

months, almost without intermission. It is true, the shocks were not always equally violent. In several places, as towards the mountains behind Quebec, the thundering noise and trembling motion continued successively for a considerable time. In others, as towards Tadoussac, the shock continued generally for two or three days at a time with much violence.

The second circumstance relates to the extent of this earthquake, which, we believe, was universal throughout the whole of New France, for we learn that it was felt from Plais Parée and Gaspé, which are situated at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to beyond Montreal, as also in New England, Acadia, and other places more remote.

As far as it has come to our knowledge, this earthquake extended more than 600 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. Hence 180,000 square miles of land were convulsed on the same day, and at the same moment.

The third circumstance, which appears the most remarkable of all, regards the extraordinary protection of Divine Providence, which has been extended to us, and our habitations; for we have seen near us the large openings and chasms which the earthquake occasioned, and the prodigious extent of country which has been either totally lost or hideously convulsed, without our losing either man, woman, or child, or even having a hair of their heads touched.

* It appears from this, that the Jesuits at Quebec had not then received any account of the devastation which the earthquake had committed in Upper Canada, and of course were unacquainted with its real extent.