

A sad gloom pervades this place, and every countenance is cast down to the earth. The loss of an hundred thousand friends in the field of battle, could not touch the heart like this. Enough. Imagine what cannot be described. The most distant and implacable enemy, and the most savage barbarians, will condole our unhappy lot.

All of those who were in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the house before those who were in the boxes could get down; and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindmost might have got out by leaping into the pit. A gentleman and lady, who otherwise would have perished, had their lives saved by being providentially thrown from the second boxes. There would not have been the least difficulty in descending from the first boxes into the pit.

In addition to the list now given, it is believed that at least sixty others perished, whose names are not yet ascertained.

[Here follows a list of the names of such of the unfortunate sufferers as could be ascertained; which to the one given above, has these melancholy additions:—Mrs. Taylor Braxton, Miss Page, A. Marshall (of Wythe) broke his neck in jumping from the window, Miss Marian Hunter, Mrs. Mary Davis, Miss Gerard, Thomas Lacroix, Jane Wade, Mrs. Picket, Miss A. Bousman, Miss M. Marks, two Miss Trouins, Miss Fillicott, Miss Patsy Griffin, Miss Littlepage, Mrs. Girardin and two children, Miss Gatewood.]

Saturday, the 28th, was assigned by the Common Hall, for the interment of the remains of these unfortunate sufferers.

Further particulars given in Letters from Richmond.

"Mrs. Picket is much burnt. Dr. M'Caw is violently hurt. The bank is closed, every shop is shut, and every countenance is full of woe."

"Mr. Richards, Mr. Page, and several others had a leg broken, by leaping from the windows, or by being trodden under foot. Nearly all in the upper galleries perished. Sixty or eighty skeletons have been dug out of the ruins—not more than one or two have been recognized."

"The fire happened on Mr. Placide's benefit night—the house was crowded, and the burst of the flames was so instantaneous, that very few of the ladies in the upper boxes were saved. One gentleman in those boxes escaped almost miraculously: He was sitting with two small girls and a boy when the fire was discovered. The boy leaped from the window and escaped unhurt. The gentleman took the two girls, one under each arm, resolved upon exertions, and flew with them to the stair-case, jamming them between his breast and the people before him striving to keep himself straight, but in vain; the pressure from behind, and those leaping overhead overpowered him. He was bent down with the children in his arms, and from that time he knew nothing of what passed till several hours afterwards he came to his senses and found himself in his own bed. He must have been wedged up so as to be forced along unconsciously by the mass, as he was picked up at some distance from the play-house. The children escaped with but little hurt. The wife of this gentleman, who was in another part of the house, saved herself by leaping out of a window, in company with a young lady, who perished in the attempt. A case which excites singular sympathy, is that of young Lieut. Gibbon, of the navy, he had got clear from the house and saved his mother's life with his own, but finding that Miss Conyers was left behind, he rushed into the blazing building in search of her, and was never seen more: both perished in the flames."

Extract of a Letter to a gentleman in this town.

"I have just conversed with a young gentleman, who was one of the last that got out of the house before the roof fell in; he says, he saw, he thinks, fifty ladies laying dead, some naked, others nearly so, and horribly mangled and crushed beyond all power of description. Many ladies were thrust from the second story window, by men who followed them themselves; some were seen jumping out with ladies in their arms. The good Governor bore his lady out safe, and boldly returned to rescue his son, but alas, in vain: his remains I saw taken from the ruins, (which was designated by a stock buckle which he wore,) a crisped lump. The brave Lieut. Gibbon was enamoured of a young lady, the first ornament of her sex, Miss Sally Conyers, he got out, but finding that she had not escaped, was heard to say, 'I'll bring her out, or perish in the attempt;' he rushed in, was afterwards seen with the lady in his arms, when the wall fell, and closed the scene forever, to that ill-fated pair.

"I have not heard of any New-England people among the deaths. It is judged that 150 perished."

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The Sights I have Seen.

The following very condensed chronology of events, we owe to the pen of the Rev. Mr. Dufens, a gentleman well known as a literary and diplomatic character. It is taken from a sketch lately published, called "THE SIGHTS I HAVE SEEN," and contains a more compressed view of the leading events of modern times than we have before seen; as such we offer it to our Readers:—

"I have seen a King imprisoned by his son (1) five emperors massacred (2) five kings assassinated (3) six kings deposed (4) five republics annihilated (5) a great Kingdom effaced from the map of Europe (6) I have seen England loose in 8 years half North-America, after possessing it for more than a century. I have seen her verifying the sentiments of an ancient (that the empire of the sea gives that of the land) take the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of Ceylon from the Dutch—Malta, Egypt, and several colonies from the French.

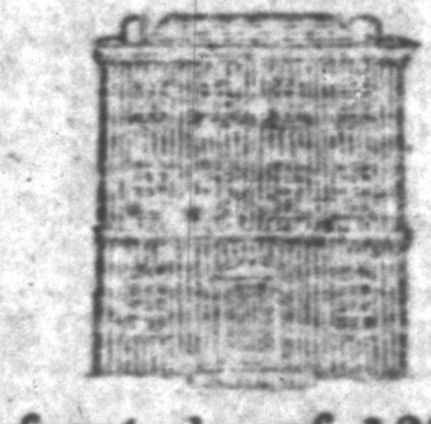
I have seen her dictate the law to the king of Denmark, at Copenhagen, and carry her victorious arms into the most remote parts of the world. I have seen this same England, in 1780, resist the combined efforts of Europe, of America, and of the Northern Powers who formed an armed neutrality against her maritime dominion: I have seen in the revolutionary war, often destitute of allies, and alone opposing the enormous power of France, of Italy, of Denmark, and of Russia (7). I have seen the son of an English gentleman go out to India, as writer to a mercantile company (but quitting this service when very young to embrace the military life) afterwards rising to the head of the army; dethrone a powerful Prince in the East, place another on his throne, conquer a part of Hindostan, and raise the British dominion in that quarter to the pre-eminence which it now enjoys (8).

I have seen what has no example in history, a little Corsican gentleman conquer Italy; force the Emperor of Germany to make a disgraceful peace (9); take Malta in two days; Egypt in a month; return from thence, and place himself on the throne of the Bourbons, and all in less than four years, from May 1796 to November 1799. I have seen him transport his army and artillery in the midst of winter over the most difficult pass of the Alps, and in a single battle (10) decide at once the fate of Germany and of Italy. I have seen this same Corsican gentleman order the Pope to Paris in 1804, to crown him Emperor of the French, and afterwards depose the same Pope, and deprive him of the temporal possessions which his ancestors had enjoyed for more than a thousand years (11). I have seen him declare himself King of Italy—I have seen him braving a formidable league which was directed against him, march to Vienna, and even into Hungary, in six weeks; give the law three times to the Emperor of Germany (12); compel him to abdicate the Imperial crown of the Cæsars, deprive him of a part of his dominions; force the Emperor of Russia twice to retire (13); and soon after to oblige him to march to his assistance against the Emperor of Austria. I have seen him destroy the power of the King of Prussia in 15 days, and strike all Europe with dismay. I have seen him dethrone five Kings (14), and create eight others (15); annex Holland to France (16); dictate to Spain, as if it were one of his provinces; employ his forces as his own, and at last take possession of the whole kingdom. In short, I have seen him extend his dominions further than that of Charlemagne, and find nothing that could resist his ambition, but the King of Great-Britain, sometimes alone against the whole host of European power, and sometimes with the troops of the continent in his pay."

Such are some of the strange sights which Mr. Dufens has seen, and the most striking of which, those who are much younger than he is, have beheld with equal consternation and surprize.

- (1). Victor, King of Sardinia, 1732.
- (2). Peter III. John VI. Paul I. Emperors of Russia—Selim III. in July, and Mustapha IV. November 17, 1808, Emperors of Constantinople.
- (3). Joseph, King of Portugal—Louis XV. Louis XVI. Louis XVII. kings of France—Gustavus III. king of Sweden, in 1792.
- (4). Stanislaus Poniatowsky, king of Poland—the king of Sardinia, on the 10th of December, 1798—Ferdinand IV. king of Naples—Charles IV. Ferdinand VII. kings of Spain, in May, 1808—and Gustavus IV. king of Sweden, arrested on the 13th March, 1809, by his uncle, the duke of Sodermania, who was elected king in his stead on the 15th of the following June.
- (5). Holland, Sweden, Venice, Genoa, Luca.
- (6). The kingdom of Poland.
- (7). After the treaty of Luneville.
- (8). Lord Clive, from 1747 to 1767. He died in 1774.
- (9). The peace of Campo Formio, on the 17th October, 1797—the preliminaries were signed April 27, 1797, at Leoben.
- (10). At Marengo on the 14th June, 1800, after having passed the great St. Bernard.
- (11). In December, 1809.
- (12). By the treaties of Campo Formio, 1797—of Luneville, 9th February, 1801—and of Vienna, 14th October, 1809.
- (13). At Austerlitz, 2d December, 1805, and by the peace of Tilsit, 8th July, 1807.
- (14). The kings of France, of Naples, and Sardinia, and two kings of Spain, Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII.
- (15). The kings of Etruria, of Italy, of Holland, of Naples, of Bavaria, of Wirtemberg, of Saxony, and of Whestphalia.
- (16). The 15th of December, 1809, the day of the most ceremonious and extraordinary divorce which is mentioned in history.

TO BE SOLD,



Or Leased for a Term of Years, and entered upon the 1st day of May next, A COMMODIOUS and substantial Dwelling House and Tenement, situate in King-Street, with a

front also of 133 feet upon a Cross Street, and within 60 yards of the Market-Square. The first and second stories have eight well finished Rooms with fire-places, the third story is partly divided, and is calculated for four or more, very good Bed Chambers, and a Store Room, or for one, not contemptible Assembly Room, and several small Rooms; there are Cellars under the whole, and also a large detached Kitchen with a Pantry and Garret and Wood-House, Stable and Hay-Loft; a never failing Well, and other conveniences, which may be seen and the terms of payment known by applying without loss of time to

ANDREW CROOKSHANK.

Saint John, 18th December, 1811.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1812.

We have this day published the accounts of the most melancholy event ever recorded in the annals of calamity; the destruction by Fire, of the Theatre in Richmond, (Virginia) where a great number of the audience perished, among whom were the Governor, Mr. Smith, and many of the most respectable inhabitants.

BOSTON, JANUARY 9.
GIBRALTAR PAPERS.—

To the 16th November have been received. They contain numerous official accounts of War Events in various parts of the peninsula; and indicated that the war character of the Spaniards was improving. The Partisan Chiefs were unusually active; and the various Spanish armies, though suffering great deprivations from the poverty or the remissness of the Cortes, appeared to be vigorous, and faithful to the patriotic cause.

Valencia had not been added to Suchet's conquests; and Ballesteros had overran Andalusia, advancing to within six or seven leagues of Seville. The French must be weak in that quarter, or he has acted with great temerity.

The Spanish Cortes, instead of attending solely to the extirpation of their invaders, were busied in manufacturing Constitutions, and quarrelling with Don Colon, of the Council of Castile.—Ten days were wasted in this frivolity; during which the people in the galleries frequently, interrupted the discussion with plaudits and hisses.—In one instance, the spectators and members became so unruly, that the President was compelled to adjourn; and on meeting again in conclave, a military force was necessary to their protection from the mob, and to place on shipboard, for safety, M. Valiente, a member, whom that mob had denounced. A great irruption was expected in Cadiz.

The grand armies were cantoned from 50 to 100 miles apart.

BY THE HONORABLE

MARTIN HUNTER, Esquire,

PRESIDENT of His MAJESTY'S Council and (L. S.) Commander in Chief of the Province of NEW-BRUNSWICK, &c. &c. &c.

MARTIN HUNTER.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by Act of Parliament passed in the forty-eighth year of His present MAJESTY'S Reign, power is given to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to allow the importation of certain enumerated articles from the United States of America into this Province, for the purpose of re-exporting the same.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice and consent of His MAJESTY'S Council, to publish this Proclamation, hereby authorising and empowering British Subjects, for the space of Six Months from the date hereof, to import and bring into this Province, from the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned and navigated according to Law: Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading, Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or Squared Timber of any sort; Horses, Neat-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort; Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Pease, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley or Grain of any sort; and British Subjects, during the same period, are hereby authorised and empowered to export in British ships, owned and navigated as aforesaid, all or any of the said herein before enumerated articles to any other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Saint John, the twentieth day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve and in the Fifty-second Year of His MAJESTY'S Reign.

By the PRESIDENT'S Command,

JON. ODELL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Mr. BURKS, in Germain-Street, where he teaches the French Language.

N. B. Attendance from 6 to 9 in the evening, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Terms, eight dollars per quarter, and one dollar entrance.

PETER LUGRIN.

St. John, 27th January, 1812.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

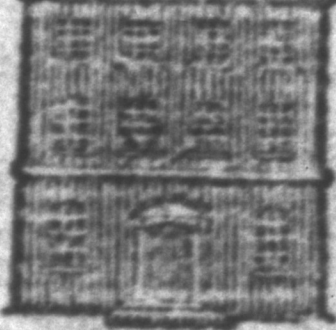
For Sale by Andrew Crookshank,

On the 31st instant,

THAT tight, staunch and commodious STORE on the North side of the Market-Slip, now in the possession of ROBERT SHIVES & Co.—Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale.

Saint John, 15th January, 1812.

FOR SALE,



THAT large and convenient HOUSE situate at the corner of Prince William and King-Streets, and known as the Exchange Coffee-House; its convenience and situation are so well known as a Public Coffee-House, as to make farther description unnecessary.—Persons desirous of purchasing will apply to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M'PHERSON,

Saint John, 12th December, 1811.