

the ruins of churches ; for as it was a day of great devotion, and the time of celebrating mass, all the churches in the city were vastly crowded, and the number of churches here exceeds that of both London and Westminster ; and as the steeples are built high, they mostly fell with the roof of the church, and the stones are so large that few escaped.

“ I lodged,” says the writer of this account, “ in a house where there were thirty-eight inhabitants, and only four were saved. In the city prison eight hundred were lost, twelve hundred in the general hospital, and a great number of convents of four hundred each. The palace tumbled the first shock, but the natives insist that the inquisition was the first building that fell down.”

This earthquake was not only felt in Portugal and the peninsula of which it forms a part, but throughout Europe, on the north of Africa, and even in the West Indies. The Jewish quarter, Mequinez, in Barbary, was swallowed up on the same day, and about ten thousand of the inhabitants perished. A town in Morocco, with about the same number of inhabitants, and all they possessed, was destroyed in the same manner, the earth closing over its victims. The city of Tasso had the same fate. In Scotland, a remarkable elevation of the waters of Loch Lomond was observed ; the Thames rose and fell ; and in Antigua and Barbadoes several slight shocks were felt.

It would be easy to fill a volume with the mournful accounts which have been given by observers of the effects of earthquakes in different places ; but we shall refer to only two others. A severe earthquake occurred at Lima, on the 30th of March, in the year 1828, by which a part of the town was destroyed, and a number of lives were lost. The pier was cracked three parts across, and an aperture eighteen inches wide was left in the line of fissure. A large mass of rock, thirty feet thick, was separated from a cliff at the north of the Island of Lorenzo, and thrown into the sea. The chronometers and clocks were stopped by the swing or vibration of the earth, and its effects were observed on the sea as well as on the land. Captain Bagnold has given (in the Philosophical Journal) a very interesting account of this earthquake, as observed by an officer of a vessel moored in the Bay of Callao. The ship was violently tossed, and the water was in a state of apparent ebullition, the whole of its sur-