

March 20, 1861.—Two-thirds of the South American town of Mendoza were destroyed, and 7000 persons perished.

December 19, 1862.—Guatemala, in Central America, suffered terribly.

June 3, 1863.—Manilla was destroyed, with 10,000 of its inhabitants.

EARTHQUAKE OF ECUADOR AND PERU, 1868.

The belt of country lying between the Andes of South America and the Pacific Ocean, and divided between the republics of Ecuador and Peru, was ravaged by a succession of earthquakes from the 13th to the 16th of August 1868, whose disastrous

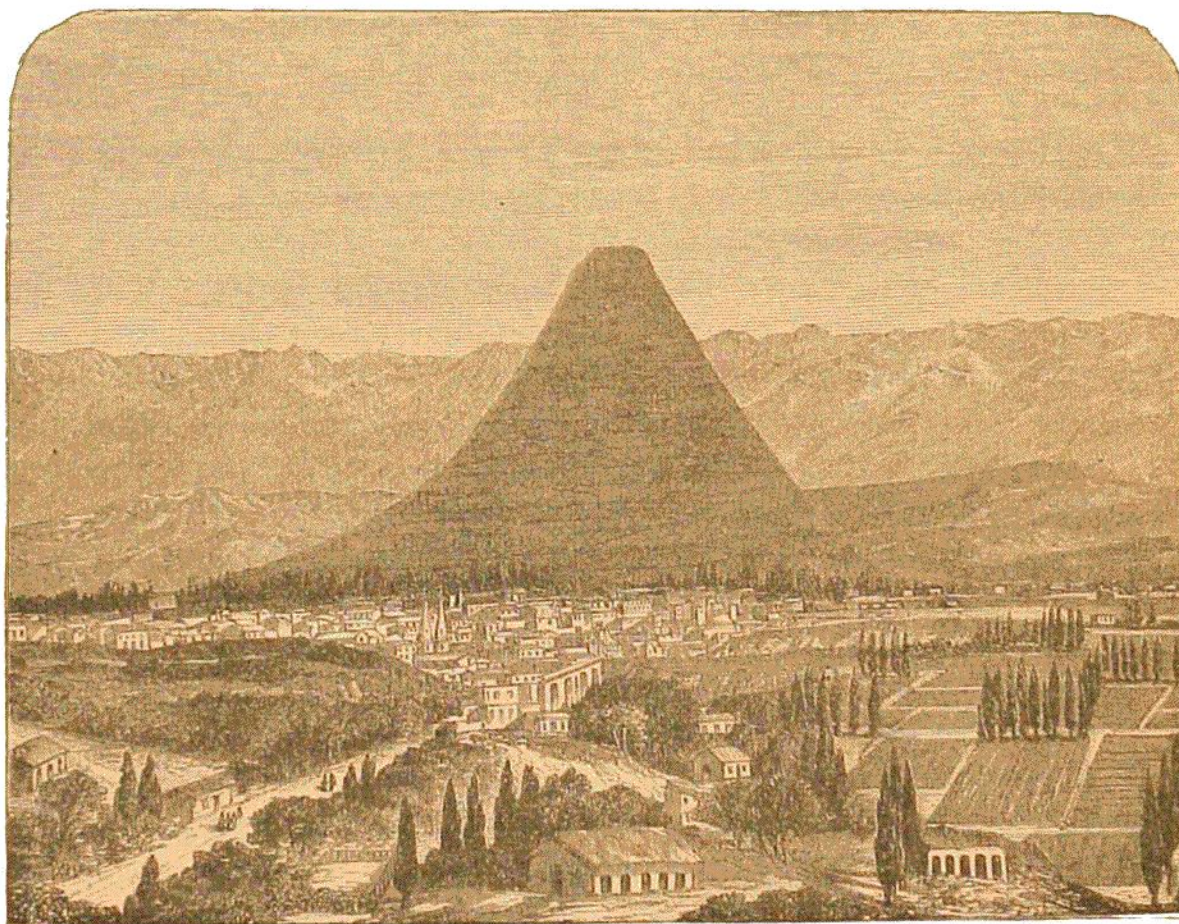


FIG. 136.—AREQUIPA.

effects extended over twenty degrees of latitude (nearly 1400 miles), and levelled to the ground numerous thriving towns and villages. Among others, Arica, Arequipa, Islay, Iquique, Pisco, Juancavelica, and Ibarra. The loss of property on this occasion has been estimated at £60,000,000; and it is believed that nearly 50,000 persons perished, and of these, fully 20,000 in Ecuador alone.

The first shock, on the 13th of August, at 5 P.M., was felt at Lima; by 5.45 P.M. the earth-wave had reached Callao, where the sea rose to an alarming height, and poured on the beach in a mountainous billow, which inflicted great damage on the shipping.

It should be observed that on the 15th a series of enormous waves, swelling to