of the Peers had been too lightly drawn into discussion. It should be remembered that those privileges were conferred on them not for their own individual benefit, but for the good of the whole community.—He could not put confidence in the Ministry after their financial measures, and he must ascribe to them and their acts, the existing excitement of the country.—He thought a less extended measure of Reform might be proposed, and that they might meet the Peers half way.

DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

Destruction of the Mansion House—Custom House—Excise Office—City and County Prisons—Bridewell—the Bishop's Palace—Toll Houses—Forty Two Dwelling and Ware Houses—Four persons killed, and Fifty-three wounded, &c.

BRISTOL, Nov. 1.—Sunday morning, Oct. 30, 11 o'clock. Our Recorder has at length fatal proof that there is no re-action in the City of Bristol. We are in a state of excitement that is dreadful to contemplate; the lower order of people are marching in thousands towards College Green, whilst the more respectable classes, in groups of from six to twenty, are canvassing the fatal events that are passing around them. At this moment two persons are being carried past my window, the one a fine looking lad of about 15, shot in the thorax, only just alive; the other apparently a sailor, the blood streaming from him on the persons who were carrying him, with little hopes of recovery. They are taking them to the Infirmary. While the soldiers are keeping up an incessant fire on the Green, respectable females, on their way to church, seem panic struck, and hardly to know which way to go for safety. This is the state of things at the present moment. I will now give you a brief detail of the proceedings of yesterday.

It is usual for the Mayor, and the Sheriffs, and the Civic cortege, to meet the Recorder at Tottertown, about a mile from the City. There he leaves his own carriage, and enters the more gorgeous one of the Mayor. Our present mayor is a reformer, and might have been very popular, but since he entered on office he has kept himself entirely aloof. He was attended by a crowd of a little more than a thousand persons, who, on the approach of the recorder, set up a most discordant noise of groans and hisses. Sir Charles appeared very pale, and his hand was by no means firm as he placed it on the pannel of the coach to assist him in. He immediately shrunk into a corner of the coach, and was very little seen by the crowd.

At Hillsbridge the crowd increased, and in some way information was sent to the Magistrates, that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles from the coach, and throw him in the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed about 100 yards up the ranks in the New Market. I should have stated that in the commencement of the week three troops of horse had arrived, and shown themselves in the city, and were quartered in the neighbourhood. There were about 300 special constables immediately surrounding the coach; many, I may say most of the respectable tradesmen had refused to be sworn in and many hirelings were engaged, who had neither temper nor judgement, and to this circumstance, may be attributed most of the subsequent calamities.

On the road to the Guildhall the crowd continued to increase, but many turned off to the bridge, to await his arrival at the Mansion House in the Square. The most dreadful noises continued the whole way, and occasionally, I regret to say, a stone was thrown, but no injury was done. After the commission was opened, (and during the ceremony public feeling could not be restrained; and Sir Charles was imprudent enough to threaten to commit any one who should be brought before him) the procession proceeded to the Mansion House, but without the usual cortege of carriages. The two Sheriffs were in the first, the Mayor, Recorder, &c. in the second, and Sir Charles's followed empty. Down Coen street and Clare street the crowd and the noise continued to increase, and along the quay thousands joined. On entering the square the constables began to strike the crowd that pressed upon them, and several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peaceably; the constables then formed a dense line between the carriage and the door of the house, and the moment Sir Charles alighted he cowered down, and ran into the house. At this moment a cloud of stones were thrown at the carriage, which greatly damaged it, and a blow from a thick stick demolished a glass of the door. The carriages then drove off, the people became peaceable, and if the constables had gone into the Hall and shut the door, or had at once retired, the people would very soon have dispersed to their homes. They had expressed their opinion, and I believe that was all they desired up to that time.

But as soon as Sir Charles was safely housed, and the carriages withdrawn, the specials collected into a solid mass, and made a desperate rush into the crowd, in the direction whence the stones had come. Their conduct was truly ferocious. The people, unarmed, fled in all directions; many were struck down and several severely bruised, and were sent off to the Infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and many left the square as I thought, to go home; but in about ten minutes, they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where they had been to arm themselves with stones. Then followed a desperate attack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body, and bore down all before them. Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob several times succeeded in separating two or three constables from the rest, but they contented themselves with disarming them, and breaking their staves.

There was a good deal of skirmishing afterwards, but nothing decisive till dusk; then the mob had greatly increased, and the sailors and shipwrights had joined. A desperate attack was now made on the Constables, and they were entirely defeated. Having cleared the area before the Mansion House, they made a more regular attack on the house itself. Two or three of the magistrates attempted to read the riot act, but were each time driven in by showers of stones. Every pane of glass was broken, and the door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles, and the Aldermen escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known. Every room was searched, with the most dreadful imprecations; the furniture and the pannels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banquetting room shared the same fate. The dinner and wines very soon disappeared. In about half an hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officer briefly addressed the mob, entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the crowd sang "God save the King."

Not much farther violence was offered, except putting several rows of large stones across the streets to impede the progress of the cavalry, and breaking the gas-pipes, putting the whole square in darkness.—The crowd did not entirely disperse all night. Several prisoners had been taken in the course of the day, and committed to Bridewell, but to rescue them on their way thither was but the work of an instant.—This led to several rushes of the mob in different parts of the City, which greatly increased the excitement.

Nothing can exceed the excellent behaviour of the troops, (except the 14th.) They have conducted themselves with admirable temper; I am at a loss, therefore, not having been out this morning, to account for the fatal conflict which has taken place.

Sir Charles, left the City at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, in disguise, for Newport, Monmouthshire.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We have now arrived at what we conceive to be the most important part of our narrative, inasmuch as it is the opinion of every one with whom we have conversed, that the proceedings which directly followed the arrival of the Recorder and Corporation at the Mansion House, were the most immediate cause of all the disgraceful and ever to be deplored events which have subsequently transpired. A few minutes after their alighting, a rush was made on the populace, by a posse of special constables, for the purpose of securing the persons by whom the missiles had just been thrown, and an individual was taken hold of, and dragged into the Mansion House. Again, another rush took place, and another capture was made; and this was repeated several times; the conviction being pretty general that persons were selected at random. The least show of opposition on the part of the populace, who, during these proceedings were really guiltless of any new outrage, subjected them to the most brutal attacks of some of the persons who assumed to be special constables, many of whom by imprudently brandishing their staves, did much to excite the feelings of the people. We saw one man carried away from a quarter where an affray had just taken place, and were informed that he had been knocked down, by a blow on his head, and afterwards unmercifully beaten.—We have since learned that his skull was fractured, and that he is dead. The constables, it will never be forgotten, acted wholly without any system of organization. No Magistrate made his appearance to regulate their proceedings, to direct their operations, or to remonstrate with the populace.

At this moment the number of persons collected in the square could not have been less than 10,000! and a cry having been raised of "To the Back," where piles of faggots and firewood are usually kept, a large body proceeded thither, and having armed themselves with sticks, returned in a few minutes to the scene of action. It was then that, for the first time, we apprehended any serious collision; but the constables, rushing out in a body, in a moment infused terror into the people, and the sticks were soon to be seen strewed in every direction upon the ground. These were then gathered up in bundles and carried off. This was about half past twelve o'clock, from that period till about four o'clock, the time was passed in occasional skirmishes between the constables and the populace, which generally ended with some one being taken into custody. During these proceedings, it was visible that the people were becoming more and more exasperated. Now and then a pane of glass was smashed in, or clubs hurled at the heads of the constables, and these attacks generally led to measures which heightened, rather than delayed the popular feeling.

At about 4 o'clock, when the shades of night were rapidly approaching, a considerable portion of the constabulary force was most unadvisedly permitted to retire to their homes for the purpose of Refreshing themselves, with an understanding that they should return to relieve the remainder at six o'clock. From that moment the mob became more daring in their attacks on the Mansion House, until at length the Mayor came forward to beg of them to desist and to retire peaceably to their homes. His Worship, during his address, was assaulted with stones, and a very large one very narrowly missed striking him on the head. The Riot Act was then read, but without producing the least good effect upon the mob, who perceiving the weakness of the force opposed to them, rushed upon the constables, disarmed them, and beat them severely. In this affray we have heard of some losing their lives, others having their limbs broken, and very many being severely injured. One constable, as a condition of release from their vengeance, was compelled to throw his own staff, at the Mayor's windows; others were obliged to seek refuge in flight; and one was actually chased into the float (dock) whence he was taken up by a boat hook.

Nothing now remaining to curb the mob, the work of violence immediately commenced by a general and simultaneous attack on every part of the Mansion House. In an instant, the windows and sashes were smashed to atoms; the shutters were broken to pieces; the doors forced; and every article of furniture on the ground floor broken up. Tables, chairs, sideboards, mirrors, chimney glasses-in fact every thing that was found was demolished. The iron palisades, together with curb-stones in which they set, were thrown down as if they had been mere reeds stuck in a mud bank, and furnished many a desperate villain with a formidable iron bar; young trees were torn up by the roots and converted into weapons of destruction; walls were thrown down to provide bricks with which to assail the upper windows and straw and combustibles were procured with which to fire the whole premises. At this critical moment it was, as we have been informed, that Sir Charles effected his retreat, in disguise, through the adjoining premises; but it was not made known until 12 o'clock on the following day, Sunday, that he had left the city. For the present, however, the Mansion house was saved from conflagration by the arrival of the troops.

Under the protection of the military, the constables and specials again collected in considerable numbers, and some of the most daring of the mob were made prisoners. Still it was found impossible to clear the square or the streets adjacent. The soldiers trotted their horses backward and forward amidst the cheers of the mob, but not the slightest disposition was shown to disperse. The Col. of the district, Col. Brereton, exerted himself in the most humane and laudable manner. He harangued the multitude, begged and entreated them to repair to their homes, and cautioned them of the dreadful consequences which their conduct otherwise would infallibly draw upon them.—He was every where received with the greatest cordiality, and with loud cheers.

In the manner already described, things proceeded in the square until 12 o'clock at night. About this time a party of the rioters, disappointed by the restraint which the troops imposed upon them, proceeded to the Council house, where they commenced operations by smashing the windows. Meanwhile orders were given to the cavalry to make a charge, and here the scene became one of the greatest confusion. The people, who ran in all directions, were pursued through the streets for a considerable distance by the soldiers, and several of them received severe cuts from their sabres. Many of the people took refuge in the various passages in Wine street, from whence they assailed the troops with stones, particularly at the top of the Pithay, where one of the soldiers having been struck he immediately turned round and shot a man dead upon the spot. It has been currently reported that he dismounted and followed him, but we have been assured, on good authority, that this was not the case. This was at half past twelve, and the soldiers continuing to gallop about the streets, prevented the reassembling of the mob during the night.

On Sunday morning the people again began to assemble at an early hour in Queen square, but every thing remaining quiet, and it being hoped danger had subsided, the troops were withdrawn for some refreshment, having been on duty more than twenty-four hours. They had scarcely disappeared, when the mob again commenced their outrages. Ascending now to the upper rooms of the Mansion house, they proceeded to throw out the valuable furniture into the square.—The drawers and other depositories were ransacked, and wearing apparel, bed and table linen, china, &c. were plundered or wantonly destroyed.

But another and a most dangerous exciting cause now began to develope itself. During the sacking of the Mansion House, the wine cellars were forced, and it is supposed that at the least one-third of a stock of three hundred dozen of choice wines was carried off, and wasted and drank by the mob. It is needless to say that the result was fraught with the worst possible effects; they became madly infuriate, and regardless alike of what mischief they committed, or what risk they incurred. The scene at this moment was of the most depraved description; all ages, of both sexes, were to be seen greedily swallowing the intoxicating liquors, while upon the ground, the bodies of scores were to be found dead with drunkenness. The streets, too, remote from the scene of action, from this time became noisy from the turbulence of wretches who were to be seen staggering about in all directions. The troops were then speedily replaced, but the infuriated mob began to act on the offensive, and sought to wreak their vengeance on them for the wounds they had inflicted on the preceding evening, and particularly to be revenged for the killing of the man on the top of the Pithay. They attacked them with a shower of stones and brickbats, which the men were unable to resist, no magistrate being in attendance to make the responsibility of orders to that effect. The Aldermen, we have been assured, considering this to be the exclusive duty of the Mayor, refused to give the word, and the latter, it would appear, was overpowered by his feelings. In this state of things the commanding officer judged it prudent to withdraw the troops, (the 14th Light Dragoons,) and replace them with a body of the 3d Dragoon Guards. On the retirement of the former, they were followed by a large portion of the mob, who continued their assaults upon them along the quay and over the drawbridge. On arriving at St. Augustine's Back, being provoked beyond further forbearance, they turned round and fired several shots on their assailants, and a further loss of life was the result. The mob, however, nothing daunted, still continued to follow them, and in College Green some further firing occurred. In this place a considerable number of persons had assembled, expecting that Sir Charles, as usual, would attend divine service, in the Mayor's Chapel. Still the mob continued their assaults, hanging upon the soldier's heels, until they arrived at their quarters in the Boar's Head yard, when they were again fired upon. The discharges, as the result must show, were however but partial; the number of killed, as near as we could ascertain, being 1, and wounded 7 or 8. One poor fellow, who had taken no part in the disturbances, was shot through the arm as he was standing upon the quay, on the opposite side.

Immediately after these occurrences, Colonel Brereton rode down to the square, followed by a considerable number of men and boys, who cheered him on his way thither. He assured them that there should be no more firing, that the 14th should be immediately sent out of the city, and again exhorted them to return to their homes.

This was about 11 o'clock, and it was truly awful to reflect on the scenes which were passing at the time when service was commencing in the churches in the neighbourhood.

In the square, with the exception of the scenes of drunkenness which were still going on, nothing particular transpired until the evening, with the exception that an individual mounted the statue of King William, and fixing a tri-colored cap on a long pole, pronounced aloud, "The Cap of Liberty." The soldiers were drawn up in front of the Mansion House, and the mob seemed nowise disposed to molest them. After a while, however, they manifested a restlessness for action, and a party, by no means numerous, proceeded to the

BRIDEWELL

for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. On their arrival they lost no time in procuring sledge hammers from the nearest smith's shop, and immediately proceeded to knocking in the doors. The keeper, we are informed, had just sat down to dinner when he received the visit of the unwelcome intruders. Having succeeded in opening the doors, they became apprehensive that the large folding gates which at night shut up the thoroughfare, would be closed upon them, and they directly sat about removing them. This they accomplished with most astonishing facility, and disposed of them by throwing them over the bridge into the float; they then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and, having accomplished their end, they forthwith set the building on fire. During their operations not the lightest molestation was offered them. This happened about two o'clock. About the same time, a strong party of rioters, comprising, indeed, almost the whole body, proceeded to

THE NEW GAOL,

a strong built modern building, having been built about ten years since, at a cost of about £100,000. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded any attempt on the prison as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory. Along the New Cut, in front of the gaol, a dense mass of the rioters had assembled; and on the opposite bank of the river, and, indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governor's house, and were busily employed in throwing every moveable article into the New River, and, as the tide was fast ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. The Caravan, used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was launched into the water entire, and thither also were consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop. The rioters, we have heard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard, and with them the massive locks on the iron doors of the different wings, were smashed to atoms. The prisoners were now released, and the scenes which followed were beyond description. Many of them, both male and female, stripped of their prison clothes, proceeded on their way, almost in a state of nudity. As they passed along, the mob cheered them, and followed after them with exultations. Many of them met their friends on the outside, and it is not easy to depict the extravagant joy with which they mutually embraced each other.

After the prisoners had been liberated, amounting altogether, exclusive of debtors, to more than 100, the next step taken was that of setting the prison on fire; and a black handkerchief having been tied to the weathercock on the top of the porter's lodge, over the gateway, it seemed to be the signal for commencing operations, for immediately after, dense clouds of smoke were seen to issue from every part of the building. The flames were first seen to break out from the tread mill, which burnt with fury until it was quite consumed. In about an hour the Governor's house, over which was the chapel, was completely enveloped in flames, and the reflection on the heavens was grand and terrific. The wings, however, being built almost exclusively of stone and iron, with iron roofs, were but little injured by the fire; though the rioters left behind them every possible mark of wanton outrage.—During the proceedings, and while the prisoners were in course of liberation, a party of the 3d Dragoons arrived, about 20 in number; but the mob appeared nothing intimidated—on the contrary, they cheered the troops, who acknowledged the compliment by taking off their caps, and almost immediately after, turned round and departed. As soon as the work of destruction was here completed, the rioters divided themselves into parties, the one proceeding to the

TOLL-HOUSES,

at Prince's street bridge, another to the one at Wells, and another to the one at St. Philip's. These, in the present state of things, were considered minor affairs, and were speedily in flames. The tenants, we are informed, had liberty given them to remove their effects. While these were being destroyed, the fire at the prison raged with the greatest fury. The mob then set off, about seven o'clock, to the

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISON,

Lawford's gate, which in a short time was broken into, the prisoners all released, and the buildings also fired. Here the flames were as appalling as at the New Gaol. At the same time, also, a party proceeded to Bridewell, which had only partially been destroyed, and kindled up the wing occupied by the keeper; so that the three Prisons were in flames at the same instant.—There was not even the appearance of a check to the licentiousness of the mob, nor indeed had there been since the firing of the soldiers in the morning; but they now seemed to revel in the consciousness of their security. Accordingly a mere handful of the miscreants proceeded to

THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

Canon's marsh, and, having effected an entrance, immediately commenced the work of destruction. A few individuals, however, were hastily collected, and, for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs. Orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding

THE MANSION HOUSE,

to repair for the protection of the Bishop's residence.—They had no sooner, however, left for that purpose, than the mob, who had all day meditated the total destruction of the Mansion House, commenced operations, and in a very short period set it on fire, commencing in the kitchen under the banqueting room. On the arrival of the troops at the Bishop's palace, they found things there tolerably secure; but the flames which even then arose from the Mansion House, too plainly indicated that they had gone to the protection of the one place at the expense of the destruction of the other. They, however, turned back again, and by the time of their return to the square, the reflection on the opposite side of the Froom, made it apparent that, by their endeavours to protect both places, each had been sacrificed to the fury of the incendiaries. When they arrived in the square, they found the whole of the back premises of the Mansion House burning with fury, and the apartments in front of the building were occupied by wretches facilitating the destruction, by firing all parts simultaneously.

The infatuated creatures, no less intoxicated with their successful career than with liquor, pressed forward to the windows, and waved their handkerchiefs, cheering at the same time, in exultation of the final accomplishment of their designs on the ill-fated building. We are almost certain, however, that many of them paid the forfeit of their lives for their criminal temerity. From the rapid progress of the flames, it is supposed that some were cut from a retreat, and that they thus met with an untimely end. The fire spread with most surprising quickness, and in about twenty minutes the roof fell in, and, together with the whole front, came down into the street with a tremendous crash.

By this time the fire at the Bishop's Palace raged throughout the whole pile of building, which, in a short period was reduced to ashes. The Right Rev. the Bishop, who happened to have been in town during the last 10 or 12 days, removed out of the city about the middle of the day; and we hear that the most valuable of his effects had also been removed, as a measure of precaution. He preached, we believe, at the Cathedral in the morning.

But to return to the square.—After the destruction of the Mansion House, it was hoped that the fury of the mob would have been appeased; but unfortunately it was otherwise. The military having no orders to act otherwise than as mere spectators, were, immediately after their arrival, withdrawn, and we believe joined the remainder of their comrades, altogether few in number, in protecting the Council House, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the house adjoining the Mansion House, if not protected from the flames, would be the last that would be permitted to be destroyed; but we blush for the honor of our city, while we record the fiendlike conduct that followed. The rioters conceived the plan of firing the adjoining houses, and by twelve at night, the whole mass, from the Mansion House to the Middle Avenue, including

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

and all the back buildings in Little King-Street, were one immense mass of fire. The Custom House, as may readily be supposed, was a large building, and the expertness of the wretches in lighting it up here, it is certain, proved the destruction of many who were ranging the upper apartments.—Many of them were seen as they approached the windows, to drop into the flames, and others, among whom was a female, threw themselves in desperation from the windows. The latter was carried to the Infirmary, where she has since died. Again the hope was raised that the dreadful work would now cease; but it was in vain. A small band, chiefly boys, who seemed to go about their work as if they had been regularly trained to the hellish employment, proceeded to extend the devouring element, preceding their operations by giving half an hour's notice to the inmates to retire. The windows were afterwards smashed in, the furniture thrown out and carried off, and the premises ignited with a rapidity truly astonishing. In this manner they swept away one whole side, and then proceeded to another; commencing with

THE EXCISE OFFICE,

at the corner. To follow up the account from this time, three o'clock in the morning, would only be a repetition of the details at which our heart already sickens. Unrestrained as were the flames, they extended to the houses of the parallel streets; and as in this quarter of the city are many of the principal wine and spirits stores, the fury of the devouring element can scarcely be conceived.

Altogether there have been completely destroyed forty-two dwelling houses and ware-houses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise Office, Custom House, the four Toll Houses, the three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace.

Not the least painful reflection is, that after the destruction of the Custom House, the remainder of the mischief was owing to the wanton fury of a truly insignificant number of wretches, almost exclusively boys. We saw three urchins, apparently not more than 10 or 12 years of age, who when their retreat from the attic floor of one of the houses had been cut off, and whilst the flames were bursting out from beneath them, coolly clamber along a coping, projecting not more than three inches, and entering an adjoining house, immediately set fire to a bedstead and furniture. From the time we have named, many of the older ones gave themselves up wholly to drinking and revelling in the scenes around them. We feel certain, that if 50 men could have been collected, more than one half the property could have been effectually protected. But the whole city seemed panic-struck, and but few cared except for their personal safety. On this night, at least, it may truly be said, that the city was given up to plunder. In the heart of the town, young fellows, in parties of four, five, or six, repaired to liquor shops and public houses, at the time intoxicated, knocked at the doors and demanded drink or blood. In some instances, we know they broke into premises, helped themselves, and insulted the owners. And then the military, brought out for our special protection, could not act for want of orders!

Morning dawned on such a scene as never had before been witnessed in this place. The flames, it is true, were subsided, but the appearance of Queen-square was appalling in the extreme. Numerous buildings were reduced to a heap of smoking ruins, and others were momentarily falling in; while around, in various parts, lay several rioters, in the last stage of senseless intoxication, and with countenances more resembling fiends than men. Meantime the soldiers, who had been ordered out of town, were remanded; and the magistrates, having re-assembled, came at length to a decision, called out the *posse comitatus*, and made an application to Mr. Hapspatch, through the medium of Mr. Under Sheriff Hare, for assistance of the Bristol General Union House.

Mr. Herapath, their Vice President, called the Members together by public notice, a course which we understand he had already determined on, and in a short time a large body of them had collected together; previous to which Mr. Herapath was invested by the magistracy, with an authority equal to that of the Under Sheriff. We are sorry to have to record another piece of folly—wanton cruelty we would call it—if it had not, as we believe, originated in the utter ignorance of the magistrates, of the state of the city. The shops had remained unopened, and the military were ordered to clear the streets—an order which was fulfilled to the letter by a party of the troops which had experienced some rough treatment, and had in consequence fired upon the people on the previous day. The sight of this useless piece of duty was peculiarly distressing; nothing was to be seen on every side but unoffending women and children, running and screaming in every direction, while several men, apparently on their way to work, were deliberately cut at and severely injured, and some killed. A poor fellow, who attempting to take refuge in a house from which we were just emerging on business connected with the restoration of tranquillity, was wounded by our side. Yet worse effects might have followed this ill-advised measure, if the soldiers had not been shortly after withdrawn from their bloody work, and the streets principally manned with the inhabitants, armed with good strong staves, and having strips of white linen tied round the left arm—a regulation suggested by the magistrates to distinguish them, supposing the interposition of the military should be again required. Several troops, however, of soldiers, together with the 11th Regt. of Foot, continued to arrive during the day; and in the course of the afternoon intelligence having arrived that there was some disturbance in the neighbourhood of Lawrence-hill, a party galloped off, and secured four countrymen in the very act of robbing a house. With these exceptions we are happy to state, that no further collision with the military took place.

Towards the evening the flames in several houses in the square broke out afresh, and part of the pavement in King street was forced up by the heat arising from some brandy which was burning in the vaults beneath, but the engines being in readiness, no further injury occurred.—An attack on the shipping having been anticipated, the ships' bells were rung, signal guns were fired, and every thing was prepared for an attack. The Earl of Liverpool was moored in the centre of the river, and mounted with guns, an attack on her in particular being expected; but happily these anticipations were not realized. It being thought possible that if the rioters commenced their attempts, they would, in all probability, endeavour to reduce the streets to total darkness, by cutting off the gas pipes, the magistrates issued a notice, recommending the inhabitants to illuminate their houses, a recommendation which was generally complied to. The churches also were lit up, and the *posse comitatus* of the several parishes were stationed in them, a constant guard being kept up, and relieved at stated intervals; the members of the Union paraded the whole night. These measures will be the undoubted means of restoring tranquillity; already have they effected much, for up to the hour of our publication, we have heard of no further outrage; and we cannot but regret that the want of common energy in the magistracy should have prevented the having recourse to the same measures early on the Sunday morning, since it is evident that the actual destruction of property might have been as easily prevented as the places have been saved which were early marked for destruction.

Estimated loss of Life and Property.

The total number of killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as follows:—Four men and one woman; the latter in consequence of several bruises received in one of the houses where she had been engaged in plundering; a little boy also who was shot through the bowels, is not expected to recover; fifty-one other persons, including four women, have also received injuries, some of them very severe ones, principally sabre wounds; a few in consequence of the parties leaping from burning houses. In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitals only. Many lives were lost in the flames, and several persons who received injury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting them.—The loss of Property is estimated at £450,000.

[*From the second edition of the Bristol Mercury.*]

We may now say that confidence is restored, though the city still wears the appearance of gloom—very few shops being open, and business still being in a measure suspended. We have now sincere pleasure in stating that the parish authorities are, at the present moment employing the most efficient means to bring the plunderers and incendiaries to that justice which their crimes deserve. Being authorized by the magistrates to search all places where they had a suspicion any of the stolen property was secreted, and to arrest all persons in whose possession such property was found, they have already exercised that power with such success that, at the time we write, there are confined in the Exchange no fewer than sixty individuals, men, women, and children, some of the latter (corroborating our previous statement) not more than 10 or 11 years of age. In the same place there is also a considerable quantity of furniture, mostly in a shattered condition, which was found in the residences of the prisoners, many of whom were discovered in a state of intoxication, and in the act of enjoying themselves over the wine which they had purloined from the cellars in the square. There is now evidently a reaction; and, in their turn, the plunderers have been seized with a panic. We hear that all sorts of stratagems have been resorted to by them to dispossess themselves of their ill gotten booty.

We have also heard, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that seventeen of the ringleaders, in the outrages of Sunday, are confined in the most secure wing of the gaol, the dilapidated building being now guarded by a strong body of soldiers.—The persons already apprehended were principally found in Back street, Great gardens, Lewin's mead, Host Street, Temple street, the Pithay, and Bedminster. We have just learnt that the 52d regiment, from Southampton, will arrive here to-morrow, and the 35th was to leave Portsmouth this morning for the same destination. We regret to add that the fires are not yet extinguished, though there is no fear of their extending beyond the premises previously materially damaged.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 1.

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

WHEREAS in divers parts of Great Britain, and more particularly in the towns of Derby and Nottingham, and in the city of Bristol, tumultuous assemblages of people have taken place, and outrages of the most violent description have been committed both upon the persons and property of divers of our subjects: And whereas all the restraints of law and order have been overborne and trodden under foot by such lawless multitudes, the mansions of individuals violently entered, pillaged, and set on fire, the ordinary course of justice forcibly interrupted, the goals for the confinement of criminals broken into and destroyed, and malefactors and persons charged with offences let loose upon the public, to the great disturbance and danger of the common weal, and the subversion of established Government: And whereas the welfare and happiness of all nations do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon the observance and enforcement of the law: And whereas it is our firm determination faithfully to discharge the duty imposed on us, to preserve the public peace, and vigorously to exert the powers which we possess for the protection of all our subjects, in the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties: We, therefore, being resolved to suppress the wicked and flagitious practises aforesaid, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our liege subjects to guard against every attempt to violate the law, and to abstain from every act inconsistent with the peace and good order of society; and we do hereby charge and command all sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates of cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all the magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do effectually repress all tumults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace within their respective jurisdictions; and that they do make diligent enquiry in order to discover and bring to justice the movers and perpetrators of all such seditious and wicked acts as aforesaid: And we do further earnestly and solemnly exhort, enjoin, call upon, and command all our liege subjects, of all ranks and conditions, that they do come forward upon the first appearance or apprehension of any such disturbances as aforesaid, as they are bound by their duty to us, by their regard for the general interest, and by the obligation of the law, and that they be actively aiding and assisting to all sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other magistrates, in enforcing the law against evil doers, and in protecting their fellow subjects in the enjoyment of their property and the exercise of their rights, against all forcible, illegal, and unconstitutional interference, control, or aggression.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The London Times says—

"At the risk of being charged with repetition we must inculcate upon the people of this country the urgent and even solemn duty of forming themselves into political societies throughout the whole realm, and watching over the progress of the reform question—the advances it makes in parliament—the checks, if any, that it may encounter—the circumstances of all descriptions which may directly or indirectly operate upon the success of it, and especially the course of policy pursued by its opponents, until the new bill for the reform of Parliament shall have become the law of the land."

The Times then continues—"These bodies should be voluntary associations, formed on the principle of a "*military hierarchy*," whom we should call "*conservative guards*," they should be drilled, and taught the use of a firelock, that they may assist the civil authorities in repressing popular commotion."

"This project, (says the N. York Albion) has excited great sensation in the Tory ranks," and the Morning Post has issued the following Manifesto, which the Albion pronounces "the most alarming document we have yet seen."

PROPOSAL FOR THE TORY PARTY TO ARM THEMSELVES.

The Morning Post, Oct. 31.

A meeting takes place this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, at which the fearful project of organizing the lower orders of the people in armed associations is to be proposed for adoption. The object in view has already been announced with sufficient candour by the leading Radical Journal, according to which armed associations are necessary, in order not only that property may be protected from the violence of the mob, but that those who oppose themselves to the rights of the people *may not go unpunished!* In other words it is proposed to shoot or sabre all who venture to take part against the Reform Bill. Awful is the responsibility of those in whom originated such counsels, and of ministers who, in their desperation, have sown seeds of dissension, the hour of whose ripening, we tremble to believe, must come. For there is still a party, a numerous and an undaunted party, to whom the institutions of their country are dear, and who will not shrink from defending them. Their course is certain. When we hear the heads of our church calumniated, vilified, and insulted, because like men of honour, they were noble-minded enough to do their duty—when we see the Bishop of London prevented by a set of miscreants (for no better character can men deserve who would make the House of