

not only in the Iberian peninsula, not only in the north and west of Europe, but in northern Africa and even in America.

The town of St. Ubes, or Setubal, twenty leagues to the north of Lisbon, was engulfed.

At Cadiz, on the Spanish coast, the sea rose upwards of one hundred and five feet.

At Kinsale, in Ireland, several vessels were lifted by the tide into the very market-place.

In England and Scotland the lakes, rivers, and springs were extraordinarily perturbed.

Light oscillations were felt in Sweden, Norway, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Corsica.

The thermal springs of Tœplitz suddenly ceased to flow ; then returned in a ferruginous coloured torrent, which inundated the town.

A mineral spring at Nérís rose four feet.

In the north of Africa the oscillation of the earth was very violent. At Algiers and Fez about ten thousand victims were counted. At Tangiers the sea was extraordinarily agitated, and, ten times running, the waves overpassed their ordinary limit.

In the island of Madeira the sea rose more than sixty feet above its usual high-water mark.

Fez and Mequinez, two thriving towns in Morocco, were shattered to the ground.

Finally, in the Lesser Antilles, where the rise of the tide does not usually exceed two or three feet, the waves, black as ink, rose to the height of twenty-two feet.

Thus, then, the Lisbon earthquake—that terrible calamity, which sank so deeply in the minds of our forefathers—was felt from Portugal to Lapland in one direction ; to the West Indies in another ; and yet again, in a third, from Africa to Greenland.

The Calabrian earthquakes of 1783 and 1784 propagated their shocks in all directions, over a radius of about 72 miles, and both by sea and land. The shocks rolled onward in a straight line ; and their effects seemed to move from point to point, so that they had terminated in Calabria before the first houses were overthrown in Sicily, and the inhabitants of Messina saw the glittering villas on the