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The Chronicle.

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PROSPECTUS

Of a new Weekly Newspaper, to be called The Chronicle.

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It is a full of statistics, and who will be surprised to find that the number of newspapers published in the City here is proportionally to the population.

Under the head of News, the purpose is to give a summary account of all that is passing, and worth recording in the Dominion of St. John.

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FAMILIAR ILLUSTRATIONS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

WATER IS A STATE OF VAPOUR.

It is a well known fact to see water in its various forms, either fluid or solid, as in rain, ice, hail, snow, fog, and the like.

The vapour of water, however, in its simplest form, is perfectly invisible. It is mixed with the other gaseous matters which compose the atmosphere.

found that the inmates suffered from their skin cracking and peeling off, as in very hot climates; but the inconvenience was immediately removed, when vessels of water were placed in several parts of the building.

The quantity of evaporation going on constantly is far greater than is usually conceived. In a hard frost, a lump of ice or snow will be observed to diminish.

There is, however, a limit to the power of evaporation; and this limit is fixed by the temperature of the climate.

Such a limitation is quite necessary for the well-being of all animals, and of the earth itself. If the atmosphere were to be heated by the sun, it would be so heated that it would be incapable of supporting any animal life.

One of the most common effects thus produced is that of clouds. The well-known experiment mentioned above, of the condensation of vapour on a cold surface, such as glass, shows that if the temperature of the air is raised, the quantity of moisture which it will retain in the state of invisible vapour will be diminished.

Thus, suppose the air perfectly serene and clear, and that it contains in every part just as much vapour as it is then capable of containing. If a stream of colder air be now made to pass through a part of this atmosphere, the temperature of the two portions of air when united will be lower than that of the first portion was.

During the heat of a summer's day, evaporation goes on with great rapidity, as has been already noticed, from water, from all vegetable bodies, and even from the earth.

visible vapour. A very beautiful instance of this is seen in the autumn. At sunrise, the whole atmosphere appears full of floating particles of water, forming a dense mist, the minute drops of which are distinctly visible.

The causes which occasion many of the changes of water from the state of vapour to a visible form, and the converse, are not well understood. Electrical agency appears to be very active, and there are probably many other causes.

Density of Bodies at different depths.—Professor Leslie observes, that air, compressed into the fifth part of its volume, has its elasticity fifty times augmented; if it continue to contract in this ratio, it would be ten times heavier.

The FORTUNE-TELLER. A juvenile party.—The fortune-teller.—Julia.—The prophesy is effected.—My visit to Julia.—The credulity, not to be shaken.—The young lover.—A sad change.

As from the scene rises the body and majestic coils, which form the basis of her nature, and covers the broad sea with fishes, and the waters and the earth with verdure.

After some dinner on the part of my friend, and rather warm expostulations on mine, which were finally overruled, we went to bed.

Let me look at your left hand." The girl said—her fingers trembled, and the impostor saw at once that she was not only believed, but feared.

another of the dumb creation—never—it is the voice of destiny. There is more misery still. You have seen the prophesy, but you will believe that she has said to your bone—you will fear her henceforth, and exult your disbelief with scolding tears.

Seeing that the distressed girl was now becoming painfully agitated, I desired the nurse to desert; but she had worked her victim to that pitch of mental excitement that defies resistance.

Next morning I called to inquire after Julia. She was in the room when I entered; her hand trembled, and her face was pale.

"Not my child, that I am old woman?" She is not said to have been so; neither is it directly stated that she was weak, though we are led to infer that she was.

"I never." A step prophesied that she was to die, then quite infant, would die within the year, and it did three weeks after she had been born.

"I found that my arguments produced no favourable result. She became occasionally overcome by excess of agitation, and wept bitterly.

For several weeks after this time I used to see her every two or three days, being upon terms of great intimacy with her uncle, in whose house she lived, and feeling a lively interest in the niece, who thought a week, was an extremely amiable girl.

Week after week, however, passed on, and there was no change. She gradually became less and less graceful, but still at length never met me without betraying agitation.

The head of a large camelion is only two inches long, and thence to the beginning of the tail, four and a half; the tail is five inches long, and the feet and a hank; the thickness of the body is different at different times; for sometimes, from the back to the belly, it is two inches, and sometimes but one; for a few hours it will contract itself almost to nothing.

The method of puffing itself up is similar to that in pigeons, whose crops are sometimes greatly distended with air.

When the animal is removed into the sun, it comes the wonderful part of its history. At first it appears to swell, and a change of colour is observed; the whole surface seems to imbibe the rays of light, and the simple colouring of the body changes into a variety of beautiful hues.

Le Brayn, in his Voyage to the Levant, has given us a very ample description of the camelion. During his stay at Smyrna, he bought several of this kind, and to try how long they could live, kept four of them in a cage, permitting them at times to run about the house.

Though our traveller took the utmost care, he was unable to preserve any of them alive above five months, and many of them died in four.

It is singular how beautifully the state and capabilities of inanimate nature, and the nature of man, are adapted to each other. How the devices and desires of our hearts are provided with a something that does offend and can repent, as calling to account can be owing by the law, and we first to be paid; and he that does not so is an unjust person.—Jeremy Taylor.

RURAL TASSE.—Addison in one of the papers of the Spectator, thus speaks of rural taste: "I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste, or even plants a shade tree by the road side, as a public benefactor; not merely because he adds something to the general beauty of the country, and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but because also, he contributes something to the refinement of the general mind."

possessions of the owner, there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if they are sociable, their sociableness consists in rude and filthy language. Their books are few, and those ill chosen and unread.

Let us at all times cherish in our minds an unshaking certainty, that we shall at ways find the Almighty perfect in his justice to us all, and in everything, and individually to each of us, as soon as we obtain sufficient knowledge of his operations with respect to us.

Insensibility, in return for acts of seeming, even of real, unkindness, is not required of us. Let us not feel for such acts, let our feelings be tempered with forbearance and kindness. Let not the sense of our sufferings render us peevish and morose.

No obligation to justice does force a man to be cruel, or to use the sharpest sentence. A just man does justice to every man and to every thing; and then, if he be also wise, he knows there is a debt of mercy and compassion due to the infirmities of man's human nature; and that it is to be paid; and he that is cruel and ungentle to a sinning person, and does the worst to him, dies in his debt and is unjust.

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