

2h. 52' was below low water mark. In three minutes, it again rose, and after receding eighteen inches, suddenly rushed to its former maximum height. These oscillations continued through the afternoon, and into the evening, but with less frequency and more quiet; and on Thursday, the following day, they were still apparent.

These oceanic undulations of November 7th, 1837, are well known to have been very violent at the Sandwich Islands. The American Journal of Science and Arts, vol. xxxvii. p. 358, 1839, contains a notice of the disastrous event, by T. Charles Byde Rooke; and another more circumstantial account is given in the Hawaiian Spectator. To compare the occurrences at the different groups, it must be borne in mind that according to the modes of reckoning time at the Sandwich and the Samoan or Society Islands, the 7th of November, at the former group, is the 8th at either of the latter two; the time at the Sandwich Islands having been fixed by persons going by Cape Horn to the Pacific, and that at the islands south of the equator, by persons going by the Cape of Good Hope. It is unnecessary to repeat here the particulars of this catastrophe. It is described as occurring on "the evening and night of the 7th of November," and at Byron's Bay (Hilo), the sea rose, at 6h. 30' P. M. to a height of twenty feet. A similar event took place at the Sandwich Islands in May, 1819, when the tide rose and fell thirteen times in the space of a few hours.