

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 till 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 continued 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an early hour in Queen square, but every thing remaining quiet, and it being hoped danger had subsided, the troops were withdrawn for some refreshment, having been on duty more than twenty four hours.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 most dangerous exciting cause now began to develop 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 drunk by the mob. It is needless to say that the result was fraught with the worst possible effects; they became madly infuriated; and regardless alike of what mischief they committed, or what risk they incurred. The scene at this moment was of the most depraved condition; 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 3rd 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 Boat'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 set about removing them. This they accomplished with the most astonishing facility, and disposed of them by throwing them over the bridge into the river; they then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and, having accomplished their end, they forthwith set the building on fire. During their operations not the slightest molestation was offered them. This happened about 2 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 100,000l. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded any attempt on the prison as the wisest scheme that could be 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 further 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 a 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 7 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 apaling 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.

The rioters now 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. In this manner they swept away one whole side, and then proceeded to another; commencing with the Excise Office, at the corner.

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

GREECE.—DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.—A letter is published in Galignani's Messenger, dated Napoli, October 9th, giving the annexed account of the death of Count Capo d'Istrias.

"This morning as the President was going, according to custom, to attend the service at the Church, two men who were at the door, assassinated him, one firing a pistol at his head, and the other stabbing him with a Turkish dagger. He fell dead upon the spot. The assassins were Constantine and George Mavromichalis, the brother and son of Petro Bey, who has been in prison since January last. Constantine was immediately killed by the President's Guards, but George escaped, and took refuge in the house of the French Consul, who received him without being aware of the crime he had committed. On learning what had occurred, the Consul refused to give him up to the fury of the populace, but engaged to deliver him into the hands of the Magistracy, as soon as regular demand was made.