arrivals is the announcement of the landing of the French troops in Italy. A ship of the tificial troops, it is said, immediately into the fortress. The smallness of the force, however, and the assurances on all hands, that the expedition was rather one to gratify the pride of France, than meant to interfere in any way with Austria, seem to preclude any apprehension of disturbances from this ource. - The London Courier of 6th, on this

A letter, written by a gentleman of high French to Ancona will produce no disagreement with Austria, and that in fact it was with the full knowledge, and, to a certain excrs of Europe, that the expedition was un-dertaken. These Powers, says our authoridertaken. These Powers, says our authoriston the night of the air important defended the ty, clearly understand that the maintenance ing it to themselves to determine whether it shall be put into act.

The London Sun of 6th March, in a satisfied and for the property of the put into act. the peace of Europe; and that, surrounded as of jealousy to Austria; and it is observed that, as the French Ministry will, in all probabili-ty, be strongly attacked on the Foreign Budget, it was requisite to have some popular fea-ture on the side of the Minister.

The London Times treats the whole expedition as uncalled for—likely to be either

useless or injurious-as manifesting a great departure from the understood laws of na-tional independence, and as likely to lead to the collision which all alike profess an anxie ty to avert. The Courier, on the other hand, says on authority to which it attaches great credit, "that the Austrian cabinet is perfecty agreed with that of France as to the unfithess of the Papal government as it now exsts, and that very important modifications favourable to the interests of the Papal States, will be insisted upon. "Meanwhile, Cardinal Albani has established a criminal tribunal, which is to condemn to the gallies or to death. persons politically obnoxious."

On the night of the same day, the 23d. 300 men were landed, and took possession of the city and the citadel, breaking open the with axes. Cardinal Bernetti protest. ed against the proceedings in the name of the Pontificial Government. From the tenor of Gabrowski's proclamation, there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the multitude of conflicting speculations in the different Journals cases; 13 deaths. March 6th, 2 days; from the cases, 13 deaths. March 6th, 2 days; from out the opposition of the Austrian Govern-ment.—Letters from Bologna represented the youth of Romagna as looking to the arrival deaths. of this small army with great enthusiasm. But they must have been altogether disap-pointed. The policy of Perier is decidedly pacific. The French paper Le Temps, however, in speaking of the conversations in the ministerial circles, savs:

It is said that a courier from Vienna has brought instructions to the Austrian Ambas-sador at Paris, which are not in harmony with the promises of disarming.—They relate, it is-said, to the affairs of Italy which our Mi-nistry has brought upon itself without reflec-tion. It appears that Prince Mataging had It appears that Prince Metternich demands very precise explanations upon the ob-ject of this expedition, which is not more ea-sily comprehended by the Cabinet of Vienna by the inhabitants of Paris

It appears, though there is much anxiety to learn the explanations of the Perier ministry on the subject of this expedition, that neither the English nor French funds have been affected by it. On this the London Times re-

was informed, he saw no reason to apprehend that the circumstances which led to the advance of the Austrian and French troops in to the Papal territories, might not be adjust-

Bolt-couri, First street, Dr. Borne in the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and displays the price of the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of price and the passed the Deputies abrogating the law of the Deputies abrogating the law o

House of Commons at our latest dates -and of the French troops in Italy. A ship of the line and two frigates, with troops on board, arrived at Ancona on the 21st February: 1000 men disembarked the following day—the Pontificial troops, it is said, immediately retired into the fortreas. The smallness of the force though among some, doubts still were entertained.

An article in the London Times of the 7th. speaks despondingly, but still in very threat-ening and indignant language in regard to the Premier. Evidences of similar feelings of a-larm are exhibited in other journals. The impression seems now to be that it is Earl Grey himself who faulters, notwithstanting Grey himself who faulters, notwithstanding rank and diplomatic knowledge in Paris to a all his fair promises, even with a full power friend here, states that the expedition of the be necessary to carry the bill in any form he chouses.

last version of the Peerage Question is, that Earl Grey has a list in his pocket, which he will show to the anti-reform Peers on the night of the all important debate, leav-

it is with many enemies, it is necessary to do something to control the national feeling out, that, in the event of the Reform Bill The French expedition to Ancona will, it is passing, a considerable number of Peers thought, do this, by flattering the French na- headed by the Duke of Cumberland, are to tion, as it will at all times have some weight bind theinselves by an oath never again to enin the Italian affairs. The smallness of the number of French troops cannot give cause question concludes by offering a substitute, being no less than placing automata on the benches, of wood and wax, and making them ote "ave," or "no" by means of strings, which the Ministers are to pull, as accasion

equires. The Court Journal of the 5th March says: "The Duke of Wellington, and a large part of the Nobility, opposed to the Reform Bill, have had a meeting at which it was resolved to oppose the second reading, of the Bill. The Noble Duke, however, has given his apof his party. A new Bill, drawn out by a voung Barrister, at the request of some of the and were bled. Some of them nearly perishmoderate Apti-Reformers, is in circulation, but it has not been adopted by the Anti-Reform Peers generally; and it is not write. form Peers generally; and it is not yet decid. ed what specific measure shall be proposed to

CHOLERA MORBUS IN GREAT BRI-TAIN.

The total number of cases up to the 6th March in London was 300—deaths 171. Consequently, more than half the cases proved fatal. The total number of cases up to the date of our last accounts (Feb. 29th) was 130, deaths 81. The returns of March 1st give 21 new cases, and 15 deaths. March 2nd, 23 new cases, 13 deaths, March 3d,—39 new most of the districts, 45 new cases, 21 deaths. March 6th, 42 new cases, 26

Glasgow-Remaining last report, 25; new cases, 8; deaths, 5; recovered 4; remaining 25. Total cases 202; deaths, 89.

Paisley .- Remaining last report, 14; ne cases, 12; deaths, 7; recovered, 5; remaining, 14. Total cases 45, deaths, 28. ing. 14. Total cases 45, deaths, 28.
Total cases since commencement of disease, 5835; total deaths, 1737; remaining

LONDON, March 5. At Limehouse another severe case of Cho-lera occurred last night; a woman of the name of Pier, residing at No. 12, West-row, near the Cape of Good Hope, was attacked be-tween seven and eight o'clock. On the medical gentleman attending her a more distressing scene was never before witnessed by them. The husband, wife and four children were found lying on a bedstead, and the bed, rags to cover them, the whole of which, from all appearance, had not been washed for manurity of the King.' if it may be so termed, was composed of eld pieces of ropes, sacks, &c. with a few old

street, were removed thither in the night.

Between twelve and one o'clock, P. M. four new cases were admitted and three other individuals were expected.

Every case of cholera which has occurred

cholera morbus, and died in the course of a son however, to believe that very few, if inshort time, and his body cast into the sea—deed, any of that party will be elevated to the Peerage. The Lonjon Courier speaks of the necessity of these new creations, sto remen were seriously ill with the same complaint; but, although there was a surgeon on board, the ship was entirely destitute of such

medicines as were necessary in this case-The most prompt and humane attention were immediately given by Sir Manly Dixon, the Port Admiral, and J. T. Wright, Esq. the Collector of the Castoms in the port of

This-evening, (Saturday) it has been ascertained that two others are dead, and seven-teen more have been attacked, of whom several are in an entirely hopeless state. siderable apprehensions are entertained lest the disease should enter the town of Plymouth. especially as the wind has been all the day plowing in such a direction as to carry any infection towards the town. A government steamer has been ordered to tow the Sound into the Channel, so that she may go into quarantine either at Stangate Creek or Milford Haven. — Record. A case of cholera has occurred at Bristol.

A correspondent of the London Times says: Eighteen young females in the Marylebone workhouse were seized with a disorder presenting some of the symptoms of cholera-namely vomiting and coldness of the surface. The reigning terror converts these symptoms into those of the Asiatic cholera. The patients are all copiously bled in this cold stage of an inflammatory fever, and one of them of an inflammatory fever, and one of them died without exhibiting the true signs. On post mortem examination, a portion of the bowels was found like a piece of scarlet, the lining membrane thickened and pulpy from inflammation, and certain appearances on its inflammation, and certain appearances surface, which left no doubt that the disease was enterites, or inflammation of the bowels. A cold stage always ushers in an acute interor inflammation of the stomach and bowels, the House of Peers, by way of amendment as evinced by fever, sickness, exquisite ten derness at the pit of the stomach, and other derness at the pit of the stomach, and other symptoms which I need not enumerate.

According to Brussels papers to the 3d March, the amount of the Dutch army, with additions lately made, is now 120,000 mcn. This perhaps, induces King William to be firm in respect of the separation treaty—of this treaty there are various rumours.

Accounts from Holland received in Lon-

don on 5th, state that a spirit of conciliation is evidently acquiring a strength in the Dutch Councils, and public sentiment, which promises a speedy and satisfactory result to tedious and difficult negociation.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

A Paris Journal (La Revolution) mention that the French Government has directed its Ambassador at Vienna to propose to the Ausrian Cabinet the elevation of the Duke of

Reichstadt to the throne of Greece.

We presume all our readers know that the Duke of Reichstadt is the son of Napoleon, who has been educated by his mother at the

Our last Liverpool paper, has the following

paragraph headed 'Greece:'
'The accounts from Greece continue to be ria, as the King; a nomination by the great powers of Europe, which is said to have been accepted, on his behalf, by the father of the

proposed plan of substitution. This is well.
The system has only been maintained in Ireland by means of the execution of the murderers of tithe-proctors, and their process

present the regeneration of France in her highest legislative Chambers." If these regenerations" are to come round so frequenty, there will be no more stability in th ernment of Lours Phillipe, than in the mobs

of the fauxbourgs.

From the London Times Correspondent.

Paris, March 4. Letters from Spain of the 25th ult. confirt the departure of the Royal Guards from Madrid to the frontiers of Portugal, and state that the greatest activity reigns in the War Department. Troops are daily concentrating on the extreme frontiers of Estremadura, where an army of at least 25000 to 30000 men will be ready to enter at a moment's no-tice as soon as the disembarkation of Don Pedro is announced, as Ferdinand, notwith-standing the reports to the contrary, is determined to support Don Miguel. may be called one of observation; but I think t will prove to be one of offence.

A great many arrests have taken place here within the last few days; amongst them is Count de Florine, Count de Ribiere, Baron Maistre, and other noted Carlists, who, it had been discovered, had no little hand in the plot of the 2d ult. The ramifications of the Carlists extend all over the west and south. At Toulon they have been trying their in-trigues, which keeps that town and so ma-are to the 13th. ny others in the greatest agitation, as the

of War, before which all persons are to be France, Lord Palmerston has thought it netried who shall, by means of the press, ex-cite to desertion, or correspondence with the cupation of Ancona by the French. The reenemy, or any other crime dangerous to the

Dutch papers are to the 3d of March. There is no news. The Dutch King has not yet onsented to the articles of pacification with Belgium. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A London paper of the 6th ult. says: The representations of the English Ambassador, and of the French Charge drid, have it is believed, induced the Spanish Government to suspend their military preparations in aid of Don Miguel. It will, however, station an army of observation on the frontiers.

A letter from Madrid of the 24th Feb. received by express, contains the following;-All the Royal Guards have left us to march towards the frontiers of Portugal vice of the capital and of the palace is now performed by troops of the line. The camp which is in propress of being formed at Bad-

The French Messager des Chambres asserts the same thing, and adds that Ferdinand had no intentions to interfere in favour of Miguel. Pedro's reception at Terceira most enthusiastic. The troops and all the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to Donna Maria II.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 19th of Feb. state that the news brought to Lisbon by a merchant ship, that Don Pedro's expedition was at sea, caused the assembling of Minis- his father on the imprudence of the course he ciety. There are now said to be no less than three independent congresses assembled in various part of the Islands. An end, however is about to be put to these dissentions, by the appointment of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, as the Kings a position of the course he is pursuing, which may involve him is a long and ruinous war, resulting in no possible advantage.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We subjoin some information respecting a few of the gallant Poles whom events have unfortunately placed at the mercy of the Rus-

sian Government.
"The well known Peter Wysozki has not "We have before so fully expressed our selves on the policy of a French intervention in Italy, and on the New principles of interference which a French expedition to the Papel States would establish, that we need say nothing more, till we hear the explanation of the Perier Ministry, crobtain an authoritative ment."

In Southwark the disease is increasing to the Perier Ministry, crobtain an authoritative ment of facts from the French crops in Italy, made in the House of Commons March 7, Lord Palment of the House of Commons March 7, Lord Palment of the was normed. The saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold that so far as the government of the saw no reason to anotherhold the saw no reason to another of the same to the forters of Bobraics, which eximple the states, the the string the head of the forters of Bobraics, which eximple the states to the present system, is now and form the Earth the existing the condition to the forters of Bobraics, which eximple the states to the present system

with Viscount Palmersion of the Polish generals conveyed to the interior of Russia have yet been sent into Siberia; they are, it appears, distributed among the many small places situated some hundred werts behind Mescow, as Wologda, Jaraslaw, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no personal restrictions. During their stay in Moscow, many of them were hospitably remained when the Lords for the second feating. On the other hand, the London paper raise work of Bishops would go for the second feating.

FOREIGN:

The packet ship Significial, at New York from Liverpool, brings advices to the 8th March, inclusive. The ship Liverpool advices to the 9th March, inclusive. From the different New York Journals before us we make the following extracts.

The mest important news brought by these arrivals is the announcement of the landing.

The mest important news brought by these arrivals is the announcement of the landing.

We were able to state some time are, ex, clusively, that the crown of Greece had been offered by Great Britain, France and Russir, offered by Great Britain, France of the King of to Prince Othe, second son of the King of Bavaria, and we observed subsequently that before the offer was made the Greek Conference were aware that it would not be reject.

ed. We now announce, that official accounts of the acceptance of the Crown by the King of Bavaria, in the name and on behalf of his son, have reached London.

The three Great Powers which have been engaged in this treaty with the concurrence of Austria and Prussia, will immediately take steps to enable the King of Greece to provide an efficient military establishment, and meet the other demands of expenditure consequent upon his assumption of the sove-

reign authority.
A Council of Regency will be named to govern the kingdom during the minority of the King, and especial care will be taken not to appoint any person upon the Council who would be obnoxious to the Greek nation-Capodistrias, the brother of the late President, cannot, of course, be a member of the Regency.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE. By the packet ship Formosa, Captain Orne, from Havre, Paris dates to the 15th March, and Havre of the 16, were received at New ... The London dates, by this arrival,

ITALY.

port in the highest circles, is that Lord P. has sent a Courier with instructions to our Ambassador, Lord Granville, that he should remonstrate against the conduct of the Freach Ministers, and demand that the tri-coloured flag should be withdrawn from the citadel of incona, and that the French troops should be immediately recalled. The remonstrance is, however, concluded in amicable terms, and it is not probable that any serious misunderstanding will result. If there is any one thing which we should consider more dangerous to our Government than any other thing, t is the adoption hastily of the views of other States against France.

SPAIN. A Madrid paragraph of March 5, 2278 there are constant apprehensions of desertion to Don Pedro from the Spanish army. On account of this, only the troops most be true. ed are sent to the frontiers. f Portugal there are now 28,000 men besides the 18,000 in Guiquzeo, 15,000 in Catalo-

nia, and 15,000 in Burges and Valladolid.

HOLLAND.

Count Orloff had not yet left the Hague for London. The King of Holland, so far from having account or the first for the second to the first for having agreed to ratify the treaty of conference, has again repeated in mauner, his determination not to ratify it.The language of Count Orloff is said to have been decided and pacific. He was waiting at

At a late hour on Thursday morning, the packet ship Hudson, Morgan, arrived from London, bringing dates from that city to the 20th of March.
THE PESTILENCE.

The increase of the Cholera has been a-larmingly great, since the advices of yester-day. On the 10th, there were one hundred and fifty-six new cases in the North Country

Harrawby and Wharnelitte, in their present of their bounds have an eye to the advancement of their bounds, bard an eye to the advancement of their bounds, bord Sandon and Mr. Wordley, take who would willingly join the Ministry if the bill were disposed of.

It was not yet decided whether Earl Grey world take the management of the Reform A gr Bill, in the Lords. The state of his health, cam it was supposed, would hardly allow him to do so.—Lord Broughain would cheerfully have undertaken the task, but is prevented by the pressure of his judicial duties. Bhould Lord Grey relinquish the lead in the debate, to be Marquis of Landsdowne, or the Duke of Richmond, it is supposed, would be selected Richmond, it is supposed, would be selected of t for the arduous task. IMPRISONMENT OF DR HOWE

We regret to learn that our estimable and residentific friend, Dr. S. G. Howe, late the speci patriotic friend, Dr. S. G. Howe, late the efficient agent of the Greek Committee of this city, who was sent to Berlin by the Polish Committee of Paris, of which he is a member, for the purpose of distributing relief to the Refugees traversing Prussia on their way to France, has been arrested at terms and thrown into prison. When the letter which brought this intelligence was sent of none of his friends had been allowed accounted. of, none of his triends had been allowed ac- the w

Dr. Howe's present visit to Europe, was office principally for scientific purposes—he having gun been sent thither by an association of gentle-men in Boston, who are about to establish a wour

school for the instruction of the blind. Reports from Antwerp, state that the King of Belgium was increasing his military force. His War Minister had resigned in disgust, in tish of the continuation of the His War Minister had resigned in disgust, in consequence of the cutting down of his pay.

From the London Courier of March.

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon of the 30th ult. state

that, after the arrival of the Sandwich packet on the 29th of February with London news-papers of the 22d, additional exertions were ide to despatch the reinforcement of troops to Madeira, and that a corvette, a brig of war, four store ships, and five small school ners, had that morning put to sea, having on of A beard from 1000 to 1200 troops, in the hope And f reaching Madeira before the arrival there

These troops comprise two regiments se- calle lected for their loyalty to Don Miguel; but NET. their conduct on leaving the shore was such, as to make it very doubtful whether that loy-ulty could be depended on if they found the meet modard of Donna Maria flying, upon their which

undard of Donna Maria flying, upon their large arrival at Madeira.

Lisbon was in a state of great excitement, and many of Don Pedro's Manifestoes and Proclamations had not only been circulated, this ot actually posted on the Convent and church duce doors, and even close to the gates of the ar-

seal.

No proceedings had been insatuted for enfircing the loan, although socreely one half hid been collected; but they were daily expected to take place—more especially against of A bare Quintella. Puttical arrests were occurrenced and the seal of the seal carring daily.

Don Miguel, in the midst of all this, had bone

pic up the right to a Palace about twenty Jun.

The Constitutionalists were highly delight elat the intelligence contained in the Couract of the 22d of February, that the English Adam of the Present Couract of the 22d of February, that the English Adam of the Present Couract of the 22d of February, that the English Adam of the Present Couract of the 22d of February, that the English Adam of the Present Couract of the 2d of the and French Governments had interposed to city present Spain from interfering in the affairs dele-of Portugal. That she meant to have done so there can be no doubt as the troops were at V

LIVERPOOL, March 17. The Atalanta arrived at this port on Friday night, in eleven days from Terceira. Pedro, who arrived at St. Michaels on conv e 22d ult. reached Terceira on the 3d inst. The total force collected at that place was meet estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men. The zette English seamen were stationed at Praya, it ther ing been found necessary to separate them mini from the Portuguese, with whom they were perpetually quarrelling, and under whose trives several of them had fallen in the streets. The troops were all regimented, and drilled with great activity. The to eral belief at Terceira, was, that the expedition for the invasion of Portugal would be ready to sail pool carly in Mary

early in May. Letters and papers from the French Capital, are to the 17th March, inclusive. There are further indications of hostility between the Peers and Deputies. Great indignation is felt at the reduction of the salaries of the Mar Marshals of France—already, as it was con tended, too amall. The pay of a French time soldier is half a penny a day, and the officers in the interest proportion. Gen. Belliard is dead. His funeral was attended go i on the 17th, with great pomp, but little so-

DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH OF tend Accounts from Toulon of 11th ult. mention attempt to fire the arsenal, said to be the has hird of the kind. It is ascribed to conspi-lators against the Government, who are re-

ntors against the Government, who are retiaed in its pay.

There were disturbances in Grenoble on
the 12th 13th and 14th, occasioned by a
mange ball procession, in which the King
and the University were ourlesqued.

Prefect and Colonel complanning the Department were made prisoners in their own
houses by the mob, and the latter was compelled to order his regiment to leave the
towas for which he was afterwards dismissed.

ARRECE.

GREECE. try

Letters from Greece state that the opposition pointively reject the nomination of Prince
Others Fog of Greece, and that nuthing but
Sum
foreign interference case force him upon the
country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the country of the count introdudenthia King of fifteen years united to the section of the section of the section of the section of the breams a province of the is, and become a province of the transfer of the state of the st