

Templeton Journal 1816-1817 Fiche No 2

19 February 1816 to 14 September 1816

104 pages, 7287 words

Note: a number of pages are out of sequence and duplicated in Part 1.

PDF DAY MONTH/YEAR JOURNAL PAGE

1

March 1816

12 Tues After a severe ill
-ness in my bowels which
confined me from the 2d
on going into the Garden
today I found

Crocus biflorus }
versicolor } In Fl
moesiacus }
sulphureus }

Scilla bifolia - Flowering

13 Wed. Fine day
14 Thur Very wet day
15 Fri. Heavy snow Showers
Went to town for the first time
after a fortnights confinement
by illness

2

April 1816

1 Dry cold easterly Wind
2 Cold some Rain
3 Wed. Ther at 8AM.40 Fine
4 Thur Ther at 8AM. 36 Fine
dark day
5 Fri. 7½ AM 41 Fine

with a trifling shower at Night

Ranunculus Ficaria Fl.

6 Sat Ther at 9 AM. 45 Hail

showers whitening the

tops of the Mountains

until next Morning

7 Sun Ther at 8 AM. 40. Fine

8 Mon 39. Fine

some rain at Night

9 Cold dry day

10 Wed Ther at 8 AM 40½

Cold rainy afternoon

3

April 1816

11 Thur. Ther at 8 AM. 44 Fine

Daffodils Flowering

12 Fri. 42. Wet

day

13 Sat 9 AM 39. Hail

and snow shower

14 Sun 9 AM 36 Ice

Colon top whitened yet

15 Mon 8½ 40. A Show

er small snow

Andromeda Calyculata

Fl.

16 Tues 8 AM. 42½ Heavy

showers

17 Wed. 8 AM. 36. Snow

showers

18 Thur 8 AM. 36 Heavy

Most part of the day.

19 Fri. 36. Ground

2 inches deep with Snow

Large Hail shower

4 Large Wild Geese Flying due

East

4

April 1816

- 20 Sat Ther at 9 AM 46 A Slight
Shower
- 21 Sun Ther at at 8½ AM 49 Fine
Willow Wren Come and Singing
- 22 Mon. Ther at 8 AM. 46. Fine
Saw a Swallow
- 23 Tues Ther at 8 AM. 46. Fine
Several Swallows
- 24 Wed. Thur, at 8½ AM. 45 Fine
- 25 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 45 Fine
- 26 Fri. Ther at 8 AM 45. Fine
- 27 Sat 8 AM. 46.
Primula longifolia } Fl
Scilla amoena }
- 28 Sun 8 AM 50 Some
drops falling
Caltha palustris }
Scilla italica } Fl
amoena }

5

April 1816

- 29 Mon. Ther at 8 AM 48 Gentle
Rain
Cuckoo calling
Received from Mr Harvey
Gleditsia Triacanthos
horida
Rosa lutea
bicolor
hispidia yellow Scotch
Rhus
Campanula pumila
Carpathica
glomerata
Eryngium Bourgati

Cornus canadensis

Juniperus repens

Iris pumila

Ruthenica

subbiflora

Fumaria capnoides

bulbosa

6

April 1816

30 Tues. Ther at 8 AM 51. Show
-ers

Went to visit Mr Blair Nur-
suryman Curdonnel

Got from him a plant of

Campanula barbata

Antirrinum

31 Wed Heavy Showers

May

1 Thur Showers

2 Fri. Heavy

Showers with Hail

Snowy medlar

Ranunculus amplexicaule

3 Sat Heavy

Showers

4 Sun Ther, at 9 AM. 50. Gentle

Showers some Heavy showers

7

May 1816

5 Mon Ther at 8 AM. 50 Fine

Rail come

Cherry Trees Flowering

6 Tues Thur at 8 AM. 48 Wet

Morning

7 Wed. 8 AM. 50

8 Wet Morning Fine Evening

9 Great disturbance of the
Academical Institution
Dr. Tennent Wm. Mayne Esqr.
Mr Wm. B Neilson Mr Robt.
Grimshaw. Forced to
resign their situations
as Managers and Visitors
in Consequence of having
Drank as Toasts at a meet
ing, on St Patrick's Day.
The Memory of Marshal
Ney (Who was shot at Paris

8

May 1816
contrary to the Treaty of the
Allies.) and the other
May the Exiles of Erin
find more happiness
under the Republican
Eagle, than they ex
-perienced under the
Monarchical Lion.
Party appeared nearly
even. for many who
had formally shown the
most liberal principles
now exhibited a Total change

10 Fri. Very Wet day
11 Sat Ther at 8 AM. 44. Showers
Prunus domestica Fl
12 Sun Ther at 8 AM 44. Some
Hail and Showers
13 Mon. 46 Some
Showers
Papilio Cardaminus

9

May 1816

13 Tues Ther at 8 AM. 48 Fine
14 Wed. Ther at 8 AM. 49. Wet
most part of the day
A Letter having been Re
ceived from Mr Fitzgerald by the Managers of
the Academical Institution
telling them that he could
not present their petition
for a Parliamentary Grant
of 1500 in consequence of
some of the Members of the
Board having been pre-
-sent at a Dinner on
St Patrick's Day where
certain Toasts were drank
which

10

which some enemies to the
Institution turned to Ma
-licious account. In con
sequence of Mr Fitzgeralds
Letter an answer was
sent, and a Meeting called
of Proprietors on the 9th to Lay before
them the Letter and answer
the Guilty Officers of the In
-stitution defended their
conduct, which called forth
animadversions from
the Government Party
at this meeting I made
the following address
which was printed in the
Cam

11

February 1816
19 Mon Ther, at 8 AM .42 pleasant

20 Tues 8 AM. 45½ Some
Misty rain
Leucojum Vernum
Crocus stellaris Hort Tran
susianus Hort Kew

Flowering

21 Wed 8 AM. 34 Fine
Went with a Dr Hamil
from Astracan to visit
Messrs. Grimshaw's Printing
Work who showed us some
curious Chemical experiments
and gave me a plant
of *Rubia tinctoria*
Used *Calluna Vulgaris* to dye
Yellow when Quercitron was high

22 Thur Ther at 9 AM 49 Fine

23 Fri. 8 AM. 37. A
Thick wet Mist

12

February 1816

24 Sat Ther, at 8 AM. 47. Some
Rain Very stormy through the
Night

25 Sun Ther at 9 AM 41 some
Showers
Single Blue *Hepatica* Fl

26 Mon 8AM. 34. Dry
pleasant day.
Ellen Robert Mary Matilda &
Catherine has the Measles

27 Tues 8 AM. 47 Windy
dry day

28 Wed 8 AM. 33 Fine

29 Thur 8 35 Fine

March

1 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 33 Fine

2 Sat Ther at 9 AM. 40.

13

[Repeat of pdf1]

14

[Repeat of pdf2]

15

[Repeat of pdf5]

16

[Repeat of pdf6]

17

[Repeat of pdf7]

18

[Repeat of pdf8]

19

[Repeat of pdf9]

20

[Repeat of pdf10]

21

Belfast Commercial Chronicle
of the 11th. with the other
speeches delivered on the
occasion

[There follows a printed inclusion from the newspaper:]

'Mr. Templeton then rose, and spoke to the following effect:-Never did I enter the walls of this Institution in such a state of agitation of mind; for upon your decision to-day, depends the fate of this Seminary. While our country was torn by intestine dissensions, when the malignity of party spirit carried desolation into every part of the land, by endeavouring to establish a Seminary, from whose walls should be excluded whatever could lead to these direful effects, I thought I was doing an act beneficial to my country* When I beheld my endeavours likely to be crowned with success I rejoiced, and fondly hoped I had been the means of forming a Seminary, which must ulti-

mately produce a new æra in the annals of Ireland, and the means of abolishing all those distinctions inimical to the happiness and welfare of a people, and the power of an extensive empire. Here I hoped that those in whose bosoms glowed the pure fire of benevolence, might see and rejoice at the realization of those schemes hitherto called visionary, and which the divine Erasmus, and other friends to humanity so long endeavoured to inculcate - That man might live in peace. From this source of knowledge I conceived streams might flow to all parts of the land, and diffuse over the public mind that light and figure whereby men might discern their true interests, the true sources of happiness, from whence would result, undisturbed by either political or religious party spirit. Here, said I, in this Seminary the inhabitants of the south will meet the inhabitants of the north; they will shake hands, and knowing each other, be led to estimate the virtues which their distance concealed from their view. Here the east and the west, the north and the south, shall unite, and hereafter the energetic spirit of Irish men, will be directed to becoming possessed of the greatest share of knowledge, and the highest object of their emulation that of excelling in their studies. But alas! this vision of my imagination seems about to vanish; to be annihilated, by over zeal in expressions of loyalty, uncalled for - unexpected.

I request you to let moderation mark your conduct. Too much enthusiasm about religion leads to persecution. Too much enthusiasm about political affairs generates in hatred of your fellow men. Consider to what evil consequences your conduct may now lead. Are you are not told by the three noble Britains, tried in France, whose conduct is the admiration of Europe, that it is the birthright of Englishmen to examine and declare their sentiments on the actions of government. Think what a picture you are about to exhibit of your government, to suppose that it is to be influenced by the sentiments of a few individuals. How must its enemies, if any such there be, rejoice; and how must the

timid tremble, when they see that it is placed on such an unstable foundation. The despotic government of Denmark has no such fears while the Bernstorfs held the helm How can you consistently encourage the expansion of the youthful mind. How can you hereafter allow your sons to unfold page of history; will they not see their examples of men whose lovely minds scorned to be held in chains by the despots of Greece and Rome; and in the history of our own countries, will they not see the names of men, which posterity looks with reference, for their oppositions to a tyrannic government, I have seen it even in print, that no man should allow his son to study mathematics, as it would certainly make him a Sceptic, as he would never afterwards admit as a truth, that which would not admit of mathematical demonstration. See to what evil consequences a check to the expansion of the mind must lead. I earnestly beseech you, that by your decision of to-day, you may show to the world that you are friends to the cultivation of the human mind, and uninfluenced by the spirit of bigotry and intolerance. Therefore, instead of sitting in judgement on matters beyond the sphere of your influence, and blending political discussion with the concerns of a Literary and Scientific Institution, I would propose as an amendment, that the following should be adopted as expressing the sentiments of the General Board of Proprietors of the Belfast Academical Institution. - The resolution of the Royal Society when called upon other similar occasion. - I move you to resolve, that whatever our opinions on Political or Religious subjects may be, yet as a Society we will hold ourselves in all our transactions totally uninfluenced by the Political or Religious opinions of any man. - This was seconded but not carried.

*The Letters to the Marquis of Donegall and E. May, Esq. were written on 14th May, 1807. The first Meeting of the Friends to the Academical Institution, took place in the Exchange, 1st August, 1807;

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[Repeat of pdf 21 with blank reverse of inclusion]

23

May 1816

- 15 Thur. Ther at 9 AM. 51. Wet
Rhodora canadense Fl
- 16 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 53. Fine
day
- 17 Sat. Ther at 8 AM. 50 Fine
dark day
Orchis mascula Fl
Stellaria Holostea Flow
- 18 Sun. Ther, at 9 AM. 52 Fine
- 19 Mon Ther, at 8 AM 54. Fine
White Throat Come
Menyanthes Trifoliata Fl.
- 20 Tues. 8 AM. 58. Very
Fine
- 21 Wed. 8 AM. 51. Fine
dark day
- 21 Thur. 8 AM. 46. Dark
dry day

24

May 1816

- 22 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM. 54
- 23 About 5 AM I had a
Return of the Bilious
Disorder of which I
am not yet recovered this
June 6th
- June
- 6 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 50 Dark
dry Windy cool day
Yesterday the Orchard
in full flower
Azalea nudiflora } Fl

Rhododendron ferrugineum }

7 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 54 Dark
dry Windy day

8 Sat Ther at 8 AM. 47. Wet
during the Night Slight rain in
the Evening

25

9 Sun Ther at 8 AM 50

10 Mon Ther at 8 AM. 50. dry
Silene Armeria Fl.

11 Tues. 49. Wet
day

Cratagus Oxycantha Fl

12 Wed 9 AM. 58. Wet
afternoon

13 Thur 9 AM. 59 Showers
Lilium bulbiferum Fl.

14 Fri. 8 AM 54½ Dry

15 Sat 9 AM. 56.

Asphodelus ramosus }

Cistus Helianthemum } Fl

pale yellow -- }

16 Sun Ther at 8 AM. 52 Fine

Lotus corniculatus Fl

26

June 1816

17 Mon. Ther at 8 AM. 60 Fine

The snails came abroad

Early this evening and the Peafowl
roosted on the House top

18 8 AM. 54. Had been

heavy during the Night, this

appeared to have been prognos

-ticated by the Snails and

the Pea Fowl, the latter

for a length of time regularly

Roosted on the Chestnut

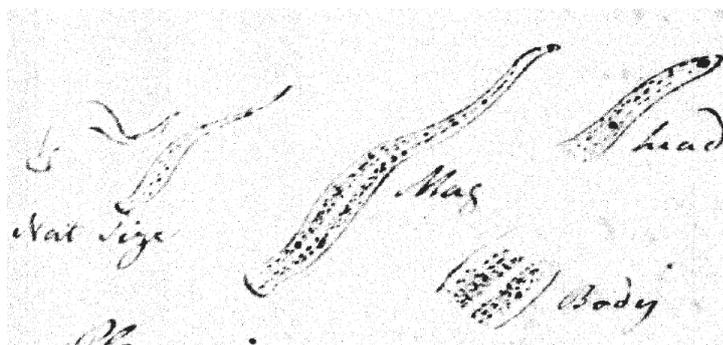
Trees, but this would have
 being the most unpleasant
 situation during heavy Rain
 as the trees had no leaves on
 Fine day with some trifling
 showers. Pea Fowl on the
 Trees

- 19 Wed. Ther at 9 AM. 51. Fine
Rhododendron Maximum }
 Double dwarf Almond } Fl
Azalea aurantiacus }

27

June 2016

- 20 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 61½
 Some heavy showers
Centaurea ochroleuca Fl
 21 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 59 Some
 slight showers.
 22 Sat Ther at 8 AM. 59 Thunder
 at a distance with some not
 heavy showers in Malone



Planaria

With a smooth
 non crenated margin, body having
 green granules, a pellucid
 line along the back, a
 black mark near the head

and another about one fourth
of the length of the body from
it.

Found in Spring Water June 21

28

June 1816

23 Sun. Ther at 8½ AM. 56

Some showers

24 Mon 59. Some

trifling Showers

Glaux Maritima } Fl

Phalangium Liliago. a }

25 Tues. 61. A

few drops of Rain

Heard from Mr Tennent

that Mr Robt. Reid mention

-ed that he knew of a

Magpie in Carnmoney that for 7 years

had been known to have

a young one, of a pure

white. Their nest being so

often robbed this season

the have built at a dis-

-tance from their former haunt

or are dead has their nest has

not been observed

29

June 1816

26 Wed. Ther at 9 AM. 57. A

Wet Morning dry towards the

Evening

Azalea viscosa Fl.

27 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 55. Fine

cloudless day

Phlox glaberrima Fl.

28 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM. 64. Fine

Mr De Candolle Observation

on Parasitic Mushroom go
to conclude that those deve
lope from under the Epider
mis of Plants are introduced
by the routes along with the
lucrative juices. From this
Theory and from the Observa
-tion

30

[Repeat of 28]

31

[Repeat of 29]

32

-tion that each species of Pa
-rasitic Mushroom can only
propagate itself in plants
of the same Family. he dedu
-ces rules from which Agricul
-ture may derive great advan
-tage in stopping this kind of
contagion

In a memoir on Marine Algae
he shows that these plants have
no real roots that in their organ
ization there is no trace of Ves
-sels, that the absorb humidity
throughout their whole surface
that the more green they are
the more oxygen gas they liberate
in the light.

Phil Mag. 28. 369.

M. Devaux says *Fuci* plunged in-
-to the sea attached by cords to
stones in some time increased
very sensibly.

Royal Institution
of France

33

On the variegated colours of
 Bodies... and of those of
 Peacocks Feathers. By C.A. Pricus
 If for example upon a thin coating
 of painting formed upon a green
 substance, we spread in a thin
 coat a violet colour not very
 abundant, it is evident that
 upon looking perpendicularly
 at the painted surface it will
 appear almost uniformly green,
 while upon lowering the eye
 to render the visual rays and more more
 strong, the colour will become
 progressively predominant, un
 till

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-till it be in its turn the only colour
 perceived. The intermediate hues
 will be different degrees of green, to
 which will succeed various degrees
 of blue before arriving at the violet
 shades all this may be easily con
 -ceived.
 If moreover, the green substance
 is itself placed above a red matter,
 the latter will not be visible in
 the intervals of the coloured mat
 -ter of the upper layers; but
 if these coats come to acquire
 transparency by the imbibing
 of a liquid, in this case, the
 influence of the undermost
 layer will be sensible, and will
 necessarily manifest itself in

in this case by a yellow or even reddish colour, when viewed perpendicularly, while the oblique reflections will give greenish and violet coloured hues

35

hues. The drying of the substances will afterwards restore things to the first state of which we have spoken.

Such in reality are the variations of shades of certain places of the feathers of a Peacock. Such, in my opinion, is the probable cause of their formation; applicable also to those of the Cock, the Pigeon, and several other birds and insects; and in particular to that magnificent Butterfly with large wings, which through their whole surface present a brilliant green, converted gradually, by means of obliquity into a still more beautiful violet Colour."

The author might also have drawn inferences illustrative of his subject from those silk and coloured stuffs which are woven with their weft and

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and woof of different colours. These always exhibit the one or the other colour according to the angle under which their surface is viewed. Editor

Phil Mag. 29. 16.

No one of common understanding doubts that animals are conscious of their sensations, and are determined in their actions by the pleasure or pain of the moment; but further every person admits that they have a strong memory; that they form, by repeated experiments general judgements founded upon the sentiment of analogy; and that they afterwards conduct themselves according to the pleasure or pain these decisions make them feel, and often in spite of the actual attractions of a present pleasure or pain: lastly, that these

method

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methods, well directed, can be employed by Mankind in their education, and may lead them sometimes to assume the habit of performing with admirable precision, actions not only extremely difficult in themselves, but to which even this conformation does not seem adopted.

There are certain actions necessary to the preservation of the species, but often entirely foreign to the apparent wants of the individuals, often also very complicated, which, were we to attribute them to intelligence

would presuppose a foresight and knowledge, which none have yet ventured to ascribe to these species; actions which cannot be attributed to imitation because the individuals who perform often appear to be incapable of

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of having been taught them, and yet those of the same species exercise them always nearly in the same manner: lastly, what is not less remarkable, actions which have no reference whatever to the degree of ordinary intelligence, and which become more singular, more acute and more disinterested, in proportion as the animals which perform them belong to classes less elevated and more stupid. It is among the Insects, the Mollusques, and the worms, that we observe the most surprising Instincts: it seems that Instinct and intelligence are two faculties given in order to compensate the want of each other, as, in other respects, fecundity

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fecundity supplies the place of strength or longevity: it is ever by the just proportion of intelligence, instinct, and physical qualities, such as the

delicacy of the senses or the strength of the body, that the species are preserved.

Phil Mag. 29. 88.

Naturalists have therefore thoughts that animals endowed with instincts exercise those particular actions in virtue of an interior impulse, independently of experience, foresight, education, and external agents, or in other terms, that their organization by itself alone determines them to act in this manner. Among a Multitude of Examples, is that of the False
or

40

Solitary Wasp the industry of which is as follows:- During its existence as a perfect insect it attaches itself to the flowers; when it is ready to lay its eggs it digs a cylindrical hole in clayey sand; it then deposits an egg at the bottom: it then goes among some Cabbages and seizes upon a small green Caterpillar the Wasp pricks it with its sting, so as to weaken it, in order that it may not make any resistance against the worm which is about to issue from the egg and devour it; the Caterpillar is not injured by the Wasp so much as to kill it, and thus make it

liable to the putrefaction, it then
rolls

41

rolls it up into a circular form,
and places it at the bottom of
the hole: the wasp then pro-
ceeds to fetch eleven similar
Caterpillar successively, which
it treats in a similar manner,
it then closes up the hole and
dies. The small worm is now
hatched; it devours the twelve
Caterpillars in succession, and
then metamorphoses itself into
a Wasp, which leaves its sub-
terraneous habitation and
flies about among the flowers;
it becomes impregnated by the
male, and begins again, when
it wishes to lay its eggs, precise-
ly the same operation as its
mother, and upon the same
species of Caterpillar.

Phils Mag. 29. 186

See some fine Ideas in forming
a National Museum

p. 193

42

July 1816

29 Sat. Ther, at 8½ AM. 65

30 Sund

Thunder with Slight rain in
Malone, but apparently heavy
to the East to which the
Thunder retired.

Digitalis purpurea Fl.

31 Mon. Ther, at 8 AM. 58

Received from Lady Dufferin

Galega orientalis

Geranium Phaeum

macorhiza

pyrenaica

Polemonium reptans

Epimedium Alpinum

Scilla siberica

non scripta incarnata

Acorus gramineus

Iris Florentina

Ger

43

Geranium Richardi

Rhododendron punctatum

Anemone Alpina

Apocynum Androsaemifolium

Viola

July 1816

1 Mon Ther, at 8 AM. 55. Some
heavy showers

2 Tues. Ther, at 9 AM. 59 Fine

3 Wed.

Gladiolus communis

Phlox suaveolens

4 Thur Ther, at 8 AM. 57 A

Trifling shower

5 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM. 57. A

dry dark day

44

July 1816

6 Sat. Ther, at 9 AM. 53. Some
Slight Rain

7 Sun Ther, at 9 AM. 59. Dark
dry day

8 Mon Ther, at 8 AM. 56. Dark

dry day

Stellaria graminea Fl

Silene maritima } In Fl.

Orchis mascula }

9 Tues. Ther at 8 AM. 53. Rain
at Night and to 7 AM.

10 Wed. Ther at 8 AM. 59. Some
Slight Showers

Helianthus multiflorus

pubescens

Verbascum phoeniceum

cupreum

Helonias bullata

Coronilla varia

Marica striata

Viola palmata

Dracocephalum denticulatum

Betonica grandiflora

45

July 1816

11 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 57 Dark
dry day

Went to visit Messrs. Blair and
Russels Nursery at Dundonnel

Received from Mr Blair

Melissa grandiflora

Serratula quinquefolia

Oenothera Fraseri

Senecio Abrotanifolia

Found myself unwell coming
home, and was confined to my
bed Friday Saturday and Sunday
with another Bilious attack

16 Tues

Examined the *Rheum dygy*
-nus (*Rumex dygynus*) found
it to have an orbicular rather

than obcordate compressed
Germen with 2 membranaceous
wings exactly as represented in
Wahlenbergs Flora Lapponica
Perianthe

46

July 1816
Periantheum of 4 leaves 2 oppo-
-site the flat sides of the Germen
as long as the Germen 2 oppo-
-site the margins not above $\frac{1}{2}$ the
length of the others Stamina
6 Antherae of two elliptical bodies
conjoined, 2 plumose stigma
sessile on each side of the emar-
-gination of the winged mem-
-brane of the germen. This
plant does not exactly corres-
-pond with the other species
of *Rumex*, which have both an exte-
-rior Periantheum of 3 leaves
and interior Per. of three leaves
(this is excluding the term Corolla)
and three winged Germin from
Rheum it differs in Class & Order
and *Rheum* having a 6 cleft Peri-
-anthium *Rumex digynus* a 4
leaved, so that it would perhaps be
most consonant to true Science to
establish this plant as a New
Genus

47

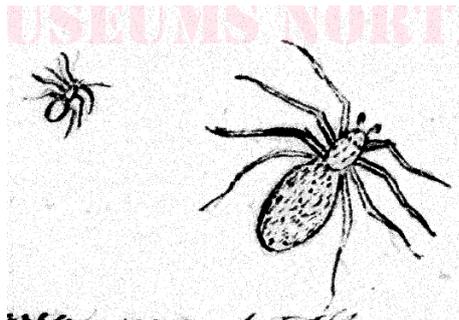
July 1816
Examined some of *Orchis ma-
-culata* brought from Meadows
near the Cavehill I found
a great variation in the lower

lip of the Nectary in some it was merely crenate, in others the middle part was as represented En Bot. while in others the middle portion was conspicuously long and narrow, as was also the two side lobes, which were much deflected giving the plants so singular an appearance as to justify thinking them at first without examination distinct species

17 Wed. Ther at 8 AM. 53.

48

July 1816



Aranea senoculata Thorax yellowish brown, abdomen shining grass green femora orange brown at the base towards the extremities bright dark brown eyes  feelers dark blue.

Found by Catherine on the Rose Tree leaves at the side of Alex house

18 Thur.

Robinia hispida } Flow

Scilla peruviana }

19 Fri.

49

July 1816

- 20 Sat Ther Wet
at Night
Rosa Gallica versicolor Fl
- 21 Sun. Ther at 9 AM. 58. Some
Showers
A great deal of Thunder
and Lightning during the
Night.
- 22 Mon Ther, at 8 AM. 55. Some
heavy showers
- 23 Tues Ther, at 8 AM. 58. Sun
dark dry
- 24 Wed. Ther at 9 AM. 58 A Show
-er at Night
Dan Mulhollands Wheat in Fl.
- 25 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 59 Some
Showers
- 26 Fri 55. Some
Slight Showers

50

August 1816

- 1 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 55 Showers
- 2 Fri Shower
at Night
- 3 Sat. Ther at 10 AM. 55½. Slight
Shower
- 4 Sun. Ther, at 9½ AM. 56 A
Slight shower in the Morn
ing
- 5 Mon 9 AM. 55 Dark
day
- 6 Tues Ther at 8 AM. 57. Wet
day
Lychnis Coronaria Fl.
----- rubra
- 7 Wed. Ther, at 8 AM. 59 Very

gentle Rain from Noon

8 Thur. 8¾ AM. 53. Showers

Observed a young and Old

Willow Wren in the Orchard

the underparts of the young one

were a pure yellow and its legs

much the palest yellow red

51

August 1816

9 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 54. Some

Slight Showers

10 Sat 9 AM. 57. Slight

Rain

11 Sun 8 AM 61. Very

Heavy showers

12 Mon 8 AM. 58 Wet

in the Morning. Fine day

13 Tues 8 AM. 55 Dry

14 Wed 8 AM 53½ Wet

15 Thur 8 AM. 55.

Uredo longissima Sow. 139 Dry

Appearing on the Wheat

16 Fri.

Oenothera Fruticosa Fl

17 Sat Ther at 8 AM. 54. Rain

in the Night . Dry day

18 Sun 55 Fine

Went to Colin Glen saw there

Aranea

52



Aranea extensa Don In

pl.56.1

Cimex

19 Mond. Misty

Rain in the Morning , a Misty Wet

day

Found in the House a specimen of the *Acarus autumnalis* Nat Mis 2. pl. 42. the two front legs are represented too short they are as long nearly as the next pair.

It fixed itself and seemed to eat of some dry Gum Arabic on a piece of paper and several times made use of its feet both first and third pair to clean its mouth.

Acarus autumnalis. *A.* with a roundish ovate body, transparent, scarlet, covered with distant long hair
Runs very quickly

53

August 1816

- 20 Tues. Ther, at 8½ AM. 58½
Wet morning, Misty Rain during the day.
- 21 Wed. Ther at 8½ AM. 60 Dark
Morning Stones Wet. Dry day
- 22 Thur Ther at 8 AM. 59.
- 23 Fri Ther at 8 AM 57 Dry
- 24 Sat Fine
- 25 Sun 9½ 59. A Few drops at Night
- 26 Mon Ther at 8 AM. 55 Misty
Rain in the Morning. A Fine day
- 27 Tues 8 AM. 56 Fine
- 28 Wed 8 AM. 53

54

- 27 Tues. Ther at 8 AM. 56. Fine
Attended a Meeting of the Gene

-ral Board of the Academical
Institution and made ano
-ther attempt to preserve it
from party spirit.
I addressed them thus. Concei
-ving that the Votaries of Sci
-ence and the Arts should
holds themselves distinct
from party spirit and that
the energies of this Institu
-tion should be directed to
one object and that
the Cultivation of the hu-
-man Mind I am induced
to propose the following

Resolution

55

Resolution. That in consequence
of the Misrepresentation of some
sentiments, which have fallen
from Individuals, connected
with this Institution. We
think it necessary to declare,
that whatever our sentiments
may be as individuals, yet
this Institution being formed
solely for Scientific and Litera
-ry pursuits, as a Society we hold our
-selves distinct from the
Political or Religious
opinions of any Man, at
all times considering the
Introduction and discussion
of such subjects inimical
to the Interests of The

Belfast

56

Belfast Academic Insti
tution and that as a body
we will not hold ourselves
responsible for any senti
-ments or Publications but
those which proceed offici
-ally from the legal autho
-rities.

The terror of appearing before
the public or exciting the
attention of the Irish Mi
-nisters prevailed, and after
hearing the private senti
-ments of the members. (At
the request of Mr Tennent
who saying he perceived
that

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that my Resolution appeared
not to meet with the appro
-bation of the Boards) I
was induced not to press
the question, thus has the
majority shown that they
dare not think for fear of
catching the frown of the Govern
-ment, and that they dare
not express their wish for
detaching themselves either from
the will of the Government
or remaining neutral

28 Wed Ther at 8 AM. 53. Dark
day

29 Thur 55. Some
Misty Rain

58

30 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 53. Dark day

Wet at Night at 5 PM 53.

31 Sat 50 Wet Morning
Dry afternoon

September

1 Sun Ther at 8 AM. 48. Some
Showers
Went to Colin Glen found in
plenty on the Rocks about the
Rumbling hole
Variolaria dealbata E. Bot 2519

2 Mon. Ther at 9 AM. 43 Some
Showers
Hieracium umbellatum Fl

3 Tues Ther at 8 AM. 44½ Heavy
Showers

59

September 1816

4 Wed Some
Rain

5 Thur Fine

6 Fri. Ther, at 8 AM. 54. Wet
most part of the day

7 Sat Ther at 9 AM. 54 Showers
Lysimachia Ephemerum Fl

8 Sun. Ther at 9 AM. 54. Showers



Acarus autumnalis See Augt. 19

9 Mon
Morning some heavy showers Very
Windy Night

10 Tues Windy
Morning some heavy Showers

11 Wed. Ther at 9 AM. 53. Heavy Showers

12 Thur 8 AM. 52. Fine
Alanda arborea Sings

60

13 Fri. Ther at 8 AM. 62 Wet morning
Cyclamen Europoeum } Fl.
Colchicum autumnale }

14 Sat Ther at 8 AM. 62. Wet night
dry day Heavy Rain at Night

It has been said by a Celebrated Wri-
-ter That unfortunately for the World,
History is always useless, and fre-
-quently unknown to those for
whom it was written, Rulers
Princes, Ministers and Generals"
They may always find themselves
in new situations, because they
themselves are new, they imagine
that it is there Genius or their
talents, or their fortune, that is
about to govern events, while
those very events hurry them
away

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away and leave them to the
Chance of shame or of Glory.

Secret Memoirs of the Court
of Petersburg. Vol2. p201

Philosophers in the warmth of
enthusiasm may hope that
their labours may benefit Man-
-kind, but so few have the power
of bringing into action the plans
which have been brought to matu-
-rity by tedious research, and active
exertion of the reasoning powers
of the Mind. So small a portion

of the Inhabitants of this Globe
seem to have the power of thin-
king that that the person who at-
-tempts to call their attention
to what must
ultimately become beneficial,
must be more strongly
impressed

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impressed with the Idea that
he is performing a duty,
than with the hopes of con-
-vincing his fellow Men of the necessity
of looking before them, rather than
concentrating their whole Ideas
on the objects immediately
present, Many books have been
already written which point
out the resources to which
Nations may recur in Cases
where it is necessary to draw
forth their destroying
power, but few, to point out
how general misery may be
alleviated or general distress
averted, so that a Philanthro-
-pist has still as it were to
depend upon his own exertions
and

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and collect the scattered materials
from Miscellaneous publications
in such fragments that it is dif-
-ficult to draw from them any
fixed conclusions. During the
late period whilst the Thrones
of Monarchs seemed about to

crumble into dust, and the
the feudal institutions which
had so long enjoyed the veneration of Great and little despots
appeared as if
vanishing before the knowledge
of the 18th Century, the Science
of Statistics was called into
action, and the internal powers
of Nations ballanced against
each other, from these documents
some useful information may be
gleaned, and the day may be
perhaps

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perhaps not far distant when the
attention of Governments must
necessarily be turned more to
the silencing of discontent, and
promoting the happiness of the
people, than their own individual
agrandisement. The Luxury of the Rich, and the Misery
of the poor form a Contrast, which seems daily
to increase and may at last annihilate both that respect for their
superiors and veneration for the
Laws, which constitutes the true
difference for Rank and Knowledge, and preserves unbroken
the links of the social chain
Never perhaps was the British
Empire less prepared to meet a scanty
supply of provisions than at the
present, and War, the love of War
notwithstanding the glory that
has attended it notwithstanding

-ing

65

[Page partially covered by folded note. See pdf 67]

66

[Page partially covered by folded note]

67

ing the rejoicing of the Victorious
sums the true source of the trou
ble in which all classes are
now involved, of the Miseries now
entailed on our country. During
War a multitude of hands are
employed in unproductive Labour
as Warriors, and in furnishing
the numerous appurtinances
necessary for the contest. During
War the steady course of Commerce
is disturbed and the Cold specu
-lator, as a desperate Gamester
often rises above the most skilful
Merchant, and During War the
plunder brought into the country
produces luxurious habits, and osten
-tious display of wealth, a haugh
-tiness of demeanour which extends
to every class of the community
each in his circle great or small
immitating the commanding tone
of the Vainglorious Chieftain

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[Unfolded note over pdf 67]

War notwithstanding all glory that attends it
and Notwithstanding the rejoicings of the Victorious
inducing the exertions of the people into a course of
unproductive labour, and speculation, seems the
true source of all the Miseries now entailed on
the British Empire, In the first place the

Manufacturer of all the appurtinances of War
grew from the culture of the soil a number of hands
Next the pomp and circumstance of Glorious War
induces a Haughtiness, and the plunder brought
into the Country produces Luxury which extends
to every class of the Community

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The evil day has gradually approa
-ched the desire of wealth and over-
-weening desire of Wealth, has broken
the barriers of morality, every prin
-ciple of honour, and Patriotism has
vanished before the all powerful
influence of Wealth, an inordinate
ambition of being the most power-
-ful has absorbed every idea

It is now only asked is it a Mans
Interest to join himself to sect
party or profession. It was this
desire of Wealth consequently of
power which has led the Merchants
of Britain to call aloud for war on
the most frivolous pretences
at one time the French must be
prevented from drying their nets
on two barren rocks on the coast of
Newfoundland, no person but the
English must catch Seals on some
Ice covered Isles in the Southern
Atlantic Sea Otters along Sa

-vage

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-vage Coast of North West America nor
interfere with their speculations
on the Continent of Europe, nor any
Tyrannize over the gentle Hindoos
but the Imperial Merchants of

London. Let the Inhabitants of
Britain and of Ireland now view
with serious attention the Millions
that have been expended, the cala-
-mities produced, and the thousands
of human beings destroyed, to
gratify this inordinate ambition
of Monopolizing the wealth and
tyranizing over the world, and they must
see the necessity of changing the
System of Education, and raising in
the Minds of the rising Generation
more Virtuous more humble less Ambitious Ideas
before they can hope for an extension
of Comfort and happiness throughout
the Land. The Evil has now become
too widely diffused, to let us hope
for

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[Repeat of pdf 48]

72

[Repeat of pdf 49]

73

[Repeat of pdf 50]

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[Repeat of pdf 51]

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[Repeat of pdf 52]

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[Repeat of pdf 53]

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[Repeat of pdf 54]

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[Repeat of pdf 55]

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[Repeat of pdf 56]

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[Repeat of pdf 57]

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[Repeat of pdf 58]

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[Repeat of pdf 59]

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[Repeat of pdf 60]

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[Repeat of pdf 61]

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[Repeat of pdf 62]

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[Repeat of pdf 63]

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[Repeat of pdf 64]

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[Repeat of pdf 65]

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[Repeat of pdf 66]

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[Repeat of pdf 67]

91

[Repeat of pdf 68]

92

[Repeat of pdf 69]

93

[Repeat of pdf 70]

94

for a speedy remedy a remedy which
might prevent the inevitable des
truction that seems about to
extend from the meanest Hovel
to the proudest Palace. Let the
work of Reform be set about with
heart and hand and much evil
may be averted. In the first

place however let the most earnest
attention be directed to this
Question how shall the people
be fed and kept warm during the
approaching Winter and until
the succeeding Autumn produces
a fresh supply.

Let the richest think of their situa-
-tion, that hunger breaks through
stone walls, and not waste in their
Kitchens to gratify an Epicurean
taste one Morsel that could be
preserved as two mouthfuls, in
instead of being reduced to one
by

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by the refinements of Cookery,
and although it should touch the
feeling hearts of Sportsmen and
others who delight to see the High
mettled Courser champ the bit
and paw the ground, a great
mass of the provision for the Human
Species may be preserved by even
diminishing the common supply
of Oats for 250,000 pleasure horses
who consume daily at a moderate
computation ten pounds each
and this if ground into meal might pro-
-duce six quarts of Good stirabout a quantity that
would make the heart of many a
Father and Mother glad could
they but preserve it for their Fa-
milies. In addition that practical
Philosopher Count Rumford has poin-
ted out a Variety of modes of preparing
food as practised in different Countries

in times of scarcity

But

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But the primary source of our Misfortunes, the Cause of our accumulating unhappiness originates in our Political System, by the Apathy of our Forefathers and by the Apathy of the present existing generation an almost total derangement has taken place of a Constitution

whose plan presented to Mankind a System of Legislation seemingly calculated to Secure the Liberty and Happiness of all who could place themselves beside its all protecting Aegis. This highly culpable thoughtlessness has arisen from not having it firmly impressed on their Minds from Youth to Manhood that the Sacred trust was imposed on them of holding and transmitting to their posterity pure and un-

polluted

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polluted that Charter of their Liberties which had been entrusted to them. How disgraced in the eyes of his fellow men is he who betrays the Confidence of his Friend, who purloins a trifling sum of Money entrusted to his care

Yet with what kindness do they palliate the offence, and counte

nance each for a breach of the
sacred charge that of the preser
vation of the Liberties of their Coun
-try. Let Irishmen search their
Hearts and try to find excuses for
neglecting the Sacred duty of pre
-serving the Rights of their Coun
-try, let Britain endeavour
to paliate their offences against
the Rights of Man and let both
consider how they can best
make atonement for the deeds
they

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they have done, how they can
best retify the errors which they
have committed. It is a gross
error to suppose that Men
individually constituting
a portion of a Society, of a
Country, should hold them
selves abstracted from con
-sidering the policy of the
state, and endeavouring to
gain and promulgate such
information as they think
may become beneficial
to the Community, the
British Constitution recog
-nizes every Member of the
state as a Politician, as
a judge of the Acts of
their

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their representatives,
approving or disapproving of
their conduct, and from time

to time in the form of Petitions
laying before the Legislating
assembly such matters as
they wish that Body should
take under their immediate
consideration, and which from
their local situation they
cannot be supposed to view
so perspicuously as those
immediately engaged in the
Business, or residing on the
the spot. - Unhappily for our
Country Men have abstracted
themselves almost altogether
from their representatives and
they on their part have con
sidered

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[This page written on side]
earth, you will behold them naturally turning and gratefully
twining round the fostering stem, which rescues them from a
cheerless and grovelling destiny; and when by justly and ade-
quately rewarding the labourious exertions of that life devoted
to your service, the source of their poverty shall be dried up
and the miseries that flowed from it shall be forgotten; when
the warm hand of benevolence shall have wiped away
the cold dew of despondency from their brow; when reiterated
acts of tenderness and humanity shall have thawed
the ice which chills the native flow of their ardent feeling
and when the light of instruction shall have dispelled
the gloom of ignorance and prejudice from their neglected
minds, and enlightened hearts shall again throb with the
cheery pulse of national exility - then and not till then
will you behold the daystar of national virtue rising bright

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[End of pdf 100 and blank page]

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-ly over the horizon of their happy existence; while the felicity; which has awakened to the touch of reason and humanity, shall return back to, and increase the source from which it originally flowed: as the elements which in gradual progress brighten into flame, terminate in liquid light, which reverberating in sympathy to its former kindred, genially warms and gratefully cheers the whole order of animated nature

Wild Irish Girl III 289

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[Blank]

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[Notelet]

Common Land - in 1808

equate to 22,000000 of Acres

The population = 11 Mil

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