

jured. The mountain smoked one hundred and fifty-two days, flamed three, and detonated eleven. Little thunder.

On the 16th and 17th of February, 1810, there were four earthquakes. On the 27th of October, Etna suffered an eruption on the eastern side, and the lava flowed into the Valle del Bue. There were about twenty thunder-storms.

1811, no earthquakes; but the mountain continued, until the 24th of April, to eject lava from the east. At this time the Mount St. Simon was formed. No thunder.

Earthquake on the 3d and 13th of March, 1813. The mountain smoked twenty-eight days. On the 30th of June and on the 5th of August St. Simon smoked. There were twenty-one thunder-storms.

On the 3d of November, 1814, there was an earthquake, preceded by a discharge of sand from that part of the mountain called Zoccolaro. There were twelve thunder-storms.

On the 6th of September, 1815, there was an earthquake. The mountain smoked forty-two days, and there were eleven thunder-storms. On the 6th, 7th, and 11th of January, the lightning was tremendous.

1816, no earthquakes. On the 13th of August a part of the interior side of the crater fell in. Ten thunder-storms.

There was an earthquake on the 18th of October, 1817. The mountain smoked twenty-two days. There were eight thunder-storms.

During 1818, there were twenty-five earthquakes. The most violent was in the neighbourhood of Catania, on the 20th of February. The mountain smoked twenty-four days. No thunder.

The phase of moderate activity is not very common, and the instances which have been adduced will be sufficient to acquaint the reader with its general character. The effects of the volcanic cause, even when it assumes the moderate characters we have described, would be sufficient to excite fear and surprise in the mind of any man who had not been accustomed to behold volcanic disturbances; but those who have seen a paroxysmal eruption from an elevated cone after a period of long quiescence, would not much regard these comparatively puny efforts.