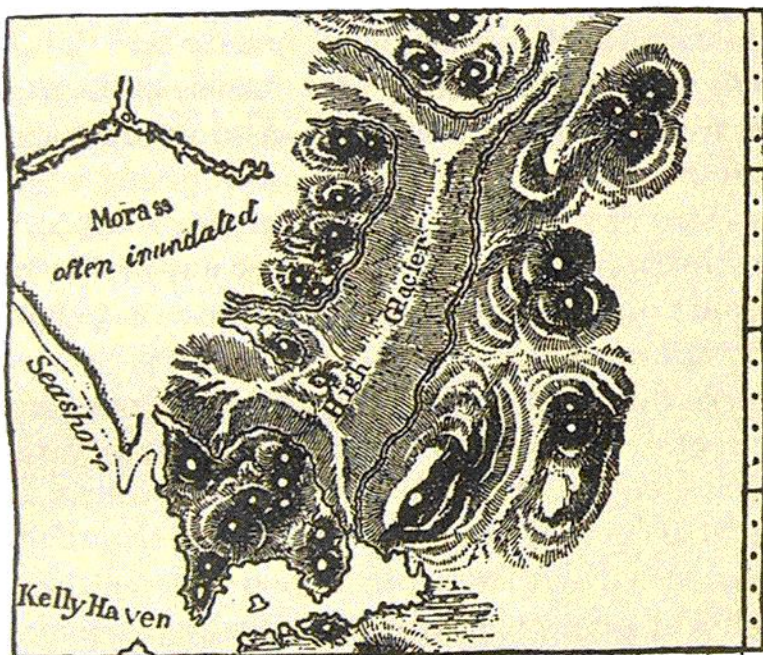


from sea-cliffs: how terrific, then, would be the effect of a severe shock (and such occur here¹) on a body like a glacier, already in motion, and traversed by fissures! I can readily believe that the water would be fairly beaten back out of the deepest channel, and then returning with an overwhelming force, would whirl about huge masses of rock like so much chaff. In Eyre's Sound, in the latitude of Paris, there are immense glaciers, and yet the loftiest neighboring mountain is only 6,200 feet high. In this sound, about fifty icebergs were seen at one time floating outward, and one of them



must have been *at least* 168 feet in total height. Some of the icebergs were loaded with blocks of no inconsiderable size, of granite and other rocks, different from the clay-slate of the surrounding mountains. The glacier furthest from the Pole, surveyed during the voyages of the "Adventure" and "Beagle," is in lat. $46^{\circ} 50'$, in the Gulf of Penas. It is 15 miles long, and in one part 7 broad, and descends to the sea-coast. But even a few miles northward of this glacier, in the

¹ Bulkeley's and Cummin's Faithful Narrative of the Loss of the "Wager." The earthquake happened August 25, 1741.