

## EUROPE.

Boston, Jan. 16.

Mr. Atkinson of this city, a passenger in the ship Columbia, which left London Nov. 27th, and Portsmouth Dec. 1st, left the ship on Friday off Block Island, in the Revenue Cutter, landed at Newport and reached this city on Saturday. Mr. A. left London on the 30th November, and brought a London paper of the evening of that day, and a Trade list of the 29th.

Mr. Atkinson states that a most tremendous riot occurred at Lyons about 21st Nov. between the manufacturers and workmen, arising from the distressed situation of the latter, which continued for three days, the rioters having obtained possession of the City, which was pillaged and set on fire in all quarters. Large fires were made on all the public squares, into which were thrown all the books, stock, furniture, &c. taken from the plundered houses. The National Guard took the part of the manufacturers, and cannonaded the rioters, which continued at intervals up to the last date which, however, represented affairs in a more quiet state. See particulars below.

The Duke of Orleans had left Paris for Lyons in consequence of the distracted state of affairs in that place.

Mr Atkinson also states that as he was leaving London on the evening of the 30th, rriers were announcing in the streets, publications in type which would contain accounts of an Insurrection at Lisbon, and the flight of Don Miguel.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that a serious affray had occurred between the military and some peasants, in the County of Kilkenny.

The London Courier of the 30th Nov. publishes the following extract of a letter received by the Turkish mail, dated Smyrna, Oct. 19:—"that dreadful scourge the cholera morbus is making fearful ravages in this city, having in all probability been brought from Alexandria, where by the last accounts eight hundred persons were dying daily. Here it commenced in the Jew quarter; but it is now disseminated all over the city, causing, in many instances, such sudden death, that there is no time to call in medical aid. The mortality occurs principally in the night, and few who are attacked survive. Up to this day none of the English Factory or residents have been attacked. Trade is completely suspended; the bazaars are shut up, and all those who have the means have removed to the country, or are on the point of doing so.—Some of the English residents propose proceeding to the neighbouring islands or the Dardenelles until the virulence of the disease is abated, which it is hoped may soon be the case, as hitherto the cholera has never raged violently in one place for any length of time. At Constantinople the cholera has ceased, and trade is rather reviving. The Turkish Government, who lately monopolised the sale of Opium, has just sold 1150 chests, half being sold to the Dutch Joint Stock Company, and half to various individuals. The exchange at Constantinople 31 piastres per pound sterling.

The *Burking* cases continued to excite much alarm in London: one of the offenders, by the name of Shields, had made a confession, which led to the arrest of several persons.

## THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

From the London Courier, Monday Evening Nov. 30.

Council Office, Nov. 30

Daily report of Cholera cases, Sunderland, Nov. 28.

Remained at last report,	32
New cases,	14
Total	46
Recovered	6
Died	3

Remaining at this date, 3 o'clock, A. M. 32

From the commencement of the disease, on the 26th Oct. 1831.—Cases 293, deaths 86.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 28, eve.—We have had no official return from Sunderland these two days, and you will see by the annexed letter from Dr. Daun, received by the Mayor this morning, that it has been determined for the future to transmit a report only

to Government. This absurd resolution can only have the effect of increasing public alarm for people naturally say, that "if things were not getting worse at Sunderland, there could be no reason for secrecy." The accounts brought by the coaches which left Sunderland this morning are very unfavorable. On Saturday there had been 14 new cases, and 15 deaths, and yesterday three children in the workhouse alone are stated to have died. Some nervous persons have been deterred from going to Sunderland to day.

The medical men in Sunderland have stronger motives for withholding information than you might suppose and the new Board is understood to be formed exclusively of men in the Medical profession. A majority of the surgeons, at least, are shipowners; and consequently interested in suppressing any thing having a tendency to lessen the maritime intercourse with the port. A few have expressed their opinions manfully and openly, declaring that there could be no doubt that the disease was Asiatic Cholera, but this was to give offence; and a shipowner from Sunderland, who was here the other day, very significantly remarked, that "some of our medical men are now beginning to put out their horns, but they must soon be made to draw them in again."

From Dr. Daun to the Mayor of Newcastle.

"SUNDERLAND, Nov. 27.

"My Dear Sir—The system of making reports which I had required has been changed by Dr. Barry and the Secretary of the new Board of Health has been appointed to forward to Government the daily reports. I regret, therefore, I cannot send you as heretofore. I fear that the cholera is beginning to make its appearance in Newcastle. I have the honour to be, &c.

"ROBERT DAUN."

To the Editor of the Courier.

"SUNDERLAND, Nov. 28.

"At this eventful period, when a new and most alarming disease has reached our shores, I conceive it to be the duty of every medical man to take up arms, as if he were going to oppose himself to a common enemy, and try every means in his power to arrest its progress and lessen its mortality.

"Whether the disease called cholera now in activity here be contagious or otherwise—whether it may have been imported from the continent, or produced by the agency of unknown causes—it is scarcely worth while to inquire, as it carries with it evidently all the symptoms and appearances to identify it with the *Indian spasmodic cholera*.

"I saw some cases this morning in the temporary hospital, with Drs. Barry and Daun, and with the parish surgeon Mr. Embleton. The effect at first sight which a case of real cholera produces on the mind can neither be described nor conceived. The whole body becomes torpid and convulsed, the eyes sunk, the countenance of a blue livid colour, the voice scarcely audible, and the abdominal viscera seem as if they were pressed in a vice.—If patients recover from this stage of the disease, which seldom happens, typhus fever ensues: therefore a new character is given to the disease.

"Various means of care have been tried, but none have proved efficacious; friction seems the best means to restore the natural action of the capillary vessels which if once effected, Dr. Daun thinks recovery might follow.—Ten new cases were reported yesterday, and eight deaths this morning. The disease is evidently on the increase, and three cases have been reported to day in Newcastle. Laudanum and brandy in large quantities have been recommended but without much benefit.

"The use of pork, vegetables of all kinds, and acid fruits, are forbidden, as they are considered injurious to the body in this complaint.

"In what direction this scourge of mankind may bend its course from Sunderland and Newcastle, God only knows.

"Drs. Daun, Gibson, and others here say it is likely to take its quarters in these isles, as well as every part of the globe, and exist under similar laws, as small-pox or measles. The post is just going out, I have not time to give you a more particular account.

"I am &amp;c.

J. GORMAN, M. D.

"Formerly physician to the British Factory at Cadiz."

## DREADFUL RIOTS AT LYONS, FRANCE.

LYONS, Nov. 21.—I am sorry to inform you that this city still continues the scene of the greatest confusion and riot, by a contest between the manufacturers and workmen.—The entrance of every street is guarded, and no one is suffered to pass unless he lives in the street, and a guard is sent with him to his door.

Tuesday morning.—At 8 o'clock, this morning the fire recommenced in several parts of the city. Several thousand working men collected in the night in the Batteaux; the other side of the Rhone, and have made themselves masters of all the bridges and consequently cut of all communications with the Swiss side of the Rhone.—A sharp cannonading is going on from the city, and also the Croix Rousse, which is not yet taken. Up to ten o'clock I have seen carried past my window upwards of 300 killed and wounded. The numbers killed on the other side must be enormous, as every cannon brings a row of them down. I have just heard that Mr. Ajax the shawl manufacturer, is shot, a Colonel of the line and six officers. In the first charge of cavalry, one officer and six men were killed, together with nine horses. M. Platzman, the elder, is wounded in the head; also Gentelet, of the house of Gentelet and Duboat, ribbon manufacturers—report says he has since died.

Wednesday morning 3 o'clock.—Tremendous firing.—The Hotel de Ville is taken by the rioters—also the powder magazine, and the whole city is at the fury of the mob. Houses are beginning to burn in all quarters, and large fires are lighted on all the public places, into which they throw all the books, stocks, furniture, &c of the different houses they enter. The largest fire is opposite our counting house, which they have entered, but only to search for arms, which not finding, they have quietly withdrawn themselves.

10 o'clock.—I shall close my letter now, as there seems a chance of my being able to get to the post office. The men are occupied in pulling and burning to intercept the different passages leading to the post office. The fires are at this moment tremendous—the loss of property incalculable. There is not a single individual to oppose them; so, how it will terminate no one can say. They were joined yesterday by the workmen from Genoble, and all the surrounding country, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition.

From the Paris Moniteur.

LYONS, Friday, Nov. 25.

If the Government shall attack Lyons, it will be reduced to ashes before 60,000 workmen will surrender. If the masters will adopt the tariff, all will be arranged without shedding a drop more of French blood. I hope and believe this will be the case. The bulletin does not contain another word, but it harmonises with the account given by Government, that the workmen are ready to return to their labour on having the tariff adopted. The adoption of that tariff is of course a concession made to the workmen—but a momentary concession is certainly much better than a civil war.

A despatch received by the Government, also dated on the 25th says:—"The theatres and the shops are re-opened, the tranquility is perfect."

LONDON, Nov. 30, City 1 o'clock.—The report of the decline in the French funds not having received any direct confirmation, the Consol market has rather improved, the quotation being now at 83 1-4 a 3-8.

Burking.—It will be remembered that previous to the final committal to Newgate of Bishop, Williams and May, for the murder of the Italian boy, the entire dress of a woman was found in the privy of the house next which Bishop and Williams resided. These clothes were on Saturday identified as those of Frances Pighurn, a poor woman, who had suddenly disappeared about six weeks ago. Michael Shields, a porter, who had been discharged from custody on Friday previous, came forward and made confession that he had been employed by Bishop and Williams to carry a trunk from Nova Scotia Gardens to St. Thomas