

1835 nearly destroyed the towns of Concepcion, Talcahuana, Arauco, Angeles, Coluna, Chillian, Talca, and Cauquenes. It was very slightly felt in Valparaiso, and scarcely at all farther north. The sea receded in Valparaiso two feet, and returned immediately. The ground seemed to swell under the feet. In Juan Fernandez, it was very severely felt; and the following extract from the report of the then governor of that island, to the supreme government, is interesting. "I was walking, at the Castle of Santa Barbara, with the commandant of the garrison, when we suddenly observed that the sea had come over the mole. Fearing great damage, I hastened to have the boats drawn from under a shed, and prepared for use. At the same moment we heard a loud roaring, as of thunder, and saw a white column, like smoke, rise from the sea, a short distance from the place called '*El Punto de Bacallao*,' and then felt the earth move. The sea retired about two hundred feet, when it commenced returning with great violence. This time it carried nearly every thing with it; broke down all the houses and huts but the one recently built of stone and mortar to contain provisions. Happily, this withstood its violence, although the water ascended more than six feet up its sides. It then retired again to its usual height. Constant shocks were felt during the night; and the sea, at the place before mentioned, continued throwing up water and smoke like a volcano."

Chili abounds with volcanic mountains, but few of them are in an active state of eruption; which may account for the frequency of earthquakes. The peak of Tupongati is the only one in activity in this section. Our travellers to the Cordilleras were not fortunate enough to get a sight of it at night.

Although by the constitution the Catholic religion is the established one, yet they have become so far enlightened as to tolerate that of the Protestant Episcopal form. A license could not be given to build a church, but the authorities, on being asked if the worship would be permitted, readily gave an assurance that it would not be interfered with; that although they could not allow a church to be put up, there could be no objection to their worshipping in a private dwelling. Since then, a very convenient room has been prepared, and a resident chaplain, Mr. Rowlandson, has been called, who officiates regularly on the Sabbath. The effect that it has produced on the habits of the foreign residents, of whom there are about three hundred, is marked. About one hundred and eighty of them are constant attendants on the service.

What is somewhat remarkable, the person most in favour of toleration and building a church, is the priest of Valparaiso; and the only