take place on some general principle. We indeed already know, that the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and of the Atlantic, between the tropics, where least obstructed by land, move at and near the surface, in a similar direction, nearly and generally, to that of the wind.—When obstructed by lands, they take the various turnings and windings, which the forms and trendings of those lands, and other local causes, impose on them.

If it be allowed, 'that the influence of the sun, in rarefying the atmosphere to the greatest degree, between the tropics, together with the earth's rotation on its axis from west to east, would produce (if no land intervened) a constant wind from east to west, may we not suppose, sif the same causes operate similarly but proportionally, on the waters of the ocean, that their must produce a similar effect, and oblige them to take a like direction—that is, from east to west, at and near the surface all round the globe, within the limits of the sun's declination?-If this general effect, then, be admitted, on the ground it rests, we may presume, that if there were a passage through the Isthmus of Darient for the inmense body of water which continually flows from east to west into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, what is called the gulf-stream would no longer exist. And as it seems probable, that the surface of the water must be somewhat higher on the eastern side of America thereabouts, than on the other. owing to the land's obstruction to the natural course of the great equinoctial current, and the necessity imposed

on it, to fi Atlantic; accumulat the Contin surface of be lower under wat would, he West Indi passage m current, to be a lee coast of F bly be felt current of than it no warmer gi which this constant : its propell that it may land, befor fluid bene ern region est rarefac supply the evaporatin upper stra The gulf-s wards the affect a sh is possible north ward

perature.

Prom the observations made by Humboldt at the mouth of the Rio Seea in the Atlantic, and on the coast of the South Sea, it appears there is a difference of level between the two seas, not exceeding 6 or 7 metres, or about 19 or 22 feet."