

which prompt the civilized man to build permanent habitations, to till the land, and to lay up the fruits of autumn for the necessities of winter.—How can labour and property be separated? Property is at once the fruit and the spring of labor.—The author of the essay on the Human Understanding, in the treatise on civil government, tells us emphatically that he means by property, to denote the life, liberty, and all the possessions of man."

EUROPE.

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 are 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 seem 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 Tortertown, 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 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, and it was intended here to drag Sir Charles from the coach, and throw him in the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed 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 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 Corn 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 a large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob two or three 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 doors 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 recount 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 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. These 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 strewn 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.

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, side-boards, mirrors, chimney glasses, in fact every thing that was found was demolished. The iron palisades, together with carb-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 upper windows and straw and combustibles were cured with which to fire the whole premises. At a critical moment it was, we have been informed, that Sir Charles effected his retreat, in disguise, thro the adjoining premises; but it was not made known till 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 aid of the troops.

Under the protection of the military, the constabulary