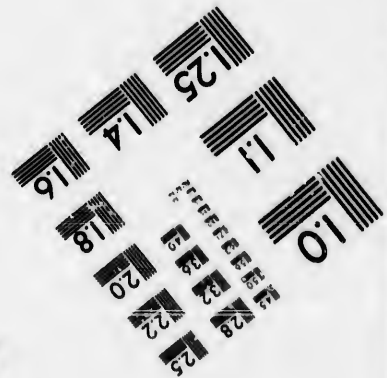
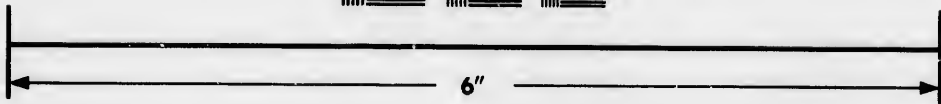
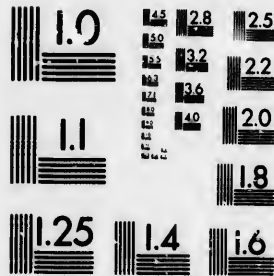


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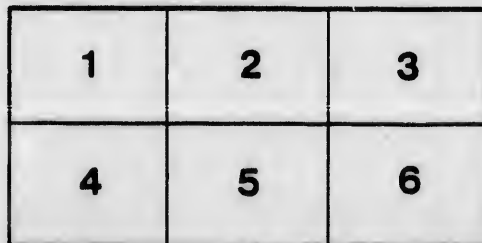
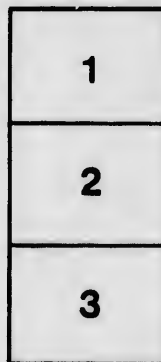
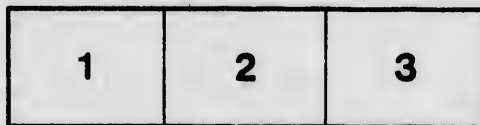
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280

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 20 \\
 15 \overline{) 260} \quad 17 \\
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 110 \\
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 5 \text{ + } 10 \dots
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(No 1)

27^u 1^u 7

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Vente

S U M M A

OF THE

Case of the Sufferers by fire at

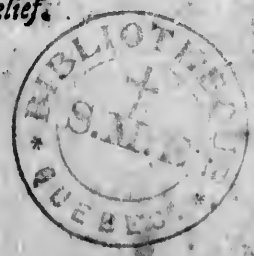
MONTREAL:

WITH THE

MOTIVES

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S U M M A R Y

of the Case of the Sufferers by fire at

M O N T R E A L.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed, at a meeting of the subscribers for the relief of the sufferers at Montreal, for the management of the subscription, on which a beginning is made. This committee is composed of twenty-two persons, chiefly men of character in the commercial world, a merchant of large fortune, and equal probity and humanity, being treasurer. (a)

(a) JOHN THORNTON, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.

William Burke, Esq;

John Pownall, Esq;

Pere: Cust, Esq;

Robert Allen, Esq;

Samuel Smith, Esq;

John Marlar, Esq;

Robert Macky, Esq;

William Neate, Esq;

Fowler Walker, Esq;

Richard Neave, Esq;

Edward Paine, Esq;

Andrew Dewisme, Esq;

Mr. Daniel Vialars.

Mr. Isidore Lynch.

Mr. John Strettell.

Mr. Robert Hunter.

Mr. Francis Rybot.

Mr. Robert Grant.

Mr. Gregory Olive.

Mr. Benjamin Price.

Jonas Hanway, Esq;

EDWARD GREEN, Secretary.

It is observable, that when any remarkable great fire happens, it is seldom known or traced out by what accident it was occasioned. This creates a diffidence, the consequences of which are generally injurious to the public, as not knowing how to guard against the like evil for the future; and to the sufferers, it being unknown who was in fault.

These gentlemen candidly inform the public in the most circumstantial manner, concerning the tremendous fire which happened in May last at *Montreal*; and they invite us in the most persuasive terms, on the strongest reasoning, founded on facts, that others may follow their example, by contributing each as he thinks proper towards the relief of the sufferers; and they tell us what bankers (b) receive subscriptions for this purpose.

The

(b) SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the following Bankers:

<i>Sir Charles Asgill, Nightingale, and Wickenden,</i>	} <i>Lombard-street.</i>
<i>Messrs. Cliffe, Walpole, and Clarke,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Roffey, Neale, James, and Fordyce,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Henton, Brown, and Son,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Bland, and Barnet,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Batson, Stephenson, and Hoggart,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Boldero, Carter, Burnston, and Smith,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Brassley, Lee, and Ayton,</i>	
<i>Messrs. George and William Gines,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Fuller and Cope,</i>	
<i>Messrs. Vere, Glyn, and Halifax,</i>	} <i>Birchin-lane.</i>
<i>Sir George Amyand, Staples, and Mercer,</i>	— — <i>Cornhill.</i>
<i>Sir George Colebrooke, and Co.</i>	— — <i>Tbreadneedle-street,</i>
<i>Messrs. Henry, Richard, and Richard Hoare,</i>	— <i>Fleet street.</i>

Sic

The most exact enquiry into this matter being made, it appears that the misfortune happened by a black servant carrying ashes, intended for the making of sope, into the garret of Mr. *Levingston*, an English subject, and a person of reputation, living in St. Francis street in the city of Montreal.

The rooms of the houses in that city are floored with clay, on which they lay flat stones, with a view to prevent accidents by fire. The roof of this house being very dry after much hot weather, and the wind blowing very hard, it is supposed, some coal, yet unextinguished, was lighted up, and blown to the roof, the flames bursting forth at the roof of the same *Levingston's* house. The adjacent houses being covered either with *shingles*, made of white cedar, in the manner of tiles, or with boards, according to the custom of the country; the flame was communicated with such impetuous violence, that in three hours 108 houses were destroyed, and though it happened in the day-time, some persons were burnt. These houses contained 215 families, (c) chiefly *Canadians*;

<i>Sir Francis Gosling, Gosling, and Clive,</i>	— —	<i>Fleet-street.</i>
<i>Messrs. Robert Child, and Co.</i>	— — —	<i>Temple-bar.</i>
<i>Sir Joseph Hankey, and Partners</i>	— —	<i>Fenchurch-street.</i>
<i>Messrs. James and Thomas Coutts,</i>	— — —	<i>Strand.</i>
<i>Messrs. Andrew Drummond, and Co.</i>	— —	<i>Charing-cross.</i>
<i>Messrs. Backwell, Hart, Darell, and Croft,</i>	—	<i>Pall-mall.</i>

(c) The city of Montreal contains 7000 inhabitants; the adjacent country on the banks of the river being delightfully pleasant, those who have acquired any property, generally come here to live.

the major part of whom, from being in comfortable circumstances, were thus suddenly deprived of every thing they possessed, the cloaths on their backs excepted.

This committee is in possession of an authentic certificate, attested by Gen. Murray, as governor of the province of Quebec, in which Montreal is situated. The most regular estimates were made by carpenters and masons, of the value of the buildings; and depositions on oath were taken of the sufferers, by commissioners appointed expressly for the purpose, of the particulars of their loss; by which it appears, that the amount is 87,580*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* sterling, of which no part was, or could be insured. All which is corroborated by the most indubitable testimony of living witnesses now in London.

Though it is presumed, that some of the sufferers are above the acceptance of charity, it is very certain, that great numbers of them are reduced to the most calamitous condition. It cannot therefore with any propriety be objected, by any one, otherwise inclined to contribute, that nothing worthy of attention *can* be collected by a private subscription; on the contrary, it is apparent, that every mite will be acceptable.

Thus circumstanced, the sufferers think themselves privileged, as it were by a permission from heaven, to beg relief: the fact is, they implore our assistance, and of whom can they ask it with propriety, if not of us?

Whether we consider these *Canadians* as *strangers*, who put themselves under our protection, when they might have

have gone to *Old France*, and left a country, which we naturally desire to see peopled ; or whether we regard them as *fellow-subjects*, with whom we may carry on a trade of great importance ; it seems right, fit, and proper, that we should enable those to rise again, who are fallen ; and, by a *well-timed encouragement of industry*, perform a duty of the highest importance, the charge of which will be repaid four-fold into the breast of our common parent.

If we consider these *Canadians* as fellow-subjects, whose allegiance to the crown of these realms we would wish to preserve inviolate ; and to secure them by the cords of love and union. Or if we make an estimate of their intrinsic worth, as a comely, laborious, intrepid, obedient people ; in every view they are represented as demanding a peculiar attention from us on this occasion.

Can we embrace a more favourable opportunity of giving a substantial proof, not to *them* only, but also to our *American fellow-subjects* in general, that we have no false ambition. It would be absurd to suppose, that we do not mean to erect trophies of strength and opulency ; but what firmer basis can these be built upon, than mutual interest, and mutual affection ? And if these do not prove an impregnable bulwark of liberty to both countries, where shall we seek for any other ?

Our fellow-subjects will see by our conduct as individuals, as well as by our rule of government, that

this nation is communicative of every blessing, and consequently entitled to be beloved for the exercise of moderation, equanimity, and the social virtues, as well as for skill and bravery in arms.

There cannot be a principle more intelligible, than that the putting every subject, as far as is practicable, in a condition of getting his own bread, and providing for his family in his own way, is the true source of national riches. On this principle depends the security of a vast pecuniary property: and consequently it is our truest interest, to extend our regards to every subject in every region of the British empire, who is really in want; and can with propriety ask for relief; or who by commerce can afford us the means of acquiring wealth; but most of all to such fellow-subjects as the *Canadians*, under so grievous a misfortune.

As to the *peculiar* circumstances of these brave people, who now implore our assistance, they had been for several years distressed, not only with their war with us, but also by militating with the savage Indians. They had suffered the want of provisions, almost to famine; their trade was interrupted; the use of their paper-money was suspended; and hardly were the widows tears dried up, when this sad misfortune by fire suddenly fell upon them.

If we examine the matter seriously, as every cause of humanity ought to be examined, we shall find motives enough derived from benevolence and good policy, as
well

well as Christian charity, to follow the example of those who have begun the subscription. (d)

It

(d) Feb. 1766.
DONATIONS in behalf of the sufferers by fire at Montreal.

	£.	s.	d.
Isaac Adamson, Esq;	5	5	0
A. —	1	1	0
R. A. —	5	5	0
Robert Allen, Esq;	10	10	0
Mr. Latham Arnold	5	5	0
Mrs. Sarah Aynworth	1	1	0
Mr. Adderley	1	1	0
Henry Archer, Esq;	5	5	0
E. A. and A. B. —	0	10	6
Messrs. Beckman and Company	0	10	6
Messrs. Bland and Barnett	10	10	0
William Burke, Esq;	10	10	0
M. B. —	15	0	0
M. B. —	5	5	0
J. B. —	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Secretary Conway	50	0	0
Messrs. Clay and Augutter	10	10	0
John Carter, Esq;	2	2	0
C. C. —	2	2	0
Mrs. Margaret Chitty	10	10	0
M. C. —	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Clark	5	5	0
Edward Coke, Esq; <i>Canterbury</i>	30	0	0
Solomon da Costa, Esq;	20	0	0
Messrs. Coleman and Lucas	10	10	0
C. —	2	2	0
Charles Crockat, Esq;	20	0	0
Pere : Cuff, Esq;	10	10	0
C. D. —	50	0	0

903. 12. 0

John

It ought to be remembered, that these people were by no means in fault on this occasion, unless it be a crime

John Darker, Esq;	—	—	—	2	2	0
P. D.	—	—	—	0	5	3
John Dewes, Esq;	—	—	—	1	1	0
J. D.	—	—	—	1	1	0
A. D.	—	—	—	20	0	0
Henry Ellis, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
Doctor Feathergill	—	—	—	5	5	0
J. F.	—	—	—	5	5	0
Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Fludyer	—	—	—	25	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Gibbins	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Green	—	—	—	5	5	0
Messrs. Grant and Co.	—	—	—	10	10	0
Lowe Griffin, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. John Goods, of Kensington	—	—	—	1	1	0
Lady Elizabeth Germain, a lottery-ticket, No. 39,896, Blank, produced	—	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. William Higginson	—	—	—	1	1	0
Messrs. Humphrys and Harris	—	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Hunter	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. Leonard Hammond	—	—	—	1	1	0
Jonas Hanway, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
Thomas Hanway, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
G. H.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. John Irish	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. John Jones, of Hackney	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Deborah Jennings	—	—	—	1	1	0
By the Rev. Mr. Jacob Jefferson	—	—	—	2	2	0
A Lady	—	—	—	4	4	0
L. M. B.	—	—	—	0	10	6
Mr. Lowe, of St. Mary le Bone	—	—	—	7	9	0
Mr. Thomas Lever	—	—	—	5	5	0

Mr.

158. 2-9

crime to be unacquainted with the use of those means, so well known in Europe, to prevent accidents of this kind,

Mr. Isidore Lynch	—	—	—	10	0	0
Mr. James Mather	—	—	—	3	3	0
Mr. Moore	—	—	—	1	1	0
E. M	—	—	—	1	0	0
John Marlar, Esq;	—	—	—	10	0	0
Robert Macky, Esq;	—	—	—	10	0	0
Francis Maseres, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
Messrs. Maudit, Wright, and Co.	—	—	—	10	10	0
T. N.	—	—	—	1	1	0
H. N.	—	—	—	0	10	6
R. Nettleton, Esq;	—	—	—	1	1	0
James Norman, Esq;	—	—	—	20	0	0
William Neate, Esq;	—	—	—	21	0	0
Richard Neave, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. Edward Ommalley	—	—	—	0	10	6
Z. O.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Overplus of the fire-collection for Rotherhithe	—	—	—	51	7	2
Mrs. Okenden	—	—	—	0	2	6
W. P.	—	—	—	2	2	0
W. P.	—	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Pocock	—	—	—	5	5	0
Messrs. Benjamin Price, and Son	—	—	—	10	10	0
Edward Paine, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0
A. P.	—	—	—	1	1	0
John Pownall, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
Messrs. Roffey, Neale, James, and Fordyce	—	—	—	21	0	0
Mr. Francis Rybot	—	—	—	21	0	0
Samuel Rickards, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0
Mr. John Rogers	—	—	—	1	1	0
Samuel Smith, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
S.	—	—	—	7	7	0

Mr.

kind, or to remedy them when they happen. The truth is, the *French* in Europe are far behind us in the know-

Mr. John Strettell	—	—	—	21	0	0
Sir William Stephenson	—	—	—	10	10	0
W. S.	—	—	—	0	10	6
Mrs. Mary Sneyd	—	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. Spilier	—	—	—	1	1	0
W. S. by Messrs. Hoares	—	—	—	6	0	0
S. S. S.	—	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. Suckland	—	—	—	2	2	0
Sundry Persons, by the hands of Mr. Strettell				157	10	0
Mr. S. Towers	—	—	—	1	1	0
John Thornton, Esq;	—	—	—	50	0	0
The Hon: Dr. George Talbot	—	—	—	5	5	0
R. T.	—	—	—	5	5	0
A person unknown, by Mr. Blackman	—	—	—	5	5	0
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	5	3
Ditto	—	—	—	0	10	6
A gentleman unknown	—	—	—	0	10	6
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	10	6
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	2	6
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	2	2
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	5	3
A person unknown, by Mr. George Box	—	—	—	3	3	0
A person unknown	—	—	—	0	10	6
A. B. a lady unknown	—	—	—	3	3	0
A gentleman unknown, by Mr. Lane	—	—	—	5	5	0
J. V.	—	—	—	50	0	0
Mr. Daniel Vialars	—	—	—	21	0	0
Fowler Walker, Esq;	—	—	—	5	5	0
Sweet Wood, Esq;	—	—	—	10	10	0
Messrs. Watson and Olive	—	—	—	10	10	0
J. W.	—	—	—	5	5	0
A. W.	—	—	—	2	2	0

Mr.

934-19.8

knowledge and practice of those mechanic arts, which contribute so much to the ease, safety, and convenience of life; and we could not expect to find such in a conquered colony lately belonging to them.

By the precautions now taking, in regard to the use of fire-engines, the design of making reservoirs of water, and new methods of covering their houses, it is to be hoped, the like misfortune will not happen again.

It must be presumed, that tyles of a certain thickness, and properly glazed, will stand the penetrating force of melted snow, and the pinching severity of frost in that country, as well as they do in Ruffia, where the winters are yet more intensely cold. (e) At the same time it must be acknowledged, that thin iron plates, painted or tinned over, will answer the purpose yet more effectually,

Mr. John Whiston	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
Robert Ward, Esq;		—		—	5	0	0
S. W.	—	—	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Young		—		—	2	2	0
X. Y. Z.	—	—	—	—	10	10	0
A. Z.	—	—	—	—	5	5	0
Z.	—	—	—	—	2	2	0

(e) It may be observed, that besides the tyles of their own making, the Ruffians use pantyles well glazed, which are imported from foreign countries: as ships would otherwise come in ballast, the freight is not heavy. Defects are sometimes found in these tyles; the mortar must be well digested, or it is apt to freeze, and break out,

tually, in regard to the snow and frost. (f) Let them learn from this misfortune, which will bear hard on them, whatever they may receive from us, that the most durable covering, and the safest from fire, will, in the issue, prove the cheapest manner of building. It will be an object of great moment to introduce the improvements proposed.

But whilst we give them good advice like friends, let us not act as if we were not their friends, or had no particular regard for them in our capacity as fellow-subjects. As they are constrained to ask, let us shew them such a mark of our favour, as shall be of real service. This is the way to be beloved and honoured as their sincere friends and benefactors. And we may with the utmost reason hope, that we shall secure the hearts of these *Canadians* for many generations to come.

In the mean while, let us seriously reflect, that no system of morals, no institute of political precepts, can instruct us so forcibly as the *law of Christ*, in our duty as *citizens* and *subjects*. Enlightened as we are, yet dif-

(f) These plates are made of an *arcbcon*, or 28 inches, square, nearly as thick as a new milled shilling, and sold for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ rubles a pood, or 11 s. for 36 lb. English. They paint them on both sides: but those which are tinned are the most durable and effectual preservative. They secure them, by turning one into the other at the edges for near 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The inconvenience of noise from rain, is in a great measure removed by a proper pressure on the inside, in three or four parts, which divides and breaks the sound.

tracted

tracted by such a variety of inclinations, no other law can hold us in the bonds of peace and union; and restrain us from the excess of that self-love, which is so apt to plunge us into difficulties.

If *Christian* charity, joined to the distribution of the bounties of heaven, by all the means that providence has put into our hands, be the surest criterion by which to judge of our own hearts, so in our capacity as *subjects*, to embrace occasions as they rise; and succor each other when distressed, is the most substantial virtue, and the soundest policy. It is surely the most demonstrative proof of the reality of our good disposition to the community, and of our knowledge of the happiness of our own situation. And in proportion to our gratitude we may hope for the continuance of the blessings we now enjoy at the hands of God, or unhappily be constrained to renounce such hopes, as superior to the portion of virtue we possess.

We are now invited to give an active demonstrative proof to these *Canadians*, that the essence of *Liberty* consists in a tender regard to the support of each other. And as our civil and religious rights are originally founded in reason, or a true discernment of what is just and fit to be done, *voluntarily*, and upon the principles of obedience to divine laws, and the *good of society*; we may conclude, that by the firmness and valor arising from thence we have acquired, and by their means we maintain, a sovereignty in so many different parts of the earth with dignity and reputation,

reputation. At the same time it must be obvious, that avarice, discord, or false ambition, may deprive us of the advantages which Providence hath put into our hands.

This is the substance of a small pamphlet; and upon the whole, it seems to be an object so very forcibly recommended to individuals, both from facts, as well as reasoning, and so very proper in its own nature, that it will be much for our honor it should succeed.

IN relation to the safe methods of covering houses to prevent the communication of fire, some persons, now bound for Canada, intend to try if slate will stand the frost. Iron-plate coverings are certainly the best. As to turning the edges of the plates one within another, this method is practised in Sweden, as well as Russia, but it is subject to some inconveniences, as being apt to break the edges. There is another method less costly as to the labor, and which will probably answer much better, viz. to cover the boards which compose the top of the house with two layers of brown paper, dipt in hot tar; then lay on two iron plates, every other one, so that the third may over-lap about an inch on each of the two: brown paper dipt in tar must be under the third, as well as the two first plates, and extended so far as to come under the fastenings of the plates, to consolidate

solidate them. These plates should be previously punched with a proper steel puncher, and fitted to each other. The plates being cut of equal lengths, the holes may be made to answer to each other. Fasten the work with *copper* nails, which will not rust like iron. A puncher may be used to prepare the way through the paper, and the gimblet to follow, otherwise the copper nails may be easily resisted. The plates being painted, or tinned, and fastened as above, will stand all weather, and also resist wind better than in the method of turning the edges.

P. S. March 20, 1766. The *committee* having thought it most adviseable to suspend the application for the relief of the Canadian poor sufferers, for some weeks past, have now the pleasure to inform the public, that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Hanway having been deputed to wait on the King, with this case, his Majesty received them most graciously, and with his usual clemency and benignity, was pleased to give
500/.

500%. towards the relief of those who are
in real distress.

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It is hoped, when our fellow subjects are fully informed of the real state of this case, they will think it a very proper object for the exercise of their humanity as *men*; their charity as *christians*; and their policy as *members of the community*.

In addition to the list,

The R. H. Marquis of Rock-	-	-	100	0	0
ingham has given					
The R. H. Earl of Dartmouth			50	0	0
T. Askell	-	-	0	10	6
Rev. Mr. Birch	-	-	1	1	0
P. P.	-	-	1	1	0
T. S.	-	-	0	5	3
C. G.	-	-	1	1	0
Dr. Richard Ruffell	-	-	2	2	0
A. B.	-	-	20	0	0
George Anfrere, Esq;	-	-	5	5	0

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