

six minutes, felt another shock, but so very slight as to be just perceptible and no more. Again a few seconds after this second shock I thought I felt another, but I was not positive. The first shock lasted forty or fifty seconds, the second about the same time. It has, I believe, been felt at Chatham, Fredericton, Dorchester, and in the State of Maine. It appears to have been felt at Dorchester more than anywhere else. Some windows in the house of the Hon. E. B. Chandler of that place were broken."

Speaking of this shock in *Acadian Geology*, pp. 39-40, Sir Wm. Dawson says: "Its point of greatest intensity appears to have been at the bend of the Petitcodine (Moncton). At this place there were several shocks, one of them sufficiently severe to damage a brick building."

In the Journal of Azor Hoyt, the following entry occurs: "February 8th, (1855). Three shocks of an earthquake — felt all through the Province." This is the last entry in the Journal.

### 1860. October 17; 6.25 a. m.

Felt over a large area of Eastern Canada and the New England States. Also felt in this Province. Moderate in New Brunswick, but severe in Quebec and Ontario.

The *Morning News* of October 19th, 1860, says: "A vibration of the earth from twenty to thirty seconds in duration occurred about twenty-five minutes past six o'clock on Wednesday morning along the western side of the harbour, causing the houses to shake quite perceptibly, and in several cases awakening people from their slumbers. We do not know what distance it extended or whether it was perceived in St. John or not; but parties residing in the vicinity of Negrotown Point felt it very distinctly, as did persons living near the Asylum."

### 1869. October 22; 5.48 a. m.

This earthquake was of considerable violence, and was felt all through the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence Valley and the New England States. The reports published in our city papers describe it as the most violent shock ever felt here. It was preceded by a rumbling rushing noise like the noise of distant thunder, and then came the vibrations, or series of them, which seemed to pass away in the distance as though a wave like motion had been imparted to the crust of the earth. These vibrations appeared to be travelling nearly east and west. Houses were shaken, dishes rattled, and bells rung, and in some cases flower pots, etc., were rolled over. The shock lasted about fifteen seconds. The papers of that date (October 25th, 1869) state that the waters of lakes and streams were discoloured by the shock, and it is noticed in particular that the water of the stream at Penobscuis, which supplied the paper mill at that place, turned chalky and had not regained its clearness on the following day. It is worthy of remark that at Fredericton, in Mr. Babbit's shop, the clocks facing north-west were stopped, while those at right angles to that direction were not affected.

W. Watson Allen has given me the following note about this shock: "At Derby (Miramichi), at the Mill Pond, known as Wilson's Mills, a spring on