

inhabitants from becoming a sea-faring people. The laws of Nature have ordained that the people who dwell upon these slopes shall be tillers of the earth or keepers of flocks and herds. That wise law-giver never intended that men should forsake a land of milk and honey for the mariner's calling, when, after toil, hardship, danger, and exposure, he can only gain the means of a frugal subsistence from the sea.

The sea grows on trees in Brazil; honey is found in the woods; and there is a tree here, too, which, being tapped, yields abundantly a rich juice which the people use instead of milk. Nature has never yet put it in the heart of man to forsake such a land and take to the sea.

The sea-front of these beautiful slopes protrudes this same law of Nature. It is written in the fields, whispered in the breeze, and felt in the climate.

The sea has no spoil which the elements of soft climates, fertile soils, cheap lands, and a healthy country can be broken. It is necessary—and that, too, a necessity that is right stern—which induces a man to forsake the land and take to the sea for a living.

Among the conditions requisite to make the people of any country a sea-faring people are peculiarities of soil and climate which make it easier for the workingman to earn his bread at sea than it is on the land. These peculiarities do not exist in Brazil and Brazil has no seamen. Only those whence the sailors come that now do the fetching and carrying across the seas. They come from the severe climates of the extra-tropical regions of the north, and not from the sunny climes of the south. They come from Old and New England, the north of Europe and of America. Who ever heard of our western people who live in the Mississippi valley sending out their children before the mast to make sailors of?

It is too easy there to earn a living out of the soil. Much easier is it in the valley of the Amazon, where the plantain and the banana, the most nutritious of food, grow and ripen, and are prepared for the table without even the care of the laborer to dress the plant or the wind; where rice grows wild, the sugar-cane ripens every eight months, and where food enough to support a population of millions is annually wasted for the want of laborers to gather it. How can the people of such a country ever become a sea-faring people? What, short of the messengers of God's wrath, the famine, and the pestilence, could drive a people from such a land or induce them to forsake it and follow the sea?

Another condition necessary to the establishment of sea-faring communities is the presence of the sea.

Contrast the rock-bound coast of South America—its stiff outlines, its want of articulation; the rigid, forbidding sea-front of its Atlantic slopes—with the waving head-shores; their magnificent gulfs, their beautiful bays and harbors, with their capes, promontories, peninsulas, of the northern maritime regions of the earth, and you will forcibly Nature has proclaimed the fact that the soil and the climate of Brazil forbid her people to follow the sea. When the dry land first appeared it was ordained that a power of maritime habits should never dwell where Brazil is.

Look at the Baltic sea, the Mediterranean, and the Black, which, with their bays and gulfs, stretch up into the heart of Europe, and by their presence invite the people to leave those over-populated districts and inhospitable climes to roam over the sea, and visit the sunny spots of the world.

Again, look here in like manner in the northern hemisphere, at the Red sea, the Persian gulf, joining-out Hindostan, tipped with the pendant isle of Ceylon, the bay of Bengal, the straits of Malacca, the gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, the yellow sea, with the bays of Japan and Okotsk winding along the shores, insinuating themselves among the people back in the country, and with a coast line wonderfully indented, inviting them out to sea—consider this, and then contrast this shore line of the north with the shore lines of Africa and New Holland. There is no articulation, there, and Nature never intended either of these two continents as the home of a maritime and sea-faring people.

The same contrast holds between the bays, gulfs, bights and peninsulas of North America, when you come to compare them with the straight lines which in South America divide the dry land from the sea. Nature, therefore, is against Brazil with her bays, gulfs, for maritime consequence. She must be content to let other nations carry her to market. She can never have the shipping nor the men to carry her produce to market.

Half of Europe, some of Asia, half of Africa, most of North America, and ninety and nine parts of South America, are reached into the Atlantic. The three largest rivers in the world empty into it, and the largest of river-basins are tributary to it; but as a narrow canal which separates Europe and Africa from the New World, and the amount of back country which through river-basins and Atlantic slopes is tributary to this oceanic canal, is forever added down to it an immense amount of produce and merchandise. The Atlantic ocean is therefore destined to be the great scene of this world's business and of commerce. And the principle feature in this arrangement of land and water, and distribution of river-basins and sea-highways, is the valley of the Amazon.

The winds and currents of the sea are so ordered that, wherever the market-place may be, every sailing vessel, as she passes north and south, and the mouth of the Amazon, must, either coming or going, pass by our door. It has been observed that the Atlantic sea-ports are the half-way stations between the mouth of the Amazon and all the markets of the earth, north and south, and the great equatorial cur-

rent of the Atlantic have placed the commercial mouth of the Amazon in the Florida pass, where they have placed that of the Mississippi. These two unite at our feet, and pour their wealth along our shores.

For these and other reasons of import, the free navigation of the Amazon becomes a matter of deep interest to the world, and of especial interest to this country. Therefore it is incumbent upon this country to take the initiative in opening the trade and navigation of that river to the world. The policy of commerce requires it. In my next I shall treat of the means of accomplishing it, and of the rights which we have there.

(To be continued.)

From the Washington Union.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, Dec. 27, 1852.

SENATE.—The President *pro tem*, laid before the Senate communications from the War Department and from the Secretary of the Interior; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Two or three private bills were considered and passed.

A motion to adjourn over until Thursday was rejected—yeas 10, nays 31; and at about 2 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Smart, the House called for information of the President relative to the capture and confiscation of the bark *Georgiana* and brig *Susan* Loud by the Spanish authorities. The pending resolution for the payment of the account of Francis H. Smith for reporting the testimony taken before the Committee on the Judiciary in investigating the charges against John C. Watrous, United States district judge of Texas, was next passed.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, a resolution was then passed, calling on the President for detailed information concerning the alleged application for extra and back pay for services as custom-house officers, under a construction of the law not hitherto recognized as correct, by the accounting officers of the treasury.

On motion of Mr. Meacham, the rules were suspended for the consideration of a resolution ordering the printing, for the use of the members, of one hundred thousand copies of the report of the superintendent of the census, accompanying the President's last annual message; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, under the law.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to move to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution from the Senate conferring the rank of lieutenant-general on Major General Winfield Scott; which was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, the vote of the House some days since, refusing to pass the joint resolution authorizing the employment of two clerks and a messenger in the office of the superintendent of the public printing, was reconsidered, and the said resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the Senate joint resolution in relation to the California census returns was taken up.

Mr. Lane, by leave, introduced bills granting bounty lands to citizens of California who were engaged in the Cayuse war, and making provision of military bounty lands belonging to citizens of California; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution authorizing the presentation of reports which did not give rise to debate; which, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was amended so as to prevent the passage of any bill or resolution reported under this new temporary rule, in case it might be objected to by a single member.

Pending the question on agreeing to this resolution as thus amended, the House adjourned.

Tuesday Dec. 28, 1852.

SENATE.—Mr. Weller presented the memorial of John M. Stanley, praying Congress to purchase his gallery of Indian portraits, now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, calling on the President for information respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America, called the colony of the Bay of Islands; and also asking what measures have been taken to prevent the violation of that article of the treaty of Washington, of July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provides that neither party shall occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America.

The bill granting a pension to Avery Downer was considered and passed; and was also the bill granting a pension to Sarah Crandall, and the bill for the relief of Captain Langdon C. Easton.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of the workmen on the addition to the Capitol.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House devoted its session to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, proposing to receive and dispose of reports from Committees, to which objection might not be made. The House adjourned at an early hour.

Wednesday Dec. 29, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, giving a statement of the disbursements made by John R. Bartlett on the Mexican boundary commission.

Various petitions were presented and referred. Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution extending the time before the "Giesebomb bill" of the last session should go into op-

eration, in certain cases; which was considered and passed.

A joint resolution was received from the House authorizing the employment of two clerks and one messenger in the office of the superintendent of the public printing; which was considered and passed.

Mr. Breckinridge introduced a bill making further provision against counterfeiting the current coin of the United States, or passing the same.

Several private bills were also considered and passed; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Francis P. Fay, elected to serve out the unexpired term of the late Hon. R. R. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, appeared in the hall, and took his seat.

Mr. Stenly proposed a resolution designed to prevent the publication in the Daily Globe of speeches not delivered in the hall, which gave rise to debate in which many members participated. This resolution being finally adopted, the resolution recently introduced by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, directing that the standing committees should be all permitted to make reports to which no objection might be entered, was taken up; and pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

Thursday Dec. 30, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the steps taken to establish a lunatic asylum in the District of Columbia; also a report of the board appointed to examine the claims against the government for subsistence, &c., furnished for the use of the volunteers under the command of Captain John C. Fremont in California, in 1846.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution calling for a report of the commissioners who examined the Blue Lick Springs and other places, with a view to the location of a western military asylum.

After considering several private bills, the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Edward P. Little, the gentleman elected to fill the vacancy in the Massachusetts delegation occasioned by the death of the late Hon. Orrin Fowler, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Speaker laid before the House various executive department communications; which having been disposed of, an invitation from the Jackson Monument Society, inviting the House to participate, on the 8th of January next, in the ceremonies attending on the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Jackson, was laid before the House, from the Chair.

After which the balance of the day's session was devoted to the further consideration of the resolution concerning reports from committees, introduced some days since by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, which had been before the House daily for some days.— This resolution having been defeated.

The House adjourned over until Monday next.

SENATE, Monday, Jan. 3d, '53.—Several Memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the son of Dr. Horace Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut, claiming a reward for the discovery of anæsthetic agents; which after some debate was laid upon the table.

Mr. Cass submitted a memorial, praying that measures may be taken to secure the religious liberty of American citizens in foreign countries.

The bill to revive a portion of the act for the relief of the widows of deceased soldiers was taken up; and, after a long debate, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Davis of Indiana, introduced a bill to adjust the sales and locations conflicting with swamp-lands selections; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House next went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair); and after the committee had disposed of the naval and invalid appropriation bills, the West Point Academy appropriation bill was taken up, on which speeches were made by Messrs. Venable, Stephens of Georgia, Brown of Mississippi, and Wilcox.

Mr. Polk having next obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the house then passed the naval and invalid appropriation bills.

Mr. Picklin reported, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in this District; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order for Tuesday the 11th instant. After which the House adjourned.

SENATE, Tuesday Jan. 4th, 1852.—The memorial of Charles T. Wells was taken from the table, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Smith, Davis, Butler, and Malory.

The bill to revive a portion of an act for the relief of the widows of deceased soldiers was considered and passed.

Mr. Cass introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the views of the U. States respecting colonization on the N. American continent by European powers, and respecting the island of Cuba.

Mr. Shields reported a bill for the relief of Colonel Fremont; which was considered and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution of the Senate asking for information respecting the British colony in Central America called the Bay of Islands.

HOUSE.—Most of today's session was spent in Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Richardson in the chair) wherein the Military Academy and "deficiency" appropriation bills were nominally under consideration. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Polk, Brooks, Lane, Carter, and Gorham. Subsequently the Military Academy appropriation bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD Pa., Jan. 14, 1853.

Our Senator, B. D. HAMPTON, will accept our thanks for his attention in forwarding us useful documents. Also, Dr. FOSTER, of the House of Representatives.

The Hon. A. GILMORE, of our old district, will accept our thanks for valuable Congressional documents.

The late annual message of Gov. BOLEA, has given more universal satisfaction to the people of Pennsylvania, than perhaps any previous similar document.— It is *Pennsylvanian* all through, and seems to be appreciated as such by all who read it, whether Whigs or Democrats.

That part of it devoted to corporations and the responsibility of stockholders, we most particularly admire. It is so characteristic of its author. The sentiments here expressed are not of yesterday only. They are the same that he has felt and expressed for years—at his quiet home, among his neighbors—not for political effect; but as sound and wholesome reforms, that all honest men and well-wishers of their country should adopt and practice.

That the Legislature will be guided by these wholesome suggestions is our most ardent wish.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives organized on the 4th inst., by the election of Mr. SCHELL, of Fulton, Speaker, and on the following day re-elected Mr. JACK, Clerk—both Democrats.

In the Senate, an organization was not effected until Wednesday; when Mr. CARSON, the whig caucus candidate, was finally elected Speaker.

Both Houses are therefore in full operation, and from the character of most of the members, we think that a profitable session may be looked for.

IS MONEY REALLY SCARCE.

The complaint is almost universal among all classes, that money is unusually scarce at present in Clearfield county. That such is the fact so far as the proper uses of money is concerned, we make no question; but that there is actually a less quantity of money among the people of this county, than there usually is at this season of the year, we have strong doubts. We have searched in vain for causes why there should be a scarcity. It must be admitted that the sales of produce during last spring and summer, brought into the county quite as much as those of any former, with the exception of the previous year. But little money, comparatively has gone out of the county for grain—for, with the stock of the year previous remaining on hand at last harvest, we think there was quite an average crop, particularly of wheat and rye. Our merchants have been enlarging their stock, pretty generally, we believe, and their number has somewhat increased. A great number of our citizens have also paid off their lands, and lifted their deeds, which doubtless required in the aggregate, a good round sum. Still we are not sure that an actual scarcity of money exists. It is generally remarked among business men, and indeed among all classes, that the relative amount of gold and silver, as compared with paper money, is much greater than it ever was before.— And in this fact, we believe, will be found the true secret of the apparent scarcity of money. The money now in the hands of the people, or a large portion of it, is the real money—not the representative of money—and they do not as readily part with it as they would if it was paper money.— Now, to remedy this evil—for it is nothing else—it is only necessary to banish paper money, or at least the lower denominations of bank notes. There would then be less disposition to hoard up specie, as there would be less danger of its being driven out of circulation.

The editors down the river, in Clinton, Lycoming and Union counties, are constantly bragging about the beauty of their girls. Now we have no disposition whatever, to disparage the good looks of our down the river girls. But if the editors would visit our town, on some certain occasions, they would think they had got up among the "Celestials."

The Philadelphia *Saturday Gazette*, formerly *Neal's Gazette*—still keeps up its interest as a literary paper. The publishers, A. Cummings, & Co., give good promise for 1853—stating that additional interest may be expected by their subscribers, as they will have no less than three regular European correspondents, and will have the benefit of the productions of some of the best American authors. Price \$2 per year; 10 copies, \$10, &c.

The *New York Dutchman* has just appeared in a splendid new uniform, and is as full of fun and good sense as an egg is of meat. Those who wish to read real good things had better patronize the Dutchman. It is a large paper and the price is only \$2 per year.

THE GOLDEN FLOOD.

The operations of the Philadelphia mint for the last two years, show that over one hundred millions of dollars, chiefly in gold, have been coined and added to the specie circulation of the world. A late report shows as follows, viz:

Gold deposited in 1851, \$47,929,405
do do 1852, 51,059,295
\$98,988,700

Gold coined in 1851, 53,143,446 00
Silver do do, 446,797 00
Copper do do, 99,635 43

Total, in 1851, \$52,689,878 43

Gold coined in 1852, 51,505,039 50
Silver do do, 847,310 00
Copper do do, 61,620 94

Total coined in 1852, \$52,404,569 44

Total coined in '51 & '52, \$105,094,447 87

The character of the coin for 1852 is as follows:

GOLD.
2,053,026 double eagles, \$41,060,520 00
263,106 eagles, 2,631,060 00
573,901 half eagles, 2,869,505 00
1,159,381 quarter eagles, 2,899,202 50
2,045,351 gold dollars, 2,045,351 00

6,094,765 pieces, \$51,505,039 50

SILVER.
1,200 dollars, 1,200 00
77,130 half dollars, 38,565 00
1,535,060 quarter dollars, 44,205 00
1,535,500 dimes, 153,550 00
1,000,500 half-dimes, 50,025 00
18,663,500 three cent pieces, 559,905 00

27,549,355 pieces, \$52,352,948 50

COPPER.
5,102,094 cents, \$51,020 94

32,711,449 pieces, \$52,404,569 44

A proposition is now before Congress to increase the salary of the President of the United States from \$25,000 to 50,000 per annum. And why not? Is not Uncle Sam twice as big, and twice as rich as when he first started in the world? And if so, why should he not *shell out* accordingly, just as other people have to? His family has grown to be quite large, and it is widely scattered, and must cost a deal more than when there was but thirteen.— We go in for making the old fellow open his purse-strings.

DARING ROBBERY.—The house of John Beaumont, some two or three miles west of this place, was entered through a window on Sunday the 26th of December, when the family were all absent, and a trunk broken open and rifled of near \$400, chiefly in gold, belonging to a young man named Isaac Goon. No trace of the thief has been discovered.

This is only one among the many similar transactions we have heard of lately.

WINTER AT LAST.

After ten days of January giving no indication of winter, our lumbermen began to get quite uneasy, and the price of timber was about taking a mighty leap upward; but now the tune is changed, and the ground is covered with snow to the depth of 20 inches or more.

LOG MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Morris township, convened by public notice, on the 1st of January 1853, at Morrisdale Hotel, Samuel Merrell was appointed President and Samuel C. Thompson Secretary.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were agreed to, after a suitable introduction by James Allport.

Whereas, Moshannon creek has been declared a public highway for more than twenty-five years, and the navigation of it by rafts has been at the sacrifice of human life, and always unsafe and unprofitable, it is obvious that the floating of loose saw-logs is the only safe and advantageous mode of lumbering on said stream, therefore,

Resolved, That any law which may be deemed necessary and proper to stop logging on navigable streams in other locations, cannot be so considered as regards Moshannon creek, and that our Senator, Byron D. Hamlin, and our member of Assembly, Aaron S. Arnold, are hereby instructed to use their best exertions to exempt said creek from the operations of any such law.

Resolved, That contracts are now entered into by citizens of this township extending in their provisions to the year 1855, the obligations of which will be positively impaired by the enactment of such law, and consequently will be clearly unconstitutional according to the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we have no faith in the soundness of any man's Democracy who advocates the enactment of special laws for the benefit of particular interests, and we will oppose the nomination and election of all such persons to public offices.

Resolved, That the thanks of the inhabitants of this township be tendered to the Hon. W. T. Packard of Lycoming county, for his able exertions in defending the bill last winter in the Senate.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the *Clearfield Republican*, and that James Allport and Samuel C. Thompson, be a committee of correspondence to carry out the object of these resolutions. S. C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

For the Republican.

Messrs. Errors.—The persons or persons who wrote the articles in your last two papers, in those productions have not derogated from their well known reputation for a propensity to call hard names and make unscrupulous assertions.

They talk of chiselling. If there was chiselling, the same men who chiselled Mr. M.P. out of a nomination, chiselled Mr. B. into his.

The people endorsed the principle of the former and vetoed the manœuvring of the latter.

It is not ten days since Dr. Lorain asserted that on the night before the election, at which he was a candidate, he was compelled at midnight to send two of his friends to Luthersburg to refuse the calumnies the Barretts were circulating against him. He then believed they were his enemies and he still believes so—he will say so at any time.

I now only ask the publication of the enclosed papers, in order that a candid public may determine, whether they or I am most worthy of these beautiful epithets which with such a veritable smack of Billingsgate they have seen fit to apply to me. Yours, faithfully,

LAWRENCE.

Benjamin Hartshorn, in the Common Pleas of Clearfield Co., No. 26, Sept. Term, 1845. Summons, debt not exceeding \$100, issued March 30th; to appear April 7th, 1845. W. Rawl, Constable. Sub. issued for 3 witnesses for def. April 7th, parties appear, plaintiff claims \$15.00 for goods sold and delivered. John Patton, Jr., sworn, suit continued to April 28th. Inst. Rule to take deposition of Jos. Buffington, of Kittanning, Armstrong county, April 26, def. appears—Daniel Barrett affirmed. On hearing, Judgment for def. for \$1.32.

Clearfield County, ss. I do certify the above to be a true copy of the Record.

Witness my hand and seal, the 28th of Dec. 1852. Wm. PORTER, Pro.

Clearfield County, ss. Benjamin Hartshorn, Ben. Hartshorn, being duly sworn, and I. L. & P. W. Barrett, being duly sworn, and I. L. & P. W. Barrett defendants.— That their defence before the justice, to my claim, was for liquor sold and distributed on the day of the election, for Joseph Buffington, the whig candidate for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Lorain, which they claimed I was responsible to them for, I never gave them any money to do so.— It was understood they were to distribute liquor for Buffington, and at the suit they claimed they had so done. My claim was not for money in that case.

B. HARTSHORN. Sworn and subscribed this 22nd, day of December, 1852, before Jas. Wrigley, J. P.

For the Republican.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Messrs. Errors.—On Monday evening last, I happened to be present at the exhibition of Paradise School, No. 1, and was much pleased with the creditable manner in which both teacher and scholars acquitted themselves. Although it was hastily gotten up, and the children being all small, it excelled the most sanguine expectations of all present. The performance consisted in various original songs, which were adapted to the occasion; dialogues, fireside talk and compositions; all of which were both amusing and instructive. The selections differed greatly from those of other exhibitions, which I have attended; the language being chaste and pure and the lessons imparted from them of a strictly moral nature. In fact it was an intellectual treat which we seldom meet with in these days of dollars and cents, and which has established the character of the teacher, Miss HENRIETTA GOODFELLOW, above all competition.

The whole affair passed off quietly and to the entire satisfaction of both parents and scholars. Hoping to hear of similar exhibitions of this kind, in your county, I subscribe myself, Yours, truly, COSMOPOLITE.

THE ILLNESS OF VICE PRESIDENT KING.

A letter published in the last Philadelphia *Daily News*, dated Washington, Jan 6th, says:

"Hon. Wm. R. King has made his will. He was born in 1786; owns 5000 acres of land in one body in Dallas county, Alabama, and upwards of 100 slaves. His entire estate is worth about \$150,000.— He is a humane master. He told me a few years since, that he never sold but one slave in his life, and he was compelled to sell him because he was a terror to the neighborhood. Col. King cannot possibly recover. His physician has sounded his lungs with the stethoscope, and has declared that one of his lungs is entirely gone, and the other partly so. Col. K's niece, Mrs. Ellis is with him.

The Canal Commissioners Sustained.

In the matter of the injunction prayed for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to compel the Canal Commissioners to allow them the use of the State road for certain purposes, in the Supreme Court, the Canal Commissioners have been fully sustained. Judge BLACK delivered the opinion of the Court, and a very able one it is.

After all the talk about the mountain billows of the ocean, the height of way in a storm is only about twenty-four feet. We have known practical sailors have rated them at a hundred.