

mals sent forth the most terrific groans and cries, and, by a natural instinct, extended their legs to prevent themselves from falling. The surface of the earth was moved like an agitated sea; the trees were thrown against each other, and many, torn up by the roots, were tossed to a considerable distance.

Sounds of every description were then heard, at one time, like the fury of a sea which had overflowed its barriers; at another, like a multitude of carriages rolling over a pavement; and, again, like the mountains of rock or marble opening their bowels, and breaking into pieces with a tremendous roar. Thick clouds of dust, which at the same time arose, were taken for smoke, and for the symptoms of an universal conflagration.

The consternation became so general, that not only men, but the animals, appeared as if struck with thunder; they ran in every quarter, without a knowledge of their course, and where ever they went they encountered the danger which they wished to avoid. The cries of children, the lamentations of women, the alternate successions of fire and darkness in the atmosphere, all combined to aggravate the evils of a dire calamity.

The ice which covered the St. Lawrence, and the other rivers, broke into pieces, which crashed against each other; large bodies of ice were thrown into the air, and from the place they had quitted, a quantity of sand, and slime, and water spouted up. The sources of several springs and little rivers became dry: the waters of other rivers were impregnated with sulphur. At times the waters appeared red, at others of a yellowish cast; those of the St. Lawrence became white from Quebec to Tadoussac, a space of thirty leagues. The quantity of matter necessary to impregnate so vast a body of water must have been prodigious. In the mean time the atmosphere continued to exhibit the most awful phenomena: an incessant rushing noise was heard, and the fires assumed every species of form. Porpoises and sea-cows were heard howling in the water at Three Rivers, where none of these fishes had ever before been found, and the noise which they sent forth resembled not that of any known animal.

Over the whole extent of three hundred leagues from east to west, and an hundred and fifty from north to south, the earth, the rivers, and the coasts of the ocean, experienced for a considerable time, although at intervals, the most dreadful agitation.

The first shock continued without intermission for half an hour; about eight in the evening there came a second, no less violent than the first; and in the space of half an hour were two others. During the night was reckoned thirty shocks.

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

Continued from page 47.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 2318.—This large city, which was called after the name, and in honour of a warrior, who lived more than six centuries ago, is now in the most flourishing state. We need scarcely mention more than the size of it. It, at this time, covers forty square miles, and being built on its original plan, of a garden to every house, it affords the best possible convenience to the inhabitants. There are three monuments here, to the memory of General Washington, and his contemporary, that eminent philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin. These are erected, to remind the citizens of the means they used for freedom and independence.

To be continued.