

ful destruction of property, and the provoking insults with which their patience had been tried. But, here there could be none of these natural feelings of gallantry, which compensated the horrors of war. The sword that leaps from its scabbard to defend their fellow countrymen, is drawn forth with reluctance to prevent and punish their crimes; and the brave man returns it unhonoured, when compelled to be their executioner.

The hospital reports, it has been alleged, do not correspond with so great an extent of carnage. The hospital returns give about one hundred cases of all kinds; but no one can tell how many perished by fire, how many were killed in the square and their bodies removed; for the friends and associates of those killed, did so immediately. The hospital patients were guarded as felons, and none therefore would be taken to the hospitals whose friends would take them home; and for their own sakes they were glad to avoid the public disgrace and trouble that would be brought upon them by having a relation killed or wounded in a riot. There cannot be a reasonable doubt, therefore, that many cases of trifling wounds and many severe and dangerous ones, were never brought to the hospitals. I have dwelt upon this point, because it has been much disputed; and it is important that the truth should be known. I should wrong my country, by affecting to conceal or diminish the truth for the great end of punishment is to deter from similar crimes.

Various anecdotes are related of the manner in which some of the rioters perished. One man had his head severed from his body by a single blow of a sabre. Several were pierced through. Two soldiers were ordered to mark a rioter, who had been very riotous and insolent. He got up into a tree out of their reach, and there they left him in bodily fear till released by an officer who would not have him cut down in cold blood. A case unusually dreadful occurred in digging out the ruins in the Square after the riots were over. A man who had drunk himself into