

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
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Sun—Even. Mail
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Pilot—Statesman
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Albion—C. Chron.
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Cour. de Londres
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Embellished with beautiful Perspective Views of SEFTON CHURCH, Lancashire, and of
the Ruins of OLD WINCHESTER PALACE, Southwark.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Nov.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hy.	at 10 P. M.
1	29.85	49½	9½	M Hazy, but fair.	29.85	50½	8 do.	Do.	29.85	48½	8 do.	Do.
2	29.85	47	9	M Hazy, but fair.	29.85	46½	6 do.	Do.	29.85	40½	5 do.	Do.
3	29.84	40½	6	M Dark, frosty; cleared up.	29.83	45	4 do.	Very fine.	29.83	56½	5 do.	Do.; Frost.
4	29.75	36½	6½	M Fine, sharp frost.	29.72	43	5 do.	Do.	29.72	59½	5 do.	Fine.
5	29.70	40	6	M Hazy, but fine.	29.66	42½	5 do.	Do.	29.65	40	5 do.	Do.; sharp frost.
6	29.76	36	5	M Sharp frost.	29.77	48	0	Do.	29.77	55	2 M Do.	
7	29.73	38	6½	M Fog, frosty, aft. 9 clear; aft.	29.55	51½	6 do.	Showers of sm. rain, or sleet.	29.43	45½	4½ do.	Fine.
8	29.32	39	5	M Squally, with wind & rain.	29.32	45	2 do.	Do.	29.36	40	2 do.	Fine.
9	29.41	39	3 M	Hazy & dark with small ra.	29.42	41	2 do.	Fair and clear.	29.62	38	3 do.	Rain.
10	30.00	33	4	M Fine, frost.	30.12	42	2½ D	Do.	30.21	53	0	Frost.
11	30.24	39	2½	M Sharp frost.	30.14	47	3½ D	Do.	30.09	49	0	F. & C.; wind with showers.
12	29.76	51	4½	M Showers, aft. 11 fair & clear	29.89	49	1 D	Do.; moderate.	29.87	47	1 M	F. & C.
13	29.87	48	2	M F. & C.	29.87	50	0	Do.	29.87	47	2 M	Do.
14	29.83	50½	5½	M Fine.	29.83	52½	3 M	Do.	29.83	50	5 do.	Do.
15	29.83	49	5	M F. & C.; a little wet haze.	29.75	51;	6 do.	Do.	29.39	50	6½ do.	Fine; hard squalls & rain.
16	29.43	44	6	M Windy with squalls & rain.	29.68	50	0	Fair & moderate; showers.	29.99	49½	5 M	Fair.
17	29.97	51	5½	M Fair with clouds.	29.97	53	7 do.	Do.	29.88	49½	5½ do.	Fine.
18	29.71	49	5½	M Fine; aft. 12 cloud, wet haze,	29.50	52	7 do.	Rain & wind.	29.38	54	7 do.	Rain.
19	29.34	33½	7½	M Fine. [at 2 small shower	29.35	42	1½ do.	Fine.	29.35	37½	4 do.	Do.
20	29.33	36½	6	M Fine, frosty.	29.38	41½	4 do.	Do.	29.95	38	2½ do.	Do.
21	29.55	30	3½	M Sharp frost.	29.55	39½	1 do.	Do.	29.55	56½	2 do.	Do.
22	29.56	23	3½	M Hard frost.	29.46	39½	1½ do.	Very fine Do.	29.48	42	1 do.	Fine, no frost.
23	29.44	44	2	D F. & C.	29.49	44½	2 do.	Do.	29.60	40½	2 do.	Fine.
24	29.66	42½	0	Fine; cloudy.	29.61	48	3 M	Fair, but overcast; 4 sm. ra.	29.43	50	8 do.	F. & C.
25	29.40	49½	6½	M Very fine; aft. 12 overcast.	29.30	52½	6 do.	Fair, but overcast; 4 sm. sh.	29.17	45	7 do.	Fine.
26	29.15	45	8	M Wind & rain; broke up at 1.	29.37	44	5 do.	Hazy, but windy [hail & rain	29.50	40½	3 do.	Fine and moderate.
27	29.55	38	5	M Fine, frosty.	29.37	48	0 do.	Hazy, no frost; squalls, wind	29.53	47	6 do.	Do.
28	29.65	45½	6½	M Fine, frosty, and moderate.	29.66	46½	2½ do.	Fair, no frost; aft. 4 sm. rain	29.43	49	8 do.	Fair and cloudy.
29	29.43	48	9	M Fair, but gloomy.	29.33	50½	7 do.	More clear; squalls, wind & fog.	29.21	43	7 do.	Do.
30	29.09	41½	7	M Fair, but gloomy; showers.	29.11	42½	7 do.	Clear & fair; showers.	29.23	38	6½ do.	Showers.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1814.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 2.

IT is an old, but just observation, that the sepulchral inscriptions on the walls of our solemn Temples too often exhibit glaring indications of the pride and vanity of venal Writers and biassed Relatives. Surely from such places, devoted to religious worship, flattery and mendacity, as well as the false deities of the heathen world, should be totally excluded. I trust the Epitaphs contained in my former Letter were free from exaggerated praise or superfluous panegyrick. I herewith transmit three others, as a verse may frequently produce more effect than a sermon*, and promote, in some degree, what all men should ardently desire, the essential happiness of the human race.

Yours, &c. J. C.

I. In the Cathedral of Litchfield †.

In Memory of LUCY GROVE, Wife of Dr. WILLIAM GROVE, of the Close.

GRIEF, Love, and Gratitude, devote this stone [band's life ;
To her whose virtues bless'd a hus-
When late, in Duty's sphere, she mildly
shone [wife.
As friend, as sister, daughter, mother,
In the bright morn of Beauty, Joy, and
Wealth,

Insidious Palsy near his victim drew ;
Tash'd from her youthful hand the cup
of Health, [ters threw.

And round her limbs his numbing fet-
ter fear after year her Christian firmness
strove [press ;

To check the rising sigh, the tear re-
Soothe with soft smiles the fears of
anxious Love ; [lence bless :

And Heav'n's correcting hand in si-
Thus tried her faith, and thus prepar'd
her heart, [gave :

The awful call at length th' Almighty
She heard,—resign'd to linger or depart,
Bow'd her meek head, and sunk into
the grave. ANNA SEWARD.

* See the Poems of the pious G. Herbert.

† The monument is mural, decorated with elegant sculpture.

II. In the Chapel at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

In Memory of the Wife of
Dr. JAMES STONHOUSE.

She died Dec. 19, 1788.

Come, Resignation! wipe the human
tear [bier ;
Domestic Anguish drops o'er Virtue's
Bid selfish Sorrow hush the fond com-
plaint, [Saint.
Nor from the God she lov'd detain the
Truth, Meekness, Patience, honour'd
Shade, were thine,
And holy Hope, and Charity divine :
Though these thy forfeit being could
not save,
Thy faith subdu'd the terrors of the grave.
Oh! if thy living excellence could teach,
Death has a loftier emphasis of speech!
In death thy last, best lesson, still im-
part, [heart!
And write "Prepare to die," on ev'ry
HANNAH MORE.

III. In the Cloisters of the Cathedral of Canterbury.

On a Child.

Though infant years no pompous ho-
nours claim,
The vain parade of monumental fame,
To better praise the last great Day shall
rear [here.
The peaceful innocence that slumbers
ELIZABETH CARTER.

Extract from the MONITEUR of PA-
RIS, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1814.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Account of the Proceedings of the
Class of the Fine Arts, belonging to
the ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE,
for the Year 1814; by JOACHIM LE
BRETON, Permanent Secretary to
that Class, Member of the Class for
Antient History and Literature,
and also of the Legion of Honour,
Read in the Public Sitting, on Sa-
turday the 1st of October, 1814.

THE Correspondence of this Class
evidently proves, that, even during
the storms of the Political World,
the Arts, Sciences, and Literature,
prevent

prevent Nations from entirely breaking in sunder their mutual ties of union and esteem towards each other. The well-informed and sensible Dr. Burney, the celebrated Painter Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy, Mr. Fuseli, Professor in the same Academy, have, as far as circumstances would allow, kept up these friendly relations with this Class: and, through its medium, with the Arts in France. At the same time, the man most esteemed in Science, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, as well as several other English Scavans and Literati, were corresponding with the other Classes of the Institute. One of them, Mr. James Forbes, has given to all the Classes a most honourable testimony of his remembrance, in presenting them with his magnificent work, intitled, "Oriental Memoirs," in four volumes, 4to. embellished with 93 engravings of subjects, selected from several thousand original drawings, sketched in the author's travels, and particularly during a residence of eighteen years in the East Indies: Science, History, and the Fine Arts, have received with the distinction it deserved this interesting result of the zeal and researches of Mr. Forbes, as also the warmth of his noble feelings, so well expressed in his Preface, and in his Letter conveying the present of this work to the French Institute, which had fortunately been the means of obtaining his liberty from the French Government*, &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Bombay, May 15.*

I REMEMBER (now some years ago) seeing a request in your Miscellany, that one of the relatives of

the late William Wogan, of Little Ealing, in Middlesex, esq. a truly learned and devout man, and author of an "Essay on the proper Lessons," would give some account of him through the medium of your Publication. Having been chiefly abroad since that time, and not having regularly perused your Work, I am ignorant whether or not the request has been complied with. If it should not, I trust the following, though somewhat imperfect, account of him from what I have been able to collect, may not be deemed unacceptable. I did make some inquiry at the time, and particularly from a late excellent and worthy friend, Francis Edwin Stanhope, esq. father to the present Admiral Sir H. E. Stanhope, bart.; but my departure abroad, shortly after, prevented me from exerting myself in the inquiry in the manner I should have wished. Mr. Stanhope was the only person then living, I believe, except Lady Catherine, his wife, that was personally acquainted with Mr. Wogan. In addition to other information which I derived from conversation with Mr. Stanhope concerning him, I send you the following extract of a Letter from Mr. S. on the subject, shortly after the request appeared in one of your Numbers. He observes: "A sad fire destroyed all Mr. Wogan's letters to me upon my entrance into life; and, though the matter of them is, I trust, irradicably engraven on my heart, yet neither my head or memory is equal to doing them the smallest justice by recollection. I have strictly inquired, but with little success, of my worthy friend Mr. Griffith, and my dear cousin Southby†, with whom I sup-

* "Mr. James Forbes was a prisoner at Verdun in 1804. At the solicitation of the Institute, he obtained permission to return to England, in order to finish his splendid Work. This is a fortunate circumstance, of which the Institute is proud; and which it has enjoyed on several occasions. In this it only imitates the example set by several English Scavans, and particularly by Sir Joseph Banks, even during the most critical periods of the French Revolution. Nine years afterwards, on the publication of the "Oriental Memoirs," the honourable Author has brought to the recollection of the Institute the testimonies of esteem and interest which he had received from it, on the occasion above alluded to.—*Paris, Nov. 10, 1814.*"

† Mrs. Southby was a Miss Aspinall; she died in 1806. With her father Mr. Wogan was, in some way or other, connected in a banking-concern. Mr. A. failed, and involved Mr. W. in a considerable sum of money. His regard for the family, however, caused him, at his own cost, to fit out, in a very handsome manner, for India, the three Misses Aspinall, daughters of his unfortunate friend. These Ladies all married extremely well in India; at Madras, I believe. One married Mr. Southby, another Mr. Prince, and a third the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Governor of Madras. Mrs. Southby's daughter married a near relation of the celebrated Mrs. Montague.

posed, as executors to Mrs. Prince, some documents of Mr. Wogan might possibly be found; and, except from these, from the little communication of late years I have had with other branches of families connected with him, I had little hopes of meeting with any thing relating to him. I do recollect, when he accompanied me at my entrance to the University of Oxford, something passed on his part, some manuscript, or discovery of some sort, of Lord Clarendon's History, which was well received, and deposited in the Bodleian Library under his name and auspices; and, I believe, he received some compliment, or honourable token of acknowledgment, upon it. It was not an honorary degree, which is the most usual, and I cannot, therefore, now guess what it was; but, if please God I ever go there again, which most likely I may should I live but a year or two longer, I will try to find out something concerning him; at all events, put you in the way, in case you should, who, most likely, may do it better and more effectually. The house at Little Ealing, where he lived, and edified the parishioners as well as his own nearest relations, or any who were wise enough to drink at that wholesome fountain of religious instruction, remains there, to the best of my knowledge, to this present writing; and I will take some opportunity of seeing if any thing can be traced there; but should like much to have the pleasure of seeing you first, and the advantage of your friendly, useful advice and assistance."

Since the period of the above writing, the amiable person who honoured me with it and other particulars relating to Mr. Wogan, and who, though amid the occupation of a Court all his life, fortified by the early instruction and wise direction of his pious guardian, still preserved the purest piety and moral integrity, has himself paid the debt of nature, at an advanced age.

Mr. Wogan was of Welsh extraction, and related to the Wogan whose name is to be found in the dark Regicidal list. He was possessed of property both at Ealing and in Ireland. At one period of his life, he was a principal promoter and agent in some popular and beneficent "concern in

Ireland, respecting "Widows' Pensions," and derived great credit, both for his success in the business and display of his humane feelings; but of the particulars I possess no information. He was educated at Westminster School, under the celebrated Busby, and was particularly distinguished for his aptness in learning, the peculiar mildness of his temper, and sweetness both of person and disposition; so much so, it is said, that he was the only scholar on whom that eminent enforcer of classic lore did not exercise the terrible *hocce signum* of his profession. And I think I saw, some years ago, at Oxford, (in the Bodleian Library, I believe,) a picture of Dr. Busby and this amiable youth, represented as if in affectionate *confab.* However, in the particular, *viz.* of the boy being Mr. Wogan, I may not have been correctly informed.

Mr. Wogan married a daughter of Dr. Michael Stanhope, grandfather, I believe, to the present Earl of Chesterfield. This lady died at Ealing, and lies interred near the chancel-door of the Church at Great Ealing, Middlesex. There is this inscription on her tombstone (I write from memory): "She was descended from the noble family of the Earls of Chesterfield, but more ennobled by her great and many virtues." By this lady he had one daughter, Catherine, who, losing her mother at a very early period of life, was placed under the sole care and fostering attention of her noble relation, that truly pious and most excellent woman the Lady Betty Hastings, of Ledstone, or Ledsham, in the county of York, now the seat of Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. With this amiable and religious woman she lived until her marriage with my grandfather, the late Rev. Robert Baynes, of Knowstrop Hall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, and Rector of Stonham Aspal, in Suffolk, and many years head of the Quorum at the Ipswich Sessions, where his memory, as a learned, impartial, and independent magistrate, is still gratefully cherished*.

Mr. Wogan lived to an advanced age, being upwards of 80 when he

* As a proof of the credit Mr. Baynes obtained for his skill in Parish Law, Dr. Burn, when publishing his "Justice of Peace," consulted him several times upon some particular points.

died. He was remarkably abatemious; too much so, indeed, in the decline of his life, injuring his health by rigid fasting. The only work published by him, was his "Essay on the proper Lessons," a work equally distinguished for its pious style and the learning of its comments. Its excellence chiefly shines as being solely derived from his own pure and critical knowledge of those languages in which the matter commented upon by him has been handed down to us. He was learned in several languages, but in Greek he was one of the profoundest scholars of the age. He has left behind him, unpublished, a critical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans; and considering his deep acquaintance with the Greek tongue, I have no doubt it would, if published, be deemed a real biblical treasure. This MS. is in the hands of his grandson, the Rev. E. Baynes, of Week St. Mary, in the county of Cornwall, who possesses also another MS. by him, of the Canticles, rendered into English verse, with critical and explanatory notes, chiefly valuable, I rather apprehend, on account of the latter; as, from what I recollect (now many years ago) of the composition, the good old man was a better Greek scholar and critic than he was a poet.

The above account is, I think, authentic, so far as it goes. It may probably be the means of eliciting something more correct and informative from other parts of his family and connections; at any rate, I trust it will induce some learned correspondent of yours at Oxford to inquire into what is mentioned as relating to him there.

Yours, &c. ROB. BAYNES.

MR. URBAN, *M. Temple, Dec. 3.*
DURING a late short visit to the Sea Coast in a remote part of the Kingdom, I was amused by a copious "History of King's Lynn," which chance threw in my way at the Circulating Library. The author, the Rev. W. Richards, has been a resident there 40 years, and is thoroughly master of the *arcana* of the Corporation, though he gives several hints that he was denied access to their archives. The Townsmen of Lynn, however, and the Publick at large, are indebted to him for much useful

and entertaining information; and the object of this Letter is, first, to make my acknowledgments to Mr. Richards for the Biographical Articles in particular; and, secondly, to request the favour of him, or of any of your Norfolk Correspondents, to transmit to your lasting pages a copy of the Latin epitaph at All Saints, Lynn, for the very pious and learned Thomas Pyle, M. A. who died in 1756, aged 82; leaving three sons; one of whom, Dr. Edmund Pyle, died in 1776, Prebendary of Winchester and of Salisbury. Thomas, the second son, a Prebendary also of both those Cathedrals, died about 1806, aged more than 90. The third son, Philip, Rector of South Lynn, died in 1799. The Epitaphs for all or either of these are requested.

The Latin Epitaph on Sir William Browne, at Hillingdon in Norfolk (of which Mr. Richards has given only a fragment in English), would be acceptable to many who have received the Prize Medals of that benevolent, though eccentric Physician.

I shall also be much obliged by any account of Ralph Macro, of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1716; M.A. 1720; D. D. (Com. Reg.) 1728. Where was he preferred? and when did he die? Yours, &c. CARADOC.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 17.*
TO see a few of the concise sublimities of Holy Scripture collected together, cannot be unacceptable to your pious Readers.

Let there be light, and there was light.—Gen. i. 3.

He spake, and it was done.—Ps.

Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?—Mark viii. 26.

The labourer is worthy of his hire (reward).—Matthew x. 10. Luke xi. 7.

This is my beloved Son—hear him.—Mark ix. 7.

Be not afraid—only believe.—Mark v. 36.

Damsel, arise.—Mark v. 41. Lu. viii. 54. Young man, I say unto thee, arise.—Luke vii. 14.

God be merciful to me, a sinner.—Luke xviii. 13.

Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?—Luke xvii. 17.

Receive thy sight; thy faith hath saved thee.—Luke xviii. 42.

Go, and do thou likewise.—Luke x. 23.

Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—Mark x. 13. Luke xviii. 16.

Not my will, but thine be done.—
Lake xxii. 42.

Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven.—
Luke vi. 37.

Lazarus, come forth.—John xi. 43.
Before Abraham was, I am.—John
viii. 58.

The cup which my Father hath given
me, shall I not drink it?—John xviii. 11.
It is finished.—John xix. 30.

Go thy way, thy son liveth.—John iv. 50.
Art thou then the Son of God? Ye
say that I am.—Mar. xiv. 62. Lu. xxii. 70.

And Peter said, Man, I know not
what thou sayest; and immediately,
while he yet spake, the cock crew. And
the Lord turned and looked upon Peter;
and Peter remembered the word of the
Lord, how he had said unto him, Before
the cock crew thou shalt deny me thrice.
And Peter went out, and wept bitterly.—
Luke xxii. 60. et seq.

If ye had known me, ye should have
known my Father also.—John viii. 19.

The works that I do in my Father's
name, they bear witness of me, but ye
believe not.—John x. 25.

I and my Father are one.—Ibid. 30.
Father, save me from this hour; but
for this cause came I unto this hour.—
John xii. 27.

By this shall all men know that ye
are my disciples—if ye have love one to
another.—John xiii. 35.

He that hateth me, hateth my Father
also.—Ibid. xv. 23.

The glory which thou gavest me, I
have given them, that they may be
one, even as we are one.—John xvii. 22.

I ascend unto my Father and your
Father, and to my God and your God.—
John xx. 17.

No one can read these words, and
not believe that they are of Divine
inspiration. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 22.

TWO things, in themselves per-
fectly distinct, are often con-
founded, *universal redemption* and
universal salvation. The doctrine of
our Church, expressed in words as
clear and comprehensive as language
can supply, is, that redemption, or
atonement for sin by the death of
Christ, was *universal*, for all the sins
of all mankind: "The offering of
Christ once made is that perfect re-
demption, propitiation, and satisfac-
tion, for all the sins of the whole
world, both original and actual." Art.
xxi. Holy Scripture teaches the
same important truth: that as "the
offence" involved "all men," so the
remedy extended to "all men." Rom.

v. 18. that "Christ Jesus—gave him-
self a ransom for all." 1 Tim. ii. 6.
"tasted death for every man." Heb.
ii. 9. and "is the propitiation for the
sins of the whole world." 1 Joh. ii. 2.
that he died not only for those who
shall be saved by him, but for those
that perish: "Through thy know-
ledge shall the weak brother perish,
for whom Christ died." 1 Cor. viii. 11.
"Destroy not him with thy meat, for
whom Christ died." Rom. xiv. 15.

This is the doctrine which the good
father Latimer teaches, and shews
what, notwithstanding the universality
of the expiation, is the cause of
failure; that men perish, not because
their sins were not atoned for, but
because they destroy themselves by
their own impenitence and folly.
"Christ shed as much blood for Judas
as he did for Peter; Peter believed it,
and therefore he was saved; Judas
would not believe it, and therefore
he was condemned, the fault being in
him only, and in nobody else." Ser-
mon on 23d Sunday after Trinity.

It is more than twenty years since I
saw Mr. Toplady's renowned per-
formance on what he is pleased to
call "the Calvinism of the Church
of England;" and, unfortunately, I
know no one that is possessed of this
theological treasure. If your Corre-
spondent (p. 433) quotes the work
accurately, as I dare say he does, I
exhibited the sense with perfect cor-
rectness, but did not, at this interval,
retain the precise words: which, it
seems, are, "Not that Christ actually
died for Judas—but that the Media-
tor's blood was sufficient to have
redeemed even Judas, had it been
shed for that purpose." Now Latimer's
doctrine, on the contrary, plainly is,
that Christ "did shed his blood
for this purpose," "did actually die
for Judas," since, as his words are,
"he shed as much blood for Judas as
he did for Peter."

I have nothing to do with other
absurdities in this famous extract
from Mr. Toplady; such as the demon-
strative proof that Christ did not
die for Judas, because (if Mr. Toplady
does not mistake,) "the death of Ju-
das was prior to that of Christ!"
Of course, by Mr. Toplady's argu-
ment, no one, from the foundation
of the world, who died before Christ,
could be saved by him!!

I am alike unconcerned with other
words

words of Bishop Latimer, torn from their context, without reference, and produced (accurately or otherwise) by this conclusive reasoner.

I was not ignorant, any more than a Sussex Freeholder, (p. 434,) that there were interpolated as well as genuine Epistles of Ignatius; and therefore I took care to quote the genuine only. It was also not unknown to me, that *velasos*, like most other words, had various senses; and therefore I did not "confine" it to one sense, but gave the sense which belonged to it in a passage quoted by Dr. Priestley, where he translated it otherwise, and probably through mere ignorance; because, if I remember right the passage which I saw about eighteen years ago, he gained nothing by it. But in this (as I have not the work at hand) I may mistake. And therefore I again subscribe myself

PERHAPS.

Mr. URBAN, *Old Town, Stratford-upon-Avon, Nov. 11.*

THE drawing which I send you, if, indeed, it be worth your notice, is made from an ancient gold Seal-ring*, in my possession, but which was lately ploughed up at Long Marston, in Gloucestershire, a village about six miles from Stratford. From the armorial bearings, it seems to have belonged to the family of Keck, who were settled at Long Marston as early as 1614, where they then possessed a landed estate. This Seal-ring bears the martlet for distinction, and may be ascribed to the period of James I.

The arms of Keck (London and Gloucester) are thus blazoned by Edmondson, in his "Complete Body of Heraldry," "Sable, a bend Ermine between two cotises flory, counter-flory Or. Crest, out of a mural crown Gules, a maidenhead Ermine, purfled Or, her hair disveloped of the same, and floatant, adorned with a chaplet Vert, garnished with roses proper." The coat of Anthony Keck, of the Inner Temple, London, esq. and of Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, esq. is given with flory only, in Guillim's Display of Heraldry, fol. edit. p. 62, (title-page and date of my copy gone, but perhaps about 1720;) and in p. 266, the

same arms, which agree with the Seal-ring, are twice engraved, and are ascribed to Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, esq. and to Francis Keck, of Great Tew, esq. In Kent's "Grammar of Heraldry," dedicated to the Princess Anne, eldest daughter of George Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. (no date,) the arms of Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, gent. (Sable, a bend Ermine between two cotises flory Or,) are given opposite his name in the List of Subscribers; to the Author of which Work he sent them for insertion. In Beaton's "Political Index," 3d edit. 1806, p. 323, Samuel Keck appears to have been appointed one of the Masters in Chancery, in 1688. "Nicholas Keck, gent. M.A." who was Rector of Beaudesert, near Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire, nineteen years, died July 16, 1708, æt. 47; vide Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 805. G. A. L. Keck, esq. is now M.P. for Leicestershire. R. B. WHEELER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 20.*

I FIND the following Biographical Notice in Chalmers's Dictionary, of Dr. Cadogan the Physician:

"William Cadogan, a physician of considerable note in London, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of Master of Arts in 1755; and the same year was made Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine. He had previously, viz. in 1750, published a small Treatise on the Nursing and Management of Children, which was much esteemed, and contributed towards abolishing some improper treatment, both in dressing and feeding Infants: his rules were first adopted by the Foundling Hospital, and by degrees became general. His next publication was on the Gout, and Chronic Diseases, in 1764. It was so generally read, that several large impressions were sold of it. The book was unadverted upon in various pamphlets, but he did not condescend to answer any of them. It is on the whole well written, and deserving attention. He was fellow of the College of Physicians; and, which is by no means usual, spoke two Harveian Orations, the one in 1764, the other in 1793; they were both published. He died in his 80th year, at his house in George-street, Hanover-square, February 26th, 1797."

Any farther particulars of this eminent physician, particularly as to his mode of life, &c. &c. would much oblige

J. S.

Mr.

* The Ring is so fully described, that an Engraving is unnecessary. EDIT.



SETTON CHURCH, LANCASTIRE, S.E.

Mr. URBAN,

WITH this you will receive a View of a beautiful Religious Structure in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, (see *Plate I.*) accompanied with a description, for which I am indebted to Mr. Britton's "Beauties of England and Wales," and Enfield's "History of Liverpool."

SEFTON is a parish and manor, formerly belonging to the Molyneux family, who had a seat here, which they possessed from their Norman ancestor, William de Moulins, who settled here on the grant made him by Roger de Poitiers, by consent of the Conqueror. Previously, this property had been held by the Phanes, who were the gentry of the Anglo-Saxons*.

Charles William ninth Viscount Molyneux was created an Irish earl by the title of Earl of Sefton in 1771. He died 1794, leaving issue by Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Harrington, the present Earl of Sefton. The ancient seat of the Molyneux family at this place has long since been demolished; and the family have removed to Croxteth.

The Church at Sefton is a large and handsome pile of building, with a nave, two aisles, and a tower with a steeple. It is said, that this building was erected in the time of Henry VIII. by Anthony Molyneux, a rector of this place, and who was distinguished for his preaching, and for many acts of piety †. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, and contains sixteen stalls, of elegant carving.

In this place are deposited the remains of many of the Molyneux family, and several curious and fine monuments are still remaining to perpetuate the race. Among these are two cross-legged figures in stone, with triangular shields, which, Mr. Pennant says, are expressive of their profession of Knights Templars. These effigies are drawn in a book in the Heralds' office, from a fine pedigree sent them by Lord Sefton. Around an altar-tomb, of white marble, is an inscription in memory of Sir Richard Molyneux, who died in 1439, and Joan

his wife. He was Lord of Bradley, Haydike, Warrington, Newton, Burton-wode, and Newton-in-the-dale; distinguished himself in the battle of Agincourt, and received the honour of knighthood from Henry the Vth.

In the chancel, on a flat marble, are inlaid the effigies, in brass, of Sir William Molyneux and his two wives, with their respective arms over their heads, and underneath, his own shield, quartering 11 coats, besides that of Molyneux, with the motto, *Endroit Devant*. On a brass plate is the following inscription:

"Gulielmus Molyneux, Miles, Dominus de Sefton, ter adversus Scotos, regnante in Angliâ Rege Henrico Octavo, in prælium missus, fortiter se gessit; maxime vero apud Floydun, ubi duo Armorum Vexilla, Scotis strenue resistentibus, suo manu cepit. In Pace cunctis charus, amicos consilio, egenos eleemosinis sublevavit: Duas uxores habuit, priorem Jonam, Richardi Rugge, in comitatu Salopie, Militis, unicam filiam & hæredem: ex quâ Richardum, Janam, & Annam; posteriorem Elizabetham, filiam & hæredem Cuthberti Clifton, Armigeri, ex quâ Gulielmum, Thomam, & Annam, genuit. Annos LXV vixit: hic in spe Resurrectionis cum majoribus requiescit, Anno Domini M.DXLVIII, mense Julii."

Sir William Molyneux signalized himself in three actions against the Scots, in the reign of Henry VIII. and in that of Flodden took two banners. The Lancashire archers contributed much to the victory: and Henry, under his own seal, sent Sir William a letter of thanks for his share of it.

In the same part of the church is an handsome tomb, with the effigies in brass of Sir Richard Molyneux between his two ladies and their children; by the first of whom he had 5 sons and 8 daughters; and by the second, 5 sons and 1 daughter, who are all arranged by their respective mothers, with the following inscription, and quaint epitaph, underneath.

"Sir Richarde Molyneux Knighte and Dame Elenore his Wyffe whose Soules God p'don.

Dame Worshope was my guide in life,
And did my doinges guide;
Dame Wertue left me not alone,
When Soule from Bodye hyed.

And

* See Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alston Moor, 4to.

† See Lodge's Irish Peerage.

GENT. MAG. December, 1814.

And though that Deathe with dinte of
Darte

Hath brought my corps on sleepe,
The eternal God, my eternall soule
Eternally doethe kepe."

In Lord Molyneux's chapel, on the South side of the chancel, are several modern monuments of this family; one in particular of white marble to the memory of Caryll Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1699, father to William Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1717. On this elegant tomb, the family arms are well carved.

Caryll Lord Molyneux was an eminent but unsuccessful Royalist: his family raised a regiment of foot and another of horse in support of Charles I.; for which he was subjected to heavy penalties during the Usurpation; but after the Restoration was advanced to high honours.

Near it is the tomb of his lady, who was daughter of Alexander Barlow, esq. of Lancashire, as appears by a brass inscription to her memory. There is also another monument of black marble, to the Lady Bridget, wife of William Lord Molyneux, the daughter and heiress of Robert Lucy, esq. of Charlcot in the county of Warwick, with her family arms.

There are two achievements in this chancel with the arms of Molyneux and Brudenell; and on the East window, in painted glass, is this inscription: *Orate pro bono statu — Molyneux Militis, Qui istam fieri fecit Anno Dom. Millmo. ccccxxliijmo.* With three shields of arms underneath.

On the middle South window of the Church is the following inscription:—*Of yor Charitye pray for Margett Bulcley, daughter of Rich^d Molyneux, Knyght; and Wyff unto Joh. Dutton, and Wilim Bulcley, esq. whose goodness caused this window to be made, of the will of Sir Robert Pkynson, executor to the said Margett, the yere of o^r Lord 1543. Which said Margett decessed the xxj daye of Februa^r the yere of o^r Lord 1527. of whose soule ihu have m^y. ame'.*

On the next window, Westward, is this:—*Orate pro bono statu — Ireland Armiger. de Lydiate e Elen— Anno Dom. 1540.*

In the East window are a great number of illegible inscriptions, and

some fragments extremely well drawn, particularly two, of St. Anne and St. Clement, near which on the top is the date, 1545, on a curious label.

There is also another chapel, belonging to the antient family of the Blundells of Ince-Blundell, wherein is an achievement of the arms of Blundell.

According to the Parliamentary Return in 1811, the parish of Sefton contained six uninhabited houses, one building, and 460 houses occupied by 484 families (318 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 75 in trade, &c.) consisting of 1392 males and 1460 females; total 2852. Yours, &c. B. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley, Nov. 16.*

SOME years ago, a very intelligent, handsome, and promising youth, whose name is Henry Pargetter Lewis, the son of a respectable attorney in this town, was placed, for a probationary time, previously to an intended apprenticeship, with a surgeon and apothecary, of the name of Powell, in the immediate neighbourhood of one of our great public schools. He had not been there long, before one of the scholars, who lodged at the surgeon's (in league with the servant-boy of the house) devised the following stratagem to frighten him.—One night, during an absence of the master, the servant-boy concealed himself under the bed of Henry, before the latter retired to rest; and remained there till the hour of midnight; when, on a preconcerted signal of three raps at the chamber-door, it suddenly opened, and in stalked the school-boy, habited in a white sheet, with his face horribly disguised, and bearing a lighted candle in his hand;—the servant-boy, at the same moment, heaving up the bed, under Henry, with his back.—How long this was acted, is not known. It was done long enough, however, completely to de-throne the reason of the unfortunate youth; who, it is supposed, immediately covered himself with the bed-clothes; and so continued till the morning.—On his not rising at the usual time, some one of the family went to call him: and, not answering—except by incoherent cries, was discovered in the state just described.

The melancholy tidings of his situation were conveyed to his friends, on his removal to them; the facts having been disclosed, partly by the confession of the servant-boy, and partly by the unfortunate youth himself, during the few lucid intervals which occurred in the course of the first year after his misfortune.—His father and mother were then living; but they are now both dead: and the little property they left to support him is now nearly exhausted, together with a small subscription, which was also raised, to furnish him with necessaries, and to remunerate a person to take care of him. He is perfectly harmless and gentle, being rather in a state of idiocy, than insanity, seldom betraying any symptoms of violent emotion; except, occasionally, about midnight (the time of his unhappy disaster)—when, full of indescribable terror, he exclaims, “*Oh! they are coming! they are coming!*”—All hope of recovery is at an end: more than twenty years having elapsed since the catastrophe happened.

My motives, Sir, for requesting its insertion in your valuable pages, are these:

1st. That it may stand a chance of meeting the eye of *him* who was the contriver and chief agent of the fatal mischief; that, if living, he may make the only practicable amends in his power, by contributing towards an alleviation of the misery which he himself has occasioned.—*His* name and that of the school (though no blame attaches to the latter) are withheld, from a principle of delicacy.—I am told he was then a young gentleman of large expectations:—perhaps he is now in possession of affluence. If so, *his own heart will dictate what he ought to do.*

A second motive for thus giving publicity to the pitiable Case is, that it may prove a warning to inconsiderate youth, by showing what dreadful effects may follow such wanton sorts of mischief.

Lastly, my hope is, that the simple narrative may move the good hearts of some of your Readers, to assist with their Charity the wretched object, whose case is thus laid before them.

Perhaps their humane feelings may be somewhat more interested con-

cerning him, when they are informed that his mother was remotely related to the Royal House of Stuart:—and her person, since the writer of this could remember, bore evident traits of dignity, as well as of beauty. Her grandfather, Thomas Ward, esq. who had a residence in London, another at Warwick, and a mansion and seat at Kenilworth, — expended large sums of money in the cause of Charles the IInd. Her husband's father possessed large landed property at Eastham in Worcestershire. Her maiden name was Lucy Ward. She survived her husband some years: and, upon her death bed, became (as it was natural she should) most tenderly solicitous about the welfare of this her only son. Having herself been a mere annuitant with a scanty income, which ceased with her, she most earnestly prayed that Divine Providence would raise him up sufficient friends to afford him “*food and raiment,*”—shelter and protection from further injury.—May her prayer be heard! May He who becomes the Father of the Orphan “*temper the blast*” to this shorn sufferer!

The smallest donations will be received with thankfulness, and applied with integrity, for his use, transmitted to Messrs. Masterman and Co. Bankers, in London; or to, Sir,

Yours, &c. L. BOOKER,
Vicar of Dudley.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

IN p. 340, a Correspondent gave a brief notice of the new system of Craniology. Should you think the following *summary* of “*A Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiological System*” now delivering by Dr. Spurzheim in Rathbone-place, worthy of insertion, it is at your service. Whatever may be the fate of the system itself, which professes to be founded, like all our knowledge of natural phenomena, on logical inductions from observation and experience, it must be admitted that its illustrations present us with many original and important views of the nature and operations of the human mind, and that it unfolds the characters of the passions and affections more completely and satisfactorily than

than all our metaphysical writers from Aristotle to Dr. Cogán.

"The object of these inquiries is, the examination of the Nervous System in general, and the Brain in particular; the determination of the primitive faculties of the mind, and of the material conditions necessary to their manifesting themselves; and the art of distinguishing by external signs both the innate dispositions, and the activity of those dispositions. As the nature of man is so little known, as this knowledge concerns ourselves, and as it is the basis of all the institutions of society, it is evident that these inquiries are of the highest importance to mankind, to the philosopher, the artist, physician, teacher, moralist, and legislator."

In the Introductory Lecture, Dr. Spurzheim, who, although a German, and only a few months in this country, speaks *extempore* with a fluency of language, and often with a felicity of expression, which surprizes even his philosophical auditors, proved the existence of Physiognomy, with Lavater, from the fact that every man is a physiognomist. He exhibited a great variety of skulls, busts, and heads of philosophers or great men; exposed the erroneous theories which have been proposed to account for the diversity of genius; refuted the humoral system of temperaments influencing the faculties; shewed the characters of idiotism and of great mental powers; stated the distinction between the skulls of males and females, by shewing that the latter are always longer, smaller, and project more backwards. The ancients were acquainted with these sexual characters, and formed their statues accordingly. The moralists and divines possess most knowledge, reason most, and best know human nature; they are the observers of human actions and passions; whereas philosophers, wholly occupied with some particular study, judge of all men from their own feelings, and not from observation and experience. Yet, physical and moral truth are the same; both must be equally permanent. Mind is always the same, however it cannot manifest itself at all times. Nature is constant; and laws and religious opinions are permanent according as they are founded in nature. The mind, however, manifests itself only by the organization;

we cannot perceive the mind, but only its effects on the body, and from these effects we judge of its existence and its powers. When the same effects are uniformly attended with the same characters of mind, we necessarily deduce the latter from the former, although, in truth, the physical effects are only the visible consequences of the operations of the mind, which is invisible. Hence the deduction of the characters of mind from the physical appearances of the body, neither favours materialism nor fatalism; as the mind is proved to be distinct from matter, and although it influences the body, it is not by necessity, as the sense of smell may exist without being necessarily indulged always with fine odours.

The First Lecture of the course Dr. S. began by observing, that he proposed to treat of the anatomical demonstration of the brain, and to prove that mind manifests itself only by the organization. Mind is not material, and the brain is only its organ or instrument; hence, as the bone or cranium is not the brain, neither is craniology to be understood as treating of it, but of the physiology of the brain; the skull only bears marks of the brain, whence its existence and form are inferred. The brain contains all the faculties, but we do not know the faculties themselves, we only know their manifestations; one may possess the faculty of musick, but we cannot say whether he excels in sacred or profane musick; we can only discover the power or susceptibility of such and such a skill, but not the precise character or quality of that power; it is the latent, not the determinate action which is indicated by the brain. Diseases of the brain are not accompanied by equal diseases of the mind, because all the central parts are double; as we have two eyes, two ears, &c. so is the brain double; hence the reason why loss of brain is not immediately followed by a loss of intellect. Here, however, Dr. S. remarked, that all our observations on this case are very imperfect, and that many facts may have escaped the notice of medical and other persons. He refuted the error hitherto commonly received by anatomists respecting the ossification of the brain, shewed that the supposed ossified
brain

brains are often much larger, and always of a form different from real brains, and that they are merely bony excrescences formed in the skull. This discovery is important to the Professor's physiognomical system, as he makes the brain not only the seat of mind, but of all the moral sentiments and affections. It is not the viscera, but the brain, in which feeling exists; and, although all languages have the expression "a good heart," feeling is in the head. Shame manifests itself by the skin of the face, yet we never say that shame exists in the skin; sorrow, by tears, yet we never suppose its seat to be in the lachrymal glands; and so of all the other affections, the effects of which are produced by sympathy; consequently the brain is the seat of both intellect and moral feelings. Dr. S. then refuted the common errors of artists, respecting the proportions of the head; proved that size furnishes no rule, as elephants have larger brains than men; that Camper's facial angle is erroneous; and that women, having generally less powers of reason and more feeling, have also less brain in front and more behind than men. Dr. S. then explained the phenomena of Sleep: when all the organs are at perfect rest, then is complete sleep; when only a part, then dreaming takes place; somnambulism occurs when more of the organs are awake, but not sufficient to give a *will* to the person, who sometimes can see and hear as well as walk. Dreams are most common in the morning when all the organs have had some repose. Visions are occasioned by transferring internal sensations to external objects; this practice, if permanent, becomes actual disease, real insanity. This diseased state, when the patient is rational on every subject but one, proves the plurality of the organs, and at the same time the necessity of them all to make a perfectly rational being. Here Dr. S. related a number of cases illustrative of his general principle.

Lect. II. This lecture was chiefly anatomical, and the lecturer demonstrated, even to those but little versed in such researches, the errors of nearly all preceding anatomists, when dissecting the brain. The professional gentlemen present (being all

the best anatomists and most distinguished physicians in the metropolis) admitted the justness and originality of the Professor's observations. The error of dissectors, who have hitherto made sections of the brain, instead of tracing every organ through all its ramifications, the same as in other parts of the body, appears extraordinary. No inferences, said Dr. S. can be drawn from partial sections of the living brain, as the animal is thereby injured and cannot evince its natural functions. No general organs of feeling and sensation can be indicated; yet the functions of the brain and the signs of the disposition of the mind are the same. Every thing in nature is powerful in proportion to its mass; the more considerable the nerve, the more energetic the function. But we must distinguish between functions and their conditions, as they may be active or passive; temperament adds to energy, exercise improves the faculties, consequently the general principles of judging are very compound and complex. We must always observe individuals of the same species, and also the same individual. All the organs may be discovered by the functions, and pointed out by the external characters. Skulls too large or too small, indicate disease or idiocy. The size of the antique not found in nature. The configurations of the skull are solely to be relied on; but bony projections, such as those at the back of the head, are not to be confounded with organic developments, which consist of little elevations on the different parts of the cranium. Every man has all the organs, but some with one more developed than another, according to the peculiar bias of mind. In examining a skull, notice the most prominent parts, if there be only one prominence or roundish elevation, it is easily discovered; if many, greater attention is necessary; according as the convolutions of the brain are transverse or lateral, so are the elevations on the skull; and its most elevated point, when placed in different positions, is always the centre of the organ. Great elevations on the skull always indicate some great bias of the mind.

Lect. III. Dr. S. observed, that there are three states to which this physio-