

have never heard any hypothesis equally good to account for the more ridiculous, if not cruel, custom of covering the legs and arms of their poor little children with these rings. I have seen a girl, three years old, so loaded with them that she could not walk or hold out her arms; and I once counted no fewer than twenty heavy gold chains on a child's neck, besides such numbers of rings on its arms and legs that the little child looked more like an armadillo of the picture-books than a human being. Such is the passion of some Hindoo parents for this practice, that, I have been assured, they often convert their whole worldly substance in this most useless form of the precious metals, and thus transform their progeny into a sort of money-chest. Small happiness is it for these innocent wretches, however, who, as the head police-magistrates informed me, are not unfrequently murdered for the sake of the property they carry about with them.

BOSTON, June 9.

The Journal of Commerce, of Thursday morning, contains extracts from London and Liverpool papers to the 7th and 8th May, inclusive, brought to New-York by the ship Tally Ho.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL. An "Express Edition" of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of adjournment. They resulted in the defeat of Ministers, on the Reform Bill by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amendment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to have been decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. "Accordingly," says the Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an extraordinary Gazette containing a list of sixty new Peers would appear on Wednesday," May 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of the Ministers.

Parliament re-commenced its session on the 7th. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill.

Earl Grey, the Prime Minister, rose and said, My Lords, the first motion to be made in the committee, is, that the title of the bill be postponed. We shall come to the consideration of the clauses; and perhaps it may be necessary for me to state, in now moving that the title be postponed, an alteration which it is my intention to propose in the first clause. The first clause is that of *disfranchising* a certain number of boroughs. In that clause it is stated that fifty-six boroughs in schedule A shall cease hereafter to send members to Parliament. I mean to propose that the introduction of this number be deferred till after the other clauses of the bill be gone through with.

The motion to postpone the title of the bill was carried. Earl Grey then moved that the preamble of the bill be postponed. Lord Lyndhurst moved, as an amendment, to postpone this clause (the clause to which Earl Grey's motion had reference) till they had agreed upon the amount of *enfranchisement*.

A long debate ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Harrowby, Lord Bexley, the Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Harewood, Earl Grey, and the Earl of Carnarvon, took part.

Earl Grey remarked, that it had been said, this amendment was of an innocent nature; but in his opinion, if there was an amendment calculated to defeat a measure, it was the one now under consideration. If it was carried, he considered it must be nearly fatal to the bill. He was pledged by his conscientious conviction, no less than by his word in that House, to the principles of the bill. The principles to which he was pledged were disfranchisement, enfranchisement, and the extension of the qualification. In the two first he might allow alterations, but he could not consent to the diminution of boroughs in the bill. To the last, on the qualification, he was most deeply pledged, not only by words but by his conscience, and in that he could allow no alteration whatever. It would be found by taking £10 franchise, government had not taken too low a scale; and if it was raised at all higher, it would be found that it would disfranchise many of his Majesty's subjects. He thought it no less due to the

House, than to the country, to say so much upon this vital part of the bill. Again, he repeated, that to that clause he was pledged, and could not allow the least alteration in it. If this amendment were carried, the difficulties which were not few, would be so much increased, that he could have no hope of carrying the bill to a successful conclusion, and it would, therefore, become his duty to consider the course which it would be necessary for them to take. (Immense cheering.)

He was afraid noble lords deceived themselves very grossly, if they thought the people were indifferent to the success of the measure. He was convinced that they were now, as they had always been, fully alive to the necessity of the bill, or something as extensive. He therefore would conclude by giving the amendment his most determined hostility. (Cheering.)

Earl Mansers rose amidst loud cries of "Question." He believed that the essence of the bill was in schedule A and that it should stand unimpaired.

Lord Clifford also rose amidst loud cries of "Question," and briefly contended for the principle of the bill.

The cries of Question here became so loud and general, that strangers were ordered to withdraw, when the House divided and there appeared—

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Lord Grey then moved that the further consideration of the bill in committee should be postponed until Thursday, May 10th; which after some debate was carried.

It is said that sixty new Peers would be announced on the 9th of May. The King and the people have now to choose between a strong measure of this kind, and the loss of the Bill—the dissolution of the Ministry—and, perhaps, a violent revolution.

The Cholera, we are happy to find, is abating in Paris. A correspondent of the Globe insists that the number of deaths in Paris by Cholera up to April 25 was only 11,733. On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.

The Duke de Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, was dangerously sick at Vienna, and his recovery considered hopeless.

INSURRECTION AT PERNAMBUCO.—Pernambuco papers to the 21st ult have been received at the office of the Salem Mercury, brought by the brig William, Capt. Conway. A revolutionary movement was made on the 15th, the object of which was to restore the government of the abdicated Don Pedro. The insurgents took possession of a fort which commands most of the town, and stationed themselves with artillery at several of the points. The government immediately collected a large force, and a rigorous contest commenced, which lasted for twenty-four hours, when the insurgents were defeated. Many horrible outrages were committed by the Brazilian mob upon such of the old Portuguese as fell into their power. Insurrectionary movements in the country show the plot to have been extensive. The vessels in port were embargoed by the Government, and the William was the first that sailed. Many vessels in the harbour were crowded with Portuguese refugees. The foreign merchants had also taken the same refuge—the confidence of the whole being greatly increased by the presence of a British ship of war.

MAY 26.—The Season.—From present appearances we shall find winter lingering in the lap of June, and thus run ahead of the poet some four or five weeks. Yesterday morning there was a "mighty smart" snow storm for the 25th of May; and it is stated, that at Concord, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the snow was two inches deep.

GREAT FRESHET IN MAINE.—The Kennebec river swollen by the late rains, has risen to an unparalleled height, and caused a freshet which has carried away Mills, Stores, Bridges, and every thing moveable it met in its progress.

From the Liverpool Courier, May 9.

THE CHOLERA.—The returns from the various Boards of Health to the Council-office, London, on Saturday, present only 2 cases in the metropolis; there

had been three recoveries, but no deaths, and the total number of cases remaining was 17. From the country the returns are, new cases, 33, deaths, 30, recoveries 22, cases remaining 103; these are almost entirely confined to Scotland, so that the disease may be considered extinct throughout England, as cases resembling what is called 'English Cholera' could probably be discovered at any time in a population of 24 millions.

The French capital which has been the scene of an extraordinary mortality, was according to the last accounts, beginning to experience a considerable diminution in the number of deaths, which leads us to hope that the pestilence had spent its strength, and that the health of the city would be speedily restored. M. Casimir Perier, who was among the first persons whom it attacked, was lingering in a hopeless state. His illness has given rise to new ministerial arrangements.

A gentleman just returned from Paris, where he resided during the hottest of the irruption of cholera, has given us the following illustration of its ravages:—A person of his acquaintance kept a lounging-house, entrusting the care of attendance, as is the custom in Paris, to a man who waits upon all the tenants. About a fortnight after the disease had broken out, the porter brought the key of the house to his employer, and told him that it was empty. It had been occupied by ten lodgers from different parts of the world, every individual of whom had been cut off by the malady; not one left to transmit the take to his distant relatives.—*Medical Gazette.*

IRELAND.—We announce with pleasure that the malignant symptoms of the epidemic which has been for some days raging, are visibly decreasing; and the disease is now in almost every instance giving way to the effects of medicine and judicious treatment. The absurd prejudices which the lower orders entertained against hospitals and professional assistance have been removed; and recovery can now be almost insured to those who timely avail themselves of the means afforded. It appears by the following official returns, up to the 3d instant, that the number of new cases are decreased, while those of recoveries are greatly multiplied.

DUBLIN.—Remaining at last report, —; new cases 39; dead, 16; recovered 31; remaining, —; total cases from commencement, 1334; total deaths, 468.

CORK.—Remaining at last report, 291; new cases, 68; died, 17; recovered, 32; remaining 675; total cases from commencement, 939; total deaths 252.

COVE.—New cases, 120; died, 37, recovered, 64; remaining 19; total cases from commencement, 120; total deaths, 57.

Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Limerick, Ennis, and almost all the smaller towns in the southern and western provinces, are not only wholly free from cholera, but are reported to be in a more healthy state than they have hitherto been at this season of the year.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

In Scotland, the Cholera has spread to Dumbar-ton, Dundee, Campbeltown, and Battlegate.

A physician at Warsaw wishing to make an experiment, proposed to a very robust man to lie in the bed where a person had died of the cholera. As a considerable reward was offered him for so doing he agreed to the proposal; but the man was scarcely in bed when his imagination began to work, and made him uneasy: he felt all the symptoms of cholera, and died, notwithstanding the medical assistance that was afforded him. The physician afterwards declared that no one who had died of the cholera had previously slept in the bed. This fact proves that the fear produced by the imagination has a share in promoting the disease.—*Paris paper.*

MANUFACTURES.—The abatement of the cholera in the metropolis has brought a considerable number of the country buyers to town during the week, who had previously been deterred from approaching, from an apprehension of that scourge. More confidence has also been diffused among the shopkeeping interest in the country towns, from a belief that the reform bill will ultimately pass without mutilation through the House of Lords, which has lessened the apprehension of the convulsion, which all persons who are acquainted with the condition and feelings of the people are aware would