

the lower yard arms, first, then removes to the top-sail yards, and so on till it reaches the mast head. An old officer of the *ci-devant* East India Company, tells me, that on one of his voyages the look-out man proclaimed, "a light ahead," and on some officers proceeding to ascertain whence it emanated, they were astonished to find this electric light in possession of both ends of the spritsail yard.

Reverting to the subject of Atlantic revolving storms, let me add in conclusion, that I consider their usual course, indeed their never varying course, is from the West Indies northwards between the Bermudas and the North American coast to latitude 30, where they head to the north-east, and passing Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, rush onwards towards Europe. Bermuda thus represents a sort of turning point, round which these storms describe their course, but at such a distance as most frequently to avoid coming into collision with the spot. Exceptions of course take place, especially in the winter season, when Bermuda gets a full share of these revolving gales. Now, from Nova Scotia to the meridian of 30 west, these gales must have prevailed during December and January, for in that longitude their violence was something terrible to contemplate—witness the wreck of the "Christiana," the "Jane Lowden," and a host of other ships, all crumpled up in the open sea, in a manner truly marvellous. These storms were *moving* to the north-east, and most assuredly did not *commence* their motion in that longitude, but far away in the tropics; generated by that great motive power, *heat*, the source of all motion, if I mistake not. Well, from longitude 30 to our own shores, the track of these storms is only too distinctly marked out by the dismal amount of ships and cargoes that have been strewed in fragments upon the surface of the sea, and to which brave men have too often clung in the vain attempt of saving their lives. The rest we know and will pass over for the present.

Bear in mind that in the Indian Ocean, north of the equator, where no cold Arctic current is known, its revolving storms move in the same direction, turn in the same latitude, and obey the same laws as those of the Atlantic. Also, that none but straight winds belong to the temperate regions of the earth; that the coast of Africa lies almost entirely within the tropics, where trade winds always prevail; and that whenever a revolving storm appears in the north, we may safely set it down as a tropical wanderer. I cannot for a moment entertain the idea that revolving storms can be generated to the north of the tropics.

Fourteen years of isolation in the Bermudas made me somewhat familiar with the winds of the Atlantic, and I can confidently assert that no hurricane or revolving gale, great or small, ever came upon us there except from the south or south-west. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, could we otherwise conclude than that the revolving storms which annually speed on their destructive course over the wide waters of the North Atlantic, originate in the region of the tropics.

at
26he
gr.
wh
the
rou
an
4.
priwa
into
cei
ove
pri
sev
oth
inte
gers
cee
ably
busibey
The
dista
at n
delig
Bed
culti
and
Arm
susec
peni
large
parta
coast
pear
are t
water