

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSILLON.

This distinguished preacher raised himself by his talents from the obscurity...

[Saturday Mag.]

If you know to what obligations the title of Christian, which you bind you; if you understand the holiness of your state; how much it prescribes to you a faithful life, a continual vigilance, precaution against the temptations of sensual gratifications; in a word, conformity to Jesus Christ crucified; if you could comprehend it; if you could consider, that before loving God with all your heart and all our strength, a single desire which does not relate to him would defile you; if you could comprehend this, you would find yourself a monster before his eyes. What would you say of obligations so holy, and man-ners so profane? a vigilance so continual, and a life so careless and dissipated? a love of God so pure, so full, so universal, and a heart always a prey to a thousand affections, either strange or criminal? If it be thus, O my God! who can then be saved? Few people, my dear audience; it will not be you, unless you are changed! it will not be those who resemble you; it will not be the multitude.

Who then can be saved? Do you wish to know? It will be those who work out their salvation with fear; who live amidst the world, but who live not as the world.

Who can be saved? That Christian woman, who, confined to the circle of her domestic affairs, educates her children in faith and piety, leaving to the Almighty the decision of their destiny; who is adorned with chastity and modesty; who does not sit in the assembly of the vain; who does not make for herself a law of the foolish customs of the world, but corrects those customs by the law of God, and gives credit to virtue by her rank and example.

Who can be saved? That faithful man, who, in these degenerate days, imitates the manners of the primitive Christians, whose hands are innocent and body pure: that vigilant man, who has not received his soul in vain, but who, even amidst the dangers of high life, continually applies himself to purify it; that just man, who does not use deception towards his neighbour, and who owes not to doubtful means the innocent increase of his fortune; that generous man who loads with benefits the enemy who wishes to destroy him, and injures not his rivals, except by superior merit; that sincere man who does not sacrifice truth to a contemptible interest, and who knows not how to please in betraying his conscience; that charitable man who makes of his house and credit the asylum of his brethren, and of his person the consolation of the afflicted; that man who uses his wealth for the benefit of the poor; who is submissive in afflictions, a Christian in injuries, penitent even in prosperity.

Who can be saved? You, my dear hearers, if you will follow these examples. Behold! these are the people who will be saved; but these certainly do not constitute the greatest number.

There is perhaps no person here, who cannot say to himself, 'I live as the majority, as those of my rank; of my age, and of my condition.' I am lost if I die in this state. But what is more calculated to frighten a soul, to whom there remains still something to be done for its salvation. Nevertheless, it is the multitude who tremble not...

Only a small number of pious persons work out their salvation with fear: all the rest are calm. One knows in general, that the majority of mankind are lost; but he flatters himself that after having lived with the multitude, he will be distinguished from them in death; each one puts himself in the case of chimerical exception, each augurs favourably for himself. And it is on this account that I address myself to you, my Brethren, who are here assembled. I speak no more of the rest of men; I regard you as if you alone were upon the earth; and behold the thoughts which occupy and terrify me. I suppose that this is your last moment, and the end of the universe; that the heavens are going to open over your heads, Jesus Christ to appear in his glory in the middle of this temple; and that you are assembled here only to expect him, and as trembling criminals, to whom he is going to pronounce a sentence of pardon, or a decree of eternal death: because it is in vain for you to flatter yourselves, that you shall die better than you are at this time. All those designs of change which amuse you now, will amuse you even to the bed of death; it is the experience of all ages: every thing that you will then find new in yourselves, will be perhaps an account, a little greater than that which you would have to render on this day; and from what you would be, if he should come to judge you in the present moment, you can almost with certainty decide what you will be at departing from this life. But I demand of you, and I demand it of you struck with horror, not separating in this point my lot from yours, and putting myself in the same state in which I wish that I should be. I ask you, then, if Jesus Christ should appear in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, the most august in the world, for the purpose of judging us, in order to make the just discrimination between the good and the bad, do you believe that the majority of us, who are here assembled, would be placed on the right? Do you believe that the number would be equal? Do you believe that he would find here even ten pious men, which the Almighty could not formerly find in five populous cities? I demand it of you: you are ignorant of it; and I am ignorant of it myself. Thou alone, O my God! knowest those who belong to thee. But if we know not those who belong to him, we know at least that sinners do not belong to him. But who are the faithful ones here assembled? Titles and dignities ought to be counted as nothing; you will be deprived of them before Jesus Christ. Who are they? Many sinners who do not wish to be converted; still more who wish it, but who defer their conversion; many others who are converted only to fall again into sin. In fine, a great number, who believe they have no need of conversion; these are the reprobated. Retrench these four sorts of sinners from this holy assembly; for they will be retraced from it on that great day.

Appear now, ye just; where are you? Remains of Israel, pass to the right; wheat of Jesus Christ, separate from this straw destined to the fire: O God! where are thy elect? And what remains for thy lot?

From the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

Observations on the Florida or Gulph Stream.

One of the most singular phenomena in hydrography, is that perpetual current of water flowing out of the Gulph of Mexico, along the coast of Florida, into the Northern Atlantic, commonly, among seamen, called the Florida or Gulph Stream. Various attempts have been made to account for this celebrated current, and as it is an object of general interest in natural history, we conceive it will gratify some of our readers to present them with a concise view of those causes which appear the most rational. It is known, that the tides in the ocean are produced by the combined actions of the sun and moon, causing the waters, in general, when their course is not obstructed by continents, islands, &c., to take a westerly direction. The winds in the tropical climates, from nearly the same cause, blow generally the same way. It is also observed by navigators, that when a wind blows for any length of time, in a given direction, the waters of the sea move in the same direction, forming a current, at least at the surface, more or less strong, according to circumstances, setting in that direction. The whole body of the waters of the Atlantic, then, must have a general tendency to move from the coasts of Europe and Africa, towards the shores of America, which must be modified in its effects, according to the different conformations of the coasts and other combining circumstances. If we examine the coast of North America, we shall find, that its direction is nearly that of the meridian, or north and south, at least from about New York to Cape Sable in East Florida. Therefore, the mass of waters coming from the east, will strike it nearly at right angles, which, after high water, will gradually retire into the ocean towards the east, without producing any considerable current along the coast, or any accumulation in a particular place, as it otherwise would have done, if that coast had been more oblique to the direction of the tide, though the Bahama islands, and shallows, must prove a considerable obstruction to the flood-tide setting directly westerly, near Florida, and will have some tendency to cause it to flow more to the north.

If we now turn our attention to the northern coast of South America, we shall find that it follows nearly the direction of a parallel of latitude, or east and west, and of course, very oblique to the tide coming from the east; and therefore, it is natural to suppose, that a current will be produced, setting westward from Cape St. Roque, along the shores of Guineo, Cumana, Terra Firma, the Musquito Shore, &c. towards Cape Catouche in Yucatan. This, indeed, is verified by observation, for it is found, that the flood tide combined with a current, runs along these coasts, generally at about the rate of two or three miles an hour. This current setting along the Caribbean Sea, will enter the Gulph of Mexico between Cape Antonio, in Cuba, and Cape Catouche in Yucatan, and must, of course, raise the waters of that gulph, to a considerable height above the general level of the ocean. A part of these waters, after the time of high water, will fall back into the Caribbean Sea; and there actually has been observed a current off Cape Antonio, setting eastward along the south coast of Cuba. Indeed it has been asserted by captain Manderson, of the royal navy, in his Observations on the Gulph Stream, that the waters about Cape Antonio, "move sometimes one way, sometimes another, and are sometimes stationary," which may be expected, according as it is flood tide, ebb-tide, or high water.

From what we have already advanced, it is clear that the waters between Cuba and Yucatan, must be higher than those between Cuba and Florida; and, therefore, the mass of waters carried into the Gulph of Mexico, in the manner already mentioned, must flow out between Cuba and East Florida. If we also take into consideration the number of great rivers, and among them the Mississippi, itself like a sea, that falls into the Gulph of Mexico, which is, comparatively speaking, small, their waters must endeavour to extend themselves over a portion of sea greater than that gulph; and since, from the accumulation of water coming from the Carribbean Sea, depending on causes already pointed out, the waters of the Mississippi, and other rivers, falling into the Gulph of Mexico from the west and north, cannot extend themselves over that sea towards the south, they must flow along its northern shore towards the east. That the waters of great rivers do flow to a considerable distance into the ocean, can be easily proved. In Columbus's first voyage to America, he found his vessel in fresh water, at the mouth of the Orinoco, before he discovered land, whence he inferred, he was near some great continent, which alone could produce such a stream. In Macleod's voyage to

China, a stream of fresh water was found at a considerable distance from the shores of Java, and the British fleet, which blockaded Toulon, occasionally took in fresh water at the mouth of the Rhone, at a considerable distance from land. Hence, then, it is clear, that the streams of large rivers flow a considerable way into the ocean. The Mississippi, and other large rivers which fall into the Gulph of Mexico, must, therefore, in some direction or other do the same. But since a current of water flows generally into the Gulph of Mexico, between Yucatan and Cuba, the waters of the Mississippi cannot flow out in that direction; they must, therefore, with more or less velocity, flow out between Cuba and Florida. This, combining with the superabundant waters of the ocean collected in the gulph, flowing round between Cuba and Cape Sable in Florida, is, by the north-west shores of Cuba, the Bahama Isles, and banks, turned round the eastern shores of East Florida, and must set northward along the east coast of America, with considerable velocity, constituting what is called the Florida or Gulph-stream. This conclusion is verified by observation; for the waters in the Gulph stream in the greater part of its course to the north of the Bahama Islands, are found, by the thermometer, to be warmer than those of the sea immediately bordering on it, whence they must come from a warmer climate, and, when chemically examined, to possess a less degree of saltness, and therefore must consist chiefly of fresh water. Hence, from these two causes, namely, the current formed by the flood tide setting in between Cuba and Yucatan, and the fresh water from the Mississippi, and other large rivers falling into the Gulph of Mexico, combined and modified in the manner we have described, and not either of them separately, as has been sometimes affirmed, making its escape northward, along the eastern coast of America, we think, it will evidently appear, is derived the true cause of the Gulph Stream. Hence, too, the circular motion of the waters in the northern Atlantic, and other phenomena, attempted to be established by Humboldt, will receive a satisfactory solution.

NAUTICUS

THE JEWS.

There are, it is said, 6,592,000 Jews in the world—3000 of whom live in the United States; one million in Poland; 500,000 in Germany, and 50,000 in England. The number of Jews in the days of Solomon did not exceed 7,000,000, so that they have not diminished much.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Saturday Magazine.

On the proper season for Topping and Blading Indian Corn, also on the Cultivation of Turnips among the Corn.

[Read August 21, 1821.]

Being desirous of promoting the laudable views of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, in obtaining and diffusing knowledge upon this very interesting subject; I have been induced to state my experience on the subject of raising turnips among Indian corn, as also the early topping and blading of the corn, which took place in the year 1817, and has since been confirmed, so far as respects the culture of turnips among my corn.

The following I have taken from my memorandum book, under date 11th mo. (Nov.) 25th, 1817:

Having ascertained from experiment, that very fine turnips can be raised among Indian corn, merely by sowing the seed over the fresh ploughed ground on giving the corn the last dressing, which was given to mine the 18th day of the seventh month last; I had turnip seed sown on the following day, the 19th.—Many of the turnips produced from these seed, which were pulled in the 11th mo. following, weighed from four to seven pounds each; being of the flat and Norfolk kinds, principally the latter. The additional time and trouble of procuring said crop of turnips (gathering in

excepted) must be confined entirely to sowing the seed, as they were not even harrowed or brushed in; the latter, probably, might have been of advantage—the former I object to on account of covering many of the seed so deep as to prevent their vegetating.

It may not be improper to state the nature of the ground on which these turnips grew, and how managed. I therefore subjoin the following, viz. the soil is of a good quality, and about the medium between a light and heavy loam, and the fall preceding was under a stiff sward. The latter part of the 11th mo. 1816, I had it ploughed about seven inches deep. The furrow slices well turned over, and a few days after the ploughing the ground was well harrowed, first in the direction of the furrows, and secondly crosswise, levelling and filling up the interstices. In this state the ground remained until the 5th mo. (May) following, about the 10th of which I had it well harrowed, in both directions; and on the 13th, the corn was planted in hills at the intersection of furrows previously stricken out, at the distance of five feet apart each way, with seed soaked in a strong liquor of horse manure and water, for forty eight hours, which, after draining a little was well rolled in plaster of paris. In the culture of the corn throughout the season, particular care was taken in harrowing and shallow ploughing, to disturb the sward below as little as practicable; produce of shelled corn per acre, 60 bushels. The only manure applied to said ground was leached ashes, say ten two horse cart loads to be acre, spread over the surface and incorporated with it, by being well harrowed just previously to planting the corn. As an early topping and blading of the corn, for the free admission of the sun and air, to promote the growth of the turnips, would be desirable, it therefore becomes an object of consequence to ascertain the most early period that the topping and blading can be effected, without injury to the growth and filling of the corn. With a view to the ascertaining this period, I adopted the following experiment, made on the 3d of the 9th month last, on nine hills of corn, being of the average quality, the stalks and blades of which were quite green; on seven of the said nine hills (cutting off the upper part of the stalks,) I left one joint of each stalk next above the most elevated ears. On the other two hills I left no joint above the highest ears; from one of these hills the blades were entirely taken off, except those immediately connected with the ears, and from the other those were also taken off. Three hills of the seven were also bladed as above. Considerable sap issued from some of the stalks, whilst topping; it was also remarked, that some of the ears had attained their full size, others nearly so; whereas some others appeared not much more than half grown; but the grains in those the most forward were in a soft state. The topping and blading my corn, generally, was not commenced until the 25th of said ninth month, when the grains of corn had mostly attained their full size, and were tolerably hard. On gathering in my crop of corn, about the middle of the 11th mo. (Nov.) I found the result between the early and late topping and blading, on accurately weighing the produce of the same number of hills of each, to be thirty per cent. in favour of the latter. It therefore appears much more proper to delay the operation until the grains have attained their full size, and generally passed their soft or milky state. As regards the different modes pursued, as above stated, in respect to the nine hills, no difference in effect was observed worthy of being noted. With sentiments of much respect, your friend, ISAAC C. JONES, Curators of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

Cure for the Bots in Horses.

Take a spoonful of Unslacked Lime, at a time, and mix it with the food of the horse, morning and evening, for three or four days. This will completely expel these insects.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. The Subscriber informs the public he has made arrangements to furnish...

New Goods. BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of...

Fall Goods. Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloth, and a superior assortment of Cassimere, Coats, Vestings and Cords of all kinds.

NOTICE. The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

50 Dollars Reward. Absconded from the farm of Mrs. Sarah Clements, on the South side of Severn River, near Annapolis, on the 8th instant, a negro man named JACOB.

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and his person though slender is muscular; his colour is not remarkably black nor lighter than usual; he has a stern, sulky, bold expression of countenance; speaks promptly when spoken to, and is rather more intelligent than plantation negroes generally are; his motions indicate considerable activity and strength, and he walks remarkably fast and with great ease to himself. He has large nostrils and a flat nose; has lost two of his front teeth, and has a small scar on his left hand just below the third finger. He has a wife living in Baltimore named Deliah, the property of Mrs. Cave W. Edels, whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slave to the subscriber at the before mentioned farm, or who will secure him in the Annapolis goal.

JUST PUBLISHED. And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The Euterpeid. The first volume of the Euterpeid or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semi-monthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by John E. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

NOTICE. The Farm near Annapolis belonging to Mrs. Rachel Leach Hart, of Easton, and now in the occupation of the Messrs. Tullings is for rent. Possession will be given on the first of January next. Inquire at this Office.

NOTICE. The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 31, 1821.