

AND

APPEAL TO BRITISH BENEFICENCE.

The following descriptions of this tremendous and awful visitation are laid before the British Public, with the strongest anticipation of the compassionate sympathy which they cannot fail to excite in the heart of every reader.

So wide has been the ruin spread throughout those parts of the Island in which the Inundation took place, that scarcely a vestige of their happier condition is now to be seen. The loss of human life too, which has accompanied that of property is dreadful to the slightest contemplation of it.

It will be observed from the Extracts here communicated, that not only an entire village, and whole estates and habitations, but whole families have been swept away by the overwhelming element; no description indeed, which the feelings and sufferings of the surviving eye-witnesses of its terrible progress, can suggest, nor can any language which the most eloquent narrator can adopt, picture the appalling reality in all its horrors. The visitation itself, almost unparalleled in record, is so replete with misery, and so general in its destruction, that nothing can equal the impressive urgency with which it enforces the present appeal to the compassionate succour of those to whom it is now made.

The case is incapable of exaggeration. It comprehends the most disastrous events, and is enforced by the cries and tears of hundreds, who lament in all the bitterness of personal wretchedness—the loss of their homes—their endeared families—their possessions—their once brighter hopes and prospects.

The Inhabitants in the Island have already ministered to the relief of their desolate fellow-residents, to a very considerable extent; but so numerous are their privations and so universal the destitution of the sufferers, that the supply, however unreserved and liberal, falls short, very far short of that effectual provision which they hope to accomplish by the beneficent co-operation of those whom they now address.

With a confidence, which the noble-minded People of England are always prompt to justify, when the plea for their aid is grounded upon real Distress, this Appeal is submitted to their kind-hearted Commiseration and generous Assistance.

TO GILBERT STUART BRUCE, ESQ. LATE HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL
AT THE CANARY ISLANDS, 38, TRINITY-SQUARE, LONDON.

Santa Cruz, de Teneriffe, Nov. 12.

Dear Sir, you will already have been furnished by your house Orotava, with an ample detail of the awful calamity which has befallen this island, in consequence of the tremendous hurricane we experienced on the 7th and 8th inst. Buildings, vineyards, orchards, and other valuable property, to a large amount, have been utterly destroyed; whole villages have been swept into the sea by the irresistible violence of the flood gushing down the mountains; to which I am sorry to add, that many, many lives have been lost, and that thousands of our fellow-creatures, naked, without shelter, and half-starving, are roving about the ruins of the miserable habitations they once called their own; an affecting sight indeed, which claims the whole sympathy of every breast open to the feelings of humanity, and cannot but excite the wish to allay the distress of those poor unfortunate sufferers. But such is the poverty prevailing here throughout, that no effectual relief can be expected, especially not in the present instance, where the suffering is almost general. Under these circumstances, I address myself to you, who, from a long residence amongst the natives, and from your connexions with them, must naturally feel inclined to befriend them in the days of calamity. Let me request you, in the most urgent manner, to make an appeal in favour of the sufferers to the generosity of the British public, ever ready to alleviate the distresses of their suffering brethren, whatever nation or colour they may belong to. I am perfectly aware, that the present situation of the manufacturing districts at home, must already have claimed the beneficence of the public to a considerable degree; but may it be considered, that the misery prevailing here at this moment is beyond description. The smallest donation will be a relief, and those that have no money to bestow, let them send old clothes to protect the women and children against the inclemency of the season. I sincerely hope you will use your best endeavours in having a subscription opened, and in case you should deem it necessary to give publicity to this letter, you have full authority to do so. I remain, with the greatest respect, dear Sir, your most obedient and faithful humble servant,

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,

His Majesty's Consul for the Canary Islands.

TO G. STUART BRUCE, ESQ., LONDON.

Port Orotava, Teneriffe, Nov. 15.

Dear Sir, It is our painful duty to inform you of our having been visited by a tremendous hurricane, which commenced on the morning of the 7th, and continued with little intermission until the afternoon of the 8th inst., when it subsided, after having, in this short space of time, effected changes which defy all description. The principal points where the clouds discharged themselves, were in this valley (*Orotava*) *Laguna*, and the vicinity of *Candelaria*, and also in the island of *Canary*, but particularly in this part of the island. Hundreds of habitations have been swept away, and hundreds of unfortunate beings have perished. To add to the misery at this place, a large French ship, *La Belle Gabrielle*, which, it appears, had lost her reckoning, came on the rocks off the centre of this

town. Out of 21 persons, only three of the crew escaped. She was from Bordeaux, laden chiefly with wine, and bound to the Isle of France. At *Santa Cruz*, the American brig *Potomac*, and Spanish brigs Havanna traders,) *Alerta* and *San Juan de Ulloa*, were driven on shore, but the crews, excepting three men belonging to the American, were saved. At *Valle de Guerra*, a Catalan ship, laden with wine, oil, and brandy, shared the same fate. Of the wrecks little or nothing has been saved. We have just learned that nine vessels have been lost at *Canary*. Not an estate in this valley but has suffered considerably; many have been rendered useless, of others not a trace remains. This town (*Port Orotava*) has suffered comparatively little, although threatened with total destruction, on the one side from the *Barrancos** that pass through the *Dehesa*; and on the other from the *Barranco* of *Martianez*. What were ravines or gullies, are in many places filled up, and new ones are formed. Prodigious torrents combined at the *Cabezas*, and forced their passage over *Nieves' Sitio*, sweeping every thing into the sea. Had they kept their first course, the whole suburb of the *Cabezas*, and the "*Plaza del Charco*," down to the sea, must inevitably have gone. The bed of the ravine at *Martianez*, at the road to Mr. Cologan's country house, has been raised many feet above the level of this town, which is consequently in the most imminent danger. Had the storm continued a few hours longer, the whole of the quarter called the *Hoya* would have been lost, as the *Barrancos* had already begun to discharge a powerful body of water into the *Calle de la Hoya*, which emptied itself at our cellars. You may imagine our anxiety, expecting from one hour to another, that the whole of our premises there would be swept away, with upwards of 600 pipes of wine we had on them. We must conclude this melancholy account for the present, by stating that they continue in the greatest danger, should any heavy rains fall whilst the *Barranco* remains in its present state. We have, therefore removed the wines to our principal wine stores. At the present moment we are engaged in clearing, as far as possible, this ravine, for which duty we are, in union with our Governor Campos, officially appointed, under the obligation, as chief proprietors in that part of the town, to contribute largely to the expenses of the work. Mr. Carpenter, and Dn. Domingo Nieves are appointed to superintend the works required at the *Cabezas*, where, however, equal danger is not now to be apprehended. The road by *San Antonio* is converted into an immense ravine. The *Barranco* under your former country residence, at the *Dehesa*, is nearly filled up, and forms a smooth road over sand, to *San Felipe*. The fields and garden grounds at *Martianez* are become an immense *playa*† the walks, fort, houses, every thing, in short, has disappeared. The beach in this and many other directions has encroached upon the sea some hundreds of yards: the *Fort* of *San Felipe*, for instance, is now at least 150 yards from the sea; the rugged rocks that surrounded it are covered with earth and sand, and form now a smooth beach.

We will not attempt to describe the afflicting scenes of distress, that surround us, in every varied shape of suffering, heightened by the inclemency of the season. Our contributions and those of our mercantile neighbours are, of course, cheerfully given; but they are very inadequate, without other aid, to the relief of hundreds of families from the interior of the island, deprived of their all, and left without shelter and means of subsistence, by this sudden and heavy calamity. Our friend Mr. Consul Macgregor has written to you. Much is hoped for from his appeal to British charity in behalf of these unfortunate sufferers.

We remain, dear Sir, your obedient Servants,

BRUCE & Co.

* Ravines or Torrent Courses.

† Sea-beach.

(dated Port Orotava, Nov. 18, 1826,) London, from Pasley, Little and Co. of Teneriffe.

Tuesday, Nov. 7.---Set in with a strong breeze from the S.E., and about a. m. it began to rain smartly in town, though the heaviness of the clouds over the high lands showed that it was there more violent. By ten o'clock the Barrancos (ravines) of *Martianez* to the east, and that which crosses the *Realexo* road to the west of the town, were running. By this hour all the island crafts were blown off from their anchorage, and got out to sea. Until sun-set the weather went on progressively increasing in violence without the slightest intermission either of rain or winds; through the night it blew a complete hurricane, and the darkness was extreme, though it was near the second quarter of the moon.

At two a. m. of the 8th, the wind in an instant, and without the least lull intervening, flew round from S. E. to due N., and blew dreadfully, the quantity and force of the rain seeming even to increase with the change. At day-break the wreck of a ship of more than 300 tons, was discovered among the rocks about a furlong to the west of the landing-place; four seamen only were saved. She was called *La Jeune Gabrielle*, twenty-one days from Bordeaux, bound to the Isle of Bourbon, with a valuable cargo. The first intimation of their nearing the land was the sight of torches on shore. At four o'clock they attempted to tack, but the ship was already in the breakers, and struck within a quarter of an hour of their first perceiving danger. The Captain, eleven hands, and three passengers perished.

The square in the west of the town was flooded with rain-water and mud, and the ground-floors of all the buildings were afloat; the upper part of the square was encumbered with immense quantities of earth, rocks, trees, broken articles of furniture, doors, shutters, and other wreck of houses that had been brought down from the country by the torrents. The Barrancos were now running with amazing strength and fury, hurling along rocks of immense size, trees, and fragments of all kinds. And in the course of the forenoon great apprehensions were entertained that that of *Martianez* would destroy the whole street called *La Hoya*, the two last houses of which were already down. The state of the weather allowed us to learn only by degrees the devastation of the preceding night, but in substance all we heard with certainty was this.

The water that rushed down the road to the west had so completely torn up the way, that we could not obtain correct information of what had happened beyond *Cabezas*, the outlet of the town, in which street three or four small houses were thrown down, and most of the others filled with earth, stones, and sand. The accumulation of these had, happily for the safety of the town, forced the torrent against the wall opposite the *San Antonio* road, which it forced down, and then made clear way, levelling every thing before it, and joining with the Barranco that goes to *San Felipe*; had it not been for this, the whole of *Las Cabezas*, and the street down to the square, must have been destroyed. The damage done hereabout was the entire loss of the adjoining gardens with a few small houses, and the greater part of the arable land on each side of the burying-ground being carried into the sea. The Barranco to the east of the town, was equally destructive to the cultivated lands at *Martianez*, with the whole of the walk round it, two houses and the battery of *San Carlos* being entirely washed away, and hardly a mark of their site remaining. Of the men on guard in the battery, three were lost. On the opposite side, the gardens are washed away almost to the foot of the hill. The wind and rain continued throughout the day of the 8th, but moderated a little at night; and on Thursday, the 9th, there was only partial showers. In the afternoon the Barrancos had nearly ceased running, and it was only after this time we came to learn the full extent of damage done. The beach to the west of the *Castle of San Felipe*, has been extended by the stones and earth brought down the Barranco more than 300 yards beyond its former boundary into the sea, and the whole of it was strewn with timber, stove pipes, wrecks of houses and furniture, in incredible quantities, and great number of carcasses of drowned animals of all kinds, besides many human bodies, most of them shockingly mutilated.

The same increase on the beach is visible at *Martianez*, where one can now walk dry-shod, far beyond the curious *Needle Rock*, that used to stand in deep water under the fountain.

From the *Montanita del Frayle* down to the *Castle of San Felipe*, is now one clear Barranco; 116 dwellings, besides cellars full of wine, having been washed away in that distance; in them many entire families perished, and the owners of almost all the others have to lament the loss of some of their members, and the whole of their property. In the villages of *Higa* and *La Cruz Santa* many buildings suffered, and a number of lives were lost.

The sea for many days continued casting up dead bodies, but, on the whole, not above seventy or eighty have been found here, but the dreadful stench in the Barrancos proves that numbers more are hid under the rubbish that brought them down; the height of the beds of both being increased more than twelve feet. The return of lives lost in this district exceeds 230. Near to us, one man lost his wife, five children, house, vineyard, and all he had in the world. Another lost his wife and child, and with them his house and all. The detail of particular sufferings is too afflicting to relate. The account of the general damage in the island, as far as we yet know, is as follows---of course no calculation of the value lost, in property, houses, wines, lands, vineyards, and stock, can be made:---

In the town of Orotava, 25 persons lost, and some of the adjoining lands and houses washed away.

In *Realexo*, much land, two houses, and 16 persons gone.

In *San Juan de la Rambla*, a whole row of houses washed away, and some lives lost.

In *Foya*, much property, some houses, and the Augustinian convent, but no lives.

In *Santa Cruz*, much loss of property, from the rain getting into warehouses and cellars. Part of the *Castle of San Miguel* washed away; two Spanish brigs, lately from the Havannah, and one American wrecked. The latter with the loss of two men.

In the valley of *San Andres* and neighbourhood, great loss of lands and gardens.

In the *Valle de Guerra*, a Tuscan schooner, from Barcelona to Puerto Rico, was driven ashore and totally lost: only three hands saved out of twenty-five.

In *Laguna*, much damage sustained in property, and two adjoining hamlets entirely gone.

The village of *La Guancha* entirely gone; fifty-one persons perished.

Santa Catalina also gone, except the chapel.

In *Guimar*, immense damage in property, but we do not yet know the number of lives lost.

In *Candalaria*, many houses, the castle, and a considerable part of the convent washed away.

An official document has been published of the loss of lives, &c. in six towns in this vicinity, of which the following is the result:--

222 persons of all ages.

256 tiled houses.

80 thatched cabins.

627 heads of animals of all kinds. This as far as returns have been made.

It is impossible to describe what has passed; the fact is, that in one night, at least one-third of the whole surface of this Valley of Orotava was converted from a beautiful and highly-cultivated landscape, to a dreary, rocky, unproductive wilderness.

(Translation)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A LADY, AT PORT OROTAVA, TO HER SISTER IN LONDON.

Port Orotava, 17th November, 1816.

The calamities which have befallen this devastated island, have been so great, that those who have escaped with their lives consider themselves fortunate. On the 6th instant a strong wind commenced, with appearances of rain, a circumstance which gave us much joy, having suffered from heat, in the month of October, as much as during any part of the summer. On the 7th, at three o'clock in the morning, I heard a noise, as if of distant thunder, and, at five o'clock, the peals of thunder increased, accompanied with heavy rains. By nine in the morning, of the same day, we were aware that the Barrancos were discharging water with great violence; the rains continued with unmitigated fury during the whole of that day, and the succeeding night, until eleven o'clock in the morning of the 8th. The communication with all parts of the island was stopped, and we could hear nothing from the interior. It was an awful time! On the 9th we began to hear the lamentations and bewailings of numberless victims, left entirely destitute.

The Barrancos divided themselves in all directions; the one near the *Dehezas* branched out in the direction of the grounds called "*las lazas*" (opposite *Montanez*). It came down the *Arenas*, carrying with its impetuous violence 128 houses; lands, and whole families. Many of those who escaped with their lives, see themselves without home or shelter, and starvation staring them in the face. The entrance of Port, by the *Cabezas*, is infinitely worse than you can suppose it; and, in the direction of the *Sitios of Nieves*—*D^a. Laura*—*Montanez*—&c. it is one dreadful scene of devastation. The rising grounds on the way to the *Dehezas* are become deep ravines, filled with immense stones. The sea on that side was driven back a considerable way presenting now dry rocks, where the water was several fathoms in depth. The inhabitants thereabouts escaped with difficulty.

On the side of the town, approaching from the villa, the scene was equally appalling. The suburb of the *Floya* was abandoned by the inhabitants, expecting the whole would have been swept away. The grounds of *Martianez* are become an extensive beach, and such was the irresistible violence of the waters that the battery of *S^a. Carlos* was, to its foundation, carried away. The misfortunes have not been confined to this part of the island, but are general throughout. Many and very valuable lands have been totally destroyed, and not the vestiges or remnants of many estates are to be seen. It is melancholy to enter into particulars, and I am not adequate to the task. You will, at a future day, visit this island, and you will see how far short my description falls of the actual state of things---the Island of Teneriffe is scarcely to be recognised. We have experienced great scarcity of bread, owing partly to the loss of the water mills at Orotava---the waters by which they were worked having taken a different direction, some time must elapse before they can be rendered useful again.

The upper town of Orotava has likewise suffered much. The hospital, with all that part of the town on the right, were completely carried away; and the ground on which they stood forms an immense ravine.

The number of those who have lost their lives cannot be ascertained yet with accuracy; but, in one direction only, 56 dead bodies were picked up---some of them naked; and it appears evident that from their beds they rose no more. Animals, without number, have perished. The distress felt here, at present, is heart rending. Every person, who is able, has contributed towards alleviating the pressing wants of the unfortunate. Yet how far short are the means to meet the end, even in a small degree,

(Translation.)

DN. P— DE G—, TO DN. P— M— AT SANTA CRUZ.

Deheza, Port Orotava,
17th November, 1826.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

It would fill many sheets of paper were I to attempt a description of all the misery and ruin caused by the calamitous inundation of the 7th and 8th inst. I must limit myself to saying, that from the Estates of Montanez, down to the beach, upon this side of the town, there is nothing to be seen but a deep ravine. In this space there have been carried away 180 houses, and about 300 persons. On the other side, at Martianez, all the fields have been swept away, with the fort that stood near the sea. All the environs of Port Orotava are rendered a desert. It was a miracle that the town itself escaped. In the town of Orotava almost all the plain of St. Sebastian, was carried away, and many people perished. At Realexo the bridge was swept off, with eight houses, and the loss of several lives. In short, my dear friend, the strongest language could only give a faint idea of this terrible catastrophe. In this family we have not suffered. We even knew nothing of what was passing. We heard the tempest of wind and rain, and believed it nothing more, until about eight at night, the wailings of the sufferers began.

(Signed) P— de G—.

DN. P— M—, SANTA CRUZ, DE TENERIFFE, TO DN. J. C—,
IN LONDON.

Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 27th Nov. 1826.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,

All that, in addition to the foregoing, I can inform you of, (until I have time to draw up a more circumstantial account,) is as follows: The hurricane commenced on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Its greatest fury was about eleven at night; it was an awful event, the calamitous effects of which, are even yet not fully known. In the history of this country it is without precedent. Numerous are the afflicting losses on lives, vineyards, houses, and produce of the soil, besides other damages. The greatest ravages were in the following progressive scale. La Guancha and the neighbourhood have suffered the most, then Orotava—the district of Laguna—Candelaria—and Guimar—Santa Cruz; it is believed that in Canary they have even suffered more. Nothing is yet known from the other islands. The inundation having burst on the mountains, the ravines quickly became overcharged and turned from their usual course. The waters then swept before them, like feathers, into the sea, houses and their inhabitants, mingled with mountain trees, wine casks, cattle, and ruins of every description. The image of the Virgin of Candelaria was lost with part of that convent. The torrent also carried away the fort and the guns at that place, with the artillery man, Pablo Benitez and his family, consisting of eight persons. In Guimar much loss has been sustained in lands which have altogether disappeared. In Santa Cruz many were dreadfully alarmed. The bridge on the Ravine of Santos was wholly carried off. On the other side of the town the castle of St. Miguel, and the guns, 24 pounders, were swept away by the force of the torrent.

Subterraneous quakings of the earth, added to the horrors of this calamity; and fire-balls were seen to fall on the summits of the mountains, and roll down their sides. I did not hear of thunder or lightning.

Many landed proprietors, and other persons of property, are deprived of their all. Great part of the delightful valley of Orotava has been converted into a bare surface of volcanic rocks.

Let this for the present suffice: so soon as I can accomplish it, I shall send you a more detailed account.

(Signed) P— M—.

Extract from a letter dated Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the 22nd of November, 1826, to a Mercantile House in London.

“The noise produced by the raging sea and wind awoke me very early in the morning of the 7th inst. and upon going to the top of the house as customary, I perceived it was blowing a violent gale from the S. E. and consequently that the vessels in the bay were in great danger, as it is only sheltered by mountains from the north and west: it increased progressively all day, accompanied by rain; three vessels were wrecked, but only two lives were lost; and at night it blew tremendously until about one o'clock, when the wind changed to the north, and the hurricane commenced. The noise caused by the wind and rain, which fell in torrents, was really awful: the water in the street rushed like a river to the sea, and we were occupied all night in bailing the water from the house, which is large, but not a single room escaped. The following day and night it continued, but with decreasing violence, and on the morning of the 9th it abated, and I was able to get out. I found that the change of wind had enabled the remaining vessels to get under weigh; and they were out of sight. The damage done to the town consisted in a few small houses having been blown down, all injured more or less, gardens destroyed, the pavement in the streets in part torn up, and bestrewed with stones, tiles, &c. the bridge washed away, and also (which appears incredible) two 24 pounders driven from one of the Castles into the sea: the water had rushed through the Post-office a yard in depth, carrying away some letters, and destroying others, but, fortunately, no lives had been lost. As the town is sheltered from the northerly wind, it was naturally imagined that the other parts of the island had suffered most, and the greatest anxiety prevailed. At length accounts arrived from different parts, all proving that our fears had been justly entertained, and that we had been comparatively well off. You can well imagine that water rushing from lofty mountains, increasing in its course, must necessarily carry away every thing opposed to it, and that, consequently, the destruction it causes must be great—this has been experienced here. Such was the force of the water that came from the mountains, that the stones, trees, animals, &c. which were brought by it, have caused the sea at Port Orotava to retire 300 yards, so that you can now walk on land to where there were previously five fathoms of water. In its progress it carried away a battery and the guard, with the exception of a corporal and one soldier, and only two dismantled guns remain to denote where it once stood. The beautiful Valley of Orotava has suffered, perhaps, more than any other part, and the loss of lives and property is at present incalculable: above 100 dead mutilated bodies have already been found there, but these must be few in comparison to the number buried in the rubbish: in one district alone, 112 houses have been carried away, with also the cultivated land near them: some estates have been entirely, and others partly destroyed; small villages partly swept away, with their inhabitants, vineyards destroyed, cattle lost, and, in fine, all the numerous disasters which a catastrophe of this kind can occasion. On that side of the island where Port Orotava stands, two vessels were lost, one near that town, a French vessel, and only four seamen miraculously escaped; the rest, consisting of the captain, mate, 10 seamen, and 3 merchants, passengers, perished: the other was a Spanish vessel, bound to Havannah, from which, I believe, only 3 men were saved. From parts of wreck seen near the coast, it is presumed much damage must have been done at sea. In Candelaria, the Convent, containing the Virgin so much celebrated for her miraculous appearance here at the time of or shortly after the conquest, and which was so greatly venerated by all the inhabitants of these islands, was washed away, and also a Castle, in which a soldier and his family had sought refuge, but perished. Not only has this island suffered from the hurricane, but also some of the others; and it is known that great damage has been done in Canary, where nine vessels were lost, with part of their crews.”

AT A MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS,

HELD AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN, ON TUESDAY 23rd JANUARY, 1827,

SIR JAMES LITTLE, in the Chair,

For the Purpose of taking into Consideration the Propriety of raising a SUBSCRIPTION for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by the late tremendous HURRICANES in those Islands, particularly that of TENERIFFE,

The following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously:—

That this Meeting respectfully offers its thanks to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his answer to the application of Mr. Bruce; and while it entirely accords with his views, by which he deems it improper that he should at this time convene a Public Meeting, they acknowledge with gratitude the offer of his Subscription.

That Sir James Little, G. Stuart Bruce, Esq. and Lawrence Kier, Esq. be appointed a Committee, to receive Subscriptions, and arrange with the Committee to be appointed in the Island, for its proper distribution.

That F. C. M'Gregor, Esq. His Majesty's Consul; Messrs. Pasley, Little & Co.; and Messrs. Bruce & Co. be appointed a Committee in the Island, to correspond with the London Committee, and superintend the distribution of the Funds collected.

That a Subscription be forthwith commenced.

That Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. Bankers, Lombard Street; Messrs. Curries & Co. 29, Cornhill; and Messrs. Coutts & Co. be requested to receive Subscriptions.

That the London Committee publish, from time to time, an account of the Receipts, and an abstract of their appropriation.

That this Meeting deeply regret the cause of Mr. Bruce's absence on this occasion, but beg to return him their most cordial thanks for the trouble he has taken to promote the objects of this Meeting.

Sir James Little having left the Chair, the same was taken by Archibald Little, Esq.; when it was unanimously Resolved that the thanks of this Meeting are respectfully offered to Sir James Little, who kindly consented to preside, and for his gentlemanly conduct in the Chair that day.

The Committee earnestly call upon the Public at large, in aid of the Subscription, and refer them to the official documents which have been read at the Meeting, and by which it will be seen that the loss of lives amounted to 222 persons, of all ages; and the loss of property cannot be accurately stated, as accounts were brought from the Islands only a few days after the lamentable catastrophe.

The Committee have to acknowledge the following Subscriptions.

Sir James Little£50 0 0	Brought over	Brought over
A. Little, Esq. 50 0 0	Thomas Potts, Esq. 1 1 0	E. Richardson, Jun. Esq..... 3 3 0
G. S. Bruce, Esq..... 50 0 0	Messrs. J. & W. Wright..... 5 5 0	Henry Wardall, Jun. Esq 1 1 0
W. L. Cullen, Esq. 10 10 0	James Wright, Esq..... 5 5 0	Matthew Clark, Esq. 1 0 0
J. H. Rudall, Esq. 10 10 0	A. C. Johnston, Esq..... 5 5 0	
T. Moore, Esq..... 5 0 0	Messrs. Jno. Wild & Sons 10 0 0	
Charles Power, Esq. 10 10 0	Anthony Pattison, Esq..... 5 5 0	<i>Per Frederick Barry, Esq. Sec.</i>
Vertue & Stodart 21 0 0	Charles Fearnley, Esq..... 3 3 0	Messrs. Robt. & Benjn. Brown 10 0 0
J. B. Hall, Esq. 5 0 0	J. T. Manning, Esq..... 1 1 0	John Lobo, Esq..... 5 0 0
Joseph Baker & Co..... 5 5 0	Thomas Tanner, Esq. 1 0 0	Mrs. Lobo 5 0 0
F. H. Barry, Esq..... 15 15 0	S. Watson, Esq..... 1 0 0	Messrs. Bainbridges & Brown.. 10 10 0
J. T. Mitchell, Esq. 10 10 0	G. H. Williams, Esq. 1 0 0	
Mrs. Little 10 10 0	William Wilson, Esq. Bishops	
Miss Little 1 1 0	Stortford 3 3 0	
Miss Ellen Little 1 1 0	Messrs. Kilby & Carroll 2 2 0	<i>Per J. T. Mitchell, Esq.</i>
Mrs. Colonel Minto 1 1 0	Sir Jno. Malcolm, K. G. B.... 2 0 0	Mr. Edward Mitchell 1 1 0
Mrs. Malcolm, Todenham Rectory 1 1 0	Lady Malcolm 1 0 0	Mr. Charles Mitchell 1 1 0
Mrs. F. Barry 1 1 0	Miss Malcolm 1 0 0	Mr. Alfred Mitchell 1 1 0
Mrs. C. Barry 1 1 0	Ensign George Malcolm 1 0 0	Miss Mitchell 1 1 0
Miss Bailey 1 1 0	Mrs. Venour, Bourton Rectory 1 0 0	Miss Charlotte Mitchell 1 1 0
Mrs. Thomas Moore..... 1 1 0	Dr. Hy. Young..... 1 1 0	Miss Constance Mitchell..... 1 1 0
Mrs. Vertue 1 1 0	Mrs. Young 1 1 0	Mr. Henry Cooper 1 1 0
Miss Rudall 1 1 0		Mr. J. Bell, Royal Exchange.. 0 10 0
Mrs. Stodart 3 0 0		Mr. Peter Young 1 0 0
	<i>Per G. Stuart Bruce, Esq.</i>	Mr. R. H. Harman 1 1 0
<i>Per Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Co.</i>	Miss Gellie, Rock Bank, Dum-	Mr. Charles Rule 1 1 0
Messrs. Glynn, Halifax & Co.. 10 0 0	barton 5 0 0	Mr. William Moule 2 2 0
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor 10 10 0	Messrs. P. W. & J. Kelly,	Mrs. Moule 1 1 0
Messrs. A. A. Gower, Nephews	Dublin..... 5 0 0	Mr. John Dillon 1 1 0
and Co. 25 0 0	P. Kelly, Esq. H. B. M. Consul	Mr. Francis Jones..... 1 1 0
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	Edward Ellice, Esq..... 5 0 0	
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Whereof has been remitted to the Committee in Teneriffe, this day, by the *Commercial Packet*, Capt. T. N. COLLINS, £500 0 0

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FRED^K. BARRY, Secretary.

LONDON, 27th January, 1827.