

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Montreal—Steamer Napoleon.  
Education—Mrs. J. Brown.  
Notice—T. H. H. H.  
Books—A. Ferris.  
Practical Book-keeper.  
Oil for sale—Chinle & Metho.  
Gin for sale—E. & W. Poston & Co.  
Mustard for sale—do.  
Cheese for sale—do.  
Fancy Soap for sale—do.  
Pickles for sale—do.  
Playing Cards for sale—do.  
Salt for sale—A. J. Maxham & Co.  
Sale of Hardware—A. Bryson & Co.  
Sale of Houses, &c.—Casey & Co.



## Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, OCT. 19, 1869.

Messrs. Forsyth, Bell & Co.'s Timber Prices  
Current, printed on letter paper, may be had  
at this office, and at Mr. Jackson's, St. Peter  
Street.—Price 3d.

Our WEEKLY EDITION will be published  
this day Friday, at TWO  
Copies may be had at Mr. Jackson's, and  
Mr. Miller's, Stationers, St. Peter Street, or at  
Mr. Alexander's, opposite the Post Office.

### THE EXTIRPATION OF ORANGISM.

A manifesto has appeared in the Montreal  
paper called *L'Ordre*, on the subject of  
Orangism. This paper, which has recently  
become one of the two organs of the French  
Canadian Opposition, has been disclaimed, or  
more properly speaking, denounced by the  
Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy of Mon-  
treal. The *Ordre* proposes to annihilate  
Orangism, firstly, by putting Mr. John A.  
Macdonald out of power, and secondly, by  
excluding everybody from either parliament  
or office who ever was an Orangeman, even  
before the proposed statute be enacted,—a  
piece of *ex post facto* legislation published in  
a paper professing to be too liberal in politics  
for British institutions, and in a manifesto  
suggesting the extension and extension of the  
franchise on "progressive" principles.

According to the *Ordre*, England has been,  
since 1688, kept in a state of incessant blood-  
shed by Orangism! This amazing state-  
ment induces us, very reluctantly, to inform  
the *Ordre* that until the late influx of Irish  
into the manufacturing districts of England,  
attended upon strikes on one side of the  
Channel, and the failure of harvests on the  
other, an Englishman of any class in life, out  
of official circles and the Press, could scarcely  
be found who had the slightest idea what  
an Orangeman was, except that he was an  
Irishman of some kind or other. We admit  
this was hardly creditable. A greater know-  
ledge of the affairs of so near and important  
a part of the people as the inhabitants of the  
Sister Kingdom would have been honorable  
to the English nation, and perhaps more ad-  
vantageous to both countries. Yet all edu-  
cated Englishmen know and will admit the  
fact.

But the *Ordre* is inaccurate in arithmetic  
as well as history; indeed, its style is that  
of a schoolboy, who has just left his studies  
when he had learned to read and write, and  
before he had done much of either. Rating  
the Protestants of Canada at a million of souls,  
and the members of Orange lodges at a hun-  
dred and fifty thousand men, he gravely in-  
fers that anti-Orange Protestantism has 800,  
000 to 150,000 Orange champions. Into the  
first of these figures he puts all the women and  
children of the million souls, including the  
Orange families. But as women outnumber  
men, and in Canada children largely out-  
number adults, the analysis of his million  
gives a majority to the Orangemen and their  
families—the very reverse of the proposition  
he would prove.

Such arguments are, however, worthy of  
those whose cause the *Ordre* espouses, as is  
easily proved by the fact that, while Mr.  
Dorrien's organ in Lower Canada demands  
the extinction of Mr. Macdonald as an Or-  
ange statesman, Mr. Brown and the *Globe* in  
Upper Canada denounce him for not suffi-  
ciently supporting Orangism. Yet the chiefs  
of the two days Ministry are united and iden-  
tical in policy!

The fact is, the union between the Clear  
Grits and *Rouges* has been made hopeless by  
the weakness of the latter, and their weak-  
ness arises from their hostility to their Clergy.  
Both originally meant democracy in politics,  
and the destruction of the Roman Catholic  
hierarchy. The *Rouges* commenced their  
work boldly, talked of free thought, and pro-  
posed to abolish tithes as a bait to the Lib-  
erals. They failed, and were embarrassed by  
pretended Protestant fanaticism in the Clear  
Grit ranks. The fear of conversion engen-  
dered by the blast of fanaticism from the  
West spoilt the plan of the Republican  
scapies, which was that of putting the people  
and the priesthood by the ears. Hence we  
have the anomaly of infidel Presses in Lower  
Canada advancing an infidel cause by ap-  
peals, in the name of "the Faith," to the  
passions of a Roman Catholic populace, and  
professing to be more pious than their pas-  
sions, while their colleagues and coadjutors in  
the Upper Province raise a "No Popery"  
howl.

### THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

The Canadian mail steamer *Nova Scotian*,  
from Londonderry on the 4th inst., passed  
Father Point at 4.45 last evening, and will  
arrive in the course of this morning. Her  
news is anticipated by the *Arctic*.

### ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The ocean steamer *United Kingdom*, from  
Glasgow 29th ult., arrived here about eight  
o'clock yesterday morning, bringing a large  
cargo of manufactured goods, 20 cabin and  
60 steerage passengers. Her news is an-  
ticipated. The *United States*, a new steamer,  
which sailed from Glasgow on the 13th inst.,  
will be the next vessel of the Anchor Line  
due at this port.

### EFFORTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

#### THROUGHOUT CANADA.

We give below particulars of the symptoms  
and effects of the shock of earthquake on  
Wednesday morning, in different parts of the  
Province. A correspondent writing from  
Bain St. Paul, says:—

"At ten minutes to six on Wednesday morn-  
ing we were startled with a severe shock of  
an earthquake. I was partly dressed, when my  
ears were assailed with a most startling  
rumbling noise; immediately after everything  
in the house shook, as with the working of a  
thousand steam mills; we and all bodily re-  
fuge from the house and found the villagers with  
terror depicted upon their faces; the large  
stones of the chimney opposite were falling in  
all directions; women and children in their  
night dresses, imploring the protection of the  
"Iron Diet," the little running about and  
trembling with terror. The shock lasted about  
five minutes; some five or six chimneys were  
thrown down—and a great dread thrown over  
the minds of all the people. There is no part  
of America that bears such marks of convulsion  
of nature as Rheolensis and Bain St. Paul.

though it is nearly two hundred years since  
such a severe shock has been felt."

A letter received last evening from Riviere  
Ouella, written on Wednesday afternoon, con-  
tains the following extract:—

"This morning three violent shocks of  
earthquake plunged our population into a  
state of terror. The buildings situated on both  
sides of the river have suffered considerably.  
The chimneys of the houses belonging to Messrs.  
Chas. Tarn, M. Frenette, Charles Gagnier,  
Auguste Gagnier, Madame P. Frenette, and  
nine or ten others have fallen; the cross sur-  
mounting the spire of our church has also fall-  
en. The earthquake was alarmingly violent;  
the first and most severe shock began at a quar-  
ter past six and lasted four minutes and forty  
seconds—violent during ten seconds and be-  
coming gradually weaker. The weakest  
edification commenced at twenty five minutes  
past six lasting three or four seconds; but  
the third like the first was a rattling shock  
which knocked down pictures, clocks &c.,  
and lasted two or three seconds. The shocks  
were not so much felt on the heights as on the  
plains. I stood before a time-piece during the  
whole time the phenomenon lasted, for the  
purpose of comparing its duration here with  
other localities. Never in the memory of any  
of the inhabitants here, has there been such a  
violent earthquake. We were warned of its  
approach, by a low rumbling sound, and the  
shocks were accompanied by a crackling  
noise."

#### The Three Rivers' Inquirer says:

The shock of an earthquake was very per-  
ceptibly felt in this place this morning. It  
occurred about six o'clock, and the vibration  
continued about two minutes. It was accom-  
panied by a rumbling noise resembling distant  
thunder, and is said to be the severest shock  
which has been experienced here within the  
memory of the "oldest inhabitant."

In the Montreal Pilot we find the following:—  
About a quarter before six o'clock this morning  
most of our citizens were aroused from their  
slumbers by a violent shock of an earthquake.

It was felt with great severity all over the  
city; but most intensely in the vicinity of the  
mountain. A loud rumbling noise was dis-  
tinctly heard, houses trembled, doors were  
opened, bells rang—and crockery in cupboards  
tumbled. We have not heard of any particu-  
lar damage done. A coping stone from a  
chimney in Mountain Street was displaced by  
the shock, and fell to the ground. At Cote des  
Neiges, and all over the island, we are inform-  
ed, the shock was felt distinctly. It occasioned,  
for a few moments, considerable anxiety.  
Old residents state that it is the most violent  
shock of an earthquake which has visited Mon-  
treal for over thirty years.

We also learn that the shock of an earthquake  
was felt this morning at Richmond and Sher-  
brooke, C. E.; almost Portland, Maine, about  
the same hour—in all of which places it was  
very severe, shaking bedsteads, and knocking  
down stoves.

A telegram from the Superintendent of the  
Grand Trunk Railway at Richmond announces  
that a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt  
there and all along the line, at a quarter to  
six on Wednesday morning. At Richmond  
and Sherbrooke bedsteads and furniture were  
moved, and stoves knocked down.

Another dispatch, from Burlington, Vermont,  
says that the earthquake shook the houses  
strong enough to ring door bells.

ALL the extra copies of the *MONTREAL CHRONICLE*  
A—Daily and Weekly—were purchased by and sent  
to Mr. ALEXANDER, opposite the Post  
Office; STYVEN'S, 225, John Street; MILLER, 65,  
St. Peter Street. Hereafter no copies will be sent  
to the Office. Subscribers by the year or half year  
ordered at the Chronicle Office, as usual payable in  
advance. Advertisers having accounts at the  
Office will please settle the number of insertions re-  
quired. No other allowance than the usual discount  
will be given on advertisements. No notice taken  
of notices of non-payment.

## DAILY RETROSPECT.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Shaw for a copy  
of the Glasgow *Daily Herald* of the 29th  
September, received by the *United Kingdom*.

It is stated that the Prince of Wales has  
avowed his intention to revisit this country at  
no distant day, during the winter for a trip  
through the Southern States.

The steamer *Daniel Drew* made the trip from  
New York to Albany, on Saturday last, in six  
hours and fifty minutes, running time. This  
is said to be the fastest running time on record.  
The distance is 145 miles.

From the Eastport N. B. *Sentinel*, we learn  
that Dr. Tumblety is still in Eastport. By the  
advice of friends, it seems he has concluded  
not to go to St. John until the day of trial,  
when, as our contemporary states, he will be  
prepared to show up the city physicians."

The last time Portland was visited by a British  
fleet was on the 16th of October, 1775,  
when Capt. Mowatt entered the harbor with  
two ships, two schooners and a bomb-sloop,  
and almost destroyed the town, (then called  
Palmyra,) by a bombardment which continued  
from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

It is understood that the Rev. G. Gough  
Gabbins, Vicar of Ballingary, will preach at  
the afternoon service at the Cathedral, at half-  
past three o'clock, on Sunday next, when a  
collection will be made in behalf of the Irish  
Society for instructing the people in their  
native language.

Messrs. A. J. Maxham & Co., will continue  
the sale of the Prince's furniture, glassware,  
shoes, blankets, &c., at the Parliament  
buildings at one o'clock this day, when the  
most valuable portion of the furniture—includ-  
ing the Prince's, Duke of Newcastle's and Earl  
of St. Germain's—will be disposed of.

On Sunday evening a large party, compris-  
ing several of the most prominent members of  
the New York press and literary world, enter-  
tained Mr. Woods, the special correspondent  
of the London *Times*, at dinner. It was pre-  
sided over by Mr. Wilkins of the New York  
*Herald*, Mr. Stuart occupy the vice chair.

The ship *Lotus* of San Francisco, brings Hong  
Kong dates of the 13th ult. The allied fleet,  
comprising 64 French, and 200 British vessels  
sailed on the 26th of July for Peiho. An attack  
was to be made on the Tientsin forts, Aug. 1.  
There was great jealousy and had feeling be-  
tween the French and English.

The Court of Appeals of New York, in ses-  
sion at Albany, has decided that there is no  
law in that State for punishing murder in the  
first degree at all! The law of last winter  
having abolished the only statute which de-  
fined the mode of punishment, no Court or  
other tribunal has any right to prescribe that  
mode.

The official Gazette of Saturday, contains a  
proclamation giving the assent of Her Maj-  
esty to the Bill passed last session by the Pro-  
vincial Parliament, intitled "An Act re-  
specting the management of the Indian Lands  
and property"—which had been reserved by  
the Governor for the signification of Her Ma-  
jesty's pleasure.

We learn that the members of the Baptist  
Convention of Upper Canada—being composed  
of the several Baptist Ministers in the Upper  
Province—were assembled in the Baptist Church,  
Ingersoll, on Wednesday last. There were  
over fifty representatives present. The delib-  
eration of the Convention were brought to a  
close on Thursday.

We learn from the *Three Rivers Inquirer*  
that the answer to the petition for a mitigation  
of the sentence of W. B. Brainerd, condemned  
to be executed on the 30th instant, has been  
received. The Government does not see fit to  
interpose its clemency. Friends are still mak-  
ing exertions in his favor. The government  
will be put in possession of several affidavits  
this week, which may induce them to recon-  
sider the case of this unfortunate man.

The items of the cost of the New York Ball  
are thus estimated:—Jewellery \$350,000;  
ladies' dresses \$50,000; outfit of Committee  
\$40,000; gentlemen's dresses \$37,500; bouquets  
\$7,500; carriage \$5,000; kid gloves \$3,000;  
head-dresses \$7,500—Total \$500,000. The  
jewellery is estimated at the value of the  
amount worn. Many ladies have full suits  
themselves; and it may be added that Ball,  
Black & Co., loaned out a large amount of their  
stock as well.

From an article in the last *Western*, we  
learn that the appointment by the Conference

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