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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 all 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, Radford, 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 most 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 residences 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 *Canadien*; Mr. Hoogs, book-keeper Montreal Bank, and two sons; Mr. T. Harrison, brother of the owner of the Diorama; Mrs. Molt and two sons; Mrs. Atkins and her son; Mrs. Gibb and daughter; Mr. Marcoux, a bailiff; Mr. Devlin, a watchmaker; Mr. Wheatley, a stationer; &c. The aged pair Tardif, formerly mentioned, were found 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 late distressing event people could talk and think of nothing else. Lieut. Hamilton and Miss Julia Rea were buried 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 delays arise.

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