

the Tagus, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean ; population, 225,000. Captured by the Moors in 711, taken from them in 1145. In 1755 it was visited by a dreadful earthquake which threw down a large part of it and destroyed many of its inhabitants ; traces of this dire calamity are still to be seen. The shock of this earthquake lasted only five minutes, but pervaded an area of 15,000,000 square miles, more than four times the surface of Europe, or nearly the twelfth part of the surface of the globe. It occurred on November 1st, the Feast of All Saints, about nine o'clock in the morning, when the greater part of the people were at church, hence the great loss of life, variously estimated from 30,000 to 60,000. The shock was felt in Iceland, Barba'does, the great Canadian Lakes, in northern Germany, at Top'-litz in Bohemia, and in many other places. In Ca'diz the sea rose to a height of sixty-four feet ; in the Antilles (an-teel') the tide usually rises twenty-six inches, on this occasion it rose nearly as many feet, and spread destruction all around.

Lima (leé-ma), capital of Peru, seven miles from its port, Callao (eallao or Cal-ya'-o), on the Pacific. It was founded by Piz-ar'-ro, 1535, contains the oldest university in the New World, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1746 ; population in 1850, 100,000.

Messina (mes-see'-na), a city of Sicily, on the strait of the same name, suffered from an earthquake in 1783.

Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'-pe), an Indian word, meaning father of waters, or the great and long river.

Oscillation (os-cil-la'-tion), the act of moving backward and forward, like a pendulum ; the act of swinging, or vibrating.

Riobamba (re-o-bam'-ba), at the foot of Chimborazo (chim-bo-ra'-zo a chimney), about 80 miles from Guayaquil (gui-a-keel'), destroyed by an earthquake in 1797.