

4. *Cenaeothus Americanus*, flowering.  
 6. Willow Wren (*Motacilla Trochilus*) singing, and Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*) flowering.  
 10. Carnations now begin to decorate the Florist's parterre.  
 11. Perfoliate Silphium (*Silphium Perfoliatum*) *Rudbeckia Laciniata*, *Rudbeckia, Dig- itata*, and Proliferous, Saint John's Wort (*Hypericum Proliferum*) flowering.  
 13. Red Admirable Butterfly (*Papilio Atalanta*) appearing.  
 16. Red Eyebright (*Euphrasia Odontites*) and Superb Lily (*Lilium Superbum*) flowering.  
 17. The reaping of barley and oats now commenced, and what was not laid by the heavy rains appears a good crop, but the wheat greatly injured by mildew (*Uredo Fre- menti*).  
 18. Silver Stripe Fritillary Butterfly (*Papilio Paphia*) and Clouded Orange Butterfly (*Papilio Ædusa*) have appeared this season in considerable numbers.  
 27. Chequer Flowered Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum Variegatum*) flowering. Common Swallow (*Hirundo Rusica*) begin to gather in flocks.

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## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

### INTRODUCTION.

To prognosticate the changes which take place in the atmosphere, is so interesting an object with every description of persons, from the beggar to him that sits on an Imperial Throne, that whatever has in the smallest degree tended towards the facilitating a knowledge of the impending changes has been greedily received, and the first philosophers of Europe have not thought it beneath them to keep registers of the weather, in hopes, that, at some future period, mankind might derive important advantages from their observations. Franklin, De Luc, and others, have endeavoured to invent instruments better fitted to mark the changes which take place; but none hold a more conspicuous place than our countryman, Mr. R. Kirwan, who, in his estimate of the temperature of the different latitudes, has given a series of tables, calculated with infinite industry, from the Transactions of Learned Societies established in different quarters of the world. By these tables, the temperature may be calculated with sufficient accuracy for agricultural or horticultural purposes; but the husbandman is yet at a loss to know what dependence should be placed on the flitting clouds, whether his hay, when exposed to dry, will meet the long-wished-for sun-shine; and the gay party, bent upon a rural excursion are yet afraid to fix a particular period for their intended journey. In hopes, however, that at some future day, a genius may arise, who will arrange and give to the world, a system which shall tend to remove that uncertainty, mankind at present, labour under; with regard to foretelling the various modifications of the atmosphere, we will endeavour to present a series of well authenticated observations, which may assist him to complete so desirable an undertaking.

The showery weather which commenced with the 15th of July, continued with little intermission until the 17th of August, when a change took place, and good harvest weather continued till the 27th. About 4 p. m. of that day, loud thunder was heard to the southward of Belfast, attended with heavy rain, which apparently terminated in the south-east, and a clear sky, with a pleasant breeze, has since prevailed. It has been said, that, by the course of the thunder clouds, and their point of termination, the weather, which will in all probability follow, may be pretty accurately guessed at. This is a matter, however, that we do not at present venture to decide upon; but will be glad of any observations from our correspondents, which may elucidate this matter.

The heat of this summer, which has been unusually great, has gradually begun to decline; on the 5th and 16th, the thermometer at 8 a. m. was as high as 66, but on the 28th it was as low as 49, at 9 a. m. On the 6th at 3 p. m. it was as high as 71, which was the highest observed this month.

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## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1808.

The moon passes the meridian of Belfast on the 1st of this month at fifty-five minutes past nine afternoon; the two first stars of the Goat being near her, but west of the meridian...at nine she is forty-nine degrees ten minutes from the first of Pegasus, which is

east of her, and fifty-six degrees twelve minutes from Antares who is west of her, and near the horizon; and towards the north a little west of the meridian is Altair, the bright star in the Eagle.

On the 5th she rises about seven, soon after which Jupiter may be seen west of her; as she ascends the heavens, she seems to be midway between the lines drawn through the two western and two eastern of the four stars in the Square...at nine, she is fifty-seven degrees thirty-two minutes from the first of the Eagle, and nearly north of her, at a little distance is Markab, a bright star in Pegasus.

On the 10th she rises about nine, having passed the ecliptic in the morning, but without producing an eclipse, passing, soon after, the line between the Pleiades and the first of the Whale, and is directing her course to the fifth of the Bull, above Aldabaran.

On the 15th she rises thirty minutes past one in the morning, and soon after, a little to the south, may be observed Procyon, the bright star in the Little Dog.

On the 20th is new Moon, at fifty minutes past seven in the morning, but without an eclipse.

On the 25th she passes the meridian at fifteen minutes past five in the evening; about half past eight she passes over the seventeenth of the Serpent Bearer, said star being four minutes south of the Moon's centre, and she is directing her course to the twelfth of the Archer, and the first two of the Scorpion; at nine, she is ninety-one degrees four minutes from the first of Pegasus.

On the 30th she passes the meridian forty minutes past nine, the first of the Water Bearer being above her, to the east, and the second to the west of the meridian, Jupiter, to the east below the four small stars in the Water Pot, and the Fomalhaut nearly south by east, in the lower region, will attract attention.

Mercury is scarcely visible this month...Venus is an evening star, but too near the sun to be visible.

Mars, is a morning star, and on the first is to the west of the first two stars of the Crab, whence he passes with a direct motion towards the first of the Lion, but does not reach it this month.

Jupiter rises in the dusk of the evening in the beginning of this month, on the 5th he is in opposition to the sun, and on the 25th passes the meridian at four minutes past 11 at night. The whole of this month is very favourable for observations on him with a telescope, and with a good one, we may be gratified by observing the changes and positions of his moons.

Saturn passes the meridian at forty-two minutes past four in the afternoon, on the 1st, and on the 25th at twenty-three minutes past three, consequently he sets earlier every succeeding evening, and our opportunities of examining him to advantage are daily declining.

Herschell, or Georgium Sidus, passes the meridian on the 1st, at forty-one minutes past three in the afternoon, and on the 21st, at thirty-three minutes past two, he is too near the horizon after dark to be seen.

The sun enters Libra on the 23d of this month at one minute past six in the morning, at which time is the autumnal Equinox.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIMPLEX will perceive, on adverting to the Prospectus, that his Essay is too closely connected with one of the topics on which we are determined to be silent, to be admitted. On any other subject, we shall be proud to rank him among our Correspondents.

EUBIND is requested to forward the remainder of the Spanish Tale, that it may be inserted in our next.

It has been thought advisable to postpone the publication of Publicola's Letter for the present, as it relates to a subject on which some difference of opinion has existed, in this part of the country.

The Essay on Homer has also been delayed, principally because it extends beyond the limits which have been fixed to the department of Ancient Literature. We wish the Author would turn his attention to some of the other Classics, whose merits have not been so accurately investigated, and which would therefore afford more scope for the Writer's talent, and, by its novelty, excite a greater degree of interest in the mind of the reader.

The Epigrams, signed S.M.S. are under consideration.