

1823 Ed1 v4 corrected.docx
Templeton Journal 1823
1 January 1823 to 30 December 1823

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PDF DAY MONTH/YEAR JOURNAL PAGE

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1823

2

January 1823

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Wed. Ther, at 8 AM 35. Some
Snow at Night, but became
Rain |
| 2 | Thur, 8 AM 41. Wet fore
-noon |
| 3 | Fri 8 AM 47. Wet all
day |
| 4 | Sat 8 AM 49. Mild
pleasant day Wet at Night |
| 5 | Sun 8 AM 38. Wet all
day |
| 6 | Mon 9 AM 36½ Wet all
day |
| 7 | Tues 8 AM 44 After
a Wet Night a pleasant
mild day |

3

January 1823

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 8 | Wed. Thur, at 9 AM. 39. Dry |
| 9 | Thur 8 AM 39 Wet from |

11 AM.

- 10 Fri 9 AM 37 Dry dark
day
- 11 Sat 9 AM 35 Dry
dark day
- 12 Sun 9 AM 35 Dark
dry day
- 13 Mon 8 AM 35 Mountain
top white A slight shower
- 14 Tues 8½ AM 34 Dark
dry day
- 15 Wed 9 AM 32. Ground
White and Snowing.
- 16 Thur 8½ AM 33. Light
Snow lying. Cloudy
- 4**
- 17 Fri Ther, at 8 AM 30 Dark
Some Snow at Night
- 18 Sat 9 AM 26. at 10 PM
21½. Some slight snow during
the day and sunshine
- 19 Sun 8 AM 27½ Cloudy
Soft during the middle of the
day
- 20 Mon 8½ AM 33½ Frosty
- 21 Tues 8 AM 28. Frosty
- 22 Wed 9 AM 31 Snowing &
5 or 6 inches deep

23 Thur 8 AM 28 Snow ly
-ing

24 Fri 9 AM 33 Snow
lying

5

25 Sat Ther. at 9 AM 29. Snow still
lying at 10 PM 27.

26 Sun 9 AM 31 Snow ly
ing

27 Mon 9 AM Snow ly
-ing and heavy flake of
Snow falling towards the
Evening it was rain and
thawing commenced although
the Wind was still East
at Night it became very
Misty.

28 Tues 9 AM 38 Very
Misty, some places get
get bare of Snow. By
Night a good deal of bare pla
-ces appearing. When dark
it commenced heavy Rain

6

29 Wed. Ther, at 9½ AM 46. Snow
all gone except the deep
wreaths

30 Thur 8 AM 40 Pleasant

Mild day somewhat Misty

31 Fri 8½ AM 38½. Dark
cool dry day. Rain at Night

February

1 Sat Ther at 10 AM 35½ Cold
damp Easterly Wind
A slight Snow Shower at
Night

2 Sun 8½ AM 34½ Cold
Easterly Wind, Slight fall of
Snow at Night

3 Mon 8 AM. 33½ Snow
-ing this Morning but rather
thawing as it falls. Snowed
all day

Received

7

February 1823

Received from Mr Harvey

Andromeda Coriacea

Rhododendron { *Dapuricum*

{ *sempervirens*

Menziesia Globularis

Vaccinium Dumosum

Oxycoccus erectus

Sophora Japonica

Gordonia pubescens

Catalpa Syringifolia

Daphne Altaica

Magnolia obovata

- 4 Tues Ther, at 9 AM 30 A Snow
Shower or two. Ther at 9 PM 23
at 10 22
- 5 Wed Ther, at 8 AM 17 at 9 AM 19
at 4½ PM 18 at 9 PM 20
at 10 PM 25
- 6 Thur 8 AM 32. Breezy
from the East and nearly
the same temperature all

8

all day.

- 7 Fri Ther, at 8 AM 32½ at
9½ AM. 33.
- 8 Sat 8 AM 39 Wind
from the West. Thawing du-
-ring the day Ther, at 9 PM. 33

Diseases of plants

Our Corn crops are impaired chiefly
by parasitic plants of the lowest
class. The rust on the leaves and
stalks is nothing but a *Puccinia*
which closes up the Epidermis
of the leaves, and thereby destroys
their functions. Whether this

plant is generated by the *Aecidi*
-um Berberides, is a matter of
much uncertainty.

The flying blight by which Oats
and Maize are chiefly inju-
-red, consists, as we formerly re-
-marked, of an innumerable
mul-

9

February 1823
multitude of spherical black *Co-*
-niomyci (Ustilago segetum)
which presuppose a degenera-
-tion of the grain and by which
it is completely consumed. The
soiling blight (*Uredo vitophila*
Detmar), on the other hand,
contains smaller grains with
in a spherical covering and is
instantly discovered by its
disagreeable smell, resembling
herring pickle. What more re-
-mote causes, beside the former
-ly mentioned predisposition
of the grain of wheat, contri-
-bute to the production of this
evil, is not quite clear. But
the infectious nature of this

species of *Coniomyce* cannot be
denied. So strong, indeed is
this tendency, that it clings
to the glumes or cups of the
Wheat grain, and even to the
fine hairy bodies which rise
upon

10

February 1823
upon the points of the grain. The
steeping of the grain in lime and
in a solution of common salt, cleans
the Wheat indeed in most instan-
ces from any adhering rust; but
the manure itself if it be ming-
led with wheat straw that had
been blighted, communicates to
the Wheat, which is grown upon
lands so manured the diseased
quality. It is not impossible,
that the want of a free circula-
tion of air in wheat fields, or the
too deep ploughing of the fur-
row in Iron shot soils, may
contribute to the diffusion of
blight or rust.

Elements of the Philoso-
-phy of Plants. By

- 9 Sun Ther, at 9 AM. 35. Some
Rain at times during the day
At 9 AM 36. Windy Night

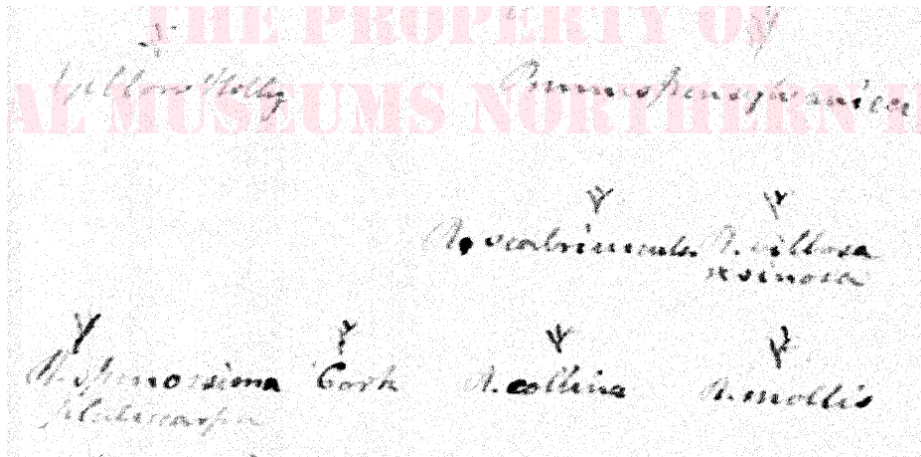
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February 1823

- 10 Mon Ther, at 9 AM 35 at 9½ PM
33 Thawing through the day
Stormy and Wet in the Middle
of the Night
- 11 Tues 9 AM 45. Some show
-ers with great squalls Very
stormy through the Night
- 12 Wed 9 AM 39. Calm this
Morning. snow all gone but
the deep wreaths. Fine day
but a very heavy hail shower
- 13 Thur 8 AM 31
Dry
- 14 Fri 9 AM 33 Some showers
- 15 Sat 8½ AM 33½ Fine
A Crocus biflorus and a
Crocus versicolor in
Flower
Planted some Neapolitan Violet
received from
Gardiner at Mount Stewart

12

February 1823



Yellow Holly *Prunus pensilvanica*

R. scabriuscula *R. villosa*

resinosa

R. spinosissima Cork *R. collina* *R. mollis*

platicarpa

Planted beside the plant frames

16 Sun Ther, at 9 AM. 31 Fine day

Upon the preservation of

Fruit from Wasps

About ten years ago, the Wasps

ceased to pay any attention to

my Grapes; and subsequently

they have not done the least

damage, though the lights have

been constantly open during

the whole of every dry day, after the

Grapes have become ripe. In

the summer of 1815, the nests

of

of wasps were so numerous,
 that after a vast number had
 been destroyed by my people,
 and an equal number, at
 least, by a numerous colony
 of Badgers, in the vicinity,
 there remained nearly a
 nest to every acre of ground.

Never the less I could not dis-
 -cover, though I almost every
 day minutely examined the
 house, that the least damage
 was ever done by Wasps; and
 my Gardiner is perfectly con-
 -fident, that not a single
 Grape was broken.

I am not acquainted with
 any circumstance to which
 I can, in any degree, attri-
 -bute the singular indiffer-
 -ence of the Wasps to my Grapes
 at the period above mentioned
 except that at the same period

February 1823
 a numerous plantation of young
 Yew Trees, which nearly surround

the house, first began to bear fruit. These have subsequently produced in every season, an abundant crop of berries, upon which the wasps have preyed with much avidity, apparently preferring the fruit of the Yew tree to that of the Vine. The taste of the Yew berry indicates the presence of much saccharine matter, which is mixed with mucilage in a very concentrated state; and it is therefore very nutritious.

Thos. shedw. Knight Esq in
Hort Trans. Vol. 3. 259.

- 17 Mon Ther, at 8½ AM 36½. Wet
and Windy at Night
- 18 Tues 8 AM 41 Wet most
part of the day

15

- 19 Wed Ther, at 8½ AM. 34 Some
heavy hail Showers
- Dr Schwaegrichen the
Editor of *Hedwigs Species*
Muscorum visited me this
Morning.
- 20 Thur. 8 AM 33½ Some

Wet and Wind towards the
Evening

Saw in Mr Montgomery

Museum Specimens of

the female of the

Pintail Duck } Shot in

Longtailed duck } Belfast

Lough

Calidris variabilis

Shot at Dundrum bay

16

February 1823

21 Fri Ther, at 8½ AM 49 Very

heavy Showers with squalls

22 Sat 9 AM. 37. Some

Showers

23 Sun 9 AM 37 Showers

through the day, and very

Stormy at Night.

24 Mon 8 AM 39 Some

Showers with Sun

Crocus Maesiacus }

susianus } Expanded

biflorus }

versicolor }

Leucojum vernum in flower

Galanthus nivalis in full

Flower

25 Tues 8½ AM 41 Some
very heavy Showers

17

February 1823

26 Wed. Ther, at 8 AM. 32. Fine

27 Thur 8 AM 34 Fine
Set Lord Potatoes in the
Garden

28 Fri. 8 AM 36 Fine

March

1 Sat Ther, at 8 AM 36½ Fine
Mrs. Johnson died at eight
O Clock this Morning

2 Sun 8½ AM 44½ Some
Showers Windy and Wet at
Night

3 Mon 8 AM 45 Heavy
Showers and Great Wind

4 Tues 8 AM 37 Very Stormy
through the Night and heavy
Showers through the day

18

5 Wed Ther, at 9 AM 37 Mountain
covered with snow to near
Mr Sinclair's Green Showers
and Squalls

6 Thur 8 AM 32½ Ground

slightly covered with
Snow with some Ice all
melted by the Sun, and
a Fine day

- 7 Fri 8½ AM 34 Sleet
and Snow Wind East Snow
falling all day so as to cover
the ground
- 8 Sat 8 AM 32. Ground
yet white. Snow mostly gone
in the lowlands by 12 AM
- 9 Sun 8½ AM 32. Some
Sun and Showers
- 10 Mon Very Heavy
Rain

19

- 11 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 37 Some heavy
Showers
- 12 Wed 8 AM 37. Some
slight showers
- 13 Thur 8 AM 47½ Some
Showers
- 14 Fri 8 AM 41½ Fine
- 15 Sat 8 AM 34 Fine
Erythronium album
Wood Quest Cooing
- 16 Sun 8½ AM 37½. A
Slight Shower in the Evening

Narcissus minor Fl

17 Mon 8 AM 43. Dry

20

March 1823

18 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 40 Some
slight Showers

Robert returned from

Dublin not very well

19 Wed Ther, at 8½ AM 32

ground white, and about

7a thick shower of Snow

some showers but all mel

ted before night

20 Thur 9 AM. 46½ Some

Showers heavy rain at

Night

Erythronium rubrum Fl

Received from Mr Harvey

Bignonia capreolata

From Lady Dufferin

Asclepias

Cynanchum acutum

Pardanthea chiniensis

Phlox pyramidalis

21

21 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM 50 Fine

Wet afternoon

22 Sat Fine

23 Sun 8½ AM 33½. Fine
24 Mon 8 AM 43. Dry
25 Tues 8 AM 46. Dry
26 Wed 8 AM 43. Dry some

rain at Night

This Morning heard of
the death of Mr Johnson
A Man for whom nature
had done everything , that
could interest Mankind, and
of whom it might be said,
here is a near approach

to

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to perfection.

His bodily appearance was
such as to be admired, but
it was his mental endowments that cal-
-led forth attention, and made
him beloved by all who
knew him, he was benevo-
-lent, for his desire of doing
acts of kindness, extended
beyond the immediate cir-
-cle of his friends, and as
a Man engaged in the
active concerns of life, few
could be brought into com

-parison, his honour as
his word, in every trans
action was held as a sealed
bond. Such was Mr Johnson
for fifty years of his life.
Alas by a train of extraor
dinary

23

dinary circumstances a
friend must cast a veil over
his latter days
27 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 43½ Wet
at different times and at Night
28 Fri 8 AM 44 Dry
Humble Bee appearing
29 Sat 8 AM 42. Dry
Anemone nemorosa Fl
30 Sun 8½ AM 47½ Fine
but with some slight
Showers
31 Mon 8½ AM 45 Some
Showers and Wet at Night
and Windy
Primula acaulis begin
-ning to Flower in the Hed
-ges

24

April 1823

- 1 Tues Ther, at 8½ AM 50. Some
slight Showers
- 2 Wed 8 AM 40. About
from two to three
a very great Gale with
heavy Rain
- 3 Thur A fine
day
- 4 Fri 8 AM 38 Dry
- 5 Sat 8 AM 40 Fine
- 6 Sun 8½ AM 47. Fine

Anemone Appenina }

ranunculoides } Fl

Andromeda calyculata }

Black Cow with White horns

[???

25

- 7 Mon. Ther, at 8 AM 43. Fine
- 8 Tues 8 AM 42. Fine
- 9 Wed 8 AM 43. Fine
- 10 Thur 8 AM 43 Fine
Late Trichonema bulboco
-dium Fl.
- 11 Fri 8 AM 43 8¾ 45
Fine
- 12 Sat 8 AM 39. Fine
Narcissus bicolor Fl.
- 13 Sun 9 AM 44. Fine:

14 Mon 8½ AM 42.

Scilla Italica Fl

Done Sowing Oats

26

April 1823

15 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 48 Fine

A White Butterfly

16 Wed 8 AM. 53 Windy

with some slight rain

17 8 AM 49 Some Slight

Showers Windy

18 Fri 8½ AM 42. Windy

with hail Showers

19 at PM 40 Some Snow

Showers

Sowed Seed of *Gleditsia monosperma*

Scarlet Hibiscus

Mimosa Italia

20 Sun. 9½ AM. 45

21 Mon Dry.

Some flowers out in the

Mespilus Canadensis

Arenaria verna

Willow Wren Come and

singing

27

April 1823

22 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 44 Wet Mor

-ning Dry afterwards

- 23 Wed 8 AM 46 Dry
24 Thur 9 AM 44 Pleasant
warm day
25 Fri Cold dry
day
26 Sat 8½ AM 40 Some

Slight Rain from the

East

Prunus domestica Fl

Caltha palustris

- 27 Sun 8½ AM 45. Fine
28 Mon 8½ AM 46. Fine
29 Tues 8 AM 46 Fine

Heard the Cuckoo

28

April 1823

- 30 Wed Ther, at 8 AM 48½ Fine

Tulipa sylvestris Fl

May

- 1 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 50 Fine
2 Fri 8 AM 48. Fine

Narcissus Bulbocodium } Fl

Hyacinthus Romanus

Received from Mr Smith

of Ayr the following

1 *Primula Scotica*

- 2 *Viola lanceolata*
- 3 *Androsace lactea*
- 4 *Agrostemma media*
- 5 *Chrysanthemum leucan*
-themum Quilted variety
- 6 *Rhododendron maximum*
Var. *arboreum*
- 7 *Campanula Pyramidalis*
alba

8

29

- 8 *Commelina erecta*
- 9 *Epilobium spicata*
- 10 *Melittis Alpina*
- 11 *grandiflora*
- 12 *Clethra paniculata?*
- 13 *Geranium Altaicum*
- 14 *Globularia vulgaris*
- 15 *cordifolia*
- 16 *Adonis vernalis*
- 17 *Androsace villosa*
- 18 *Aspidium bulbiferum*
- 19 *marginale*
- 25 *cristatum*
- 20 *Campanula alpina*
- 21 *Convolvulus lineatus*
- 22 *Dracocephalum Ruschi*
-ana

23 *Epilobium alpestre*

24 *Fumaria cucullaria*

30

May 1823

3 Sat. Ther, at 8 AM 48. Fine

White Throat Come

Saw a Rail and a

Swallow

Rhodora Canadensis

Amygdalus communis

and *Veronica Chamaedrys* Fl

4 Sun 8 AM 49. Fine, but

a Cool Easterly Wind

5 Mon 8 AM 52 Some

Slight Rain most part of

the day

6 Tues 8 AM 50

3 PM 64½

Rain in the Morning

Gentiana acaulis Fl

Papilio Egeria Appearing

7 Wed 8 AM 57 Some

Slight Rain

31

8 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 57 Several

Long Showers.

I this day attended a Mee

ting of the Proprietors of the

White Linenhall. Which
was convened for the pur-
-pose of granting a sum of
Money to Flag the path
way round the Hall. I was
induced to make a third at-
-tempt to get a portion of the
Annual Income applied to
the payment of a Professor
to deliver Lectures on Natu-
-ral Philosophy and Chemis-
-try at a low Price, and in
the Manner of those of the
Andersonian Institution of
Glasgow. I endeavoured to show
the Advantages that must
accrue to the Artists Mecha-
niks and all those engaged in
employments to which Theori-
tical

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tical Chemistry can be employ-
-ed. I endeavoured to show
them how much the Pub-
lic attention had been turn[ed]
to these subjects in different
Cities and Towns, in Britain
The advantages which the

Artists and Mechaniks of
France had derived great
advantages from which the
lower ranks had within
their reach to acquire Scien-
-tific knowledge. How a friend
of mine Mr Wm. Hancock had
endeavoured to find a person
in Ireland capable of conduc-
-ting his establishment (that
of making Vitriol) but sought
in vain, but that on his going
to Glasgow he found a great
Number who he conceived
understood in a complete man-
-ner the Scientific Principles
of the whole process I appealed
to

33

May 1823
to their judgement in this. They
would not be much proud-
-er to tell a stranger visiting
their Town if they could say
that the Artists and
Machinists of Belfast
were the best Informed about
their different professions

of any in any part of Ireland
Than to be able to point to
the most perfect Flagging or
even Gilding of the Railing
Round the Hall. Such were
the arguments I made use of
to preserve the Money amoun
-ting to about 230 for a useful
purpose but it was argued
that when the May Rents
were received there would
be enough for both purposes.
I accordingly by advice moved
that a General Meeting be
convened on the Second Thurs
-day of June for the purpose
of

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May 1823
of appropriating a Sum for the
payment of a Lecturer on Nat
ural Philosophy and Chemis
-try. I said I had proposed such
a distant day as I wished them
them to think and converse
about my proposition, for
that I was confident that
both the public and them

-selves would see the proprie
-ty of my proposal.

On the Chairman putting
the Question my motion was
carried unanimously.

9 Fri Ther, at 8½ AM 51 Wet Morn
-ing. Pleasant day from
9 AM

10 Sat 8 AM 48. Wet
from 12 O Clock

11 Sun 8½ AM 54 Long
Showers

35

May 1823

12 Mon Ther, at 8 AM. 54 Heavy
and long showers
Some Apple Trees in Fl

13 Tues 8 AM 48. Wet
and Very Stormy all day

14 Wed 8 AM 46 Some
heavy Showers
Saw two Swallows as
I was going to town

15 Thur 8 AM. Some
Showers
Swallows in the Stack
Yard and heard a Rail
in the Orchard

16 Fri 8 AM 55½

Some Showers. Stormy
and Wety at Night

Scilla verna

36

May 1823

17 Sat Ther, at 8½ AM 48

Pyrus spectabilis } Fl

Hyacinthus comosus }

18 Sun 8½ AM 49 Dry

Sedum bucifolium Fl

19 Mon 9 AM. 52½ Some

Wet at Night

Azalea nudiflora}

pontica} Fl

Prunus padus}

Pyrus baccata In full Fl

20 Tues 8 AM. 50. Wet

forenoon

21 Wed 8 AM 46. Very

Wet until 1 PM

22 Thur 8 AM 55. Very

Heavy showers

37

May 1823

23 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM 52. Dry

from the Morning.

Ribes aureum in Fl.

- Lilac's Fl.
- 24 Sat 8 AM 53. Several
Showers
- 25 Sun 8½ AM 57. Fine
Tulips in Flower }
Tulipa Clusiana } Fl.
Cytisus laburnum }
Rhodendron ponticum }
- 26 Mon. 8 AM. 56 Fine
with a trifling Shower
Paeonia hybrida Fl
- 27 Tues 8 AM 56. Fine
- 28 Wed 8 AM 60 Fine
Rhododendron ferrugineum
Fl & *Crataegus Oxycantha*

38

May 1823

- 29 Thur. Ther, at 8 AM 56. Fine
but dark, and with a slight
shower in the Evening
- 30 Fri 8 AM 60 Fine
Geranium sanguineum
Fl.
- 31 Sat 8 AM 57. Some
Showers in the afternoon

June

- 1 Sun Ther, at 8 AM 54. Some

heavy showers

2 Mon 8 AM 54. Some

Showers

3 Tues 8 AM 52. Some

Showers with distant

Thunder

Cistus canus

Sisyrinchium anceps

39

4 Wed Ther, at 8 AM. 51½ Some

Showers

5 Thur 8 AM 51. Some

Showers

6 Fri 8 AM 52. Some

Showers

7 Sat 9 AM 58. Some

Showers

Paeonia Moutan Fl

8 Sun 9 AM 56. Some

Showers

Rosa lutescens } Fl

spinosissima }

9 Mon 8 AM 53 Some

Heavy Showers one of

Large hail

10 Tues 8½ AM 52½

Some slight Showers

40

11 Wed. Ther, at 8 AM 54. Some
Rain at Night

12 Thur. at 8 AM 57.

[Newspaper article]:

POPULAR LECTURESHIP.

We are happy to inform the public that, by the persevering exertions of Mr. TEMPLETON, the Linen-Hall Proprietors have been induced to appropriate a part of their annual income, to establish a Popular Lectureship on Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Chemistry; and we think it may be gratifying our friends to give them the Address delivered by Mr. TEMPLETON to the Proprietors, on Thursday, at a Meeting in the Linen Hall:-

Mr. CHAIRMAN - This Meeting has been called for the purpose of granting a sum of money, to establish Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Chemistry; and I hope that little persuasion will be necessary to induce this Meeting to favour the object which I have in view, and that all which will be necessary on my part, will be merely to detail what has been done, and to represent to some, who have not had the same opportunities as myself, of knowing what great advantages have accrued to a people, from a ready access to Popular Lectures on Scientific subjects, in other places.

In France, many years ago, we find the application of Science to the Arts; and the Government, even in its most despotic periods, favoured the essentials of this species of knowledge. Euler guided the axe of the ship-builder, and Reaumur regulated the heat of the porcelain furnace; and the advantages which her people enjoyed, by a ready admission to the Lecture-rooms and Museums, gave a knowledge, which, in many instances, made her able to keep pace with Britain, although enjoying so many advantages in her coal pits - Yes, and in the article of porcelain,

France long kept the decided superiority until Wedgwood uniting in himself science and execution, turned the scale in favour of England. Turn your attention next to Bolton and Watt, whose steam-engines present the best specimens of scientific knowledge - and in the hands of the ingenious Fulton, bid defiance to the opposing powers of the winds and the waves.

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That enlightened philosopher and true patriotic, Dr Anderson, of Glasgow, foresaw the advantages which his native town would derive, from enlightening the minds of the citizens on the various objects of their pursuits, and he has not been disappointed. The Lectures on the Mechanical and Chemical Arts, at the Andersonian Institution, which he founded and liberally endowed, has spread a taste for knowledge and information, among the artists and manufacturers of Glasgow, which has made them superior to those of the same class in any other part of the British dominions.

In England there are at present great endeavours arising to establish Popular Lectureships on Natural Philosophy, the Philosophical Principles of the Arts, of Mechanics, and Chemistry. Why may not Ireland tread the same Path, and reap equal benefit? The great mass of her artisans and manufacturers are entirely ignorant of the Scientific Principles of Mechanics and Chemistry applied to the Arts. She has, against many impediments, established the Linen Trade; but a more perfect knowledge of the scientific principles of Machinery and Bleaching is still wanting. In one place can be seen an expensive waterwheel, wearing the axle by the rapidity of its motion - and in another place, moving slowly on. I may say, groaning under an almost overpowering weight of machinery. - If it had not been for the extension of Chemical knowledge, the souring of Linen must still have been performed with butter milk, and numbers of the lower orders been deprived of that wholesome beverage. In the days of my grandfather, the whole district of Malone could not supply enough of this

milk for his single Bleach green. Ignorance extended against the introduction of vitriol, and the progress of knowledge is even yet retarded by prejudice, which science, on due examination, never fails to overturn. Science infuses caution, and guards against empiricism, and science enables a manufacturer, if he does make a mistake, to rectify it, by at once neutralising the substance which has done the injury.

If Chemical tests had been known to the Bleachers, they would not, when the new mode of whitening linens was introduced, have been obliged to depend upon the palate of their foreman bleacher, for preserving their cloth from the two powerful effects of an acid, the effects of which, in many cases, was not only productive of great loss, but highly injurious to the commercial character of Irish linen. Your Cotton Trade, which now forms so large a portion of your manufactures, in all its machinery presents science and arts conjoined, and I will venture to say, that although an ignorant workmen may chance to strike out an improvement, the most valuable improvements must still be expected from the Philosophical Chemist or Mechanist.

Schools have been established in many parts of our country in which the first rudiments of knowledge are given to the rising generation, and should not endeavours be made to cultivate the mind in future, and lead it to the con-

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templation of the all-powerful Creator, whose all comprehending mind is equally conspicuous in the government of our planetary system, the majestic elephant, the microscopic insect, the lofty palm, and the humble insect. Consider that it is impossible that a being completely impressed with those sublime sections of the Deity, which a contemplation of the works of Nature always give rise to, can ever be a bad man - a bad member of society. I am anxious that this scheme of mine should be carried into execution, that others may enjoy similar happiness to that which has accompanied me through life. The pursuits in which I have

been engaged, in sickness have mitigated pain, and made the otherwise tedious hours pass not without pleasure.

I am very desirous that the proposed plan for conveying knowledge to my countrymen should be adopted. The name of Ireland is now conjoined with that of Britain, and I am anxious that she should be elevated by the industry, intelligence, and moral conduct of her people, to that station which her situation, her soil, and her climate so justly enables her to occupy, and not be a disgrace to the sister Island, an anomaly in the world.

Let me say, the funds of the Linen Hall fortunately presents the means by which this degree of knowledge can be spread abroad, and I hope the will to do so will not be wanting in the Proprietors. For to no other object can a part of the funds be so properly applied, considering how much this branch of trade is indebted to the ingenious Mechanist and practical Chemist.

I therefore move, that One Hundred Pounds be annually appropriated, from the funds of the Linen Hall, for the purpose of having popular Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Chemistry. This Resolution was returned with only two dissenting voices.

13 Fri Ther, at 8 AM 61½ Dark

dry day

Rhododendron Maximum

Flowering

Rosa Cinnamomea In

Flower some days

14

43

June 1823

14 Sat Ther, at 8 AM 54. Dark

dry day

Phalangium Liliago major

Fl.

15 Sun. 8 AM 54 Dark

dry

16 Mon 8 AM 54 Fine

Azalea glauca }

Kalmia angustifolia } Fl

Geranium Ibericum }

Gladiolus Byzantinus }

17 Tues 8 AM. 54 Fine

18 Wed 8½ AM 54. Fine

19 Thur 8 AM Fine

Lilium bulbiferum Fl

20 Fri. 8 AM 55 Fine

21 Sat 8 AM 55. Fine

44

June 1823

22 Sun Ther, at 8 AM 54½ Fine

Iris Lusitanica Fl

23 Mon 9 AM 58. Fine

24 Tues 9 AM 53. Some

Slight Showers

25 Wed 8 AM 47½ Some

Heavy Showers

26 Thur 8 AM 53½ Fine

27 Fri 8½ AM 58. Fine

Iris palida }

sambucina } Fl

Dianthus campestris }

Lilium Martagon }

28 Sat 8½ AM 60. Dry

with Thunder at a distance

29 Sun 8 AM 55. Fine

45

June 1823

30 Mon, Ther, at 9½ AM. 58. Fine

July 1823

1 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 60. Fine

2 Wed 8 AM 58 Fine

Butomus umbellatus

Lychnis fulgens

3 Thur 8 AM 58½ Some

slight Rain in the Even-

-ing

4 Fri 8 AM. 53.

5 Sat Gentle

Rain most part of the

day, with a breeze

grandiflorus Fl

6 Sun Ther, at 8 AM 57½ at

9. 60

46

July 1823

7 Mon Ther, at 8 AM 53 Some

heavy Shower with Wind

Lychnis fulgens Fl

8 Tues 8 AM. 55¼. Mostly

dry

9 Wed 8 AM 56½ Fine

Received from Mr Tennant

a Turtle which I put into

the pond

10 Thur 8 AM 57 Rain

all day

11 Fri 8½ AM 60 Several

Showers

12 Sat 8 AM 57½ Some

Showers

Rosa alba } Fl

arvensis }

13 Sun 8 AM 63. Some

showers

47

July 1823

14 Mon. Ther, at 8 AM 55. Some

showers but mostly Fine

15 Tues 8½ AM 50½. Some

Very heavy showers

16 Wed 8 AM 52. Showers

17 Thur 8 AM 56 A few drops

but apparently heavy Show

-ers at a distance

- 18 Fri 8 AM. 54½ Some
Showers
- 19 Sat 8 AM 57 Showers
- 20 Sun 8 AM 55. Heavy Rain
in the afternoon
- 21 Mon 8 AM 57 Some Show
-ers

48

July 1823

- 22 Tue Ther at 8 AM 55 Heavy
Showers
- 23 Wed 8 AM 55 Some
Showers
- 24 Thur 8 AM 55. Some
Showers
- 25 Fri 8 AM 55 A good
deal of Heavy Rain
Received yesterday a
large chest of East In
-dian plants which I
examined today, and
found only 15 live out
of 29
Achillea Millefolium Fl

49

July 1823

- 26 Sat Ther, at 8 AM 60.

Vegetables have a general form
but subject to alterations ac-
-cording to external impressions
The tree that would have grown
perpendicularly, if it is depri-
-ved of its aspiring shoot, will
extend its mass by lateral
branches.

If a plant is deprived of part
of its body, the renovated part
generally assumes a new form
and often extends itself with
more vigour than the former
part would ever probably have
done. (This power is well known
to Gardeners, who cut down stun-
-ted trees in order to induce
them

50

them to shoot more luxuriantly)
On the contrary all Animals con-
-stituting a species, are uni-
-form in their construction
and all those which deviate
from what we may properly
denominate the legal or na-
-tural form are called mon-
-sters. In some Genera as that

of the Crabs the organization is such, that great or lesser legs are torn off, they are again renewed, but those renovated parts never exhibit any other than the original form.

But the great characteristic of animal life, is the Sentient Organs, it is those which connect each Animal with its Species, and the whole animated creation with each other

51

In those classes of Animals which are endowed with the highest powers of perception those organs which receive impressions from a distance as those of Seeing, Hearing Smelling are double, and connect almost immediately with the Brain the centre from which the Sentient principal is diffused to all parts of the body by means of nerves that proceed in corresponding pairs While those parts which are

merely the instruments or
means of diffusing organic
or Vegetable life through the
body, though in some cases
at first sight apparently dou
-ble

52

-ble as the two auricles of the
heart with its two ventricles
yet these act without immediate con-
-nection, and with distinct
powers.

The tongue in the higher orders
of Animals an astonishing
and complicated organization
of the tongue prevails, it
being at the same time the
communicator of Ideas, the
organ by which every mo-
-dulation of animal sounds
is communicated to other
living creatures, and the
nice discriminator of what
substances may prove nu-
-tritious or baneful to the
system. In even the lowest
orders of animated beings
the

the tongue or some part en-
 -dowed with the same kind
 of sensibility in immediate
 connection with the orifice
 through which they receive
 sustenance, is furnished with
 organs for distinguishing
 substances proper for nourish-
 -ing the animal, and that
 with a quickness of perception
 totally incomprehensible.

It must be allowed however
 that this power of discrimi-
 -nating what is good or bad
 aliment is also possessed
 by Vegetables, as their roots

[Continued at start of PDF 54]

The bills of the Curlews, Snipes
 and other Genera of the order of
Grallae with long bills, and that
 search in moist earth or sand
 for worms, as also Ducks seem

to

[Continued at end of PDF 54]

through which take their food

seem to take or reject, and either
extend themselves into, or turn
aside, as the matter in the
soil is healthful or injurious
[??].

Marked as are the attributes
which distinguish Animals
from Vegetable life if we pur-
-sue our enquiries we must
be struck by the vast differ-
-ence between the perceptive
and

[Continued at start of PDF 57]

to possess the power of determi-
-ning by the slightest touch what
is proper food. To enable them
to form this judgement of what
is good or bad food, they have
the extremity of their bills, less
hard than the other parts, and
this part is certainly furnished
with

Fish do not seem to possess this
nice power of tasting, for I have
often

[Continued at end of PDF 57]

and internal powers of the
Mind, and its gradual de-
-scent from the highest or-
-der of Vertebrated Animals
to the invertebrated order of
Inpesiores.[??]

In the first we see actions
varied according to external
circumstances, and also
actions dictated by
the unerring influence
of instinct; in the last we
can only trace instinct or
that never varying impulse

which

[Continued at start of PDF 58]

often observed Roach in my
Pond swallow substances which
they ejected from their mouths
after having retained them a
short time seemingly to try
their nutritious character

which

[Continued at end of PDF 58]

which leads the young amidst
all the diversified circum

-stances which surround
them to follow with unde
-viating exactness the
course which their often
unknown parents pursu
-ed before them.
Justly therefore after view
-ing his formation and
intellectual endowments
has Linnaeus placed Man
as the first, the head of all
Created Beings. The Elephant
may be more powerful,

and

[Continued at start of PDF 59]

which they could not ascertain
untill they had partly swallow
-ed them. Mr Dumorils conjectures
relative to their power of tasting
is most probably correct. He thinks
their tongue is insensible to taste

on

[Continued at end of PDF 59]

and many are more swift,
but of what avail is either
strength or swiftness when

the intellectual powers of
Man is roused to overcome
them, or turn them to his
use. He has made subser
-vient to the gratification
of his vanity, or to assist
him in the subjugation
of others, the strength of the
Elephant, the speed of the
Hound, and the velocity
of the Falcon.

Knowledge is power and by
the exercise of his Mental
faculties Man is at will
either a despotic Tyrant
or the friend of every other

being

[Continued at start of PDF 60]

on account of the dryness and
hardness of its integuments, and
the continual passage of water over
them in respiration, but their

pituatory

[Continued at end of PDF 60]

being as his interest or his
fancy directs, and even the

Savage farthest removed from
those arts which give power
to Civilized Man is enabled
by his superior intelligence
is able successfully to contend
with the most powerful and
ferocious animals which sur-
-round his habitation. Although
many approach the form of Man
and exhibit endowments which
places them next in the scale
of created beings, all Quadrupeds
seem infinitely inferior in the
powers of the mind, to the Savage
farthest

[Continued at start of PDF 61]

pituitary membrane not being
susceptible of smell as ours, since
it is not affected by elastic vapours
may very probably be the seat
of the organ of taste, by trans-
mitting the impression of sub-
-stances dissolved in water.

farthest removed from the
Arts and Knowledge of Civi-
-lized Society.

[Newspaper article]:

TO OUR SOUTHERN COUYNTRYMEN,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR INTENDED EMIGRATION
TO THE NORTH.

Various rumours have reached the North; indeed every traveller who comes from Dublin, or the South, relates such stories of the alarmed state of the public mind as are scarcely credible, and that even now society is disturbed with all of that rancour and party spirit which formed so marked a character of the times of Charles the First. Such tales of the present state of society, among a people such as all here conceived the enlightened inhabitants of our Capital, could ill be believed without strong evidence of the fact. But what strikes an inhabitant of Belfast as still more extraordinary than all the rest, is, that a number of the Southerners intend shortly to fly to Belfast as to a City of Refuge, before a dreaded Autumnal massacre. Now whether the inhabitants of Belfast are to consider this resolution as a benefit either to themselves or the refugees, must depend very much on the latter. If they do not leave behind them their illiberal prejudices against their fellow-countrymen, and their bigotry, they will find themselves very uncomfortable in Belfast. In fact, if they do not leave behind them all idea of exclusive privileges on account of rank without merit, or religion without charity, they will find themselves little attended to, and all the airs of assumed consequence which have sometimes travelled North will only excite the risible muscles of the beholder. Some time ago a Southern gentleman became heir to a Northern estate, and he hastened to take the possession. On his arrival he was invited to dine with some of the neighbouring gen-

tlemen; in such company he passed some, to him tedious, hours; the conversation which interested the rest of the company, possessed no charms for him. - Disgusted as he was with the higher orders, he was still more so with the lower; when any of his tenantry came to him on business, instead of parading backward and forwards before the door, in hopes of his Honour casting his eye towards them, and coming to the window or coming out, they walked boldly to the door and rapped, and expected the servant to let him know that a person wished to speak to him. This was a practice he had no idea of, and it very generally produced a degree of irritation ill-fitted to put up with the impudence of a low fellow standing before him with his hat all the time on his head; and what was still worse, when he deigned to walk on the road he found that the men passed without bowing, the women without courtesying, and the little fellows without pulling their forelock. In short, after making some fruitless attempts to put up with the higher class, and to teach the lower that he expected a little more deference to his rank and appearance, he left us and re-emigrated Southward.

63

If such a portrait resembles you, Gentlemen, who wish to seek safety in Belfast, it is but proper to inform you that you need not come, unless less like the Lepers of former days, you can put up with exclusion from society. But if you can change your manners, and soften them down a little your high notions of self-importance, so as to accommodate yourselves to the habits and opinions of people of the North, there is strong reason to suppose you might yet reconcile to you the exasperated minds of the Southern Irish.

As a preliminary, let me advise you not to forget from whom your rank and importance in society is derived, and do not think to exact respect by a sullen reserve and a haughty and imperious air, but by atten-

tion to the people's interests - by a defence of their legal rights - by diffusing that knowledge around, which your station should enable you to have the means of acquiring - by freely giving advice and acting as a mediator, instead of adding to the exasperation of party feuds - by meeting your poorer neighbours with a kindly-looking countenance. This is certainly the only means for you to establish and preserve the Aristocracy of rank, and gaining both the confidence and heart of and Irish peasant; for, as an elegant writer truly expresses it,

Confidence is a jewel not to be staked on the cast of a die; It must be deserved not won.

Win the Irish heart, and it will not betray you; confide in it, and it will not deceive you. Every page of our history shows with what zeal your Countrymen cherish the feeling of friendship - with what readiness every selfish idea is flung aside when they are called upon to succor any being in distress. Fear not when the Irish peasant is your friend - his idea of honour determines him to risk his life without hesitating, and his courage leads him to bid defiance to death in its most terrifying forms. Such is the Irish character. But reverse the picture, and that very energy of mind, which, acting under certain circumstances, exhibit the noblest traits of virtue, pressed by opposite causes, too often presents vices over which the benevolent friend would wish to throw a veil. You, therefore, who dwell among them are imperiously called upon to cherish the virtues, and, by diffusing the light of moral knowledge, and kindness, to obliterate the rudiments of the bad passions, and gradually imprint upon the mind those true principles which shall eventually stand in place of ideal honour; by the administration of equal-handed justice, create a respect for the laws, and leave the religion of every man to his own conscience.

If you, however, persevere in your resolution of vi-

siting the North, and associating awhile with us, it is to be hoped you will certainly return to your own districts better fitted to promote the peace and welfare of Ireland, and better fitted to enjoy with dignity those comforts and pleasures your rank and fortune should lead you to expect.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

[Written initials]: JT.

64

July 1823

27 Sun Ther, at 8 AM. 55. Showers
 28 Mon 8 AM 57 Showers
 29 Tues 8 AM 56 Heavy
 Showers
 30 Wed 8½ AM 59½ Show
 ers
 31 Thur 8 AM 59 Showers

August

1 Fri 8 AM 56 Showers
 2 Sat 8 AM 57 Mostly
 dry
 3 Sun 8 AM 56½ Gentle
 Rain most of the day
Malva Alcia Fl
 4 Mon Few
 Showers but upon the
 whole a pleasant day

65

August 1823

- 5 Tues Ther, at 8 AM. 55 Fine
 Morning Showers in the
 Afternoon
- 6 Wed 8 AM 54. Some
 Showers
- 7 Thur, 8 AM 54 Some
 Showers
- 8 Fri 8 AM 55 Some
 Showers
- 9 Sat 8 AM Dry all
 day.
- 10 Sun 9 AM 62. Heavy
 Rain during the Night
 Some showers during the
 day
- 11 Mon. 8½ AM 64½.
 Some showers, Windy at Night
- 12 Tues 8 AM 57.
 Windy Fine day

66

August 1823

- 13 Wed. Ther, at 8 AM 59½ Dry
 Very heavy Rain at Night
- 14 Thur 8 AM 53. Some
 Showers
- 15 Fri 9 AM 56 Some
 Showers
- 16 Sat 8 AM 55. Some

Showers towards Evening

17 Sun 8 AM 55 Dry

18 Mon 9 AM 55 Some

Showers Heavy Rain at 10

PM

19 Tues 8 AM 58 at 9 AM 62

Some Showers but mostly

dry

20 Wed 8 AM 55. Some

Heavy showers with Hail

21 Thur 8 AM 55. Some

Showers

67

August 1823

22 Fri Ther at 8 AM 53 Dry

23 Sat 9 AM 57 Dry

24 Sun 9 AM 57 Dark

dry day

25 Mon 8½ AM 56½ Dark

dry day

26 Tues 8 AM 57 Fine

27 Wed 8 AM 60. Some

long showers

28 Thur 8 AM 57. Dry

29 Fri 8 AM 59 Some

showers

30 Sat 8 AM 54. Dry

31 Sun 8 AM 54 Showery

Gentiana Asclepiadea

Fl

68

September 1823

1 Mon Ther, at 8 AM 60 Dry

2 Tues 8 AM 57. Wet

Night Fine morning

Some Thunder at a distance

with Heavy Showers

3 Wed 8 AM 54 Heavy

Showers

4 Thur 8 AM 61. Fine

Breezy day,

5 Fri 9 AM 59. Fine

6 Sat 8 AM 56. Dry

Rubus rosaefolius Fl.

7 Sun 7 AM 48 at 9 AM

54.

Fine

8 Mon 8 AM 50. Fine

69

September 1823

9 Tues Ther, at 8 AM. 54. Fine

10 Wed 9 AM 50. Very

close mist until after

9 AM Fine day

11 Thur 8½ AM 57 Misty

Morning Fine

12 Fri 8 AM 60 Fine

slight Rain in the Even

-ing

13 Sat 8 AM. 53. Dry

but mostly dark

Began to Shear

This evening a Mug of

Porridge and Milk being

put on the Floor for two

Cats, and the [space] being so small

as to admit only one

head at a time the other

Cat sat patiently for

nearly

70

nearly half a minute

when putting in her

paw she drew the Mug

dexterously to herself

and putting in her head

she got leave to sup

for some time, but the

patience of the looker

on became at last ex

-hausted, and he in a

similar manner took

forcible possession, in

this manner they took
alternately possession
until they had finish
-ed the Mess. Was this
Instinct or Reason -

14

71

September 1823

- 14 Sun Ther, at 8 AM 53. Some
heavy showers
- 15 Mon 8 AM 53. Some
Heavy Showers
- 16 Tues 8 AM 53. Seve
-ral Showers
- 17 Wed 8 AM 55 Some
very heavy Showers
- 18 Thur 8 AM. 49 Fine
Went to Lisburn to dine
with Mr Hancock
looked at Mrs Barclays
Lobelia fulgens
got From Miss Hancock
Helianthus multiflorus
Slips of *Arabis alpina*

72

September 1823

- 19 Fri. Ther, at 9 AM 53 Windy
Wet morning Dry afternoon

- 20 Sat 8 AM 52. Slight
Rain during the after
-noon
- 21 Sun 9 AM. 57. Heavy
Rain during the Night
a flood in the Meadows
Showers during the day
- 22 Mon 8 AM 50 Dry
- 23 Tues Dark
Dry
- 24 Wed 8 AM 59 Some
trifling showers
This Morning heard of
the Death of John Han
-cock

76

September 1823

- 25 Thur, Ther, at 8 AM 59. Fine
- 26 Fri 8 AM 47½ Fine
- 27 Sat A Slight
Shower
- 28 Sun 7½ AM 38 at
8½ AM 42 Fine
This forenoon at about 11 AM
Charles Dicky Died
- 29 Mon 8 AM 41 at 9 AM
45 Dry but Rain at
Night

Putting in Oats

- 30 Tues 8 AM. 46. Fine
Some
Showers
- 77
- 2 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 40 Heavy Show
ers
- 3 Fri Rain in
the Middle of the day
- 4 Sat 8 AM 43 Fine
- 5 Sun 8½ AM 55 Wet &
Stormy Morning. Fine
afternoon
- 6 Mon 8 AM 53 Fine
forenoon. Thunder and heavy
Rain about 3 PM. Fine
Evening
- 7 Tues 8 AM. 45 Fine
most part of the day. A slight
shower
- 8 Wed 8½ AM 49 Heavy
Rain
- 9 Thur 8 AM Dry

78

In consequence of the
Public attention, being
called upon to hear, and
believe in the supposed

Miraculous recovery of a
Mrs Stewart from severe
illness, in consequence
of the Prayers of Prince
Hohenlohe a German
Fanatic. See Irishman
Paper for an account
of the Transaction
and for this
Paper with a preface by
Mr Irishman see Irishman
Sept. 26 1823

See other side

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[Newspaper article]:

TO THE IRISHMAN.

Sir,

If you think the public are not already tired, I will
thank you to insert the following:-

I have long been a friend to what has been denomi-
nated Catholic Emancipation, and waited with patience,
still hoping that the increasing knowledge and liberali-
ty of the age would cause a repeal of all those laws
which our forefathers, in their fright, and in their zeal
for the abolition of Catholicism, thought proper to
enact. But you, under some unaccountable infatuation,
have blasted my hopes. For what have I to expect,
when such a man as I conceived you to be, possessed of
so much knowledge and with so highly cultivated ta-
lents, can deign, although in a somewhat enigmatical
manner, to countenance a belief in the supernatural

powers of a being like yourself, whose wild enthusiasm leads him to imagine that he possesses a power over the destinies of man, and that at his request the immutable decrees of the Almighty Ruler of the World will be changed and altered according to his ideas of right and wrong, and this merely for the purpose of advancing the character of one sect, to the exclusion of all the rest of mankind. Surely you do not perceive what confusion this power of reversing, or even delaying, the progress of events might produce, was it given to any man, even the most enlightened of human beings, with a limited knowledge of the future, without having conferred upon him the power of penetrating the inmost recesses of the human heart, and tracing therein all the secret springs to action, all the causes which produce the multifarious exhibitions of virtue and vice. Was the Deity to attend to the intreaties of capricious man, what dire effects would soon be exhibited - what ills would man often call down upon himself? How widely different from the arrogant presumptuous ideas of this Princely fanatic, is that humble expression of reliance on Divine wisdom. "Father, not my will but thine be done?" In short, without the gift of prophecy, the power of seeing into futurity, that person who should be endowed with the power of performing Miracles must be as liable to do mischief as good. This is a gift which as yet Prince Hohenlohe, this self-appointed Privy-Counsellor to the Almighty, is not said to possess. But monstrous as it may appear, I am told that this power of averting evil, and the beneficial effects arising from it, is confined to sincere Catholics, and that no person who does not believe in the efficacy of the Catholic mysteries, and conform during after life with the rites and ceremonies of that Church, can experience any benefit from the prayers of the faithful. On what imperfect views of the Deity has this idea originated? On what a foundation of consummate va-

nity has this superstructure been reared? Let any man look around; can he see any people, of any sect, who appears to enjoy life unattended by the misfor-

tunes common to other human beings. If such exemption was perceptible, mankind are not such stupid beings, so inattentive to their own interest, as not to join at once such a peculiarly favoured people. Instead, however, of any such display of a partial Providence, with what confidence can we repeat, "God is no respecter of persons. The tares and the wheat grow up together. Time and chance happeneth to them all." Those busy friends to Miracles appear to be little acquainted with the history of past times, and the unsuccessful attempts to gain proselytes and prop up Priestcraft during the progress of the Reformation, or they would not have recurred to such stale tricks. This is still less the time for Miracles; too many philosophic truths have fixed themselves in the minds of men, to admit a belief in supernatural events, however sedulously witnesses may be brought forward to attest their belief in the authenticity of the transactions. And I can take upon me to say, that you have done more harm to your own character, and the cause of Catholic Emancipation, of which you have so often been the able and eloquent advocate, by filling your columns with the details, and supporting by your observations, the late Miracles, than it is now in your power, with all your eloquence, to prevent from attaching itself to both. When such a man as you advocate the cause of Priestcraft, with what face could any friend to the emancipation of the human mind stand beside you? Could he ever hope that the time would arrive when the population of Ireland would be as well read, as well informed, as Mr Lawless? Certainly not. If, then, the mind of Mr Lawless cannot judge for itself, but is contorted to please an interested Priesthood, and can

be made to lay aside the divine right of thinking, and prostrate itself before the now powerless anathema of a Bishop, what have we to expect from an ignorant multitude whose consciences, it is asserted, are under the direction of a being whom they conceive cannot err? - One whose interest or passion may direct their minds, even heretofore innocent, but under the influence of such superstition, to the most nefarious acts. As a friend to the liberty of mankind, believe me when I say I am sorry for the weakness which you have shewn, in countenancing or seeming to believe such Monkish tales. And I must again say, the mischief you have done appears irremediable. And, alas! I am afraid that any expression of public feeling in favour of justice to the Irish people, will now cease for another century, or, at least, for our time, as any attempt to rouse the Inhabitants of Belfast to a declaration in favour of Catholic Emancipation would be listened to with apathy, or treated with contempt

September 10, 1823 A FRIEND TO TRUTH

81

Thermometer

November 1823

1 at 8 AM	38	39
2	44	44
4	30	35
5	42	44
6	40	44
7	49	46
8	45	48
9	45	46
10	45	44
11	40	44

	12	45	43
	13	38	38
	14	46	46
	15	40	45
	16	43	45
	17	45	45
	18	44	45
	20	50	50
	21	49	48
	22	46	47
	24	50	47
	25	45	47
	26	46	46
	27		49
	28		43
	29		43
	30		47
dec	1		41
	2		37
	3		
	4		36
	5		34 ice
	6		37. do.
	7		37. do.
	8		44
	9		35 wet
	10		37

[Newspaper article]:

TO THE IRISHMAN

SIR,

When I took up my pen on the subject of the late Miracles, I little thought that it would have called forth such a panegyric. If, however, it is *The Irishman's* sincere belief that I deserve all that he has said, I feel grateful to him for his expressions of his good opinion. For I consider that for a man to pretend to be above receiving pleasure from praise for good actions, is equally absurd, as setting public opinion at defiance when he commits an immoral act. And who can deny that sweet is that voice which whispers in the ear of the departing patriot, that his actions will for ever be remembered by his grateful countrymen?

My reason for writing what you inserted in your late paper was simply, that I thought the subject, which has engrossed so much of the attention of some people, and was treated with so much contempt by others, was fraught with much greater public consequences than at first sight appeared, and, of course, that it was my duty to deliver my sentiments to the public, and to promote, as far as possible, a thorough investigation of its claims to be received as authentic. That such an instantaneous convalescence may have taken place, I will admit. What I wish to controvert is calling it miraculous, and ascribing it to the influence which Prince Hohenlohe possesses over the Almighty Mind. It is well known that when the nervous system is affected, any cause acting powerfully on the mind will counteract the primary effect. And of numerous instances where the imagination being strongly excited, has produced instantaneous cures. I presume *Mr Irishman* is not uninformed. Surely he has heard of the celebrated Messmer, whose wonderful cures effected by Animal Magnetism excited the attention of even Phi-

losophers. Nor of another celebrated gentleman, whose invisible fingers extended themselves down the throat, cleaned out the stomach, and removed all obstructions in the *Prima Vire*. He also, no doubt, has heard of the wonderful effects of Metallic Tractors. And has he not heard of many people long confined to their beds, who have aroused themselves and left a house which was on fire? But a more apposite coincidence with the late celebrated Miracles, perhaps he has not heard of, and it is a well-authenticated instance of the power of the imagination over nervous debility. It took place in Donaghadee, in the year 1798. Mrs D-----, who had been several years confined to her bed, and like your Mrs Stuart, could find no benefit from medicine or medical skill. This lady, however, without any prayers for her recovery, without the intercession of any Prince Hohelohé, arose from her bed, packed up her clothes and valuable articles, and before the approach of the rebels to the town, fled to Scotland, where she remained until quiet times succeeded, and on her return to Ireland she enjoyed nine years of good health.

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Were it necessary I could adduce many instances of remarkable cures; but until lately, when the wild fanaticism of mere sects than one seems willing to rivivify the smouldering ashes of persecuting fires, they were all looked upon as occurrences not deviating in any respect from the common course of natural events.

On the subject of prayer, I am not inclined to deliver my sentiments in a newspaper, further than I have already done, and at the same time far be it from me to call forth and urge on the zeal of some modern enthusiasts who take upon them to trace the only path to Heaven.

I am glad to find, that I in part misunderstood *The Irishman*, and that in his last paragraph he declares himself convinced of the advantages which would be mani-

fest to the world, were mankind made reasoning beings, and of the happy results which would immediately take place in Ireland. But this development of the human mind - this fortifying of man against imposition - this power of tracing effects from secret causes, is what both political and religious imposters of all nations dread - and they, of course, every thing which approximates towards casting off the trammels of Priestcraft.

If I was vexed to see any obstructions arise to impede them march of peace, any thing calculated to cast the apple of discord among my countrymen - if I was terrified with a sight of this miraculous phantom, which seemed ready to strike down the fabric of national independence, which the immortal Drennan and Hancock laboured so to erect, but which, alas! they left unfinished, was it not natural? For who can see the object of their fond pursuit vanish, without casting after it an anxious sigh?

I think both the inimitable Cowper and yourself seem equally to have misunderstood the word *miracle*. A miracle, in the true sense of the word, is an event which deviates from the common course and established laws of Nature. Thus, the sun standing still, and the shadow moving backwards on the dial, must be considered as miracles. But the daily rising and setting of the sun and all those events which regularly succeed each other, and proceed, according to laws established by the Almighty Mind, before time was, are not miracles.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH

The part on the subject of
Prayer alluded to in the
2d Essay on the late Mira-
cles
What imperfect notions of the

Almighty Mind has been for-
-med by Mankind. In order
to bring it within their com-
-prehension they have set
limits to its attributes, and
given to the Divine Essence
the form the feelings and
passions of themselves.

That being of whose Omnipot-
-tence no conception can
be formed, to whose presci-
ence there is no bounds, and
whose Justice we cannot
conceive has ever, or ever will
err. Is supposed to change at

our

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our wish, the Laws which from
his knowledge of what will take
place during the eternal re-
-volution of time he has
thought proper to establish
for the government of the Uni-
-verse. Laws by which the
Planets pursue their course
and Comets revolve in their
eccentric orbits and by which
all things what live and move

and have a being were formed
and act upon principles so
perfectly adapted to their po-
-sition in the System of Na-
-ture which they are destined
to occupy, that the more we
contemplate them, the more
incomprehensible does the
power of that being appear
who at the beginning of time
Willed that all should be per-
fect, and act in conformity
to

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to the Almighty Mandate.
How then can it be conceived
that the Laws which govern
this all perfect series of forms
and beings, should be imper-
-fect. Yet vain presumptuous
Man whose time is limited
to so short a period of time
whose knowledge of the pre-
-sent is confined to his own
small circle of action, and
whose knowledge of the future
is covered at the instant he
endeavours to extend his

view with an impenetra-
-ble veil. Calls upon the
Almighty to change the
course of events, to gratify
his feelings and his passions
See with what fervour and pi-
-ous feeling an afflicted Mo-
ther addresses the Deity in
behalf of her Infant struggling
with

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with death. Her ardour soothes
her unhappy mind, hope flat-
-ters her imagination, but
death transfixes with his
dart the dear object of her
affection and leaves her to
resign herself to her desti-
-ny.

Others with equal enthusiasm
offer up their prayers vainly
hoping that the Almighty
shall command the Waves
to cease their roaring, and
the Winds be hushed when
they are affrighted, or that
their pains should be as-
-suaged, and the pangs of

death mitigated when
they requested it.
And with Impious assurance
contending Armies entreat the

Almighty

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Almighty, each in their
turn or perhaps at the
same moment that he
will enable them to des
troy their opponents, and with
still increasing inconsistency
the Victorious party spread
upon their Altars their Bloo
-dy Trophies and
Sing mad hymns of triumph
To the God of Nature, oer his
slaughtered sons.

If we admit, the efficiency of
prayer or the doctrine of Mi
-racles, we must suppose that
the laws which govern the
world were not formed by a
being, whose prescience is
unlimited, and whose wisdom
can never lead to erroneous
conclusions. But if on the con
trary

-trary that they were dictated
 by Divine Knowledge which
 could at once trace cause and
 effect from the beginning of
 Time to Eternity they must
 be immutable. If they were
 dictated by a being not endow
 -ed with every attribute of
 perfection, then might they
 be changed as peculiar cir
 -cumstances presented them
 -selves, or to gratify the de
 -sires of Man, but as they
 have been formed so as at
 once to embrace the present
 and the future, any change
 any deviation from the
 establish course would ex
 -hibit the Almighty Mind
 as imperfect, and as gain
 -ing Wisdom by experience

- 10 Fri Ther, at 8 AM 43 Fine
 with Rain at Night
- 11 Sat 8 AM 40 Wet day
 Windy at Night
- 12 Sun 8 AM 43. Heavy

Rain, this Morning and

large flood in the Bog Meadows

13 Mon 8 AM 44 Dry

14 Tues 8 AM 38. Fine

Plants received from Mr Murray

No. 1 *Geranium argenteum*

2 *Viola Altaica*

3 *Lathyrus grandifloras*

4 *Statice* sp. from Altaic Mt

5 *Saxifraga androsace*

6 *Bryoides*

7 *Arenaria Balearica*

8 *Anemone Baldensis*

9 *Primula Scotica*

10 *longifolia*

11

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October 1823

11 *Scutellaria lateriflora*

12 *Phlomis Samia*

13 *Soldanella Clusii*

14 *montana*

15 *Coronilla Iberica*

16 *Coreopsis tinctoria* New

species. Most splendid

but somewhat ten

-derish

17 *lanceolata*

- 18 *Tradescantia subaspera*
 19 *Spiraea palmata* per 47
 20 *Geranium Wallichianum*
 21 *Erica vulgaris tomentosa*
 flor. alba from Elgin
 22 *Astrantia Epipactis*. Per 304
 23 *Erigeron purpureum*
 24 *Saxifraga caesia*
 25 *Satyrium repens*

- 15 Wed Ther, at 8 AM. 46. Some show
 -ers
 16 Thur 8 AM 46½ Showers
 17 Fri 8 AM 48½ showers
 18 Sat 8 AM 43½

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October 1823

- 19 Sun Ther, at 9 AM 50.
 Sum Slight Showers
 20 Mon 8 AM 49. Wind
 Easterly some light Rain
 in the Afternoon.
 Got the last of the oats
 in the Stack yard
 21 Tues 8 AM. 53. Fine
 22 Wed 8 AM 47. Fine
 23 Thur 8 AM 47 Fine
 24 Fri 8 AM 47 Fine
 Got in the last of the Hay

25 Sat 8 AM 40 Fine
26 Sun Misty Dry
day

93

October 1823

27 Mon Ther at 8 AM 48
Dark and Rain at
Night
28 Tues 8 AM 50 Sum
Rain
29 Wed 8 AM 37 Some
slight showers Dark
and cold
30 Thur 8 AM 35½ A
Slight Shower
31 Fri 8 AM 40 Cold
North Wind

November

1 Sat Ther, at 8 AM 38. Dry
but mostly dark

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November 1823

2 Sun, Ther, at 8 AM 44. Fine
Had Green Peas at Din
-ner today
3 Mon. 9 AM. 49. A good
deal of rain in the Night

Some showers during the
day

4 Tues 8 AM 30 Some
thin Ice. a shower in
the afternoon
Saw this Morning 3 or 4
of the *Turdus pilaris*

5 Wed 8 AM 42. Very
heavy rain in the Night
-time, pleasant day
but heavy Rain at Night

97

6 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 43. Wet
at Night

7 Fri 8 AM 49 Mild
and pleasant day Very
thick Mist at Night

8 Sat 8 AM 45. Dry
pleasant day
I observed an unusual
number of Pieces of the
Nostoe in the Meadow
at the side of the Marl
hole. It appeared near
-ly transparent
and without any in
-terior organisation
even when examined with a high

magnifier. From this I am led
to think that two distinct sub
-stances are confounded under
this name. (Nor had it the smell
of and animal substance when heated)

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November 1823

- 9 Sun, Ther, at 8 AM 45 Fine
but not bright
- 10 Mon 8 AM 45. Fine
but dark
- 11 Tues 8 AM 40 Fine
but dark
- 12 Wed 8 AM 45. Fine
dark
- 13 Thur 8¼ AM 38. A slight
Shower, Pleasant dark
day
- 14 Fri 8 AM 46. Fine
- 15 Sat 8 AM 40 Fine
- 16 Sun 8 AM 43. Fine

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November 1823

- 17 Mon Ther, at 8 AM 45 Fine
- 18 Tues 8 AM 44 Fine
with some very light Rain
in the Afternoon
- 19 Wed 8 AM Some

very slight Rain and

Windy at Night

20 Thur 8 AM 50 Windy

all day, a Dry day

21 Fri 8 AM 49. Fine

I was this Morning introduced
to Mr G Ensor of the C. Armagh

22 Sat 8 AM 46 Fine

23 Sun 8 AM Fine

24 Mon 8 AM 50 Fine

Saw a Common Wasp

100

November 1823

25 Tues Ther, at 8 AM 45. Fine

26 Wed 8 AM. 46. Fine

27 Thur 8 AM 49 Breezy

Morning Wet Evening

Wet Night

28 Fri 8 AM 41. Fine

29 Sat 9 AM 42. Windy

and Wet afternoon, and

Night

30 Sun 8 AM 46 Windy

at Night Stormy with Wet

December

1 Mon Ther, at 8 AM 39 Dry bright

day Very Wet Night

2 Tues 9 AM 37½ Dry
but wet and Stormy at Night

3 Wed 8½ AM 35. Dry
Wet and stormy at Night

101

4 Thur Ther, at 8 AM 36 Very
Stormy Night. Snow on the
Mountain halfway
down. Dry day

5 Fri 8 AM 34 Calm
dry fine day
About 1 PM the roof of
the barn fell in occasi
-oned I believe by the fai
-lure of the Pins at the
Cupples

6 Sat 8 AM 36 Dry

7 Sun 8 AM 35 Dry

8 Mon 8 AM 45 Dry

9 Tues 8 AM. 34. Dry

10 Wed 8 AM 36

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December 1823

11 Thur Stormy
at Night. Snow on the
Mountains

12 Fri Ther at 8½ AM 34 Very Squally
with snow Showers. Through

the day and at Night

Robert today is 21 and

we drank health and

happiness to him

13 Sat Ther, at 9 AM 36½ Snow

lying on the Mountains

but lightly in the lowlands

just whitening the Ground

Dry with a little Sunshine

14 Sun 9 AM 37 Dry

15 Mon 8 AM 34 Dry

Very Windy at Night

103

December 1823

16 Tues, Ther, at 9 AM 47. Stormy

with showers through

the day calm at Night

17 Wed 8 AM 38. Some

heavy showers of Sleet

Mountains & C. Down

hills White

18 Thur 9 AM 31 Clear

frosty most of the day

19 Fri 8 AM 28 Fine

Clear frosty day Ice

about 7/10 of an inch thick

20 Sat 9 AM. 44 Wet day

with sometimes Wind

21 Sun 9 AM. 48. Breezy
dry day

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December 1823

22 Mon. Ther, at 9 AM 39 Dry
day wet at Night

Robert came from Dub

-lin at 9 PM

23 Tues 8¼ AM 41 Dry
with a trifling shower

24 Wed 8 AM 43 A great
Rain during the Night, a
Very Misty Morning, Dry most
part of the day

25 Thur 9 AM 49 Dry
Stormy at Night.

26 Fri 9 AM 32½ Plea
-sant day Wet at Night.

Mr Mackay introduced by

a letter a Dr. Schmidt

from Bremen who gave me

some interesting accounts of

the

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December 1823

state of the peasantry of

Germany. It appears from

his statement that the

Peasantry are much more comfortable there, than the same class in Ireland. Before Marriage everyone is obliged to plant eighteen trees, as a store towards firing. They hold their land by seven year leases binding themselves to give a portion of the produce in most instances not more than one tenth, and in bad seasons the landlord receives nothing and yet do not auction out their Tenants, what a Contrast, to Ireland where the occupier can only preserve for himself and family about one tenth. How does it happen that

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December 1823
that in the despotic state of Germany, the people are more comfortable and happy than under the renowned free Government of Britain.
He likewise told us several

interesting things about the
German Universities, which
induced us to conceive that
the Physical Sciences are
much better taught there than
in those of Britain or Ireland
The Speculative Sciences
are however less attended
to.

And in addition he told that
the Celebrated Miracle Doctor
in his own town and dis-
-trict except by some Catho-
-lics was considered as a
complete imposter

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December 1823

- 27 Sat. Ther, at 9 AM 38. Dry Most
of the day, with a shower
and Wet at Night
- 28 Sun 9 AM 43. Stormy
and Wet.
- 29 Mon 9 AM 40. Very Stor-
-my Night Stormy and
Wet all day
Robert left us this
Evening to return again

to Dublin

Barometer at 9 PM at 28.2

30 Tues 8½ AM. 41 Windy

with some Showers till the

Evening

31 Wed 8 AM 39

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The Most remarkable Characteristic of this year was the

almost total want of our Summer Birds of Passage. Which must probably be attributed

to Storms from the West in

April attended with Hail

and Snow Showers.

The Willow Wrens, Rails, Swallows,

Swifts, Martins, and the

Cuckoo scarcely appeared, or

at most not one for ten of the

usual number, and even after

breeding there was but few

Swallows to emigrate in Autumn

The whole Summer was very

Wet and cold, as will be seen by

the Register. In a great deal of

damp ground drilled potatoes

could not be mounded, and of

course the produce was very

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small. The Wheat throughout
the Country was a bad crop
from Rubigo and the pedicle
at the Spike being rotted by
the continued wet and the
Oats with great difficulty
work got preserved dry. In
the Bog Meadows I lost some
cocks by the continued floods
The coolness of the Season was
such that people complained
that even Gooseberries and Cur
-rants had no flavour, and
Apples & Pears did not ripen
to be worth eating. On the
Second of November we had a
dish of Peas, and a Week af
-terwards a dish of Beans.
Few of the *Turdus Pilaris* or
T. Iliacus have appeared and
I have not seen a Woodcock in
the Grove

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[Repeat of PDF 53]

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[Repeat of PDF 54]

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[Repeat of PDF 71]

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[Repeat of PDF 72]

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