

pedia of Biblical Literature," "The Journal of Sacred Literature," and "Daily Bible Illustrations,"—all publications of a high order of merit. A year or two ago he became paralytic, and a subscription was raised in Scotland and elsewhere for behoof of himself and family. The following paragraph from the *Athenæum* will show that he had the credit of acquiring his learning under difficulties:

John Kitto was born at Plymouth on the 4th of December, 1804. His family was of Cornish origin; and in his "Lost Senses—Deafness," he speculates on the probability of his descent from a Phœnician ancestry. His father, who began life as a master builder, had, like Falstaff, a kind of "alacrity in sinking;" he became reduced to the position of a jobbing mason, in which business young Kitto's help was required at a very early age. While the boy was thus occupied, in February, 1817, a fall from the top of a house totally destroyed his sense of hearing. His previous education had been meagre; but the love of reading, which he had already acquired, became the solace of his loneliness and the foundation of his attainments. In 1819, his parents, being unable to maintain or to find suitable employment for him, placed him in the workhouse; whence he was removed, in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker. His master was a coarse tyrant. The poor boy appealed to the magistrates. His written statement was marked by a striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he returned to the workhouse—to him a welcome refuge. He was not idle there. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of essays and letters, and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement. The next ten years of Dr. Kitto's life appear to have been spent in travelling or residing abroad. He journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which was afterwards of such signal service in the department of literature to which he became devoted. Returning to England in 1833, he gained attention by a series of papers in the "Penny Magazine," under the title "The Deaf Traveller;" and, having married, commenced a course of literary activity, which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his decease. His exertions seem to have been prompted, from an early age, by a strong sense of *duty*—the duty of self-improvement, and of doing some service to the world. More palpable motives to laborious diligence were presented in the claims of an aged mother and a rapidly increasing family. But his physical infirmity placed him at a disadvantage; and for several years before his death he was exposed to penurious difficulties, which his pension of £100 stg. a year did not wholly remove. It is feared that he fell a victim to hard work and overpowering anxiety.

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REV. ANDREW MARSHALL, D.D., LL.D.

This well known divine died at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the 28th November last, in the 75th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry. He was universally allowed to be distinguished for talents and learning. To him, also, unquestionably belongs the honour of being the originator of the late "Voluntary Controversy;" and if it be said that the controversy must have sprung up though he had never existed, it may, in like manner, be affirmed that America must have been discovered independently of Columbus. During the whole of that controversy, no more powerful nor effective pen was wielded than Dr. Marshall's, and his writings on this subject are by no means ephemeral.

Few contests of the sort are conducted in a manner which can be afterwards reflected on with unmingled satisfaction, and his was no exception. Hosts of belligerents speedily appeared, and it must be acknowledged that the conflict, on both sides, was marked by a fierceness sometimes approaching to ferocity. Nevertheless, He whose prerogative it is to bring good out of evil, and to make the wrath of man to praise Him, was pleased to render the controversy the occasion of signal advantage to the interests of religion. The Free Church and many other good things undoubtedly issued from it. Dr. Marshall's name will go down to posterity in connection with the Disruption—the most important event which has occurred in Scotland during this century.