SAINT JOHN, N. B. — THE — FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

Weekly Chronicle.

Volume 11. "Nec Regi, Nec Populo, sed utroque." Number 5.

THE CHRONICLE

Is published every Friday afternoon, by DONALD & Co., at their office in the brick building corner of Prince William and Church streets.

TERMS—5s. per annum, or 12s. 6d. if paid in advance.—When sent by mail, 2s. 6d. extra.

Any person forwarding the names of six responsible subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.

☞ Visiting and Business Cards, (plain and ornamental,) Handbills, Blanks, and Printing generally, neatly executed.

All letters, communications, &c., must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the option of the publisher.

Weekly Almanack.

Oct.		d.	Sun.	s.	Moon	s.	d.	w.
3	Saturday,	6	15	5	45	4	17	9 41
4	Sunday,	6	17	5	43	Rises	10	32
5	Monday,	6	18	5	42	6	41	18
6	Tuesday,	6	19	5	41	6	44	ev. 2
7	Wednesday,	6	21	5	39	7	27	0 46
8	Thursday,	6	22	5	38	8	14	1 27
9	Friday,	6	24	5	36	9	4	2 7

Full Moon, 4th day, 5h. 22m. even.

THE HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, (CONN.)

OFFERS to insure every description of property against loss or damage by Fire, on reasonable terms. This company has been doing business for more than twenty-five years, and during that period have settled all their losses without compelling the assured in any instance to resort to a court of justice. The Directors of the company are Eliphalet Terry, James H. Wells, S. H. Huntington, A. Huntington, junr.; Albert Day, Samuel Williams, F. Huntingdon, Elisha Colt, R. B. Ward.

ELIPHALET TERRY, President.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Secretary.

The subscriber having been duly appointed an Agent for the above company, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire for all descriptions of property in this city, and throughout the Province on reasonable terms. Conditions made known, and every information given, on application to JOHN ROBERTSON.

St. John, 1st March, 1841.

☞ The above is the first agency established by this company in St. John.

"PROTECTION"
Insurance Company of Hartford
SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above Company, will attend to the Renewal of Policies issued by the late Agent, W. H. Scovil, Esquire, as also to effecting new Insurances against Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandise, ships on the stocks and in harbour, &c.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

Insurance & Assurance

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Ætna Insurance Company, and the Protection Insurance Company, of Hartford, (Con.)

THE undersigned Agent for the above Companies, continues to effect Insurance on Buildings, finished or unfinished, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Ships, while in port or on the stocks, and on every other species of Insurable personal property against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

at as low rates of premium as any similar institution of equal good standing.

The course pursued by these Companies in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and payment of Losses, is liberal and prompt. And by order of the respective Boards of Directors, the undersigned Agent is authorized, in all cases of disputed claims, under policies issued by him, on which suits may be instituted to accept service of process, and enter appearance for his principals, in the Courts of this Province, and abide the decision thereon.

Terms made known, and if accepted, policies issued to applicants without delay.

Life Assurance.

The "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company of London, and the National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society," of London, continue to effect assurance, upon highly favourable terms.

Blanks furnished gratis, and every information given as respects either department, by application at the Insurance Agency, Dunn's Brick Building, Prince William street.

A. BALLOCH, Agent.

St. John, November 3, 1843.

Minerva Life Assurance Company
King William street, London.

ALL Persons assured at the above Office, are requested to take Notice, that in future no Extra Premium will be charged on their Policies for residence in British North America, as heretofore; nor will such Extra Premium be charged on any Assurance hereafter effected. All applications for assurances to be made to

RANNEY, STURDEE & CO.
Agents for New Brunswick.

Medical Referee, John Paddock, Esq., M.D.
January 5th, 1846.

☞ *NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late CYNTHIA SMILER, (Widow,) deceased, are requested to hand in the same, duly attested, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL C. SMILER.

St. John, Oct. 7, 1845. *Administrator.*

The Steamer "New-Brunswick,"

WILL commence running on the opening of the River, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on SATURDAY at 12, noon; and Fredericton on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

April 3, 1846. ROBERT WYLIE.

☞ NOTICE.

THE subscriber having resumed Business in the old Stand, King street, offers to the Public a general assortment of GROCERIES, FLOUR and MEAL, of the best quality and at the lowest prices, and respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage. Also, a variety of TRUNKS for sale low.

☞ *Always on hand*—HORSES and CARRIAGES, of a superior kind, for Hire. Application at the store, King street.

12th June. JAS. E. M'DONALD.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.
CAPITAL £500,000 sterling.
EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Edward L. Jarvis, Esquire, Chairman.
Edward Allison, Esq. Wm. Wright, Esq.
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Physician and Medical Examiner—WILLIAM BAYARD, Esquire, M. D.

This society continues to effect Assurance on Lives, Joint Lives, and Survivorships in this Province—and the public are invited to examine the distinguishing principles, the table of Rates, the distribution of Profits, and facilities afforded by the Loan Department of this society, before insuring elsewhere.

Premiums payable annually, semi annually, or Quarterly. Pamphlets and every information as to Rates of Premium, &c. may be had on application to

W. J. STARR,
Manager and Agent.
St. John, May 29, 1846. Nelson street.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

MR. F. A. KINNEAR has Removed to an Office on the North side of Sands' Arcade, on Prince William street. June 5.

Mr. A. Mackenna,
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public.

OFFICE up stairs in the Brick Building corner of Church and Prince William streets.

June 12, 1846.

MR. G. SLATCH,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Conveyancer.

OFFICE in Mrs. Price's new Brick Building, adjoining that of W. H. Street, Esquire, on the Western side of Prince Wm. street.

June 12, 1846.

PRACTICE OF THE LAW,
Conveyancing & Notarial Business.
&c. &c. &c.
Office directly opposite the Bank of New-Brunswick
JAMES WM. BOYD,
Barrister, Notary, Conveyancer, & General Agent.

Health for All !!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND *to* Mrs. ANN MELISH, *(one of his Tenants,) whom His Grace was pleased to send as a patient to the Proprietor of this Extraordinary Medicine.*

MADAM,

If Mr. HOLLOWAY will undertake to Cure you perfectly, when the Cure is complete, I will undertake to pay him £2 10s. You may show him this Letter.

(Signed) SCOTT PORTLAND.

Welbeck Abbey, May 31, 1842.

Copy of a Letter from the Most honorable the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, K. G.

LORD WESTMINSTER has just received Mr. HOLLOWAY's Medicine, for which he returns him his best thanks.

Eaton Hall, Cheshire, Feb. 12, 1842.

THIS INESTIMABLE MEDICINE being composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs, does not contain any mercurial, mineral, or deleterious substance. Benign to the tender infant, or to the weakest constitution, prompt and sure in eradicating disease from the most robust frame, it is perfectly harmless in its operations and effects, while it *searches out and removes Complaints of every character*, and at every stage, however long standing or deeply rooted.

OF THE THOUSANDS *Cured by its agency* many who were on the verge of the grave for a considerable period, (by *persevering* in its use) have been RESTORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH, *after every other means failed.*

ALL DISEASES, (and whatever may be their symptoms, however they may declare themselves, yet one cause is common to them all, viz., a want of purity in the blood and fluids) are cured by this Wonderful Medicine, which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system, and strength to bone and sinew.

THE AFFLICTED need not give himself up to despair, as one without hope, but let him make a proper trial of the MIGHTY POWERS of this astonishing Medicine, and he will soon be *restored to the blessings of Health.*

TIME should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague,	Indigestion,
Asthmas,	Inflammation,
Bilious complaints,	Jaundice,
Blotches on the skin,	Liver complaints,
Bowel complaints,	Lumbago,
Colics,	Piles,
Constipation of Bowels,	Rheumatism,
Consumption,	Retention of the Urine,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dysentery,	Stone and Gravel,
Erysipelas,	Tic Doloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Worms of all kinds,
Gout,	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.
Headache,	

THESE truly valuable Pills can be obtained at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London. And are sold by PETERS & TILLEY, Provincial Agents, No. 2, King st., St. John N. B.; James F. Gale, Fredericton; W. J. Baird, Woodstock; Alexander Lockhart, Queen; James Beck, Bend Petitcodiac; O. R. Sayre, Dorchester; John Bell, Shediac; John Lewis, Hillsborough; John Currey, Chatham; and James E. White, Belleisle.

In Boxes at 1s 9d. 4s 6d and 7s each.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

May 3, 1844.

Miscellany.

THE BURNING OF THE ST. LOUIS THEATRE, QUEBEC,

A RECORD OF THE EMINENT SERVICES OF THE MILITARY.

By Sir J. E. Alexander, Knt. K. L. S., 14th Regt

In the Upper Town of Quebec—the Queen of North American cities, and looking down from its rocky site on the broad St. Lawrence, whilst extensive plains, scattered villages, and distant mountains ranges, greeted the eye on all sides—stood the Castle of St. Louis, the residence of the Governors-General of Canada. This interesting edifice was burned to the ground in 1834. Subsequently the Earl of Durham caused the ruins to be levelled, and converted into a terrace, enclosed with a rail, and which, from the charming prospect it commands up and down the river (in summer alive with shipping,) became the favourite promenade of the inhabitants.

A wing of the old chateau still remained also the guard house at the entrance. Adjoining it were the Governor's stables, which were let to a livery-stable keeper, and next to them the St. Louis Theatre, formerly a riding-house, built by Sir Jas. Craig. This was lately the scene of a fearful calamity, with which it pleased Divine Providence again to afflict Quebec, so severely chastened by the great fires of May and June, 1845. These it will be remembered, laid in ashes the greater part of the suburbs, and deprived 20,000 of the inhabitants, or two-thirds of the population, of their homes. The seas of fire raged around the walls of the upper town on these fearful occasions, when the exertions of the military, under General Sir James Hope, the Royal Artillery, the 14th, 43rd, and 89th Regiments, were so very conspicuous, and so eminently useful in saving the upper town from falling a prey to the flames. The soldiers pulled down and blew up houses, drove before them those who still uselessly clung to their property, and saved the lives of many helpless women and children.—The flames quite overpowered the firemen and engines.

The St. Louis Theatre was a stone building, 80 feet by 40, and the walls about 30 feet high; along the upper part of the walls and close under the eaves, were ten windows on each side of the building; there were no windows near the ground. Riding-houses have not usually windows below. When the officers of the garrison were allowed to fit up the building as a theatre, they found only two doors, one in the north gable, and another in one of the side walls. To gain access to the theatre, and also to prevent danger in case of fire, and give a readier exit, they got leave to make a third door in the side wall; they also suggested to the Corporation the expendiency of having a fourth door in the opposite wall, but this was never carried into effect. However, over the side doors the officers placed strong porches, so that a person dropping on them from the windows above could easily save his life on an emergency; also below the stage there was an easy exit for the musicians, and for the pit audience if necessary; so that, with the stage door the passage under the stage, the pit, and box door, and the windows over them, the officers had arranged six outlets from the theatre in case of an alarm; and whilst they found that, with the box, or original door only open, it took, half an hour to empty the house of a full audience, or 300 yet with both pit and box doors open, three minutes sufficed to get every one out.

No accident had ever occured during any of the garrison performances; the camphine lamps were then placed under the charge of a man who knew well how to manage them; there was always a fatigue party of strong artillerymen in attendance, and plenty of water; and no doors were locked.

On the 8th June last, a Canadian artist Mr. M. R. Harrington hired the St. Louis Theatre from the Corporation of Quebec, for the *illuminated dioramas*. For this purpose the pit was boarded over, and the floor sloped upwards from the orchestra to the back part of the house; a centre passage was left as before between the seats, and from the upper and back part of the house a steep wooden stair, three and a half feet wide, led to the box door.

To illuminate his dioramas, Mr. Harrison unfortunately did not take into his employ the person who understands the management of camphine lamps; he merely hired four of his lamps, to be used with two hundred oil lamps. The camphine which is used in North America is generally prepared by distilling turpentine, and is a very dangerous fluid to handle; it is very light, floats on water, spreads rapidly all about if spilt, and water thrown on it only increases the danger without extinguishing the flame.

The insurance companies in Quebec will not now grant policies for buildings where camphine is used.

On the evening of the 12th June the theatre was crowded to the door. At least 300 people were present. The price of admission had been reduced to a quarter dollar. The audience was very respectable; heads of families who would have hesitated to attend a theatrical exhibition, took their children to witness these interesting illuminated pictures.—It was very properly objected by some, that the awful scene of the crucifixion should not have been exhibited, with its accompanying darkness, gleams of light, &c.; yet an aged couple, named Tardiff, who had charge of the Court House, were rich, and had never been in a theatre before, went to see the dioramas solely from religious motives.

At ten o'clock, the exhibition having finished, the band played the National Anthem, the audience were retiring well pleased with what they had witnessed, and a few young men at the upper part of the house were calling out as a joke, for "Yankee Doodle," when a strong light was observed behind the green curtain.—A camphine lamp had been upset by a boy the flame began to comunicate with the blaze. Some of the audience in the front rows sat for a short time, watching the progress of the flames. Lieutenant Armstrong, 14th Regt., lept on the stage and assisted to extinguish them, but nothing coud master the camphine. The leader of the band, Mr. Savageau, quietly collected his music and instruments, and retired under the flames, telling his son to follow him. So little danger did Mr. Savageau apprehend, that, missing a favourite piece of music, he returned for it, and again retired in safety; but not so his son.

About 210 people had already quitted the house by the only door left open for them, namely, that by which they had entered, the box door; and now, when the thick camphine smoke began to rool round the walls, the 60 people who still remained on the front rows, now suddenly got up without uttering a word, and made their way to the stair. They seemed awe-struck. Their silence was fearful.

M. Dupuis, a French-Canadian, who was present with his wife, now showed great presence of mind. When he was entering the house he had remarked the porch over the pit door, which was not used to admit any one, and now seeing the rush towards the box door, he thought to try another mode of escape. Where he had seen a porch, he thought there must be a door; he therefore took his wife, who was greatly agitated, to a dark passage on the left, and found the pit door, but it was locked. He felt for the key; it was on a nail near; he applied it to the lock, the door opened, and he found himself inside the closed porch; but he soon kicked out a panel, and got himself and his wife out. Lieut. Armstrong also escaped by the same door.—A boy, twelve years of age, named Shaw, who had taken his two little brothers with him to see the dioramas, also maintained his self-possession, and when the rush to the back part of the house took place, he held the children and said, "Stop! we wont go there and be killed: we will go out another way." And so they did so in safety.

Armstrong now ran to the box door with some others; it was found closed; it was pushed open and all was darkness inside. He returned to the pit calling out "Fire!" which was carried on by others; he again entered the theatre, the flames were among the scenery, though the stage was still clear. Armstrong then kicked down a door communicating with a passage between the pit and the box doors, when about twenty people rushed past him and escaped. He fell in the passage from the effects of a light coloured vapour, but retaining his presence of mind he did not get up again, but crawled out of the pit door on his hands and knees, and saw the light wind passing into the body of the house. He next ran for a light to the guard room near and got one; when taken inside the box door, dreadful screams and cries for help were suddenly uttered from a mass of human beings struggling, writhing and interlocked on the ground and up the steep wooden stair.

The cause of their being in this situation is as follows. A number of people were clustered round the door waiting to hear "Yankee Doodle" played. When the alarm was given of fire, Miss Brown a schoolmistress, dashed past these people and fell head foremost from the top to the bottom of the stair. Her friends went immediately to her assistance, and kept the crowd back. While doing this a rush of burning vapour and flames caused those in the rear to crush against those people stooping down over Miss Brown, pushed against the door, which opened inwards, and the whole became irretrievably mixed together.

The money-taker's table and the lamp at the door were overturned. Two or three strong men at the top of the stair rolled down over the faces of the mass and were dragged out. Mr. Macdonald, the editor of the *Canadien*, a stout person was squeezed out by the pressure around him, and escaped; the rest, men, women, and children, were closely wedged together, and though their heads and arms were mostly out, yet their lower extremities were firmly fixed.

There was no more screaming heard after the first burst. The helpless sufferers saw that vigorous efforts were made for their relief, and kept quiet. An axe was got, and an attempt was made to knock down a partition which separated the stair from the ladies' cloak-room below. Lieut. Pipon of the Royal Artillery, who had been walking near the theatre when the alarm was given, after several vain efforts, dragged out a Mrs. Stansfield. Lieut. Leslie Skyrner, 89th Regiment, was also on the spot and assisted the others. Mr. Hardie, an oil and colour merchant, assisted by Mr Kimlin, the Editor of the *Quebec Mercury* and others, (Messrs. Shea, MacDonald, Todd, Lepper, Beck, Bennet, Stewart Captain Von Zuillecom, commander of the 'Ocean Queen,' &c.) released, by powerful exertions, Mrs Wheatley and Mrs. Roy. Mr. Hardie remarked among the crowd of sufferers Lieut. Hamilton of the 14th Regt. who had gone to the theatre with two daughters of Assistant Commissary-General Rea, to the elder of the two (Julia) he was about to be married in a few days. That morning she had been arranging her wedding clothes. The younger sister was lying farthest out, and Lieut Hamilton's arms being free, Mr. Hardie said "Assist me to get out this young lady." Hamilton did so, and she was pulled out with difficulty. Mr. Hardie then said, as he carried her out, "I'll come back and try to release the other;" Hamilton said "For God's sake do so!" but it was too late. Mr. Stewart Scott, an advocate and clerk of the Court of Appeals, and father of a large family, was in the crush with a little daughter; his brother tried, with others, in vain to free him and the child. One of Mr. Scott's arms was actually pulled out of the socket. He said, 'Save the child! it is useless to try to save me!' It was a most heart rending scene. Both were obliged to be abandoned. Mr. Hardie and Mr. Kimlin were both siezed by sufferers and nearly dragged among them, and were obliged to strike to release themselves. One in the lower tier offered me all his worldly wealth for release.

A little boy had previously made a singular escape. He had been sent to the theatre with a maid who was accompanied by a young man who was attached to her. The boy felt sleepy before the performance was over, and said "One of those big laps will fall down and burn us! I want to go home." The young man took him home, returned and he and the young woman were now in the dead crush.

Comparatively few people were present to assist. The sentry outside and the police men tho't at first that all had escaped, before the flames appeared at the doors and windows, but all this time they were raging round the interior; the wooden lining of the walls (the building had once been used as a racket court) quickly caught fire, also the slopping floor and benches; black and stifling smoke from the camphine rolled down the fatal stair and hid the victims for a moment, and drove those courageously assisting outside; then the smoke would roll back and disclose the agonized countenances of those doomed to destruction; then at once a stream of flame ran down from the top to the bottom of the stair, every head seemed on fire, and they were painfully and helplessly moved about, the swollen tongues preventing utterance; it was an appalling sight. Again another cloud of smoke, the roof fell in, and forty five human beings, lately in health, ceased to exist.

The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, a Roman Catholic priest, in the conscientious discharge of his sacred office, stood in the doorway, and prayed over them to the last. To the last they were sensible. How fearful must have been their mental agonies.

Living at the time in St. Lewis Street, I was soon at the scene of the dreadful calamity; though I was not aware at first that any one had been left in the theatre. I saw the horses and carriages saved from the livery stables which the fire was approaching. The bells began tolling and the bugles blew loudly 'The Assembly.' I worked at first with the 89th Regt. (which was quartered in town in the Jesuits' barracks), to get water for the military engines. Colonel Walker, R. A., the commandant of the Garrison, was on the spot. Colonel Thorpe, commanding the 89th, was actively directing the engines of his men, and was ably seconded by his Adjutant, Lieut. Knippe.

At first there was a great delay in getting water. The fire companies brought up their engines, but they were useless for some time; at last the neighbouring wells were tapped, and water carts brought up 2 supply from the river. A good deal of arranging now took place between the military and the civilians in their endeavours to get water, each party for their own engines; no blows were struck, there was only an excess of zeal. Mr. Okill Stuart, the Mayor, was present and busily engaged as were Mr. McCord, and Mr. Russell with the police force and Mr. Wells, the Inspector of the Fire Department.

I met Lieut. Armstrong in the crowd after his escape; he told me of those burning inside. I ran round to the south gable where ladders were being planted. Some British sailor had, with an axe, knocked out a hole in the wall near the box door, but the opening was made too late to be of use; but those who made it are deserving of every praise. I saw Mr. Alexander Bell, a merchant, and Mr. Joseph, a collector of customs, carrying a young (Miss Rea) down a ladder. I ascended another and carried down a respectable looking woman, who was scorched, yet who in the midst of agitation cried out for her bonnet! I saw a poor man near the door, who had been rescued, crying in despair for a young woman with whom he had gone to the theatre, and who was nowhere to be seen. The building was white and red with flames inside.—The charred victims of the fire were in a heap inside, and the smell of roasted flesh was sickening.

A strong detachment of the 14th Regiment came from the citadel with engines, hooks and ladders Major Wilson, commanding the regiment, was present with most of the other officers. The men in conjunction with the Royal Artillery and 89th Regiment, formed streets to pass supplies of water, and by means of their united efforts with the hooks and ladders, they dragged the roof off the stables, and saved the guard house. Among them worked vigorously Captain Ingall, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. Nothing could exceed the devotion and energy of the soldiers; they fearlessly exposed themselves to danger from falling timber and their clothes to injury; and it is the opinion of those who had seen them on this occasion, that if the soldiers had been present to assist those who so courageously tried to save the sufferers, their all might have been got out.

The wing of the chateau began to smoke. I was interested about it, to preserve it as a relic of the gallant days of Quebec. On the outer wall is a cross of St. John of Jerusalem cut in stone, and with the date of 1647. I got an axe, and hewed down part of a wooden spout at an angle, to prevent the fire from running up the roof. I was immediately surrounded by three of the corporation, who thought there was no danger; but danger there was, for a ladder on the roof quickly caught fire from the sparks brought by the fire wind which began to rise, though before this the night was fortunately calm and the moon shining brightly on the scene. I ran upstairs, with an active corporal (Garlin, 14th); we found that the fire was not inside. A bold fireman, Thomas Andrews, climbing on the roof, cut away the burning ladder, and hurled it over the eaves. Water thrown on the windows prevented further danger.

The appearance of the fire and the surrounding objects was now awfully grand. Under the black canopy of smoke, the flames rose high in the air, illuminating the tin covered roofs and spires of the churches and buildings around, and showing the large body of military at work, and helmeted firemen and their bright painted engines, and a great multitude of anxious spectators in the Palace d' Armes. Among them were those who ran about, and who cried distractedly for their lost relatives or friends—for those who were never again to cheer the domestic hearth.

The progress of the fire was most rapid, yet it was at last got under, when there was nothing left to burn. The gangs of the engines signalled for more water ever and anon; and, about two in the morning, one by one they left off working, each company unnecessarily, giving three cheers; silence was best after such a scene of distress.

The energetic magistrate, Mr. R. Symes, had directed that the bodies should not be touched till daylight. I went to bed for a few hours, and rose early to search for my brother officer. The blackened remains of the sufferers were brought out, and laid on the grass of a small terrace at the south gable of the theatre. Forty three at first were found in a heap, ten feet long, four broad, and four in height; two others were afterward found but mere trunks; forty five victims in all.

Most of the heads, the chests, and the arms were consumed by the fire; the lowest of all were tolerably entire; the legs were twisted and distorted in every possible manner, some drawn up to the chest, others stretched out, the feet and legs in one line; in some the clothes were almost burned off, in others the gowns and trousers were entire. By the dresses and shoes and boots the bodies were made out. One body, that of a man, was covered with long brown hair, trunk and limbs! It was two hours before I could identify poor Hamilton. At last with the assistance of the Hospital Serjeant Hadford, Corporal Rundall, and some of the men of the regiment we recognized the remains, and had them carefully removed; a lady's black scarf was under the left arm; the watch had stopped at twelve minutes to eleven. It was distressing to witness those who came in search of relatives—the intense grief which blinded them as they spread a sheet over the miserable remains of mortality, and removed them to their residence for the coroner's inquest.

Besides those already named, there perished Mr. H. Carwell, a merchant, and two of his children; Mr. Sims, a druggist, with his eldest daughter and a son; the wife and daughter of the Editor of the *Canadian*; Mr. Hogan, book keeper Montreal Bank, and two sons; Mr. T. Harrison, brother of owner of the dioramia; Mrs. Molt and two sons; Mrs. Atkins and her son; Mrs. Gigg and daughter; Mr. Marcoux, a bailiff; Mr. Devlin, a watchmaker; Mr. Wheatly, a stationed; &c. The aged pair Tardiff, formerly mentioned, were among the rest arm in arm.

On the Sunday following the fire, the tolling of the bells was heard from an early hour and funeral processions traversed the streets all day. Fifteen coffins were laid out at one time in the Roman Catholic cathedral and an air of melancholy reigned over the city. For a considerable time after the fire people could talk and think of nothing else; Lieut. Hamilton and Miss Julia Rea were burried in one grave "wedded in death."

Some useful lessons may be derived from this fire. That there should always be very easy modes of egress from public buildings, and doors opening outwards, according to the laws of Holland, in which a theatre was burnt sixty years ago, attended with loss of life. In Richmond in Virginia, December, 26, 1811, six hundred persons were present at a theatre, of whom seventy two perished by fire, among whom were the Governor of the state and the Mayor of the city. Last year, in Russia, three hundred are said to have perished under similar circumstances. Again, fire companies should be frequently drilled, exercised, and directed to act without noise or confusion, and the captains should have, and *should use* speaking trumpets; above all, the supply of water should be ample. There are no water works at Quebec, though they are proposed, [as is also lighting the streets, which are still in total darkness]; the water at present is got from wells, by introducing suckers, and in water barrels or carts from the river. This last is a very rough way; much is lost, and long delay arises in the West India Islands there is an excellent arrangement for water. Large upright tanks, made of plates of cast iron, which stand up against the public buildings, like immense octagonal sentry boxes, twelve or twenty feet high, and are supplied by rain-water from the roofs. The pressure of the water sends a powerful stream through the cock below when the key is applied, and the water is useful for household purposes—after filtering for watering the streets, or for extinguishing fires. In Canada, by easing the tanks, the frost might be kept off; but even if they were useless during five months of the year, they might be of essential service during the other seven months, and there is only a trifling expense attending their construction.

—*United Service Magazine.*

JUDGE BETTER.—Our age is better than the last in some particulars, in none more than in the spirit of humanity which is now infused into the criminal code. We think and speak of executions in a manner and spirit totally different from our fathers; and our complaint against the judges of the last age is, that they did not, by a merciful administration of harsh statutes, ameliorate the coming generation. The popular notion of hanging severity was brought home to the judge in an amusing manner. Early one morning Sir Francis Buller had gone, wrapt up in a great coat, to a horse-dealers, to bargain for a horse he had fancied. It was trotted out, and went tenderly on the off foot; a defect, as jockeys well know, best detected at first starting. The keen judge called out to the dealer to come back, the animal would not do. "Why you are as bad as old Buller," retorted the jocky gruffly, "you condemn him before trying him."

—*Townsend's Lives of Judges.*

A NEW WAY TO GET CROWD.—The Hancock, Ill., Eagle says:—It was currently reported "up here," that the Landlord at Quincy, who affected the gent to his people, where a temperance table could be found, has quite recovered from his "severe indisposition," that is, his popularity has secured sufficient customers to render the game foot advertisement unnecessary.