NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Montreal—Steamer Columbia.
Grand Trunk Ferry Steamer—J. Tibbits.
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company—G. B. Symes & Co.
For Kamouraska, &c.—Steamer Voyageur.
Harrington Lodge.
Board and Lodging.
Floor Cloth, &c.—Glover & Fry.
Milliners—Misses Woods & Dobbin.
Foreman wanted—G. Lanigan.
House to be let—Mr. Gale.
To Capitalists.
Cables, &c., for sale—R. Maxwell.

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, OCT. 18, 1860.

EARTHQUAKE YESTERDAY MORNING.

About ten minutes before six o'clock yesterday morning, the citizens of Quebec were startled by a shaking of part of the earth's surface, which was felt, with more or less violence, throughout the city and district. The phenomenon was preceded by a low sound, precisely similar to that caused by heavily-laden waggons, and the duration of the principal shock is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty seconds. Immediately after the sound, the vibration of the earthquake commenced, and was sufficiently strong to cause itself to be felt even in the largest buildings in the city. The sensation is described, by those who experienced it, as somewhat similar to that felt by a passenger in a railway car just commencing to move, and its shock subsided gradually into an undulating motion which could be felt, within doors, several seconds after it had ceased in the streets.

We have not learned that any serious damage was caused, but the effect was sufficiently perceptible to cause considerable alarm and excitement. In Grant Street, St. Roch's, a quantity of stones were detached from a chimney and deposited in the street. Window glass was broken in considerable quantities, house-bells and door-knockers rang and sounded mysteriously, while crockery and other light articles placed upon shelves were thrown down. Chimnies and high walls oscillated to and fro, to the great alarm of pedestrians, and in a couple of instances, piles of lumber were overturned. It is remarkable that the shock was much more violent on the low ground of the city—along the coves, in the Lower Town, and in St. Roch's—than on the heights in the Upper Town, or St John, and St. Lewis Suburbs. This circumstance was exceedingly providential, inasmuch as the same violence of motion which prevailed in St. Roch's might, if felt in the higher parts of the city, have disturbed a portion of the cliff and fortifications and caused a fearful sacrifice of human life.

On the River, the effects were scarcely less marked. Schooners laying in the Palais Harbor rocked violently backward and forward; while along the coves, the shipping experienced a tremor like that produced by a collision.

Immediately outside the city, the shock was much more severe than within the limits. On the Little River Road, along the valley of the St. Charles, at Beauport, Charlesbourg, Lorette and Lake St. Charles, it is represented as having been so severe that we are only surprised more serious damage was not done. At the latter place, the cattle became alarmed, and ran about the fields bellowing loudly.

But the phenomenon was not confined to the North Shore. A gentlemen from Halifax, County of Megantic, last evening, informs us that it was felt in that Township with the same symptoms and effects as in this city. A correspondent writing from St. Christophe d'Arthabaska says:

"We had quite a shock of an earthquake this morning at six o'clock. It continued two or three minutes. The house moved like the rocking of a cradle, or rather the earth trembled; this will better describe the motion."

From one extremity of the country to the other, shocks were felt in a greater or lesser degree. We subjoin a number of telegraphic despatches received last evening, by which it will be seen that the earthquake extended from Father Point to Belleville, and that its effects at Saco in the State of Maine, were extremely severe:—

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—There were two shocks of earthquake here this morning. The first, which was more violent than any ever before felt, and roused many who were in their houses, occurred at a quarter to six o'clock, and continued for about two minutes. It was followed, after an interval of about a minute by a slight shock, which lasted a minute longer.

BIC, Oct. 17.—This morning, at six o'clock, we had a very strong earthquake. The shocks were felt three times, after spaces of some seconds. The noise under ground was heard for ten minutes. No accident occurred, but people were very much frightened.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 17.—A shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, lasting a couple of minutes.

RIVER DU LOUP, Oct. 17.—About six o'clock this morning, a slight earthquake was distinctly felt, in a series of shocks, occupying a period of nearly five minutes.

GREEN ISLAND, Oct. 17th.—An earthquake lasting nearly five minutes occurred at this place, at six o'clock this morning. No damage done.

ST. THOMAS, (Montmagny).—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here, this morning at six o'clock. Each shock lasted for three minutes or thereabouts.

SACO, Me., 17th Oct.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here this morning, racking buildings, ringing bells, &c. It was accompanied by a loud report.

It is now almost a quarter of a century since an earthquake was felt in this city. Occasional shocks have been experienced throughout the country at different times. In the Richelieu District, in the year 1837, there was a convulsion of the earth the traces of which might be seen for a length of time, and the shock was felt in Quebec, and of late years the parishes of St. Fereol and Ste. Anne have been visited; but no earthquake, in this country, was so general as that which occurred yesterday morning, since the great earthquake of 1663. This singular convulsion of nature took place on the 5th of February, about half-past four in the evening, a great noise being heard throughout the whole extent of Canada. It resembled the crackling and rushing sound of a great fire, and the inhabitants imagining their dwellings were in flames ran out of doors to save themselves. But their terror was if possible increased when they saw the buildings tottering backwards and forwards, the walls, in many instances, suddenly parting one moment, and closing again the next. The earthquake caused the bells in the churches to peal, the pickets of fences to bound from their places, great trees to be torn up by the roots, and dashed hither and thither against their fellows of the forest. Dogs howled, terrified cattle ran here and there, and the cries and lamentations of women and children, who supposed their last hour had come, added to the horrors of the hour. The ice on the different rivers was broken into fragments and frequently thrown into the air, several small rivers and springs were dried up, and the water of others strongly impregnated with sulphur. In some instances hills were torn from their places, their broken fragments damming up the courses of rivers, and inundating the neighboring districts. The first shock continued without intermission for half an hour. Three hours afterwards another violent shock was felt, and during the night no less than thirty shocks took place. Slighter shocks were subsequently experienced at intervals till the month of August. This earthquake extended throughout Canada, Nova Scotia, and New England. There can be no doubt that its effects were much exaggerated, owing to the novelty of the occurrence, and the extreme terror it produced. The Jesuits' Journal, which supplies very full details of the event, does not state that any buildings were destroyed, and it says that no person perished, a proof of itself that the danger was not very imminent. The geological formations in many parts of Canada, and particularly the islands of the St. Lawrence, prove the occurrence of severe earthquakes and volcanic eruptions at some very remote period, but there is no just grounds to suppose that the causes which originated these changes now exist, or that this country will ever again be subjected to very severe visitations of this kind.

ALL the extra copies of the MORNING CHRONICLE—Daily and Weekly—are purchased by and may be had at Mr. ALEXANDER'S, opposite the Post Office; STIVEN'S, 25½ John Street; MILLER, 42 St. Peter Street. Hereafter no copies will be sold at the Office. Subscriptions by the year or half year received at the CHRONICLE OFFICE as usual payable in advance. Small advertisements must be paid for before insertion. Advertisers having accounts at the office will please write the number of insertions required. No other allowance than the usual discount will be made to those who order advertisements in until forbid, and neglect to discontinue thm. No notice taken of anonymous communications.

DAILY RETROSPECT.

An Extra of the *Canada Gazette* issued on Tuesday, contains a proclamation further proroguing Parliament *pro forma*, to the 24th of November next.

The furniture of the Prince's bed room at Ottawa, which is of solid oak and very elegantly carved, was knocked down in one lot to J. M. Currier, Esq., at $710. Its original cost was $1180.

Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co., will offer for sale, by auction, at the Parliament Buildings at one o'clock this day, the whole of the china, glassware, &c., used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his stay in this city. Persons desirous of securing a token of the Royal visit should not neglect the present opportunity.

The Reverend *Oblats* of the Church of St Sauveur, acknowledge the receipt of eleven atlases and several dozens of valuable books on religious, classical and literary subjects, from Mr. C Hamel, bookseller, of this city, for the use of the school which they are about to establish at St. Sauveur.

The Marquis of Chandos left Philadelphia in a special train on Saturday afternoon last, to visit the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania. He is thoroughly at home in all that relates to these great interests, as he has need to be since he is President of one of the largest railway companies in England.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the time of the Grand Trunk Ferry steamer, in connection with the trains arriving and departing for Montreal, as announced in our advertising columns. In yesterday's impression, from an error in copy, there was a slight mistake, which is now rectified.

A meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Orange body in Western Canada, is called for the 24th instant, at Hamilton, "to take into consideration the recent proscriptive course pursued towards the Orangemen of Canada, at which all County and District Masters, and Masters of private lodges, are requested to attend."

A French workman, who has observed the effect on iron pipes in various soils, has discovered that iron gas-pipes and water-pipes may be kept from rusting by laying them in a bed of clay. The Paris municipal authorities consider this discovery of so much importance that they have given him a handsome income for life as a reward.

The *Leader* (says a correspondent) is in error in supposing that none of the candidates at the late election for Stadacona Division notified the electors of Mr. Huot's ineligibility. Mr. Barthe, in presence of the electors, protested against Mr. Huot's nomination, on the ground that he was not eligible, and handed to the Returning Officer a formal declaration to that effect.

The polling for La Valliere Division will take place to-day and to-morrow. Mr. Legendre, the Conservative candidate, appears certain of his election. He is opposed by Mr. Proulx, a farmer, brought out by *L'Enfant Terrible*, and who is said, Judas-like, to deny his patron at the Eastern end of the division, and to be loud in his praise and principles at its Western extremity.

A suit is now pending in the Superior Court, Sorel, against Mr. Guevremont for $8000 being the amount of the penalty which the Plaintiff claims from the defendant for having sat and voted in the Legislative Council during the last session, without the necessary property qualification. Those who deem a property qualification necessary for the due fulfiment of the functions of a Legislative Councillor should see to this.

Mr. John R. Clark, writes to the *Globe*, announcing his intention to retire from the contest in Newcastle division, rather than risk the loss of his constituency, (Northumberland, East Riding,) through two Grit candidates being in the field. These two are Mr. Shuter Smith, brother to the Post Master General, and ex-Sheriff Ruttan. The Cobourg *Star* expressed a hope that Mr. Burnham may be induced to come forward; if so, he is almost sure to be returned.

There was at L'Orignal, the other Saturday night, a disgraceful repetition of the charivari. A rather noted couple having taken up housekeeping, some moral rowdies surrounded the house to embitter the honey-moon of the immodest couple. After doing their best at annoyance, they retired to a tavern hard by, where they were soon assailed by the man with an axe. He was soon disarmed and mounted upon a rail, in which uncomfortable position he might have travelled some distance, had not his invaluable partner come forth knife in hand and by means of several stabs, effected a release.

The most remarkable earthquakes of modern time, are those which destroyed Lima, in 1746, and Lisbon, in 1755; in the latter 20,000 persons were killed. It extended from Greenland to Africa and America. A similar fate befel Calabria, in 1783, the province of Caraccas, in South America, in 1812, and Aleppo, in Syria, in 1822. Several earthquakes have taken place quite lately in South America, one particularly dreadful at Quito, which has repeatedly suffered from the same cause. The city of Guatemala, also, was nearly destroyed in the spring of 1830, by earthquakes, which continued five days successively.

The fate of the two men condemned to death at the late Oxford Assizes, has at length been fully determined. The Woodstock *Times*, some short time since, said that the sentence had been commuted, but on Thursday corrects that report thus:—

"In respect to the latter, our information