the profession of authorship, with absolutely no sacrifice or loss of feminine dignity." "Mrs Johnstone," he continues, "has pursued the profession of literature, the noblest of professions, and the only one open to both sexes alike, with even more assiduity (than these others) and as a daily occupation; and, I have every reason to believe, with as much benefit to her own happiness as to the instruction and amusement of her readers; for the petty cares of authorships are agreeable, and its serious cares are ennobling." Mrs Johnstone died at Edinburgh, 26th August 1857, aged seventy-six. Her husband survived her but a few months. They were buried in the Grange Cemetery, where an elegant obelisk was erected to their memory, bearing the following inscription:—"Mrs CHRISTIAN ISOBEL JOHNSTONE, died 26th August 1857, aged Seventy-six. JOHN JOHNSTONE, died 3d November following, aged Seventy-eight. A memorial of literary excellence and private worth. Erected 1858." As a writer, Mrs Johnstone's style was remarkably clear and lucid, and she possessed a rich imagination, great power of description, and diligent observation. Of an unassuming disposition, she shrank from anything like publicity or conspicuousness. It was always with difficulty that her mingled modesty and pride—both conspicuous elements of her character—would allow her name to appear on her writings. In this, being a professional writer, she was undoubtedly wrong, as her literary reputation, to some extent, suffered by her over-sensitive feelings in this respect. More knowing authors, who live by their pen, generally court every opportunity of having their names before the public, and bringing the accumulated fame of all their previous works to bear upon their latest. A

writer in *Tait's Magazine*, in an obituary notice, says:—"Her manner of life was that of a perfect gentlewoman. Even the good she did was often concealed from those for whom it was done. Many persons came to occupy respectable positions in the world who were indebted exclusively to her plans, devised without solicitation, and untold when they were successful. Robert Nicoll, who has been called the second Burns of Scotland, was indebted to her kindness for the means that rendered his genius known, and placed him forward on the road through life, a road to be so short for him; and, on his return to Scotland in broken health, he became again, with his young wife, the guest of the same lady. While dying in her house, he revised, we believe, his last sad verses, "Death Answers many Prayers."

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, teacher in Dunfermline, and sometime resident in Kennoway, was born in 1779. He devoted himself to literature, and edited at one time the *Inverness Courier*, and also superintended editions of several popular works, among others, "Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary." His wife was the well known Mrs Johnstone of whom a notice is given in the preceding article. Mr Johnstone was the original editor if not projector of *The Schoolmaster*, a periodical which possessed many of the best features that have since been developed in the numerous class of weekly serials. In early life Mr Johnstone had very creditably laboured in the honourable profession from which his cleverly conducted serial took its title, afterwards he became a master printer, an occupation which he pursued until his retirement from business. For the last fifteen years or so of his life, he, and his much esteemed wife, lived in Kennoway, but latterly in Edinburgh, on a comfortable competency, which their prolonged and independent exertions had happily enabled them to secure. One of the modes in which Mr Johnstone's goodness of heart was best and oftenest shewn, was in rendering to young men, seeking their way in the world, such aid and advice, as, assisted by his wife's kindly, but calm judgment, he thought they most required. He died 3d November 1857, aged seventy-eight.

K.

KEITH, Bishop ROBERT, an eminent scholar and historian, a lineal descendant of Alexander, youngest son of William, third Earl Marischal, was born at Uras, in the Mearns, Feb. 7, 1681. He lost his father when only two years old; and at the age of seven his mother, who was the daughter of Robert Arbutnott of Little Fiddes, removed with him into Aberdeen, where he obtained an excellent education both at school and college. In July 1703 he was appointed tutor to his noble relatives, the young Lord Keith and his brother, afterwards the celebrated Marshal Keith, with