THE CALOTYPE.

INVENTED BY HENRY FOX TALBOT, ESQ. F.R.S.A.

There are some two or three slight advantages which real merit has, that fictitious merit has not; among the rest, an especial advantage, which, we think, should recommend it to at least the quieter members of society,-the advantage of being unobtrusive and modest. It presses itself much less on public notice than its vagabond antagonist, and makes much less noise; it walks, for a time at least, as if slippered in felt, and leaves the lieges quite at freedom to take notice of it or no, as they may feel inclined. It is content, in its infancy, to thrive in silence. It does not squall in the nursery, to the disturbance of the whole house, like "the major roaring for his porridge." What, for instance, could be quieter or more modest, in its first stages, than the invention of James Watt,-what more obtrusive or noisy, on the contrary, than the invention of Mr Henson. And we have illustrations of the same truth in our Scottish metropolis at the present moment, that seem in no degree less striking. Phreno-mesmerism and the calotype have been introduced to the Edinburgh public about much the same time; but how very differently have they fared hitherto! A real invention, which bids fair to produce some of the greatest revolutions in the fine arts of which they have ever been the subject, has as yet attracted comparatively little notice; -- an invention which serves but to demonstrate that the present age, with all its boasted enlightenment, may yet not be very unfitted for the reception of superstitions the most irrational and gross, is largely occupying the attention of the community, and filling column after column in our public prints. We shall venture to take up the quieter invention of the two as the genuine one,-as the invention which will occupy most space a century hence, -and direct the attention of our readers to some of the more striking phenomena which it illustrates, and some of the purposes which it may be yet made to subserve

There are few lovers of art who have looked on the figures or landscapes of a camera obscura without forming the wish that among the hidden secrets of matter some means might be discovered for fixing and rendering them permanent. If nature could be made her own limner,-if by some magic art the reflection could be fixed upon the mirror, could the picture be other than true? But the wish must have seemed an idle one a wish of nearly the same cast as those which all remember to have formed at one happy period of life, in connection with the famous cap and purse of the fairy tale. Could aught seem less probable than that the forms of the external world should be made to convert the pencils of light which they emit into real bona fide pencils, and commence taking their own likenesses? Improbable as the thing may have seemed, however, there were powers in nature of potency enough to effect it, and the newly discovered art of the photographer is simply the art of employing these. The figures and landscapes of the camera obscura can now be fixed and rendered permanent,-not yet in all their various shades of colour, but in a style scarce less striking, and to which the limner, as if by anticipation, has already had recourse. The connoisseur unacquainted with the results of the recent discovery, would decide, if shown a set of photographic impressions, that he had before him the carefully finished drawings in sepia of some great master. The stronger lights, as in sketches done in this colour, present merely the white ground of the paper,-a tinge of soft warm brown indicates the lights of lower tone,-a deeper and still deeper tinge succeeds, shading by scarce perceptible degrees through all the various gradations, until the darker shades concentrate into an opake and dingy umber. that almost rivals black in its intensity. have at the present moment a set of these beautiful drawings before us, and very wonderful things they certainly are,-drawings on which a human pencil was never employed. They are strangely suggestive of the capabilities of the art.

Here, for instance, is a scene in George Street, -- part of the pavement, and a line of buildings, from the stately erection at the corner of Hanover Street, with its proud Corinthian columns and rich cornice, to Melville's Monument and the houses which form the eastern side of St Andrew Square. St Andrew's Church rises in the The drawing is truth itself; but there are cases in which mere truth might be no great merit: were the truth restricted here to the proportions of the architecture, there could be nothing gained by surveying the transcript, that could not be gained by surveying the originals. In this little brown drawing, however, the truth is truth according to the rules of lineal perspective, unerringly deduced; and from a set of similar drawings, this art of perspective, so important to the artist, which has been so variously taught, and in which so many masters have failed,could be more surely acquired than by any other means. Of all the many treatises yet written on the subject, one of the best was produced by the celebrated Ferguson the astronomer,-the sole fruit derived to the fine arts by his twenty years' application to painting. There are, however, some of his rules arbitrary in their application, and the propriety of which he has not even attempted to demonstrate. Here, for the first time, on this square of paper, have we the data on which perspective may be rendered a certain science. We have but to apply our compasses and rulers in order to discover the propor-

other in the purchase. Or what would we not give to be permitted to look even on a copy of the Paradise Lost, with a calotype portrait of the poet and indistinct; the shades dilute into the lights, and in front,—serenely placid in blindness and adversity,—the outlines are obscure. How striking a comment solacing himself, with upturned though sightless eyes, amid the sublime visions of the ideal world. How ous power resolved in that drawing into a simple deep the interest which would attach to a copy of matter of light and shade, arranged in accordance "Clarendon's History of the Civil War," with calotypes | with certain optical laws. The clear central space in of all the more remarkable personages who figured in that very remarkable time, -Charles, Cromwell, Laud, Henderson, Hampden, Strafford, Falkland, and Selden, -and with these the Wallers, and Miltons, and Cowleys, their cotemporaries and coadjutors. The history of fort of the will, on the object to be examined; and the the Reform Bill could still be illustrated after this manner,-so also could the history of Roman Catholic so darkly described by the philosopher, is the work emancipation in Ireland, and the history of our of the eye itself. Church question in Scotland. Even in this department,-the department of historic illustration,-we not be exhausted. We would again recommend a anticipate much and interesting employment for the visit to the studio of Mr Adamson, and urge the en-

We have two well-marked drawings before us, in which we recognize the capabilities of the art for producing pictures of composition. They are tableaux vivant transferred by the calotype. In the one a bonneted mechanic rests over his mallet on a tomb-stone, -his one arm bared above the elbow, the other wrapped up in the well-indicated shirt folds, and resting on a piece of grotesque sculpture. There is a powerful sun, -the somewhat rigid folds in the dress of coarse stuff are well marked, -one-half the face is in deep shade, the other in strong light,-the churchyard wall throws a broad shadow behind; while, in the foreground, there is a gracefully chequered breadth of intermingled dark and light in the form of a mass of rank grass and foliage. Had an old thin man, of striking figure and features, been selected, and some study-worn scholar introduced in front of him, the result would have been a design ready for the engraver when employed in illustrating the Old Mortality of Sir Walter. The other drawing presents a tableaux virant on a larger scale and of much deeper interest. It forms one of the groupes taken under the eye of Mr Hill, as materials for the composition of his historic picture. In the centre, Dr Chalmers sits on the Moderator's chair, and there are grouped round him, as on the platform, some eighteen or twenty of the better known members of the Church, clerical and lay. Nothing can be more admirable than the truthfulness and ease of the figures. Wilkie, in his representations of a crowd, excelled in introducing heads, and hands, and faces, and parts of faces, into the interstices behind,—one of the greatest difficulties with which the artist can grapple. Here, however, is the difficulty surmounted, -surmounted, too, as if to bear testimony to the genius of the departed, in the style of Wilkie. We may add further, that the great massiveness of the head of Chalmers, compared with the many fine heads around him, is admirably brought out in this drawing.

In glancing over these photographic sketches. one cannot avoid being struck by the silent but impressive eulogium which nature pronounces, through their agency, on the works of the more eminent masters. There is much in seeing nature truthfully, and in registering what are, in reality, her prominent markings. Artists of a lower order are continually falling into mere mannerisms,-peculiarities of style

that belong not to nature, but to themselves, just be-

nature. In order to avoid these mannerisms, there is

cause, contented with acquirement, they cease seeing

an eye of fresh observation required—that ability of continuous attention to surrounding phenomena, which only superior men possess; and, doubtless, to this eye of fresh observation,-this ability of continuous attention,-the masters owed much of their truth and their power. How very truthfully and perseveringly some of them saw, is well illustrated by these photographic drawings. Here, for instance, is a portrait exactly after the manner of Raeburn. There is the same broad freedom of touch, --no nice miniature stippling, as if laid in by the point of a needle,-no sharp-edged strokes; all is solid, massy, broad,-more distinct at a distance than when viewed near at hand. The arrangement of the lights and shadows seems rather the result of a happy haste, in which half the effect was produced by design, half by accident, than of great labour and care; and yet how exquisitely true the general aspect! Every stroke as in the partraits of Rae burn, to do more than relieve the features,-it serves also to indicate the prevailing mood and predominant

power of the mind. And here is another portrait, quiet, deeply-toned, gentlemanly,-a transcript apparently of one of the more characteristic portraits of Sir Thomas Laurence. Perhaps, however, of all our British artists, the artist whose published works most nearly resembles a set of these drawings is Sir Joshua Reynolds. We have a folio volume of engravings from his pictures before us; and when, placing side by side with the prints the sketches in brown, we remark the striking similarity of style that prevails between them, we feel more strongly than at perhaps any former period that the friend of Johnson and of Burke must have been a consummate master of his art. The engraver, however, cannot have done full justice to the originals. There is a want of depth and prominence, which the near neighbourhood of the photographic drawings ren-

ders very apparent.—the shades in the subordinate parts

of the picture are more careless and much less true, no

have the lights the same vivid and sunshing effect.

There is one particular kind of resemblance between

figures come all within the distinct field. Not so, however, the figures on both sides. They are dim on the theory of Brown! We see his mysteriwhich the figures are so distinct, corresponds to the central space in the retina,-it is the attention point of the picture, if we may so speak. In the eye this attention point is brought to bear, through a simple efrest of the process, so pleasingly, but at the same time

But the subject, as we have said, is one which cancouragement of his art as something worthy of being encouraged. We are convinced it will be such of his visitors as have studied the art of the painter most thoroughly, or who have most attentively observed nature, who will estimate at the highest rate his selfdepicted groupes and portraits.

The foregoing article has been in type upwards of a week, but has been kept back from appearing in our columns owing to a press of other matter. Its appearance, however, on this particular day is more appropriate in point of time than any other we could have selected, as the public have now an opportunity afforded them of gratifying their curiosity and love of art, and of testing the justice of our remarks on the powers of the Calo-To-day, Mr A. Hill's galleries in Princes type. Street are to be opened for the private exhibition of a number of Mr D. O. Hill's studies and sketches for that gentleman's projected picture of the "First General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church Scotland," all of these having been executed by Mr Robert Adamson by means of the Calotype process, under the artistic direction of Mr Hill. A glance at this exhibition will, we apprehend, amply justify the high anticipations of the powers of the nearly discovered art, so eloquently expressed in that passage which we recently quoted from Sir David Brewster's admirable account of the photographic art, in a late number of the Edinburgh Review, and will fully support the encomium which we have felt it our pleasure and duty to bestow upon its production. We have been gratified to learn that three or four artists of the highest standing in Edinburgh, to whom as yet among the profession they have been almost exclusively shown, have, in the warmest terms of admiration, borne testimony to the excellence and beauty of these specimens as works of art,-ranking them, in point of pictorial effect, with the best mezzotinto engravings after some of the very finest specimens of portraiture by Titian, Rembrandt, Reynolds, and

PROMENADE AT THE MEADOWS.—The second promenade at the Meadows, for the benefit of the unemployed tradesmen and labourers, was attempted to be held on Saturday, but, owing to the unsettled state of the weather, was obliged to be postponed. About two o'clock it began to rain, and distant thunder began to growl in the south. Under these circumstances the Committee thought proper to intimate that the promenade would be postponed until Saturday the 15th instant, on which occasion the parties who had purchased tickets for the promenade of this day would be admitted gratuitously. The bands of the carabineers and of the 66th regiment were again in attendance; and, so long as the weather permitted, afforded a rich treat to the musical amateurs who were present.

ST DAVID'S CHURCH, GARDNER'S CRESCENT.-This church, by order of the Presbytery, was declared vacant on Sabbath last. The Rev. Mr Ferguson, the late minister, preached in the area in front in the forenoon and afternoon, to assemblages of between 600 and 700, while about 60 or 70, including children, attended the service in the inside.

Some time ago we mentioned, that a young woman named Cochrane, who had resided in the upper district of this county, and who was suspected to have poisoned her husband, had escaped to America in company with a young man. We also stated that a criminal officer, named M'Kay, had set off to the United States, in pursuit of the fugitive. Within hese few days intelligence has been received of her apprehension, and her arrival in this country is daily expected. She had got married to her male compaon prior to her being taken into custody. Greenock

THUNDER STORM.—MAN KILLED.—DUMFRIES hour and a half, we have had a most appalling thunmpanied with a terri heaven's red artillery. The distant rumbling of the tempest was heard from five to six, and at the latter our it broke, and thundered right overhead for near y a hour, the lightning flashes being incessant, and the loudness of the warring elements beggaring all description. What its consequences may be I will not attempt to guess, but meanwhile I regret to state that Mr William Hiddleston, late of Kilroy, who has lately come to keep a shop in Maxwelltown, fell down dead at his own door in Maxwelltown at the commencement of the hurricane, whether from a stroke of lightning or some natural cause, I cannot say, writing, as I do, in haste to catch the mail. While I write the fury of the elements continues unabated .- Wigtonshire Free Press.

SIGNS OF SECESSION .- The value of Church pro perty, if we may judge from a sale effected the other day, is coming down at a railway rate. A pew in the area of the parish church, which would have brought L.70 or L.80 not long ago, was sold this week for L.30 The ex-proprietor immediately handed over the amount to the Free Church Association .- Montrose Review.

A HINT FOR THE FREE CHURCH .- "THE STRAN-GER'S PEW."-I once passed a Sunday at a very rura l village on the borders of Wales, and on going into the church (one of the most ancient I ever saw) was dighted to see a large new fitted up with

EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE FREE

The General Education Committee of the Free Church. at its meeting yesterday, in the exercise of the powers conferred on it by the General Assembly, and on the report of its acting Committee, made the following appointnents to Chairs in the College in connection with the Free Church :--

The Rev. Dr Chalmers to be Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity.

The Rev. Dr Welsh, Professor of Divinity and Church The Rev. Dr Cunningham, Professor of Divinity,-the

special limits of the department to be afterwards ar

The Rev. Dr Duncan had been appointed Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages at a former meeting.

Dr Cunningham, we understand, is not to commence hi course of lectures till the session of 1844; and the Committee have requested him, in the meanwhile, to proceed to America, in order to become acquainted with the system of theological instruction followed in some of the mos eminent of the American universities, and, generally, with the most approved methods of education there in use. It is proposed that a visit, with a similar object, should be nade by a competent person to some of the continental miversities. We rejoice that such means are in contem plation for rendering the system to be adopted in the new College worthy the eminent individuals who are to carry

The Committee, at the same meeting, cordially approved of the appointment by the acting Committee of Mr Oliphant to be rector of the Normal School. It is peculiarly gratifying that the system of elementary education should have at its head one as eminent in that department as the reverend Professors above mentioned are in the several departments of theological instruction. The Com mittee also resolved to invite Mr Gibson, the Government inspector of schools, to visit the Normal Seminary, and all schools in connection with the Free Church. They further adopted a resolution, by which teachers belonging to other evangelical communions are made eligible to the office of masters of schools aided by or in connection with the Committee, and the exact terms of which we hope to be able to communicate in another publication; and they have at the same time taken measures for enabling then to afford employment and support to those parochia choolmasters and teachers of the Establishment Comnittee's schools who may be deprived of their situation n consequence of their adherence to the Free Church.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—GREAT MEET-ING AT LIVERPOOL.

eld assembled at Liverpool on the evening of Wednesday ast, to receive a deputation from the Free Church of Scot land. The Amphitheatre, which is seated for five thousand persons, was filled with a highly respectable and most enthusiastic audience. Alex. C. Dunlop, Esq. merchant, was called to the chair, the duties of which h performed with great ability and address. After prayer by the Rev. Mr Rennison of Risley, the chairman eloquently, but briefly, explained the object of the meeting and then called upon the Rev. William Sorley of Bel haven, who, in a brilliant and effective speech, which was listened to with the deepest interest, unfolded to the meeting the grand principles in defence of which the Free Church has raised her testimony, and the steps by which she has been compelled to abandon her connection with the State. The reverend gentleman, who sat down amidst great cheering, was succeeded by the Rev. Dr Cunningham, who, in a masterly address, which occupied upward of an hour in the delivery, and which, by its irresistible demonstrations, carried home conviction to the mind of every one present, vindicated the claims of the Free Church to the sympathy and support of the Christian public. Mr Guthrie followed, and in a speech characterised by a rare union of humour and solemn feeling, stirred up the vast assembly to a pitch of the highest conceivable excitement. Resolutions in favour of the cause wer then moved, and supported, in remarkably suitable and well-affected addresses, by Councillor Blackburn, Alderman Bulley, John Cropper, Esq., and other influential laymen, along with the Rev. Dr Raffles of Great George Street Chapel, the Rev. Messrs Parry, Carpenter, and Hampton, of the Church of England; the Rev. Messrs Kelly (Everton Crescent), Birrell (Pembroke Place), and Hargreaves, of the Wesleyan body. Patrick M. Stewart, Esq., M.P. for Renfrewshire, also addressed the meeting amidst much applause, and intimated, that the Marquis of Breadalbane had been prevented by indisposition from carrying into effect his intention of being present at the meeting. A committee was appointed to gather in the fruits of this most brilliant assembly; and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that, by the help of other deputations from Scotland, the principles peculiar to the Wednesday night, Seven o'clock.—During the last Free Church will, ere long, find their own appropriate footing in the south.

Wick .- On Sabbath last, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed to the members of the Free Church congregation in Wick, on the glebe in front of the manse. The day, which at first was rather lowering and wet, turned out fine, and it was es timated that five thousand persons were assembled The number of communicants was about six hundred and twenty. The spectacle of so large a congregation worshipping in the open air, was a solemn and imposing one, and the utmost decorum prevailed throughout the entire services. The Rev. Mr Thomson preached and presided up to four o'clock, and was afterwards assisted by the Rev. Messrs Mackenzie, Olrig, and Taylor, Pulteneytown. The attendance on the other days of preaching was also numerous.

THUNDER-STORM OF WEDNESDAY-DEATH BY LIGHTNING,—The thunder-storm of Wednesday last, which was partially experienced in Glasgow, appears to have taken a very widerange. An Aberdeen paper men-tions that a person who had been teaching music at Udny, and who was on his way home between two other men, was struck down by the electric fluid and immediately killed; and a young girl residing in York Street, Footdee, Aberdeen, while standing at the house door was struck by the lightning, and remained in an insensible state, deprived of every faculty, till Friday TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

in the Chair.

Mr MURRAY, in the absence of Mr Macfarlan, stated that the latter had received a letter from Mr Talbot, Queen's Counsel, stating that he expected soon to be in Edinburgh, and proposed that the presentation to him of the freedom of the city should be delayed till his arrival.

The Town Council met on Monday,-the Lord Provost

THE VACANT CHURCHES. Bailie RICHARDSON intimated that deputations from the Kirk-Sessions and congregations of the High Church and St George's were in the next room, and wished to present

morials in person, in reference to the vacancies in these The minute of Presbytery of 6th July was read, inti-

The minute of Freshytery of oth Suly was read, intending that that body had found that Messrs Bruce, Buchanan, Tweedie, and Guthrie had, by their own acts, ceased to be ministers of the Church of Scotland, and declared their several churches vacant.

The deputation from St George's Church was then in-

troduced, consisting of between twenty and thirty mem-bers, and headed by Mr John Donaldson, W.S., the oldest member of Session. Mr Donaldson stated the circum-stances which had led to the appointment of a Committee stances which had led to the appointment of a Committee of the Session and congregation, who had reported to the latter their desire that Mr Macmorland, of St Matthew's Church, Glasgow, should be appointed successor to Dr Candlish. The report of the Committee had been submitted to a public meeting of the congregation, and was by them unanimously approved of, and a petition in accordance therewith was agreed upon to the Town Council. The petition was then read. It concluded with expressing the hope that the Council would fill up the vacancy as speadily as possible

ing the hope that the Council would fill up the vacancy as speedily as possible.

The Lord Provost addressed the deputation, and stated that their petition would be considered with that attention which it deserved, coming from so respectable a body of gentlemen. The deputation then withdrew.

The deputation from the Session of the High Church was then introduced, consisting of Professor Dunbar, Mr Isaac Bailey, S.S.C., and Captain Brown of Park.

Professor Dunyan said he had the known to present a

Isaac Bailey, S.S.C., and Captain brown of Fark.

Professor Dunbar said he had the honour to present a
petition from the congregation of the High Church, in favour of the Rev. David Arnot of St Paul's, Dundee. The
petition had been numerously signed, and would have
been more so, but that a number of gentlemen had gone
out of town. There had been several meetings of the been more so, but that a number of gentlemen had gone out of town. There had been several meetings of the members of congregation on the subject; and they were unanimously in favour of Mr Arnot, in consideration of his high character, his talents, and his fitness in every respect to be a minister of Edinburgh. He trusted the Council would not suppose that they wished to prejudge their opinion in favour of Mr Arnot, or to trench upon their rights as natrons of the High Church; but they continue the statement of the second of the heir rights as patrons of the High Church; but they considered that Mr Arnot was well adapted for the situation; and that he would endeavour, if he was appointed, not only to continue the congregation, but to augment its numbers. He would only farther add, that it was of importance that the election should take place as soon as possible, both for the sake of the congregation, and on ac-count of the numerous applications to the remaining elders by the poor of the parish. The petition, he might mention, was signed by about 100 of the male members of

In answer to questions put by Mr Grierson and Mr

ogan, Professor Dunbar stated, that the congregation had not eard Mr Arnot preach; but that a deputation had gone o Dundee to hear him, and had reported highly in his ayour; that the petition was signed, with the exception f three or four, entirely by the male heads of families, eing communicants; and that more than half the signa-ures were appended at the meeting—the others being fterwards, for the most part, received in the session-

Mr Logan was proceeding to ask what proportion the ignatures to the petition bore to the congregation still emaining in the church, when Mr Mack, Mr Murray, and

thers, objected to this mode of questioning.

Mr Logan said he would not persist in it, but would ake some other mode of obtaining the information he

The Lord Provost returned the deputation the same unswer as in the case of the St George's members; after which they withdrew.

The memorial previously received from the Kirk-Ses-

sion of St Andrew's Church was re-considered.

After some discussion, the Council agreed to the fol-lowing deliverance upon this memorial:—" 10th July 1843. The vacancy in St Andrew's Church having now been intimated to the Council, direct an answer to be made to this letter, that if it be the wish of the Kirk-session and congregation to make any communication to the patrons in regard to filling up the vacancy, due weight

the patrons in regard to filing up the vacancy, due weight will be given thereto at the proper time."

The College Committee reported that they had had a meeting with the Senatus Academicus on the subject of a costume to be worn by the graduates of this University on public occasions; and they agreed to recommend to the Council that a costume, to be fixed by the Senatus, which were graded to hould be sanctioned; which was agreed to.

REPORT ON THE ANNUITY TAX.

The Committee, to whom this subject was remitted some weeks ago, on the motion of Mr William Duncan, some weeks ago, on the motion of Mr William Duncan, gave in a Report, on the subject of the leading features of which all the members of Committee had expressed their approbation. The Report had been printed for the convenience of members of Council. It was elaborately drawn up, and entered at considerable detail into the present condition and future prospects of the city churches. Its leading features, we may state, comprise a reduction of the city ministers to 12, by the abolition of the present collegiate charges in the High Church, St Andrew's, the Fron, and Old Greyfriars (for the report holds that the ninister of St John's has never yet been fairly separated from the latter parish), and the suppression of the Colfrom the latter parish), and the suppression of the College Church and the Old, or else the Tolbooth Church,—uniting the Old to the Tron Church parish, and throwlege Church and the Old, or else the Tolbooth Church,—
uniting the Old to the Tron Church parish, and throwing the College into the High Church parish. The retunance of their subscriptions for five years, and instruct maining 12 ministers it is proposed (saving, of course. existing interests) to remunerate with fixed salaries of L.500 a-year, requiring, of course, an annual sum of L.6000. To make up this sum, there are the L.2000 at present received from the Leith Docks, and some minor the common good, which it is proposed to pledge to the ministers for the security of their stipends. To make up the deficiency caused by this trenching upon the common good, which it is calculated would amount to about L.1700, it is proposed to apply to Parliament for power to extend the impost tax, which is at present confined to one per cent.; limiting that assessment to three per cent. at the utmost. If these measures were adopted, the annuity

the utmost. If these measures were adopted, the annuity tax might be completely abolished.

Mr Banks, and others, requested the consideration of this report should be delayed till next week, on the ground that they had not had time to consider it in all its bearings. This was agreed to; and the Council agreed to meet on Tuesday next, for that and other purposes. The motion for appointing a day, to fill up certain of the vacant churches, being in a great measure mixed up with this subject, was also delayed till next week. MAGISTERIAL ATTENDANCE AT THE CITY CHURCHES.

Mr Storr moved that it be no longer considered part of

e official duty of the Magistrates and Council to attend during divine service in the city churches.

Mr Logan wished to know from competent authority

if such attendance had ever been considered as reall forming part of their official duty.

The Lord Provost said that he had all along regarded such attendance as necessarily attaching to the office of

MEETING OF AGRICULTURISTS—AN AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

On Monday week, a meeting was held in the Agricultural Museum of the subscribers to the project of securing to Scotland the benefit of an agricultural chemist, whose duty it should be, for a moderate sum, to analyse soils, and ascertain what manures they would require, and what crops they would grow; and to ascertain that the manures themselves were genuine and unadulterated. The Lord

resident was in the chair.

The report of the Committee was read by Mr Milne,
The report of the Committee was read by end been from which it appeared that the sum of £645 had been subscribed throughout the country for the purpose; and that in consequence they had advertised for candidates. en chemists had offered themselves for the situation, all stinguished for their attainments in chemistry, and two secured to him for five years, to attend in Edinburgh, for eight months in the year, and to provide, on his own responsibility, a properly qualified substitute for the other four. Mr Johnston's terms were as follows:

1. Testing saline manures (such as Gypsum, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, Guano, Bone-dust, Rape-dust, Rape-

Soda, Surphase of Soda, Guano, Done-dust, Rape-dust, &c.), for adulterations, for each sample, 3s.

2. Examining limestones, marls, shell, sands, &c., to ascertain the proportion of lime and the presence of Magne-

sia and Alumnia, os.

3. Ascertaining the proportion also of the latter, or of any other ingredients, for each ingredient, 2s. 6d. extra.

4. Examining a soil, or the ashes of a plant, to determine the proportion of one ingredient, 5s. The propormine the proportion of one ingredient, 5s. The proportion of every other ingredient, to be charged 2s. 6d. additional for each

5. Examining, with a view to its commercial and agricultural value, any artificial mixed manure (such as ma nufactured Guano, humus, Animalised Carbon, patent manutes, &c.) 5s.

6. Examining the products of vegetation, to determine,

for example, the quantity of water, or of starch, or of sugar, in potatoes or turnips; or of oil or gluten in wheaten flour, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

7. Letters asking advice, unless accompanying, and in

1. Letters asking advice unless accompanying, and in reference exclusively to substances transmitted for, analysis, to enclose 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Every ten shillings subscribed by a tenant, or twenty shillings by a proprietor, should entitle to two analyses yearly on the above terms, all beyond that number to be charged one-half more. To the number of letters of advice, it appears unnecessary at first to prescribe any limits.

No sample to be sent for analysis without the fee being

enclosed with it.

Mr Alexander, of Southbar, after a few words congratulating the society on their good fortune in obtaining the services of Professor Johnston, moved that the report e approved of, and that they agree to engage Professor

be approved of, and that they agree to engage Professor Johnston according to the terms specified.

Lord Murray seconded the motion. He had read Professor Johnston's lectures with great pleasure, and he thought that his appointment was well calculated to insure success to their undertaking. Several of the other candidates were of great merit, but none of them was so well known to agriculturists as Professor Johnston. There was one very eminent chemist from Germany that had was one very eminent chemist from Germany that had offered his services; but the Committee thought there would be a risk in bringing over a man who was not practically acquainted with Scotch agriculture or Scotch habits.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Sir J. RICHARDSON of Pitfour, said, after what appeared to be the successful termination of the labours of the Committee, he would beg to move "That this meeting tener their best thanks to the Committee for the attention and judgment they have shown in the important matters intrusted to them; and they now request the members of Committee to continue their valuable services, substituting Mr Alexander of Southbar, and Mr Fleming of Barrochan, in place of Dr Traill and Mr Brodie, whose resignations have been intimated."

This motion was seconded by Mr Stephens, editor of

the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Gillon of Wallhouse begged, in moving the third

resolution, to be allowed to congratulate the meeting on the successful result of the Committee's labours—more successful than he had anticipated, from what had passed at last meeting. There seemed at that time to be a want of mutual reliance; and individuals seemed afraid to come forward with subscriptions, not from any doubt as to the object in view, but from some apprehension of com-mitting themselves. The report of the Committee, how-ever, showed that their funds had been efficiently increased. so far as to entitle them to elect that eminent individual Professor Johnston, from whose labours he anticipated the most beneficial results. Scotland had formerly taken the lead of the other parts of the empire-he might say of the civilised world-they had advanced a long way i the importance of which he had lately had an opportunity of witnessing; for, coming the other day from London by land, where there were no drains, the crops looked sickly and deficient. The land was put up in narrow ridges, from nine to twelve feet wide; and the crop looked well in the centre, but in either side of the furrows, which were saturated with water, the crops looked deficient. But on coming farther north, to Northumberland, Berwickshire, and the Lothians, which might be called drained counties, he was gratified to find that the crops held a promise of remuneration to the farmer for his exertions. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting having reference to that part of Professor Johnston's letter, in which he states that it would be inexpedient and cannot be expected that he should commence operations as chemist of the Asthat he should commence operations as chemist of the Association before subscriptions for five years, to the amount of £600, have been promised by the subscribers, and being quite satisfied that a shorter period would not suffice. to the Committee to send circulars to those of the subscribers who have not yet given this assurance, inviting them to do so without loss of time."

Mr Oliver, Lochend, seconded the motion, which was

inamionsly adopted. unamously adopted.

Mr Milne said, at the last meeting of the Association,
a Committee of management, consisting of nine members,
was suggested; and in consequence of arrangements then made, an intimation was given to the Highland Society, that the privilege had been conceded to them of appointing three members of that Committee, not merely in consideration of the grant of £50 received from that body, sideration of the grant of £50 received from that body, but for the purpose of keeping up the link and bond betwixt the two bodies which it was desirable to perpetuate. The other six were appointed by the general meeting. It had been suggested by Mr Alexander—and he concurred in the idea—that now when these subscribers consisted of parties from all quarters of Scotland, there should be an opportunity afforded to them of attending the meetings of Committee, and that the number of members should therefore be somewhat increased. It was, however, impossible to do this without acting in concert with the Highland Society; and he had therefore drawn up a resolution on the subject, which he begged to submit for the consideration of the meeting, as follows:

—"The meeting being desirous, that the Committee of Management who are to conduct the affairs of this Assocert with the Highland Society; and he had therefore drawn up a resolution on the subject, which he begged to submit for the consideration of the meeting, as follows:

—"The meeting being desirous, that the Committee of Management who are to conduct the affairs of this Association, should be more numerous, and established on a broader basis than by the present constitution, by including subscribers not merely resident in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, but also others connected with all parts of the Free Church, their minister of the Free Church, their minister neighbourhood, but also others connected with all parts of the Free Church, their minister of the Free Church, t sighbourhood, but also others connected with all parts Scotland, recommend the favourable consideration of

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, MONDAY I AMERICAN NEWS.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Monday Morning, half

The packet-ship England, Captain Bartlett arrived. She sailed from New York on the oringing advices from that city two days l previously received. The steam-ship Columb ook out the North American mails of the arrived at Boston on the morning of the 18th news was received in New York early on the ng morning. The papers brought by the E not appear to contain any item of news into the English reader; the principal topic was Bunker hill demonstration, and the late sail New York; accounts of the latter were rehe Rochester on Thursday last. The Engla

Stocks, Four o'Clock.—Consols for Opening 94. Spanish Bonds, Account, 1853.

16 cabin passengers, and has completed her

London Corn Exchange, July 1 We had a very good show of Wheat from Kent this carcely a sample of Barley, and only a moderate supplease, and Oats. For Wheat there was an improved inquiry, and saltily made at an advance of about 2s. per quarter on the Monday lost.

n Monday last.

The millers put up the price of Flour 3s. per sack.

Barley being extremely scarce, was held at higher I

In Oats, Beans, and Pease there was not mi
havalue of all these articles must be quoted the s

Londonderry bk.
Sligo
Oats, Newry bk.
Galway . .
Waterford, bk
Ballina red, new
white
red, new ...
white, new ...
Norfolk and Suffolk Scotch, Feed, bk. eas, white, Essex Kent, Boilers do. fine Suffolk do. do. extr do. Foreign . . do. non-boilers do. extra Maple, new . eans, Tick, new ts, English, feed Potato, &c. Irish, Youghall and Mazagan, new Old...... Flour, town-made first country m Dublin, bk per sack..... Norfolk and Suff Stockton & York

Smithfield Cattle Market, July 1 The demand for all kinds of beef ruled extremely h and the quotations suffered an abatement of quite 2d, the very highest figure for the best Scots and home-

Head of Cattle this day-

Beasts ______2,759 | Calves ___ Sheep and Lambs _____29,840 | Pigs ____

The demand for hops is quite equal to the present parket, the holders being favoured by the accounts owth of 1842, and the duty is backed at L.140,00 rowth of 1892, and the duty is backed at 1.149,001, eling an advance. The Worcester duty is called 1.02 ations are: —Pockets, 1842, Wealds, 95s. to 105s. p cent, 108s. to 126s. per cwt., Mid. Kent, 105s. to 120s. ex, 94s. to 105s. per cwt.; Pockets, 1841, Wealds, go per cwt.; East Kent, choice, 75s. to 90s. per cwt '0s. to 85s. per cwt.; Sussex, 60s. to 70s.

SACRAMENTAL SERVICES OF THE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WITNE

Sin,—As there is already a considerable don the labours of ordained ministers of the land as it will likely be increased by the m dispensation of the Lord's Supper, it become whether we should not adopt the arrangement at the Communion by many of our dissenti Their plan is to have the ordinary diet of puin the forenoon, reserving the afternoon is bration of the Sacrament. The usual interpretable of the sacrament allowed, prevents uneasiness both and hearers, and also prevents that continuand retiring from the church which so much votional solemnity. A second peculiarity is one time.—the period occupied in so doing be same as one of our ordinary table service nly the assistance of one minister—a consid n present circumstances ought not to be or am quite sure that I express the feelings of say, that the absence of Edinburgh country communions even since the disruptions caused much disappointment to the flocks: and I am satisfied, if extensively may have the effect of scattering congre otherwise might easily be kept together. should be kept in view, and that is, that cle as far as possible, obtain assistance from the neighbourhood; and thus, by the absence day, one minister could conveniently assist

11th July 1843.

Kirkaldy.—The Free Presbytery menesday the 5th inst. It was reported the had met, and that the elders had signed to mission. The others were instructed to mence a regular record, and to report the hering elders. It was agreed to have reasons absolute are supported to the constant of the support of the sup given in his adherence; and various rumo

have we the data on which perspective may be rendered a certain science. We have but to apply our compasses and rulers in order to discover the proportions in which, according to their distances, objects diminish. Mark these columns, for instance. One line prolonged in the line of their architrave, and another line prolonged in the line of their bases, intersect one another in the point of sight fixed in the distant horizon; and in this one important point we find all the other parallel lines of the building converging. The fact, though unknown to the ancients, has been long familiar to the artists of comparatively modern times.-so familiar indeed, that it forms one of the first lessons of the drawing-master; the rule is a fixed one; but there is another rule equally important, not yet fixed,-that rule of proportion by which to determine the breadth which a certain extent of frontage between these converging lines should occupy. The principle on which the horizontal lines converge is already known, but the principle on which the vertical lines cut these at certain determinate distances is not yet known. It is easy taking the latitudes of the art, if we may so speak, but its longitudes are still to discover. At length, however, have we the line of discovery indidicated :- in the architectural drawings of the calotype the perspective is that of nature itself; and to arrive at just conclusions, we have but to measure and compare and ascertain proportions. One result of the discovery of the calotype will be, we doubt not, the production of completer treatises on perspective than have yet been given to the world. Another very curious result will be, in all probabi-

lity, a new mode of design for the purposes of the engraver,-especially for the illustration of books. For a large class of works, the labours of the artist bid fair to be restricted to the composition of tableaux vivant, which it will be the part of the photographer to fix, and then transfer to the engraver. To persons of artistical skill, at a distance, the suggestion may appear somewhat wild. Such of our readers, however, as have seen the joint productions of Mr Adamson and Mr | power, but which, in the case of attention to objects Hill in this department, will, we are convinced, not deem it wild in the least. Compared with the mediocre prints of nine-tenths of the illustrated works now issuing from the press, these productions serve admirably to show how immense the distance between nature and her less skilful imitators. There is a them, a mere desire to know brings out into distruth, breadth, and power about them, which we find in only the highest walks of art, and not often even in these. We have placed a head of Dr Chalmers taken in this way beside one of the most powerful prints of him yet given to the public, and find from the contrast that the latter, with all its power, is but a mere approximation. There is a skinnyness about the lips which is not true to nature; the chin is not brought strongly enough out; the shade beneath the under lip is too broad and too flat; the nose droops, and lacks the firm set appearance so characteristic of the original; and while the breadth of the forehead is exaggerated, there is scarce justice done to its height. We decide at once in favour of the calotype,-it is truth itself; and yet, while the design of the print,-a mere approximation as it is,-must have cost a man of genius much pains and study, the drawing in brown beside it was but the work of a few seconds;-the eye of an accomplished artist determined the attitude of the original, and the light reflected from the form and features accomplished the rest. Were that sketch in brown to be sent to a skilful engraver, he could render it the groundwork of by far the most faithful print which the public has yet seen. And how interesting to have bound up with the writings of this distinguished divine, not a mere print in which there might be deviations from the truth, but the calotype drawing itself. In some future booksale, copies of the Astronomical Discourses, with calotype heads of the authors prefixed, may be found to bear very high prices indeed. An autograph of Shakspeare has been sold of late for considerably more than an hundred guineas. What price would some early edition of his works bear with his likeness in calotype fronting the title? Corporations and colleges, nay courts and governments, would out-bid one an-

have the lights the same vivid and sunshing effect. There is one particular kind of resemblance between the two which strikes as remarkable, because of a kind which could scarce be anticipated. In the volume of prints there are three several likenesses of the artist himself; all very admirable as pieces of art, and all, no doubt, sufficiently like, but vet all dissimilar in some points from each other. And this dissimilarity in the degree which it obtains, one might naturally deem a defect,-the result of some slight inaccuracy in the drawing. Should not portraits of the same individual, if all perfect likenesses of him, be all perfectly like one another? No, not at all. A man at one moment of time, and seen from one particular point of view, may be very unlike himself when seen at another moment of time, and from another point of view. We have at present before us the photographic likenesses of four several individuals.-three likenesses of each,-and no two in any of the four sets are quite alike. They differ in expression, according to the mood which prevailed in the mind of the original at the moment in which they were imprinted upon the paper: in some respects the physiognomy seems different: and the features appear more or less massy in the degree in which the lights and shadows were more or less strong, or in which the particular angle they were taken in brought them out in higher or lower

We shall venture just one remark more on these very interesting drawings. The subject is so suggestive of thought at the present stage, that it would be no easy matter to exhaust it; and it will, we doubt not, be still more suggestive of thought by and by; but we are encroaching on our limits, and must restrain ourselves therefore to the indication of just one of the trains of thought which it has served to originate. Many of our readers must be acquainted with Dr Thomas Brown's theory of attention,-" a state of mind," says the philosopher, " which has been understood to imply the exercise of a peculiar intellectual of sense, appears to be nothing more than the co-existence of desire with the perception of the object to which we are said to attend." He proceeds to instance how, in a landscape in which the incurious gaze may see many objects, without looking at or knowing tinctness every object in succession on which the desire fixes. "Instantly, or almost instantly," continues the metaphysician, " without our consciousness of any new or peculiar state of mind intervening in the process, the landscape becomes to our vision altogether different. Certain parts only,-those parts which we wished to know particularly,-are seen by us; the remaining parts seem almost to have vanished. It is as if every thing before had been but the doubtful colouring of enchantment, which had disappeared, and left to us the few prominent realities on which we gaze; or rather, as if some instant enchantment, obedient to our wishes, had dissolved every reality beside, and brought closer to our sight the few objects which we desired to see." Now, in the transcript of the larger tableaux vivant before us, -- that which represents Dr Chalmers seated among his friends on the Moderator's chair,-we find an exemplification sufficiently striking of the laws on which this seemingly mysterious power depends. They are Alves. purely structural laws, and relate, not to the mind, but to the eye,-not to the province of the metaphysician, but to that of the professor of optics. The lens of the camera obscura transmits the figures to the prepared paper, on quite the same principle on which in vision the crystalline lens conveys them to the retina. In the centre of the field in both cases there is much distinctness, while all around its circumference the images are indistinct and dim. We have but to fix the eye on some object directly in front of us, and then attempt, without removing it, to ascertain the forms of objects at some distance on both sides,

cre's Prw "_I once passed a Sunday at a very rura l village on the borders of Wales, and on going into the church (one of the most ancient I ever saw) was greatly delighted to see a large pew fitted up with cushions and books, on which was painted "The Stranger's Pew." Being a stranger, the door was opened to me as a matter of course; and while waiting for the commencement of the service, I could not lp contrasting this homely charity with the cold poteness with which I had been allowed to stand in the aisles of some of our stately metropolitan churches. and wishing that they would imitate these rustic Christians in their kindness to the stranger.—Mullen.

A FAREWELL VISIT.-A certain Residuary, long mown for his attachment to Presbytery, which is now proved to be theoretical, residing in a celebrated "howe" within the Presbytery of Turriff, was waited upon by a parishioner. "I have had mony an errand to you, Sir, before this, but this is the last. It is to get a line that I may join the Free Church."-Aberdeen Banner.

meeting of the Perth Town Council was held on Monday-the Lord Provost in the chair. The first business was the production of the memorial from the 'Vacant Church" Committee, sent to counsel in Edin-Rutherfurd, late Lord Advocate. The substance of the answers was, that the Council were not entitled by law to shut up any of the city churches, nor at liberty to decline filling up the vacancies, without letting the jus devolutum fall to the Presbytery. That they could not reduce the stipend of the present incumbents during their lifetime, nor could they bring it below L.200 to each of their successors, in the event of their death or demission. That in order to effect a curtailment or annexation of the ecclesiastical benefices, the regular course must be taken through the Court of Teinds. That no arrangement of this nature could be carried through without the concurrence of two-thirds of the heritors and the Presbytery-although such concurrence was not necessary for bringing the case into Court. That the Incorporations holding the right of seats were liable either to pay their proportion of repairs in churches, or to pay seat rents, but were not liable to any share

DALKEITH .- Mr J. R. Duncan, assistant at Dalkeith, has been presented by the Marquis of Queensperry to the benefice of the parish of Torthorwald. in the Residuary Presbytery of Dumfries, vacant by the ecession of the Rev. Mr Kinnear.

The guardians of the Earl of Hopetoun have pre ented Mr Robert Wodrow Thomson, assistant minister at Inveresk, to the benefice of the parish of Ormison, county of Haddington, and Residuary Presbytery of Dalkeith

The Residuary Presbytery of Meigle met there last eek, when the presentation by the Commissioners of Ir M'Pherson of Blairgowrie, in favour of Mr Greig, the benefice of that parish, was sustained.

ROSSKEEN.-It is rumoured that Mr Mackenzie cromarty, will be presented to the benefice of this parish as soon as the church is declared vacant.

LOCHBROOM.—The Residuary Presbytery of Loch carron have declared the church of Lochbroom vacant, and we understand it is likely Dr Ross will be suc ceeded in the temporalities by Mr M'Leod of Morven prother of the Rev. Dr M'Leod.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Suther land has presented Mr Matheson, nephew of James | they have smashed a portion of the tile roof of the Cam-Matheson, Esq. of Achany, M.P., to the benefice of the parish of Lairg, vacant by the demission of the Rev. Mr M'Gillivray.

The Earl of Moray has presented Mr Macpherson, Fort-George, to the benefice of the parish of Forres, and Mr Coull, schoolmaster of Edinkellie, to that of

EXPECTED PRESENTATIONS.—Negociations are as arrangements in the Residuary Presbytery of Perth are, we understand, likely to be effected, viz., Mr Ritchie of St Martins, to the benefice of Longforgan, vacant by the demission of the Rev. Mr Walker: M'Lean, Chaplain to the Penitentiary, to the benefice of Kinfauns, vacant by the demission of the Rev. Mr M'Laggan.

PRESBYTERY OF INVERARY .-- On Tuesday the 20th ult, this Presbytery met at South Knapdale to moderate in a call in favour of the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie of Strontian, Crown presentee to the parish. in order to convince ourselves that the field of dis-When the members assembled, not one of the parishtinct vision is a very limited field indeed. And ioners were present. Two or three were ultimately in this transcript of the larger tableaux vivant we got the length of the church, but none would sign the left a widowed mother and a sister to deplore her sad find exactly the same phenomena. The central call,

Street, Footdee, Aberdeen, while standing at the house door was struck by the lightning, and remained in an insensible state, deprived of every faculty, till Friday forenoon, when she breathed her last. A cow was struck dead in a park in the parish of New Machar. A house at Woodside, known as Robertson's Blue House, likewise had a visit of the same ghastly character. The lightning appears to have pass ed down the chimney, and in the second commenced the work of destruction. Everything in the shape of a conductor was laid hold of: a castiron Highlander that stood on the mantel-piece was shivered to atoms, and a German clock shared the same fate the dial-plate was dashed against the head of the woman of the house with a shock that sent her reeling to the ground insensible, in which state she remained for a considerable time. The lightning passed through one or two rooms, tearing every nail from the wall in its way, and at length making its escape by the entry door, the side posts of which it threw flat upon the ground. The whole of its course in the house is VACANT CHURCHES IN PERTH.-The ordinary blackened as by gunpowder. At Longtown, the wind blew a hurricane, tearing up hundreds of trees, and destroying a large amount of property. At Keswick and Cockermouth the storm raged with terrible fury. At the latter place, part of the church steeple was burgh, with the answers to the queries by which it rent by the lightning. A thunderbolt entered a was followed up, from the Solicitor-General, and Mr newly built cottage on the Keswick road by the chimney. The family were sitting round the fire; the master was thrown to the ground, and a little boy had his hair burned off. No farther damage was done, and the electric fluid made its escape by the chimney again, merely leaving two small holes above the chimney-piece, where it had entered and escaped again.

At Dunbar, the lightning struck a house in Westgate End, and damaged it very considerably,-part of the lead on the top, the nails which held the slates. and all the bell wires, being melted. The paper on the walls of the dining-room was burnt, and the whole plaster of the kitchen ceiling broken down, and less or more damage done to each of the other apartments. The upper flat (where the damage was done) was just about to be occupied by Lieutenant Wylde, R.N., and but for the circumstance of the rain coming on, he and his family would have been in the house when it was struck by the lightning. We are happy to learn, that the family who occupy the lower flat also escaped unhurt. At the same time, while one of the servants of J. Sked, Esq., Dunbar Foundry, was travelling in the neighbourhood, the destructive fluid struck her um-

DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- While the thunder-storm of Saturday was at its height, two sisters, named Knox, residing in Camlachie, were engaged in the weaving-shop, which is situated on the ground floor below the dwelling, when instantaneously one of the two, named Janet, was struck by the electric fluid and killed on the spot. At the moment of receiving such a sudden summons, the young woman was standing between the loom and the wall, and almost close to her sister's side, who, however, escaped scatheless, if we except the agonising shock which her feelings sustained by seeing a well-beloved sister struck dead beside her. The only mark on the body was a slight discolouration on the side of the head. The lightning scaped by the windows, shattering the panes of glass in its course. Near the slates of the house in which Janet Knox resided, an aperture is seen, from which a very large stone, and several smaller ones have been dislodged, and falling down with considerable violence lachie mission house. The next trace of the lightning is seen on the roof of the kitchen, nearly above the fireplace, and in its passage downwards the plaster of the side-wall is completely ploughed up, and the bare stone exposed. The electric fluid then appears to have made a leap downwards forcing an opening in the floor about a foot from the wall, by tearing up a small part of the wood, and thus it got access to the lower apartment present going on, by which the following changes in | in which the young woman was employed. In passing through the kitchen a portion of the fluid must have detached itself from the main current, for there are four large panes of glass shivered in the kitchen win-It is worthy to be stated that in the workshop Mr Struthers of Rhynd to the benefice of Errol, va- in which the young woman was killed not an article cant by the demission of the Rev. Mr Grierson; Mr | was disturbed, nor a thread in the webs in the loom singed. Painful as this case is, the escape of the other inmates in the house is alike providential and miracu-The deceased was about twenty-two years of age, industrious, well-doing, and respectable. It appears that the deceased was usually much alarmed during thunder. On this occasion, after one of the very loud peals, she attempted to hide herself. She ad just regained some degree of equanimity, when the bolt came which sent her into eternity. She has

f such attendance had ever been considered as really The Lord Provest said that he had all along regarded

such attendance as necessarily attaching to the office of the Magistracy, and that duty he had fulfilled with pleasure, until circumstances in connection with the Church had rendered that impossible, with the conscientions conrictions and opinions which he had all along held. Since the recent secession he had allowed that part of his duty to emain in abeyance for the reason he had mentioned. onew he was liable to the charge of inconsistency, and of not doing even-handed justice. Certainly he had taken the office with a full knowledge of the duties which it reuired, but it was impossible for him to have what had actually taken place, and the feeling which uided him upon this subject was, that the duty was neiher of so pressing a nature, nor the time he was to hold office to be of such long continuance, that he should, by his resignation at this time, have put the Council to the rouble of electing a successor for the few months between his and November. Mr Stort explained, that in introducing the motion he

had no wish to interfere with those of the Council who had a mind to attend the Church, as they had done hitherto, but he wished to remove any stigma which might he attached to those who did not choose to do so, as if they were thereby neglecting their duty.

were thereby neglecting their duty. Mr Wright seconded the motion. If this duty, as seem-ed to be admitted, really belonged to the office of Councillor, it followed of course that every Dissenter ought to be ineligible for the office, and this, again, would be inconsistent with the Toleration Act.

Mr Logan had never esteemed this as forming part of

their official duty, and he therefore begged to move as an amendment—"That in the peculiar circumstances of the Church it is inexpedient to entertain this question Council should not forget they were now placed in very difficult circumstances, and they might depend upon if that though they might feel they were acting conscientiously, their feelings of hostility to the Established Church made their conduct be viewed with suspicion by the friends of the Church over the country. As Council lors and patrons, therefore, they ought to do nothing which would seem to indicate a determination to injure the Church; least of all ought they to introduce at so critical a period, trifling, peddling questions of this sort, which could have no practical effect, as regards the permanency of the Establishment, and the only effect of which would be to increase the suspicions entertained out

Bailie Unouhart was delighted with what Mr Logan had said, and cordially seconded his motion.

been attached to any one for non-performance of his duty Besides, he thought it wrong and out of place in them, considering that they were so soon to give place to others. to lay down rules by which the next Council might no feel inclined to bind itself.

Mr Macfarlan said he had never regarded attendance brella, shivering it to pieces. Fortunately she escaped without injury.—Scottish Guardian.

While the Abandance at Church in his magisterial capacity as any other than an act of courtesy; but, at the same time, when a Magistrate, nothing had given him greater pleasure than to attend the ministrations of Dr Gordon

of doors as to their motives and designs.

Mr Learmonth said that the matter should be left now as it had been, so long as he recollected, and that every man should be left to act according to his own judgment. No doubt, it had been the practice from the earliest time for the Chief Magistrate to attend the Established Church as an act of courtesy. He did not intend to enter upon that question, and indeed there was no need for it; and had any man cause to complain of animadversion for the neglect of this attendance? He was not aware that slur was thrown on any man on this ground. Three Dissenters had, in his day, filled the Civic Chair-Sir William Arbuthnet, Mr Manderston, and Sir John Marjoribanks. who occasionally attended the Established Church out of respect to it, but most assuredly it was a matter for every one to do in it as he thought proper.

Almost every member present having risen in succession

and stated that he did not consider it part of the official duty of the Magistrates and Council to attend the High Church, Mr Stott was requested to withdraw his motion, but this he was unwilling to do; and the discussion was proceeding. Mr Wright proposing that at least the uni versal opinion now expressed by the Councillors should be entered on the minutes, which also was opposed, as unnecessary and uncalled for, when a majority of the Council rose and left the room, and a quorum not being present. the question of course dropped. The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday, Mary M'Intyre pleaded guilty to stealing a great-coat and two tartan shawls, or mantles, from the house of Helen Morrison, Lauriston Place, with the aggravation of previous conviction. Sentenced to seven ears' transportation.

years' transportation.
William Sharpe, or M'Fie, from Redbanks, Washister, in the Island of Rousay, Orkney, was put to the bar on a charge of bigamy, in so far as on the 25th July 1831, he was married by the Rev. Mr Morren of Greenock to Mary ie, and thereafter lived and cohabited with her ac lawful wife; and she being yet alive, he, on the 24th Ja-nuary 1842, in the house at Westness, in the Island of Rousay, occupied by William Trail, Esq. of Woodwick, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, entered into a matrimonial connection with Ann Warwick, by formally declaring himself and Warwick man and wife, and did thereafter cohabit with her as his wife, ned trial, the Jury found the prisoner guilty as libelled, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Robert Potter, formerly builder in Glasgow, was out-

lawed for not appearing to answer to a charge of theft.

broader basis than by the present constitution, by including subscribers not merely resident in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, but also others connected with all parts of Scotland, recommend the favourable consideration of this proposal to the Highland Society at their general meeting to-morrow, and they appoint Mr Alexander, Mr Fleming, and Mr Milne, to adjust this matter in concert with that body."
Mr Finnie, Swanston, seconded the motion. It was de-

sirable to have members of Committee from different parts of the country, as their object was to benefit the agriculture of Scotland. He trusted that this meeting would prove an important era in the progress of agriculture. Any one who read the signs of the times, must see that agriculturists had a long struggle before them from the depressed price of farm produce, taken in connection with the fact that as far as agricultural knowledge extended, it was at present impracticable to reduce the expense of cultivation. But though chemistry could not insure a perfect relief, it would give some mitigation; and, combined with a reduction of rents which the landlords must submit to, might insure the future success of agri

After some conversation in which the Chairman, Ma Oliver, Mr Alexander, and Mr Milne, took part, this motion, like the others, was carried unanimously.

Some conversation then took place regarding the prices

charged by chemists for analysis of soils, manures, &c., when several gentlemen stated that the regular charges made by chemists for common analysis was two guineas; and that Mr Philips, of London, who had a salary of £200

from Government, charged a guinea.

Mr Gillon then moved the thanks of the meeting to his Lordship in the chair, not only for his exertions as chair-man, but for the interest he had shown in this institution and the gratification be had afforded to the agriculturists f Scotland, that a person in his Lordship's position, had so many other important duties pressing upon his at-tention, should have devoted so much time to the interests of Scottish agriculture. (Hear, hear,)

The meeting then adjourned.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .-The Directors of this Society held an exhibition and promenade in the Experimental Gardens, Inverleith Row, on Friday night. The exhibition was out of the ordinary course, and was intended to afford all classes an opportunity of admiring the more choice productions of floriculture. We regret to say that the unsettled state of the weather, by deterring visitors, in great measure prevented this praiseworthy intention from being accomplished. The flowers exhibited in the New Hall were of the choicest description, consisting of ericas, pelargoniums, calceolarias, verbenas, fuchsias, &c. Among the exhibitors, the Messrs Dicksons, Dr Neill, and the Experimental and Botanical Gardens contributed their rarest plants. Among the more interesting specimens were upwards of sixty varieties of lettuce, shown by the Messrs Lawson, the greater part of them being imported from Franch

ELECTION OF A COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—On riday, Mr George Smith, leather-merchant, Niddry treet, was elected General Commissioner of Police for the Ninth Ward, in room of Mr Foyer, who has resigned. There was no opposing candidate.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edin-

burgh, has unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. David Aitken, minister at Minto. CAUTION.—Shopkeepers and merchants generally

would require to be very careful in granting receipts to customers. Some time ago a tradesman, after having failed in business, and injured various respectable cloth concerns to a considerable amount, was wicked enough to reward one of his former friends, by giving information at the Stamp Office of certain purchases he had made from the concern being discharged on unstamped receipts. A representation, however, having been made to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, they were pleased to mitigate the penalties to the sum of L.5, and thus to deprive the ungrateful and base informer of his meditated vengeance on those whom he had previously deeply injured.

A yery singular phenomenon was observed on Fri day at Leith. At the time of low water the time suddenly rose about six inches, rushing into the har bour, and in a few minutes it again receded with equal velocity.

The Right Hon, the Earl of Caithness has appoint ed Mr John Henderson, W.S. to be Clerk of Lieutenantcy for Caithness, vacant by the death of Mr Ro bert Rose.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF GLASGOW .- This venerable Peer died at his residence here, 31, Charlotte Square, on Thursday night, at the age of seventy-six, having been born in the year 1766. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, James Carr Boyle Viscount Kelburne, who was born in the year 1792.

CALL.—On Wednesday the 5th inst. the United Associate congregation, Crossford, Lanarkshire, gave a most harmonious call to Mr Alexander D. Kinninmont, preacher of the gospel, to be their pastor.

leave in a very summary way, without bein from his charge by any Presbytery. He forn fessed to belong to the Evangelical party, but given in his adherence; and various rumours regarding the end he has in view by his prement. The request of the congregation wa The Presbytery appointed Messrs Sieveright a o deliver addresses, at their next meeting, o sionary schemes of the Church, to which the pu be invited to attend.

The London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glas ping Company's steam ship Royal William Allison, arrived at Granton from London o afternoon, at half-past eight o'clock.

SCOTS RANKRUPTS SEQUESTRATIONS.

July 8. John Moffatt, some time merchant in G deceased, a partner of the company carrying on busings, under the name or firm of John and William M chants and commission agents in Glasgow, and at Por in the Island of Hayti, under the name or firm of Moi —creditors meet in the chambers of William Steele, 6. South Hanover Street, Glasgow, 17th July and 7th o'clock.

11. James Robb, some time carrier betwixt

Edinburgh, and dealer in meal, butter, and cheese, at Upper Hangingshaw, in the parish of Culter—credithe inn in Biggar kept by Mrs Wilson, innkeeper the and 10th August, one o'clock.

11. Walter Paton, underwriter and shipown

11. Walter Paton, underwriter and shipown-residing at No. 2, Bank Place there—creditors meet ing-chambers of Mr Maurice Lothian, solicitor, 20, Square, Edinburgh, 20th July and 9th August, 12 o'cl NOTICES OF CESSIO BONORUM.

James Storey, cooper, trader, and timber merchant hame, and present prisoner in the prison of Haddin examined in the Sheriff Court-room, Haddington, 1 house carpenter in Arbroath-to b

date-July 11.

James M'Gregor, formerly shipowner and coal n Dundee, now residing in Dundee, and presently inca the prison of Dundee—to be examined in the She house there, 14th August, 12 o'clock.

At Stirling, on the 7th inst. the I ady of John MacLaverty, Esq. of Keill, of a daughter.
At Polmont Manse, on the fifth curt the Letter of the curt At Polmont Manse, on the usugater.
Rev. John Ker, Polmont, of a son.
of the Rev. W., by Carnoustie, on the 4th inst
At I.s. and Wilson, of a daughter.
Poorty Board of Son.

соотн, Bart., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Leamington, on the 6th inst., by the Rev horne, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Warw Ogilvy, Esq. of Lincoln Inn, Barrister at Lav viving son of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq. of Monta London, to Eliza Anne Harris, daughter of A Dick, Esq. Bengal Civil Service. At St Pancras Church, on the 5th instant, 1

George Drew, WILLIAM GREIG, Esq. of the Na

George Drew, WILLIAM GREIG, ESQ. OI THE NAI vincial Bank of England, London, to HARRIE daughter of the late J. Saxon, Esq. of Kenning At No. 28, Pitt Street, on the 7th instant, A STEWART, Esq. of Glencripsdale, to ISABELLA daughter of the late Joseph Stewart Menzie

Foss.
At Edinburgh, on the 8th instant, WILLIAM Lov, Esq. M.D., Ayton, Yorkshire, to Miss Han son, Panton, Yorkshire.
At Aberdeen, on the 5th instant, WM. Inclus, I

to Sarah, daughter of the late Gray Campbell,

At 1, Blacket Place, Newington, on the 7th CORSYTH, relict of the late James Forsyth, Esq.

field, in the Island of Jamaica.

At Rosefield House, Portobello, on the 25th J ong and severe affliction, which he bore with long and severe amiction, which he hore with patience, Mr David Reid, teacher, aged 75 yea brother of Dr Reid of Xenia, America, late of 1 Edinburgh. He was for many years a teacher At 14, Melville Street, Edinburgh, on the 4t

John Sandwith, Esq. aged 65 years.
At 1, Hill Square, Edinburgh, on the 1st inst DREW AIKMAN, Sen On the 1st inst., David Calder, Esq. merchan

gate. At Meadow Lodge, on the 8th inst., Mr John

At Distillery, Kirkaldy, on the 3d instant, M

At 62, Weaver Street, Glasgow, on the 5th in

At 02, weaver Street, Giasgow, on the 5th instian Mary Bare, eldest daughter of the late Barr, Esq. merchant, Nassau, New Providence. Suddenly, at Holm, Stewarton, on the 1st inst Agnes Creighton, of Holm.

At Guisachan, Strathglass, on the 3d instant, Fraser, Esq. of Culbockie, some time convencents of Inverness

county of Inverness. At Riverdale Cottage, Hampton, on the 15th

Sinclair, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon, 13th light aged twenty-nine, eldest surviving son of the lat

aged twenty-nine, eldest surviving son of the fat Sinclair, Esq. Inverawe, Argyleshire.

At London, on the 3d instant, Lieut-Colonel C. B., 55th regiment, in the thirty-fifth year of h At Port-Louis, Mauritius, on the 16th Ma WILLIAM M'Caw, Esq., M.D., in the twenty-eighting

of his age.

At Bombay, on the 3d May last, at the house
G. Malcomson, Esq. Dr James Wemyss Moffar
her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.