Figure 1. Earth, 2. Sun's rays, 3. Cloud on which the sun is shining. 4. Shade cloud, flowing fog or layers of mist. 5. Cloud, beam or northern light. 6. Point of observation.

The northern light. Moisture theory.

The light striking seen in the sky on a still, damp sky as streamers are cloud beams; or floating particulars of moisture in an early state of precipitation made visible by light and shade. The light coming from a cloud of dazzling whiteness upon which the sun is shining passing between shade clouds, north below the observer from the point of observations.

The action motion of that which seems to be a stream passing from north to south, which some suppose to be electricity. According to this theory the light traveling, its course, and progress indicated by the floating particulars of moisture, becoming visible as it (the light) reaches them in succession.

When dark clouds form under the sun and allow the light to pass between, the moisture is made visible or sun-beams are produced. A cloud at a great altitude below the observer on which the sun is shining causing it (the cloud) to be of a dazzling whiteness. The light from this cloud passing between or below dark clouds into a damp atmosphere the floating particulars of moisture are made
visitable or a cloud beam is produced which is known as the aura, borealis, or northern light.

The shade clouds moving latently give the streamer the appearance of a ribbon waving when suddenly moved like the slide of a magic lantern allowing the light to pass instantaneously we then have an ocular demonstration of the rapidity with which light travels across the horizon.

The various angles formed by the streamer on the horizon are according to the various depths of the white cloud below the horizon.

In high latitudes the different colors of streamer are caused by the analysis of light by the particles of moisture under light passing through a rainbow or the distances of the particles of moisture from each other is got to determine by observation considered under this theory.

The three conditions necessary to cause the aura to can only exist a few degrees of latitude between the poles and the equator north or south of these the aura is never seen.

These conditions are with a white cloud north a white damp atmosphere between theseJohnny broken clouds or fagers of mist, these occur often a warm rain followed by a lowering of the temperature of the air they are frequent where a warm, southern wind is blowing north, such as passes round the north of Europe near way and Iceland.

The aura like a sun beam disappears when a northern breeze starts up.

It sometimes occurs while there is an animal

The aura, no one has proposed the light passing throughout the air to be electric, one might notice the difference.

The aura is only seen at night, electricity is seen both night and day, the aura is a pale, silent light, electricity produces through the air with a bright light and a loud noise, electric fluid travels from cloud to cloud, the aura passes off into space at an angle somewhere of 45°. Electric travel along water or the earth, the aura passes through the upper regions of a non-conducting atmosphere.

The streamer do not obey the laws of electric fluid seeing a streamer in the earth (and not been in the east the cause might not have been easy and finding it to have been caused by the burning of a log, heap led to the study of the moist air theory.

For more than 22 years I have made observations considered under this theory and every difference in navigation as admitted of such a beautiful place explanation that I have been induced to think it is the true theory of the northern light.

James Chandler
Wayne County, Pa.

Newfoundland P.O.,
1/9/84.
Professor Marsh,

Dear Sir,

I have forwarded this in hopes you will give publicity to it any way you think best, either by having it put in print or by notice in orthography and syntax, etc., soon be corrected. I should be pleased if it was made public. I think it would aid the cause of Science for Randles.