

*March 26, 1812.*—St. Leon de Caraccas, in South America, was almost entirely destroyed ; upwards of 12,000 persons perished miserably.

*June 1819.*—The whole district of Kutch, in Hindustan, sank several feet below its accustomed level, and 2000 persons were buried alive.

*June 1819.*—In this same month Italy was visited by some severe shocks, and Rome, Florence, and Palermo were greatly injured. They were also felt at Genoa, and on the Mediterranean coast.

*March 21, 1829.*—Murcia, in Spain, was ravaged ; 600 persons lost their lives.

*April 29, 1835 ; October 12, 1836.*—Calabria afflicted by two earthquakes. On each occasion the death-list exceeded 1000.

*February 14, 1840.*—The rich island of Ternate was reduced to a scene of chaotic ruin, and thousands of lives were lost.

*July 2, 1840.*—The territory surrounding Mount Ararat, in Armenia, was terribly scourged ; 3137 houses were destroyed, and hundreds of their unfortunate inhabitants killed.

*May 7, 1842.*—Two-thirds of the town of Cape Haytien, in the island of San Domingo, were overwhelmed ; the number of victims was estimated at between 4000 and 5000.

*August 14, 1851.*—In the convulsion which ravaged Southern Italy, Melfi suffered severely ; the cathedral, the college, the military depôt, the episcopal palace, several churches, and 163 houses were razed to the ground. The motion lasted about one minute, first in a perpendicular, and afterwards in a horizontal direction. Upwards of 1000 persons perished. Other towns and villages were visited in the same manner.

*September and October 1852.*—Manilla, the capital of the Philippine Islands, was nearly destroyed by a succession of shocks.

*April 16, 1854.*—San Salvador, in South America, ceased to exist.

*February 28, 1855.*—The district of Broussa, in Turkey, was ravaged.

*November 11, 1855.*—Jeddo, in Japan, was almost laid waste. In this year a great earthquake occurred in New Zealand, and much injury was done in the neighbourhood of Wellington, the ground being raised four feet, and the tide rising above high-water mark every twenty minutes for eight hours.

*March 12, 1856.*—About 3000 lives were lost by a volcanic eruption and earthquake in the island of Great Sanger, one of the Molucca group.

*December 16, 1857.*—A terrible affliction befell the ill-fated Calabria, and especially the districts of La Duchessa, Lagonegro, Saponara, Montemurro, Tramutola, Tito, Breniza, and Marsico Nuovo. The area of greatest destruction extended as far as Terracina to the N.W., and in a meridional direction from Melfi, on the N., to Lagonegro, on the S. In some instances whole villages, like Pertosa, Padula, Montemurro, and Saponara, were overthrown, "like a pack of cards on a table," and their ruins hurled headlong into the ravines beneath. According to some authorities, the number of victims amounted to 22,000.

*March 21, 1859.*—About 5000 persons perished at Quito, in South America, and the city was greatly injured.

*June 2, 1859.*—At Erzeroum, in Asia Minor, upwards of 1000 lives were lost.