

The advantage of brick walls at Dishrow's and Nichols', no doubt saved the buildings northward to the Coffee House, King-Street, Church-Street, and probably Trinity Church, &c. &c.

Thus in a very brief space of time, has the oldest and most central part of the City been utterly destroyed—and the earnings of many, by a long life of prudence and industry, been suddenly taken from them. We have great consolation however, in saying, correctly, that not the life of a human being was lost at the fire.

The destruction of property by removals has been immense, and the confusion in consequence of the direful necessity of looking to self-preservation, may be imagined. On the whole, however, we ought to be thankful, to an over-ruling Providence, that the calamity has been no worse—and great as the destruction has been, that so few families are homeless,—the greater part of the buildings have been occupied as warehouses, shops, and offices.

We have from memory, drawn up the annexed list of occupants of the several stores and buildings destroyed, which we think will be found pretty correct:

Peters' Wharf—12 or 13 buildings—the stores of James Whitney, Robertson & Hutton, D. Hogg's blacksmith shop, Furniss's sail loft, Martin Murphey's sailor boarding house, W. Foley's do., and several other sailor boarding houses, &c. whose names we are not acquainted with.

Johnston's Wharf—4 or 5 buildings, occupied by Mr J. Hughson, and others, principally for heavy storage.

St. John or Water Street—about 30 buildings—Parks and Hegan, store; N. S. Demill, do.; Mr Swymmer's office; Mr Beddell's office; Observer Printing office, Joseph Morse's dwelling, Ira Mosher's do.; Mr Bizzard's, do.; W. Dougan's store, Mrs Canby's dwelling; Henry Gilbert's flour store, and several back stores; B. Tilton's store, and back stores; Jas. Reed's store; Mrs Edwards' boarding house; Joseph Scammell's liquor store; H. P. Whitney's store and dwelling; William Anderson's store; J. McNaughton's dwelling; J. McNamara's shop, &c.; S. Gardner's store, E. Stephen's tin and sheet-iron manufactory and warehouse; T. L. Nicholson's Auction store; —Galivan's shop, W. Mullin's shop and dwelling, James Bell's paint shop, M. Hayden, hair dresser, shop and dwelling; McQueen, blockmaker; James Olston, shop, and sailor boarding house; P. McLeod, do. do.; D. Hogg's dwelling; —Collins, store; J. Leonard's dwelling; R. Wilson's boarding house; P. Hand, hair dresser; John Walker's store; F. Furness, shop and dwelling; John Kehoe, do. do.; Edward Drury's store; Charles B. Cox's auction store; R. Irvin, shop and sailor boarding house; James Boyle, store and dwelling; John Thompson & Son's store, &c.

Prince William Street—on both sides of the Street, about 25 Houses — Thomas Smith's store; Mr Ritchie's office; J. O'Donnelley's shoe shop; the large dwelling house of the hon. Wm Black; Street & Ranney's store; Mrs Peter's dwelling; J. McMillan, bookstore and dwelling; Samuel Thompson, store and dwelling; N. Dishrow's store; James Holman's store; Andrew Garrison's dwelling; John Monroe, silversmith, shop and dwelling; Jas. Howard, merchant tailor, shop and dwelling; Jas. Dunn's store and dwelling; Peter Duff's store; Solomon Nichols' store; R. L. Hazen's office; W. L. Avery's book store; John Hastings' store; P. McNamara's Store and dwelling; Keator & Thorne's store; L. H. Deverher's store; W. D. Hubbard's store; Richard Sand's dwelling; Mr Perley's office; Chronicle

Printing office; W. H. Tyson's shop; Corbett & Trentowsky's store; Mr McAvity's store and dwelling, Miss Wallace, store and dwelling; Miss Williamson's boarding house; J. D. McIntyre's store; James Malcolm's store; W. Major, hair dresser, shop and dwelling; Mr. G. Ball's rooms; Thomas Gard's confectionary and dwelling; A. R. Truru's Circulating Library and dwelling.—Mr Dun's horse burnt in the stable.

Church Street—Daniel Gillespie, shop and house.

South side Market Square.—The Stores occupied by George Chadwick, E. Dougherty, T. McGrade, and Benjamin Smith's office.—The brick store occupied by C. Jarvis, Mr N. Parker's office, &c, having iron window shutters in the rear, escaped with little damage.

Ward street—8 or 9 buildings—the stores of David Hatfield & Son, Robert Salter, G. W. Potter, G. D. Robinson & Co., John Wishart, Ira Mosher, Robert Douglas, John Leonard's Sail Loft &c.

South Market Wharf—17 buildings, in which were the Stores of Walker Tisdale; R. L. Harris; Faulke & Howard; Wm. Scammell; D. C. Perkins; Reid & Perkins; J. & T. Robinson; Wm. Jarvis; John Ward & Sons; Abraham B. Thorne; Knowles & Thorne; E. W. Greenwood; John Rhodes; Donald Ross, shop and dwelling; Stephen Wiggins & Son, store; Alexander Robertson; Thomas Wallace; John M. Whitmot; William McCannon; Charles M'Lauchlan; George Thomas; I. & J. G. Woodward; George M. Burns; J. & H. Kinnear;—the Sail Loft of Robert Robertson and Nicholas Hardenbrook;—also the King's Warehousing Store in Messrs. Woodward's building, in which was much valuable property,

Of the buildings destroyed, five were owned by D. Hatfield & Son; 4 or 5 by Jaz. Hendrick, Esq.; 3 or 4 by Mr. Sands; 3 or 4 by Mr. Solomon Nicholas; 2 or 3 by Mr. John Walker; Joshua Hughson, Mr Gilbert, Mr Tilton, Mr Bentley, Mr Peters, Estate of Hugh Johnston, &c., several each—and various others owned the buildings which they occupied.

It is impossible to make any thing like an accurate calculation at this moment, of the amount of loss. We have however made a rough estimate—and sat down the value of the buildings to have been £60,000 or 70,000—and the merchandize from £120,000 to £150,000, in all about £220,000—to say nothing of the loss of rents to the owners of the buildings destroyed, many of whom depended alone on that source for support in their declining years.

We are glad to find that a number of persons are partially insured—and have reason to think they are protected in the aggregate to the extent of 60,000—a heavy sum—divided between the two New Brunswick Offices for about half—and as much more in the West of Scotland, London Phoenix, and American Offices.

Many and praiseworthy were the exertions which were made by vast numbers of the citizens for arresting the progress of the devouring element.—Besides the strenuous efforts of many private individuals, who we fear, in some cases, will have to undergo bodily suffering arising from remarkable fatigues, the Civil and Military authorities especially deserve the thanks of the community. Both the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, and 43rd Light Infantry, with the Ordnance engine, were actively and benevolently employed. The Carleton engine also was brought over and rendered some essential service; but the extreme coldness of the night rendered engines of comparative trifling avail.

The steamer Muid of the Mist, and some other vessels while lying at the wharf, took fire, but received no material damage, except having masts cut away.

Many individuals will be exposed during this inclement season to very severe privations and sufferings.—We trust, that as soon as possible something of a public nature will be done for their relief. Could not the Legislature render assistance either by a grant or loan?

The reflections which crowd upon us at this fearfully interesting crisis, are too numerous for detail; but we cannot refrain from remarking, that God, who makes the flaming fire his ministers, having been pleased to visit the great commercial emporium of the U. States with a similar direful calamity, and more recently our sister city, Quebec, has now also been pleased to lay his afflictive hand on our own city. While He has perhaps kindled each of these tremendous fires in cities so distinguished for worldly prosperity, as judgments and incentives to bring men's hearts nearer unto Himself as their only solid foundation whereon to rest, does He thereby suggest serious thoughts to every reflective mind? How peculiarly striking is our own calamity, as to the period of its occurrence, its magnitude, and the late richness of the scene of desolation!

How great the loss of several respectable merchants, and owners of buildings. Some on the previous evening were worth thousands who in the morning found themselves bereft of a great portion of their earthly substance, and others of smaller tho' comfortable circumstances, reduced almost to comparative poverty.

May this heavy calamity be sanctified to the citizens at large, may all emerge from it more purified in heart. We hope that new places of business may speedily arise on the ruins of the old, and be filled by the same occupants, and through the blessing of God, be again a highly favored and prosperous people.

As is usual in cases of this sort, thefts have been numerous, but we hope not to a large amount; a number of persons are now in prison.

Mr Hatfield's large brick house, in which our office was situated, was wholly destroyed, but we succeeded, by the kindness of several friends, in rescuing our press, types and paper, in tolerable fair order, and we hope will in another week resume our publication as usual.

Mr Sands' extensive brick buildings, in which was the *Chronicle* Printing Office, were also destroyed, but the press and other office materials were saved.

The printing materials, &c. of the *Courier* and *Gazette* offices, were also on account of the very threatening nature and contiguity of the fire, removed from the buildings which they occupied, but as the fire did not touch those houses, their proprietors have returned to their offices.

The Editor of *City Gazette* having kindly offered us the use of his press and types, in the present emergency, we concluded upon embracing the offer, (Tuesday being our publishing day,) in order that we might at least lay a hasty if not perfect statement of this calamity before our readers, in town and country.—We also beg to return our thanks to Mr Younghusband, for the subsequent kind offer of the use of his press and types, at the present unhappy juncture.

In the present time of great excitement when people's minds are so greatly agitated, and while we are deprived of the use of our own office materials, and consequently exposed to much inconvenience, we hope that any imperfections or omissions in the foregoing statements may be overlooked. We have endeavoured to be as correct and explicit as circumstances would admit.