The Sun.

FORTIETH YEAR. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

The Finest Warehouses and Richest Part of Boston in Ashes.

FIFTEEN HOURS OF TERROR.

New England's Merchant Princes Ruined in an Hour.

SEVENTY ACRES OF FLAME.

Loss Between $80,000,000 and $90,000,000.

INSURANCE, $10,000,000 OR $12,000,000.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST BY THE FIRE.

Plain and Unvarnished Account of the Disaster.

THE CONFLAGRATION AT AN END.

Reception of the News in New York City.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—This city has been on fire for fifty hours. Its heart has been burned out. Seventy acres of the finest buildings are in ruins. The general boundaries of the fire are the whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal street, and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and hence in almost a direct line to Fort Hill, along Hamilton and Batterymarch to Kilby street, as far as Lindall and Central streets, and from Milk to Summer, on Washington street. Every building in this boundary has been consumed. Almost every shoe and leather and dry goods and wool establishment in Boston is burned. The loss is estimated at between eighty and ninety millions, and the insurance from ten to twelve millions. Many persons are reported injured, and several killed.

The firemen got control of the flames a little after noon.

7 *A. M.*—The fire which commenced at half past seven last night continues its devastation, and is now working its way through the large block between Devonshire and Congress streets, north of Water street.

The fire first broke out of the rear end of a large five-story granite building, 87, 89, and 91 Summer street, directly on the corner of Kingston street. This building was surmounted with a high mansard roof, overtopping all the other buildings in that immediate vicinity. Directly as the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground,

GREAT VOLUMES OF FLAME

suddenly burst out from the rear stories of the building, and in less than twenty minutes the whole broad façade extending fully one hundred feet along Kingston street was one sheet of flame, as was also at the same time the Summer street front, the heat being so intense as to force the firemen away from that immediate vicinity. By this time a strong wind had been created. The flames began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite all the exertions of the firemen in every branch of the department, the fire was communicated to the buildings on the opposite corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block on the corner of Summer and Otis streets, and in less than a half an hour thereafter the flames were bursting out of the roofs, and all up and down the broad sides of these immense structures.

A GALE ADDS FURY TO THE FLAMES.

By this time the wind had increased to nearly a gale, and the flames having the entire mastery of everything swept from story to story, from roof to roof, from block to block, and from corner to corner, driving the firemen from every vantage ground they could secure, and rendering all their exertions useless and futile. Wherever the flames reached they rapidly consumed everything of a combustible character, even melting granite blocks and iron doors and shutters like so much lead.

The large block on the corner of Summer and Kinston streets, in which the fire first started, was occupied on the first and upper floors by Tebbetts, Baldwin & Davis, dry goods jobbers. A. K. Young & Co. occupied the third and fourth stories as a manufactory for skirts and corsets, giving employment to about 200 men. The second floor was occupied by Damon, Temple & Co., furnishing goods, &c. This great building was in almost an incredibly short space of time completely levelled to the ground.

Its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks which arose from it had lodged upon all the buildings round about.

THE FIRE SPREADS IN THREE DIRECTIONS.

Thence the fire spread almost instantly in three directions; first to the adjoining block on Summer street, then across Summer street to the opposite block, and then across Kingston street.

In the first named direction the adjoining building was occupied by Leland & Wheelock, gentlemens' furnishing goods, and Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., importers of dry goods. The next are Eager, Bartlett & Co., woollen goods; O. B. North & Son, hats, caps, and furs; next Farley, Amsden & Co., dry goods jobbers, and Rhodes & Ripley, wholesale clothing. The latter firm owned the building.

The structure opposite the point of starting was of granite, four stories and a half high, occupied largely by Mayflyn, Mullen & Elms, dealers in trimmings, who used the entire lower floor; Harding Brothers & Co. and G. L. Ide, Carter & Co. occupied the upper floors. From this building across the square, diagonally, was a stone block, occupied by Smith, Rich & Corton and George M. Glazier, dealers in corsets, skirts, and knit goods. On the corner of Otis and Summer streets stood the Everett block, an imposing granite structure, owned by the Everett estate. It included Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, and 64 Summer street, and occupied by D. Lyons & Co., Nell Brothers & Dreyfus, Phillips & Shuman, C. G. King & Co., and Marr Brothers, dealers in clothing, furnishing goods, fancy goods, trimmings, etc. The upper floors were used mostly as offices, and occupied by various parties.

FLAMES LEAPING FROM ROOF TO ROOF.

Now the fire began to creep steadily up both sides of Summer street, crawling along from roof to roof. Opposite the Everett block the buildings, as they were engulfed in rapid succession, were as follows: Brick swell front, occupied by A. Folsom & Sons, floor cloths and oil cloths; George H. Butler, hair goods, and Eugene Chapin, commission merchant. Granite block—Morse, Hammond & Co., hosiery and gloves; Stiles, Beale & Homer, wholesale clothing; S. Klous & Co., hats, caps, and furs; Strucker Brothers, hat and cap manufacturers; Wyman & Arklay, imported goods and linens; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, linens and white goods; Rothwell, Luther, Potter & Co., clothing; Mitchell, Green & Stevens, clothing.

A TORRENT OF FLAME IN ARCH STREET.

At this time, about 10 o'clock, the flames burst from the top of a building in Arch street, a dozen doors removed from Summer street. Almost before the existence of the flames in this quarter was known they had spread down through the building, and were bursting in a perfect torrent from all the windows in the front of the fancy goods store of Hawley, Folsom & Martin. The fire spread to each side, enveloping the stores of Thomas Kelly & Co., D. M. Hodgdon, clothing; March Brothers, Pierce & Co., Miner, Beales & Hackett, all of which were quickly blazing.

At 10 o'clock the whole roof of the Everett block was a sheet of flame, sending high into the air a column of fire, smoke, and lurid sparks.

Having thus gained perfect control of the Everett block, the fire stretched its arms across narrow Arch street, and moved rapidly toward Washington street, taking in the establishments of George B. Lane, Brett & Co., wholesale clothing, and Messenger & Co., dry goods; Edgerton & Gilman's dining rooms, Chaffee & Whitney, sewing silk; Lee, Tweedy & Co., dry goods; Lewis Brown & Co., kid gloves; Moreau & Co., commission merchants; Seavey, Foster & Bowman, agents of the Canton Silk Mills; Kettle & Jones, commission merchants; Price, Tuck & Co., thread and trimmings; Porter Bros., commission merchants; Nicholas & Sons, imitation hair. At the opposite end of Summer street, near the junction of Bedford street, among the buildings destroyed were the following: Heyer Bros., importers of fancy goods; Gilbert, Lovejoy & Co., woollens (No. 92); John Cotter, hosiery, gloves, &c. (No. 102).

DESTRUCTION OF THE GREAT WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Winthrop square, the very centre of the great wholesale trade of the city, embracing some of the most costly mercantile buildings ever erected in this country, and occupied by such great firms as James M. Bebee & Co., Stewart & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., and forty or fifty others, was before 10 o'clock one mass of ruins.

On Kingston street, No. 14, occupied by J. A. Hatch & Co., commission merchants, and Nos. 16 and 18, occupied by Clark & Blodgett, commission merchants, and Mellen & Goodwin were burned. The other buildings on Kingston street were dwelling houses, and were all destroyed.

THE SADDEST SCENE OF THE NIGHT.

About 11 o'clock the scene in Lincoln, Essex, South, Federal, and other streets in that immediate neighborhood, was one of the saddest sights of the night. Hundreds of men, women, and children were hurrying along laden with every variety of household goods. Behind them the roaring flames lapped up their houses before they could get half or a quarter of their goods into the street.

The fire extended on both sides of Lincoln street. On Russia wharf all of the buildings mostly used by rag, paper, and junk merchants, were destroyed. There were no vessels lying at this wharf. At Robbin's wharf a schooner was destroyed, as were the coal sheds and a large quantity of lumber on the pier.

The wharf of the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was burned, and the passenger station of the corporation on Broad street, at the foot of Summer street, was destroyed.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

The following are the losses:

Morgan & Co.	$200,000	Sampson, Hall & Co	$75,000
Farley, Amsden & Co	250,000	Ordway, Blodgett & Co	300,000
Rhodes & Ripley	250,000	Danforth, Clark & Co	250,000
Wyman, Arklay & Co	300,000	Converse, Harding & Co	300,000
Mitchell, Green & Stevens	25,000	Eager, Bartlett & Co	200,000
Eager, Bartlett & Co	200,000	J. C. Burrage & Co	200,000
A. B. North & Son	100,000	Boone, Cannon & Co	75,000
Rhodes & Ripley, On stock	150,000	C. B. Grinnell	20,000
On building	80,000	Geo. S. Winslow & Co	200,000
Mayfy, Mullen & Elms	200,000	Albert S. Pratt	20,000
Harding Bros. & Co	250,000	J. C. Judson & Co	10,000
George L. Ide, Carter & Co	85,000	Bliss, Whiting, McKenna & Co	200,000
Smith, Richardson & Corson	80,000	Leland, Alton & Baker	200,000
George McGlazier	200,000	J. C. Howe & Co	300,000
R. L. Solomons & Sons	250,000	Smith, Stebbins & Co	200,000
Houghton, Perkins & Ward	400,000	Denny, Rice & Co	300,000
Parker, Wilder & Co	250,000	Harding, Colby & Co	350,000
A. T. Stewart & Co	200,000	Pierce, Harding & Co	200,000
Kimball & Co	50,000	Gowing & Grew	75,000
Claflin Brothers	100,000	Stafford, Nutte & Wilson	250,000
D. Lyons & Co	40,000	Sargent Bros. & Co	500,000
Niel Bros. & Dreyfus	100,000	A. Folsom & Sons	50,000
Phillips, Shuman & Co	80,000	George N. Butler	50,000
C. E. King & Co	200,000	Eugene Chapin	40,000
Marr Bros	100,000	Morse, Hammond & Co	150,000
E. V. Harrington, Mackintyre, Laurie & Co	150,000	Stiles, Beales & Homer	150,000
Barron, Ward & Co	300,000	Ewing, Wise & Fuller	50,000
Whitton, Burditt & Young	300,000	Rothwell, Luther, Potter & Co	150,000
Cushing & Bliss	75,000	Jordan, Clark & Co	150,000
Leland, Wheelock & Co	75,000	Strecker Brothers	75,000
Sawyer, Mansfield & Co	125,000	F. A. Mansfield	75,000
Wheelock, Anderson & Co	200,000	James Skinner & Co	20,000
Brown, Dutton & Co	200,000	Thomas Kelly & Co	250,000
Champney Bros. & Co	150,000	David M. Hodgeman	10,000
N. W. Farwell	50,000	Minor, Beales & Hacket	250,000
Chamberlin, Currier & Co	100,000	E. F. Messinger & Co	200,000
Knowles & Leland	75,000	Chaffee & Whitney	200,000
Anderson, Heath & Co	400,000	Lewis, Brown & Co	50,000
Bowen, Moore & Co	10,000	Seavery, Foster & Bowman	125,000
A. K. Young & Co	75,000	Rice, Tucker & Co	200,000
Damon, Temple & Co	100,000	C. T. Walker & Co	100,000
Tilden, Baldwin & Davis	30,000	Norris & Milkinin	7,000
Prager, Bock & Co	200,000	Fry, Phillips & Co	250,000
Leland & Wheelock	250,000	Hallowell & Coburn	400,000
Mason, Tuck & Co	175,000	Thomas H. Tyler	5,000
D. C. Griswold	200,000	Nicholas, Parker & Dupee	100,000
		Rogers & Co	200,000
		Geo. W. Bond & Co	100,000
		Heyer Brothers	200,000
		Gilbert, Lovejoy & Co	15,000

OTHER FIRMS THAT LOSE.

The following is a partial list of other firms who are burned out on Devonshire street:

M. C. Hood & Co.		Floyd Bros. & Co., 92.	
Hunt, Twitchell & Co.		Miller & Tilton, 90, shirts, &c.	
J. B. Palmer.		A. D. Peck & Co., 88.	
E. W. Wheelock.		J. B. Palmer & Co.	
James Tyler.		J. L. Tyler, 86, trunks.	
Thomas Sprague.		Wheelock & Co., tailor's trimmings, 87.	
Burr, Brown & Co.		Thomas Sprague & Co., 75, saddlery, &c.	
Joseph Walker & Co.		Burr, Brown & Co., 88.	
Desperenx, Blake & Co.		Hendrick & Co.	
George C. Richardson & Co.		Hogan & Co., 82.	
Floyd Bros. & Co.		Bennett & Tilden, 80.	
John Ker.		Burr Brothers & Co., trimming goods.	
Kendrick & Co.		Gardner, Brewer & Co.	
A. D. Peck & Co.		A. Hamilton & Co.	
Gillen & Tilson.		Melendy, Hixon & Co., 188.	
Eager & Co.		Webb & Call, 110.	
B. F. Bennett & Tilden.		Morse, Johnson & Co.	
M. Lowry & Co., 93, linens, carpets, &c.		Burr, Taft & Co., 111.	
M. C. Hood & Co., 89, shirts, corsets, &c.		Peter C. Jones & Co., 102.	
Hunt, Twitchell & Co., 97.		Leonard, Rice & Co., 107.	
Boston Elastic Fabric Company, 95.		J. H. A. Tappan & Co., 105.	
John J. Keefe & Co., 100, trunks, &c.		F. A. Leigh & Co., 103.	
Amariah Storrs & Co., 95.			

HIGH STREET.

A. H. Davis & Co.	Thomas E. Proctor.
William Hurns & Reed.	Chandler & Royntor.
Geo. T. Clark, morocco.	Richardson, Davis & Co.
Eaton, Eaton & Co., lastings and serges.	N. N. & C. H. Johnson, leather.
Ed. Spalding & Bumstead.	Knowlton & Lane.
Wm. Gardner.	W. S. Rice & Sons.
Homer & Wyth, hides.	H. Lemer & Co., goat kid.
C. L. Hathaway Sons.	Southwick & Sands.
Lever & Co., leather.	Way, Hewins & Reed.
Flint & Clatur.	E. B. Fratt & Co.

CONGRESS STREET.

Frye, Phillips & Co., hardware, and agents for Ames's ploughs, shovels, &c.	Haddock & Briggs
Bickwell & Coburn, wool.	Daniel A. Quinn & Co.
Thos. H. Tyler, wool.	E. P. Cutler.
Nicholas Parker & Dupee, wool.	Woodbury & Clifford, carpenters.
Rogers & Co., importers and jobbers.	Otis Bramhall, black and white smiths.
W. B. Spinner & Co.	M. A. Hanson.
J. B. Cook, stained and cut glass.	Clark Andrews, crockery, Perkins Building.
Wm. Hilton & Co., wool.	C. C. Priest & Co.
Bailey & Jenkins, wool.	J. R. Nichols & Co., chemists.
John McEnnis & Co.	J. L. & H. C. Rogers.
T. R. Marvin & Sons, printers.	N. P. Hallowell.
John Maxwell.	Field, Thayer & Whitney.
Seth Williams.	G. Blackburn & Co., wool.
White, Osborne & Co., leather.	Lockwood & Clark, wool.
Nichols & Miller, painters.	Morse, Denny & Co., wool.
	Andrew J. Morse & Co.
	A. M. Nelson & Co.
	Haygood & Co., boots and shoes.

PEARL STREET.

A. Brewer & Co.	Banfield & Furwell.
Jas. Vila & Co.	The Boston and Sandwich Glass Company.
A. Hamilton & Co.	Thomas Flint & Co.
Hosmer & Winch Brothers.	Hunt & Russell.
J. R. Bigelow.	O. A. Bingham & Co.
Hayden & Co.	Sanford, Smith & Co.
Perry Conover & Co.	J. B. Parker & Co.
Hovi, Wheeler & Bradley.	Howe & Waugh.
S. P. Baldwin, New England Type Foundry.	Leeds & Hosie.
Clark & Warren.	Sherburne & Co.
Gordon, Rogers & Co.	E. D. Bliss & Co.
Garnage Brothers.	New England Company.
Benedict & Burnham, Manufacturing Company.	Lindsley & Gibbs.
Walden Brothers.	Dennison & Co.
Walker & Co.	Wright & Potter.
Sidney Fisher & Co.	Francis & Mallon.
Howe, Pierce & Co.	Geo. B. Brown & Co.
Walter Burnet, Holbrook, Floyd & Co.	F. D. Ellis & Co.
Mann, Bowers & Sawyer.	Page, Belting & Co.
Lamkin, Foster & Co.	G. D. Putnam & Co.
	Wells & Wilbur.
	O. J. Hand.

ARCH STREET.

Boone, Cannell & Co.	C. B. Grinnell & Sons.
J. J. Goff.	Geo. G. Craslow & Co.

MORTON PLACE.

Holt, Twitchell & Co., 22, leather, rubber, and cotton hose.	Amariah Storrs & Co., 18, card, cardboard, and fancy posters.
Thomas Sprague & Co., saddlery and hardware.	Joseph Walker & Co., dry goods and gents' furnishing goods.
J. S. Tyler, trunk manufacturer.	

FRANKLIN STREET.

Leland, Allen & Bates, 53 and 55.	White, Brown & Co.
J. C. Howe & Co., 51.	Desher Abbott.
Smith, Stebbins & Co., 45 and 47.	James Lovett & Co.
Deming, Rice & Co., 49, books, &c., saved.	The Emigrants' Savings Bank.
Harding, Colby & Co., 43, commission merchants.	William H. Horton & Co.
Pierce Hardy & Co., 41.	Mandell, Diomell & Co.
Gowing & Grew, 39.	Kendall, Barrows & Co.
Safford, Nutt & Wilson, 37.	Watson & Clark, printers.
Richardson, Bird & Co.	Chick & Andrews.
J. H. Pray, Son & Co.	Mathew Quimby's Sons.
George H. Watson.	Bliss, Whiting, McKenna & Co., 35, cloths.
Patrick Donahue.	Xarrage Brothers & Co., 33, woollens.

MILK STREET.

Some of the most prominent firms on Milk street, between Washington and Devonshire streets, are Ordway Brothers, wholesale milliners; Brewer & Tilleston, publishers; F. K. Daggett, trunk manufacturer; J. Cooper, plumber; William Heckley, straw works; Bowden & Brown, Sleeper, Fisk & Co., Stephenson Brothers, D. P. Ives & Co., Despaux, Blake & Co., A. D. Williamson & Co., Rice, Kendall & Co., paper dealers; Rice, Goddard & Co., printers; French & Coffin, saddlery, hardware, and carriage trimmings; Armstrong & Co., lithographers; M. T. Washington, glass works; Richard L. Gay, stationer; Dennison & Co., toys, guns, labels, &c. There were also many other firms doing a business of more or less importance; most of these will perish either by fire or explosion.

SEVERAL BANKS DESTROYED.

The banks destroyed are the National Bank of North America, 75 Franklin street, and the National Revere Bank, 74 Franklin street. At 2 o'clock this morning the chances were that the Continental National Bank, 51 Chauncey street, and the Emigrant Savings Bank, 17 Franklin street, would also succumb to the flames.

At this hour a hasty visit in the neighborhood of the southern boundary of the fire revealed the fact that the flames had not extended far up Kingston, Columbia, and Lincoln streets in a southerly direction, but had burned along the sides of those streets, making progress over Broad street to the water front. All through the South Cove district, where wooden buildings are numberless, there were in action numerous steamers to prevent the spread of the fire sideways, and to keep it out of a thickly-populated district.

GUESTS FLEEING FROM THE HOTELS.

The United States Hotel was the nearest public building in the line of the fire spreading sideways, and many of the guests or occupants were active in moving their trunks and other small baggage to places more secure. A visit to Summer street showed the fire to have advanced on the south side as far as West & Hovey's dry goods store, the upper portion of which building was then on fire. The wind had moderated somewhat, but the fire seemed to be fast eating its way toward Washington street, in which event the establishments of Stearns & Co., Martin Walker & Co., Wm. R. Stormes & Co., Thire, Crump & Co., and a large number of firms doing business in the upper portions of the buildings would be swept away. The fire appears to be making to the rear of these buildings. If not checked, the extensive place of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in Central Court, and extending to Washington street, stands in imminent danger of destruction.

PREPARING TO BLOW UP BUILDINGS.

After repeated solicitations on the part of business men, owners of real estate, and others, Chief Engineer Damrell just before 2 o'clock gave the order to rope off the streets leading into Milk street, preparatory to blowing up the buildings on the south side of that street. A body of United States marines from the Navy Yard marched up Washington street about 3 o'clock, and tendered their services on police duty, which were immediately accepted.

CITIZENS AND OFFICIALS IN COUNCIL.

Shortly after 2 o'clock A. M. a meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's parlor in the City Hall, his Honor Mayor Gaston being present, and Chief Engineer Damrell occupying the informal Presidency. On motion of Gen. Wm. Burt a detail of citizens was authorized to take charge of all the streets leading directly to the fire, and have exclusive control of them, with the assistance of the police, with authority to take any action they might see fit in the emergency. The detail consisted of Gen. Burt, Alderman Jenks, Col. Shepard, and other well-known citizens, and each one has control of intersecting streets, with full liberty to use powder in the stoppage of the devouring element in case they should consider it expedient, and with the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. It was also authorized that in case of necessity the military should be called out. At the above meeting his Honor Mayor Gaston expressed his perfect willingness to call out the militia to relieve the policemen, and he even desired to issue the order at 1 o'clock this morning, but as none of the military officers present knew how their men could be notified before today (Sunday) the matter was held in abeyance, and it is very much more than probable they will have to go on duty this forenoon.

THE MOST WELCOME SOUND OF THE NIGHT.

The report of buildings blown up, indicating that gunpowder was being used to stop the fire, was heard at five minutes past three o'clock, and was the most welcome sound of the night, for it betokened a fearless, honest, radical effort to save Boston from Chicago's fate. Three discharges were made in a block on Devonshire street, and these threw the buildings partially down, but without apparent benefit, for the flames jumped over the gap almost instantly. The building was close to the fire, and unless blocks more distant are speedily prostrated the effect will, of course, be simply nothing.

The trains were laid in Federal street about two o'clock, and the street immediately cleared for action. At 3:45 o'clock this morning the destruction of buildings in the path of the conflagration by the explosion of the gunpowder was begun in good earnest, the shocks shaking the city to its foundations. It is to be hoped that the city may be saved by this means—nothing else will. The firemen, though exhausted by their arduous labors, are still working with a will, but it is plain to be seen that water alone offers no weapon powerful enough to fight the fire fiend.

BLOWING BUILDINGS TO ATOMS.

At 4:05 o'clock a most terrible explosion took place, which undoubtedly did good service. At 4½ o'clock several buildings on Devonshire street were blown to atoms. A determined effort is being made to prevent the further progress of the flame northward. The *Transcript* building caught fire just before four o'clock, the flames bursting in the rear and spreading with such rapidity that all hope of saving it was at once dispelled.

THE EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

At 4 o'clock this morning the fire extended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and from Milk street on the north to the Hartford and Erie Railroad bridge on the south, the area of the burnt district being roughly estimated at two hundred acres. The estimate of a well-known real estate man is that the loss on buildings will average $12 per foot for this area, and therefore we have a grand total loss in buildings alone of upwards of one hundred million dollars.

So fierce was the march of the flames, and so irresistible that merchants on Oliver street, when they first were made aware of the danger, essayed to move their goods, but could not on account of the heat, and therefore they must be burned where they are. At an early hour in the evening the State printing office was destroyed.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE AT DAYBREAK.

At 5:12 A. M. the progress of the fire southward was checked, and also, in a great measure, toward the southeast, the extreme limit of devastation in that direction being the Hartford and Erie Railroad depot, extending, however, out on the road, and burning the bridge. Then it ran along Broad street to India, taking all the intermediate wharves, and destroying a few vessels.

The fire worked around the new post office building, and reached the northerly side of Water street. The large building on the corner of Congress and Water streets was burned.

Engines No. 1 and No. 4 of Providence reached the scene of the fire about this time, and there were numerous hand engines present from towns in this State. Lynn sent two steamers, Nos. 1 and 2, and a hose carriage.

No one branch of business suffers so extremely as the boot and shoe and hide and leather trades. The loss here must exceed the great one sustained by the dry goods jobbers.

AN INFLUX OF THIEVES.

In the early hours of the morning the plundering by thieves became general, and firms who had removed their stock to places of supposed security out of doors were victims of these predatory rascals. Arrests by the police became so numerous that it was found impossible to accommodate all the prisoners, and they were therefore discharged from custody after making restitution of the stolen property. Contrary to previous reports, all the dwellings on Kingston street are saved. The same is fortunately the case on Lincoln street. All the residences of the Fort Hill section, so called, including Gridley, High, and Broad streets, have been destroyed, rendering hundreds of families homeless and destitute.

THE LOSSES ON WASHINGTON STREET.

On Washington street the fire was checked by 5 o'clock in the southerly direction. It had not reached beyond Summer street. The buildings on the southerly side of the latter street remained standing, and most of them untouched by the flames, with the exception of the three nearest Chauncey street. These were burned out, though the walls remained standing, and there was no further danger in this direction. The building of the American Watch Company, on the northeasterly corner of Washington and Summer street, had been completely gutted, but the walls remained. North of this, on Washington street, the same side, all were destroyed as far as the *Transcript* building, though portions of the walls of some of the buildings were left. Both Washington and Summer streets are filled with bricks, mortar, and huge stones to the depth of several feet. A portion of the front of Trinity Church is standing alone to mark the location of the late beautiful edifice.

THE FLAMES STILL SPREADING.

Before 5 o'clock the fire found its way across Water street, and caught upon the window casings and the roof finish of Simmons' Block, in which was the Boston Car Spring Company's office, and the Hide and Leather Bank, and before the hour was passed the whole building was enwrapped.

At a quarter to six the building on the opposite corner of Congress street, where was the Shawmut Bank and W. E. Lawrence & Co.'s store, caught and in ten minutes all hope of saving it was gone. Northward, toward the Post Office and State street, swept the flames, and all hope of stopping them by water was shut off forever.

At six o'clock the walls of the stone block, where was S. Norwell's store, fell with a crash, which sent the sparks, dust, and flame far heavenward, and just before this the fire took directly opposite, on the northerly corner of Federal and Milk streets, and began its career toward Kilby and Broad streets.

These were the northeasterly limits at six o'clock; but as the outer lines of flames change with every moment, there is no telling where the fire may be in half an hour. State, Devonshire, Congress, and Kilby streets, and Congress square were, so far as merchandise was concerned, on wheels and a foot, for everybody was moving whatever was portable. A large party of men were engaged in tearing down signs in the vicinity of Milk, Broad, and Kilby streets, and around Liberty square.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The buildings totally destroyed on Devonshire street, between Milk and Water streets, were, those occupied by the Home Insurance Company, Eastern Express Company, and the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

On Milk street, south side, the buildings now in the path of the flames were those occupied by T. G. Caldwell & Co., Gilman Brothers, Wm. B. Williams, S. E. Pierce & Sons, the Union Glass Company, and Harrington & Dana. The parties burned out on Milk street, in addition to those previously mentioned, were H. M. Clark & Co., S. B. Warren, Grant, Warren & Co., D. H. Sparhawk, T. S. Nowell, Hyde, Hutchinson & Co., Hill, Clark & Co., Amos P. Tapley, A. & A. Lawrence & Co.

On Congress street, between Milk and Water, were the Exeter Machine Works, and buildings occupied by Dillingham & Co., J. P. Marshall & Bro., Thomas & Talbot, Marples & Shaw, Spaulding & Co., Rogers, Bush & Co., A. W. Locke & Co., the Great Western Despatch Freight Express, L. B. Wilder, and T. W. Ripley.

On Water street was the Hide and Leather Bank, the Mercantile Agency, the Boston Car Spring Company, the Boston *Post* building, the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Boston Bottle Works, Edward M. Smith, the New England Trust Company, Vincent Laforme.

The following parties on Water street have been burnt out or must go speedily: Herman S. Doane, Joshua M. Lushing, John B. Callender, Small & Appleton, and the kerosene lamp store, corner of Kilby street. The Western Union Telegraph Company, fearing the destruction of their premises, removed their instruments to the Providence depot.

HELP FROM ABROAD.

At 8 A. M. steam engines were arriving from all directions. The steamer Kearsarge, from Portsmouth, N. H., went to work with a will. The men who came with her reported that the light of the fire could be seen from Portsmouth. A steamer from Portland came in on the Pullman train. The Boston *Traveller* sent its movable property to Charlestown. The Mount Vernon National Bank, at 183 Washington street, is destroyed. An attempt to blow up Currier & Trott's jewelry store, corner of Milk and Washington streets, this morning, was unsuccessful, the explosion spending its force through the windows, scarcely jarring the solid walls. The windows in the neighborhood were all shattered by the concussion, nothing more.

Superintendent Forristall did a noble work in sending out all the city teams at an early hour, and keeping them at work all through the night and early morning removing goods to the city stable yards. It is estimated that at least one million dollars' worth were saved by the prompt and efficient action taken by Mr. Forristall. Several of the attempts to blow up buildings met with the ill success that attended the experiment on the corner of Milk and Washington streets.

THE FIRE IN THE NORTH END.

A visit to the north end of the fire at 7 o'clock showed that it was not progressing with anything like the previous rapidity, having advanced not more than a hundred feet into Congress street, between Water and State streets during the preceding hour and a half. The heat had none of that fierce, terrible intensity which had been devouring buildings so rapidly. The same state of affairs was found to exist on Milk street. The buildings on the southerly side of the street, below Pearl street, which had caught as early as 5½ o'clock, were burning slowly in comparison with the way their near neighbors went, and their walls were all intact. An immense number of streams of water were being poured on the fire from every possible point, an engine from some other city or town being seen at every corner, and these seem to be having good effect.

THE NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

It was rumored about 6 o'clock that the old South Church had been mined in order to be blown up, but on inquiry it was found that those in charge had resolved to look to the protection of the heavy walls of the *Transcript* office opposite. The proprietors of the *Transcript* did not remove any of their material. It was packed, however, and lowered into the cellar, and some of it may be saved from destruction. The *Post* building will be nearly destroyed, although the walls may remain standing. It has been announced that the progress of the fire was entirely stopped in a southeasterly direction, and there is no more danger of its spreading northward on Broad and Purchase streets.

All efforts at estimating the losses and insurance are futile at this time. Having given the march of the fire fiend, most readers will readily recall the names of a great majority of the business firms on the prominent streets through which it passed. We hope to be enabled to give a list as full as it is possible to obtain of the sufferers, the losses, insurance, &c.

THE FIRE SPREADING TOWARD STATE STREET.

The flames, however, were not subdued. They progressed with unabated fury and certainty toward State street. At a quarter past nine o'clock it had reached in nearly a straight line from Congress street through Lindall to Kilby street and Liberty square, both sides being on fire. The rear of the Post Office on Lindall street was blazing. It having been necessary to blow up the building corner of Congress street and Congress square, it was mined and exploded shortly before nine. The large granite front building at the northwest corner of Lincoln and Kilby streets, occupied by Vincent & Hutchings, Insurance brokers, J. Wiley Edmonds, and several others, was also blown up at nine o'clock, though the effect of this was to all apparently of no material advantage. The inside was shattered, but the walls and much of the wood work were left standing, the latter in a condition to accelerate rather than retard the progress of the fire.

The flames were making their way with grim certainty toward the corner of Broad and State streets. They would evidently strike State street near the corner of Kilby street, it being only three doors distant.

BLOWING UP BUILDINGS.

At 9 o'clock an effort was made to arrest their progress by blowing up the brick building, which is third from the State street front, but three explosions failed to make the desired impression. Nearly every building back of the State street front, between Congress and Broad, were already ruined; while kegs of powder, with the match in readiness for lighting, were placed under a large number of the buildings in the vicinity of broad street, ready to rend them to pieces. Quite a distance from the Kilby street front, next State street, where the fire was hottest, is a heavy granite building, with but little ornamental work to catch the flames, but next to it is a very high granite building belonging to the Shoe and Leather Exchange, and is only separated from the raging fire by the plain granite building.

On Milk street the fire has passed below the corner of Oliver (on both sides), and is very hot, and only a single small block of buildings between it and Broad. Right in the vicinity are many large stores filled with oils, paints, or liquors, and if these are caught there seems to be no possible way to stop the progress of the flames before they reach the water in this direction, but there is yet a small chance to save State street by fearlessness and promptness. In the square formed by Doane, Pearl, State, Kilby, and Broad streets, at 9 o'clock there was only one building on fire, and that had just commenced at the corner of Kilby and Doane street. In other quarters the fire seems to have somewhat subsided, or at least reached its extreme limit.

BANK BUILDINGS IN DANGER.

If the flames are not stopped by some superhuman effort in Kilby street, the following banks will have to succumb to the fire fiend: Atlantic National, Atlas National, Eagle National, and the Shoe and Leather National. There are also large numbers of insurance companies in the same street threatened with the same disaster. The Merchants' Exchange, including the Post Office, has gone. The mails, however, have been saved. The Post Office will open in Faneuil Hall to-morrow.

8 *A. M.*—The fire is sweeping up Devonshire, Congress, and Water streets, and the Merchants' Exchange on State street is threatened.

11 *A. M.*—It is believed that the fire is now so far under control that it will not cross State street.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

2 *P. M.*—The fire is now believed to be under control. The Old South Church was not burned. The *Transcript* office is destroyed, and the office of the Boston *Post* is badly damaged. By half past 11 o'clock the progress of the fire toward the water in the direction of Kilby and Central streets seemed to be effectually stopped, and the streams of water were used in extinguishing the flames among the ruins, which present an appearance of utter devastation.

THE LOSSES ON KILBY AND CENTRAL STREETS.

The principal losers at this point are H. Samuel, cigar maker, J. P. P. Dubue, agent for Burkhardt's beer hall, Reed & Bowen, commission merchants, and the Commercial Printing House, all situated in a four-story brick block on the south corner of Central and Kilby streets. On the opposite corner is another four-story brick building, which is completely demolished in the inside. It is occupied by F. Wallis, saloon; Aborn, Fay & Co., commission merchants; J. B. & N. Niles, printers; F. B. Hall, Solicitor of Patents; H. C. Dane, J. R. Baker, Wayland & Norton, and Flint & Hall. This building is numbered 23 Central street. There are several adjoining blocks, the windows of which are badly shattered by the explosions. In some of them scarcely a whole pane of glass remains.

On Kilby street the walls of the blocks numbered from 23 to 29, inclusive, are partially standing, but the interiors are almost entirely ruined. These were occupied by George White Williams, importer of saddlery hardware; Wm. Warren; G. Tuckerman & Co.; B. S. Sargent; Geo. W. Brown; E. Seaver, coal and wood dealer; Union Stone Co.; and Gray & Co., cotton brokers.

By the great strenuous efforts the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames about the Post Office, so that by noon nothing was discernible in the interior in the way of a blaze, and strong hopes are entertained that the building will be saved, though the various departments in the inside will be thoroughly drenched with water.

THE POST OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY SAVED.

3 *P. M.*—The progress of the flames in the direction of the water is checked, and the fire seems to be well under control everywhere.

The new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building was for a long time exposed to the fierce flames, and was very nearly scarred. This massive fire-proof structure saved the Boston *Morning Post* building, directly opposite, and helped greatly in preventing the fire from reaching State street. The old South Church also escaped, though several times given up for lost. The costly and beautiful *Transcript* building and Currier & Trott's jewelry establishment, on the opposite corner of Milk street, were burned. The Eastern express office was saved, though reported at one time as burned. Two steam fire engines came from Portland, with four hundred of her leading citizens, headed by Mayor Kingsbury, to proffer every aid in their power.

THE LOSS TO THE WOOL AND SHOE TRADE.

The conflagration was got under control at about 10 o'clock, leaving in the space of fifteen hours destroyed hundreds of the costliest and most substantial warehouses in the country, and temporarily paralyzing three of the leading mercantile interests:—the shoe and leather, wool, and dry goods trades. It is said that there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in an equal degree, and the dry goods jobbing houses are few and far between.

The Ninth Regiment and detachments from other regiments, amounting to 1,200 men