

We last night received the foreign papers brought by the Hamburg Mail due on Wednesday. A letter from Constantinople, of the 15th of October, states, that in the course of last summer seven Russian ships of the line, and four frigates, with troops on board, have at different times passed from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, of which five ships of the line have returned. Two ships of the line are now lying at Sebastopol ready to sail the first fair wind. The number of troops brought by these ships into the Seven Islands must be very considerable, and the Russian Squadron there will be reinforced by the three ships of the line which lately came from the Baltic and touched at Portsmouth.

There is no farther mention of the departure of General BROWN, the French Ambassador, from Constantinople, though there is no doubt of that event. The influence of the French at Constantinople is very much diminished indeed, and this is one of the consequences of what not a few of the old school of French politicians considered a fatal error in the conduct of the old Monarchy, the suffering Russia to obtain such ascendancy over the Turks through the depression of the latter. This was by the intrigues and diplomatists of Louis XVIII's age, represented as an error that would finally dissolve the alliance between France and the Porte, and in effect, Russia has now completely withdrawn the Porte from its connection with France, a Power, great as it is, which can now no longer protect the Turkish Empire, undermined by so many different causes, and now subsiding almost at the mercy of its neighbours. The departure of BONAPARTE's Ambassador will fill farther tend to confirm the influence of Russia; but the utter extinction of the French influence at Constantinople will be ascribed by discerning Frenchmen, and it will decrease their chagrin, to the childish folly and vanity of BONAPARTE, who quarrels with that ancient Ally of the French Monarchy, about a point in which he himself, solely, and not the French nation, is concerned.

It certainly is a point of the greatest consequence for Russia thus to have obtained undisputed access to the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus. She can there assemble a large force, naval or military, and while France and England are at war she can annoy and molest, if not ferociously injure, the former, without any danger of retaliation. It is extremely improbable that Russia will ever give up her settlement in the Seven Islands—the first establishment of which, permitted and encouraged by BONAPARTE, now gives him so much uneasiness, and affords so satisfactory a proof how short-sighted his schemes of policy must be, and how much he is governed by temporary expediency. There never has been any thing fixed in BONAPARTE's policy either foreign or domestic; and thus his constitutions at home have been continually changing, and his alliances abroad perpetually fluctuating.

The Pope has caused a circular note to be presented to the foreign Ministers at Rome, announcing his Holiness's intended journey to Paris. It is said that BONAPARTE's object in soliciting the Holy Father to undertake this journey was not merely to annoy and crown him, but that the interest of religion was its principal object. The Pope is evidently alarmed of the coronation; but he willingly excuses himself under the pretence that the interest of religion is concerned. Is BONAPARTE about to set up as the most Christian Emperor? What mighty schemes does he mean to submit to the Pope for the interest of religion? Does he intend to convert or root out the Turk for the benefit of the church? Does he send for the Pope, like another BALBAAM, to cure this people before BONAPARTE attacks us? and in truth the Pope's journey does not a little resemble that of BALBAAM. It is undertaken with as much reluctance, and will be attended, we dare say, with as much effect.

Does BONAPARTE mean to restore these heretic Kingdoms to the Holy See; and does he propose to solicit a Papal bull, as PHILIP II. did when he projected his grand invasion of the British Islands? There were superannuated follies 20 years ago; but it seems to be the destiny of BONAPARTE to make all antiquated follies young again.

It is hardly possible, however, that any thing farther can be done in regard to religion, by the Pope's journey, than the adjustment of those differences with which BONAPARTE's Gallican Church is now distracted. This, we apprehend, is more than can be effected by a Pope, who is so manifestly a tool and a slave. If the Pope had really loved his religion, at least he would not have exposed it by the journey to Paris. It is not good management to show religion in no other light than as a state engine. The Pope is degraded into a mere agent of FOUCHÉ. His finding his subjects full of fears and disquietudes, his whole Empire haunted with the ghosts and apparitions of those men and things, which he and his predecessors have murdered, sends for the Pope, like a pious Chaplain, to lay them. However, we cannot ascribe BONAPARTE's anxiety to have the Pope to crown him to any other cause than womanish vanity. If he is mad enough to think that a few drops of oil rubbed on his head by a Pope will render his person sacred and invulnerable, he deserves pity. If he thinks that the people of France will esteem him a bit more for his Papal anointment, he ought to have his crown shaved, and to be sent into a cloister forthwith.

We are sorry to find that the apprehensions of an infectious disorder having broken out at Leghorn continue. The neighbouring States seem to be taking precautions against it. The disorder is nearly extinct at Malaga. At Cadiz it still raged on the 20th of last month. We very much fear that, unless very great precautions are adopted, this distemper which is now going round the Mediterranean, will get into the interior of Europe.

There is hardly any thing else in these papers worth noticing. The news from Holland is not so recent as that we have already received.

We heard a report yesterday that Mr. WAGSTAFF, the messenger, who was going with dispatches to St. Petersburg, had been assaulted, maltreated and robbed of them near Potsdam, about fifteen or twenty miles from Berlin; and it is supposed that some French agents committed the robbery. We hope the report is unfounded.

Saturday the SPANISH AMBASSADOR transacted business at Lord HARROWBY'S Office, from two till four o'clock.

Saturday at 11 o'clock, a number of Corn factors and Bakers waited upon Mr. PITT, and remained with him till half past one.

Letters from Torbay state that the Channel fleet was in sight on the 23d, standing up Channel, but the wind last night having shifted to the Eastward, we have no doubt that they have returned to their station off Brest.

One of our cutters looked into Brest a few days ago, and counted 21 sail of the line and five frigates, all apparently ready for sea, as indeed they have been six months ago.

Orders were conveyed to Plymouth by the Telegraph on Thursday, for the ships in Cawland Bay ready for sea, to sail immediately. The *Glorie*, 98 guns, sailed instantly to join the Channel fleet; the *Illustrious*, 74 guns; and *Minotaur*, 74 guns, to reinforce Admiral Cochrane's Squadron off Ferrol.

Private letters lately received from Holland, assert that the French Generals in that country have lately made application to the Government, by order of BONAPARTE, for a loan of 15,000,000 florins, on the security of the silver mines and Electoral domains in Hanover, &c. It was intimated, that if this demand were agreed to, his Imperial Majesty would suspend the execution of the intended restrictions upon the Dutch commerce.

A Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars, lately got into Ferrol. The Spaniards were the look out vessel at the time, but it blew so strongly from the Westward at the time, that she was obliged to keep to get an offing, as admitted of the escape of the frigate.

Saturday night's *Gazette* contains a Proclamation, issued at the Queen's Palace on the 22d inst. in which it is ordered that the Parliament be further prorogued from the 3d, to Tuesday the 15th of January next.

To-morrow the Lord Mayor will proceed in state from the Mansion-house, to hold his first Court of Aldermen for the dispatch of public business; and on Thursday his first Court of Common Council, for the election of Clerks, and a Beadle by ballot, under a late Act of Parliament, for the Coal Exchange in Thames-street; and on other business.

A letter from the City of St. Domingo, dated the 27th August, observes, that for two months there had not been a single arrival there. Several American vessels had, however, been condemned there on the most frivolous pretences. One belonging to Smith, Buchanan and Bonfis, of Baltimore, was adjudged a legal prize, because "Mr. Bonfis is married to a mulatto woman, and of course must be a Brigand." Another, having a few barrels of pork and hams, was condemned, it being alleged that the British consider pork and hams as contraband." The letter adds, that the American seamen detained at Maracaibo were perishing from want, eighty having died in a month.

We are happy to state, that the price of Wheat fell considerably at Devizes Market on Thursday—it was at least twenty shillings a quarter lower than on the preceding Thursday. Fine Wheat which sold the week before at 10s. 6d. the quarter, could not obtain more on Thursday last than 8s. or 8s. 6d.

A corporal and a private of the 81st Regiment, who formed part of the escort which accompanied to Exeter the waggon laden with treasure, have been committed to Bridewell for breaking open one of the chests upon the road, and stealing a quantity of dollars, which they sold. The Sergeant of the company observing them to have a quantity of bank notes and cash, had them apprehended, when they confessed the fact.

On Friday at a public house at Gravesend, a Portuguese sailor was defrauded out of a ten-pounds note by an itinerant Jew merchant, of whom he purchased trinkets to the value of 5s. and received in change a number of counterfeit dollars and seven shilling pieces to the amount of five pounds, together with a paper resembling a bank note.

## SHIP-NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.—This morning orders came down to Vice Admiral Young, and immediately a signal was made from the telegraph to Cawland Bay, and the following ships immediately sailed for their different stations, viz. the *Glorie*, 98 guns, to join the Channel fleet for the present; the *Illustrious*, 74 guns; Capt. Sir C. Hamilton, Bart. for the Channel fleet; and the *Minotaur*, 74 guns, Capt. Mansfield, to join the Squadron off Ferrol. The only ships now in Cawland Bay, are the *Prince*, 98 guns, Captain Grandall; and the *Warrior*, 74 guns, Captain Bligh.

Came in with timber from Falmouth, the *Four Sisters*. Sailed with naval stores for Exmouth, the *Ann*, *Sarah*, and *Speedwell* brigs. That beautiful vessel the *Caroline* brig, 16 guns and 60 men, is taken into the service, and it is supposed when fitted for sea, will carry out dispatches for the West Indies, as she is so fast a sailer; she was the first French National corvette taken this way by the *Doris*, 44 guns, after a long chase.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 22.—Put back the *Atlas* man of war, and remains at St. Helens.—Sailed the *Sylph* sloop of war on a cruise. The *Spider* brig of war is appointed convoy to the Eastward.

DEAL, Nov. 23.—Arrived the *Humber* armed ship from Falmouth, with convoy; the *Union* frigate from the North; *Firm* gun brig, from Dungeness; *Adder* gun ship from Romney flats, drove on shore there some time since in the Southey gales; *Flora* frigate, under jury mast, and sailed for Sheerness to be repaired.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The new English Ambassador, Mr. Arbuthnot, is expected here in a short time; he is accompanied by Mr. Morrier, who is appointed English Consul General in the Levant.—The King of Great Britain has ordered that in future all political objects shall referred to the Ambassador; and all commercial affairs to the Consul General. It is believed that the commercial intercourse between Turkey and England will be greatly benefited by this regulation.

The accounts from Leghorn state that an embargo had been laid there on Russian and Swedish ships (which it is known originated in a mistake, and was taken off the next day), caused a great sensation here, and occasioned the Exchange on several Foreign places to fall 10 per cent.

In the course of last summer, seven Russian ships of the line and four frigates, failed at different times with troops for the Seven Islands, of which five ships of the line and two frigates are returned. There are likewise now two ships of the line completely equipped, lying at Sebastopol, ready to sail with the first fair wind for the Ionian Sea.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Envoy of the Elector Arch-Chancellor has delivered to the Papal Nuncio the plan of a concordat for the German Empires, which the Nuncio will send to Rome for the approbation of his Holiness.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Rasoumofsky, and the English Envoy, Mr. Arthur Paget, have this day given in notes to the Minister of State.

Some disturbances have taken place at Venice, but they have been speedily quelled.

A regular post is now established throughout Dalmatia.

In the Italian Republic a strong cordon of troops has been drawn along the frontiers of Tuscany.

RATISBON, Nov. 9.—The Elector Arch-Chancellor has declared that the French Envoy accredited to him, M. Portalis, holds at his Court the next rank to the Roman Imperial Envoy; but in circles of the Diet he can only be considered as a foreigner of distinction.

The departure of the Elector Arch-Chancellor for Paris is now fixed for the 15th inst. It is understood that he will be received at the German frontiers by a French Counsellor of State, who will accompany him to Paris.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—M. D'Oubill is still here. There are many other Russians in this city. Prince Theodore Galitzin will pass the winter here.

AGERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Great quantities of corn are sent from Franconia by way of Nuremberg into Bohemia, and large purchases are making in Swabia and Bavaria, not only of all sorts of grain, but of other provisions for Vienna and Austria. Many purchasers likewise arrive from Switzerland, while no corn is permitted to be exported into this country from France, so that after a tolerably fruitful year everything here is very dear.

On the 15th inst. the Florentine post of the 30th did not arrive here; but many commercial houses received letters from Milan of the 30th, and from Genoa of the 24th of October, in which their correspondents express great alarms on account of the sickness at Leghorn, and request that no bills of exchange upon Leghorn may be remitted to them till further orders. Several travellers who had intended to go through the middle of Italy, have gone round by the frontiers of southern Tyrol.

MILAN, Oct. 30.—Notwithstanding the favourable public accounts from Leghorn, relative to the epidemic putrid fever that prevails there, it produces a great alarm here and in Genoa, and throughout Upper Italy. The letters from Leghorn of the 21st and 25th inst. received here, were repeatedly famigated and steeped in vinegar, and from the circumstance that on the 24th inst. a second consultation of the most eminent physicians of Leghorn, Sienna, Pisa, and Lucca was held there, it seems that all fears are not dispelled.—The contagious disorder of Malaga appears to assume a great variety of forms.

ROME, Oct. 29.—Cardinal Ruffo is gone to Naples, and M. Arzuffi has arrived here as Paris, as successor to the first Secretary of the French Legation here, M. Gandolph.

The eruptions of Mount Vesuvius have ceased. The following fact may deserve the attention of naturalists.—The English ship of the line which lies before Naples, changing its position during the time of an eruption, one of the anchors, when drawn up, was found to be so hot that the sailors could scarcely touch it. Does not this prove that the principal source of the volcano is under the sea?

## ANOTHER LETTER SAME DATE.

The Papal Secretary of State, Consalvi, has notified the intended journey of his Holiness to Paris, by the following Note:—

"From the Chamber of the Quirinal, Oct. 20. "His Majesty, the Emperor of the French has signified to the Holy Father his earnest wish that his anointing and coronation should be performed by the hands of his Holiness, and requested him to repair to Paris for that purpose, the present circumstances not suffering the Emperor to make a journey himself. The Emperor has also added, that the ceremony of anointing and coronation will not be the only object of the journey of his Holiness, but the great interests of religion will be the principal, and that the consequences for the advantages of religion, will be of the most extensive importance.

"Induced by these considerations to comply with the desire of his Imperial Majesty, and to promote the advantage of religion, his Holiness has resolved to set out on the journey to which he has been invited on the 3d of November, and has commanded the Cardinal Secretary to hereby notify the same to you, &c. and to signify, that as was done by his predecessors, and lately by Pius VI. of holy memory, who made a journey to Vienna, the curia, all the congregations and tribunals at Rome will remain in full activity, and public affairs be carried on in the customary manner. The undersigned Cardinal avails himself of this opportunity to renew to you, &c. the expression of his high esteem.

(Signed)

ALICANT, Oct. 16.—The epidemic disorder rages here with dreadful fury; not fewer than 70 to 100 bodies are buried at once. The harbour is shut, and no vessels suffered to come in, or go out. The churches and all public places of meeting are shut up, and many persons have died for the want of the necessities of life. The warm weather which still continues prevents any hope of the speedy cessation of the distemper, which has communicated to the neighbouring villages. The whole of the Spanish Coast, from Alicante to Cadiz, is infected.

CADIZ, Oct. 19.—The epidemic disorder here is

now greatly on the decline, the number of deaths are only 45 or 48 a day, though there is scarcely an example of any person who recovered from it in 1822, Spain to Tarragona, is infected with it; no person is permitted to go out of this city, or to enter it.

The day before yesterday the frigate *Subia*, arrived from the Havannah, with three millions and a half of piasters for the King's account, but was immediately obliged to fail for Vigo.

MALAGA, Oct. 16.—On the 12th 24 persons died here of the fever; on the 13th 18; and on the 15th fifteen.

Recently sick—On the 12th 51; on the 13th 60; and on the 15th 30.

Recovered—On the 12th 45; on the 13th 77; and on the 15th 51.

The number of the sick on the 12th was 556; on the 13th 531; and on the 15th 393.

STALSBUND, Nov. 9.—General Arnfelt leaves this to-morrow for Vienna.

MUNICH, Oct. 20.—The distemper, thank God, decreases daily: on the 15th of October, died 22; on the 18th, 10, and yesterday only 5 persons. The number of sick is however now 339. It is said the harbour will be opened on the 27th inst.

HAGUE, Nov. 10.—General Marmon has returned to Amsterdam from his journey to the Texel. It is said he will go to the coronation at Paris; and that General Vignolle will take the command in his absence.

The Ambassador Schimmelpenninck is expected back from Paris on the 15th, with the new Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—The *Amey* frigate, with Lord Grenville Leveson Gower and his suite on board, arrived at Cronstadt on the 15th. His Lordship has since come to town.

HAMBURG, Nov. 16.—On the 15th, an English Courier from London, by Hufon, and a Hanoverian Courier, were stopped between Schweren and Rhenau, by some unknown persons, who took from them their dispatches.

Nov. 14.—Before the French Ambassador, Marshal Brune, had yet left Constantinople, the following curious circumstance took place there on the 6th of Oct. The Ambassador wished to return from his country residence to town, and committed to the care of his Valet a box containing his portfolio and other valuable papers. The Valet set off alone, and arrived at Tophara, by the Canal, a quarter of an hour before the arrival of the Ambassador. Here the valet people wished to get possession of the chest, and to carry it to Pera, but the servant would not part with it, and was therefore ill used by the mob. A person connected with the law, had espoused the cause of the mob, who were supported also by their ringleader. At this moment, however, Marshal Brune arrived and demanded satisfaction of the Porte, for the insult offered to his servant. Notwithstanding this, however, the ringleader of the mob got off with his life, as all his friends petitioned the Ambassador to forgive him, and obtained his pardon. Though a person connected with the law, is not obnoxious in Turkey to the punishment of death, the person of this description who had taken part with the people, wished at first not to be recognised, and was condemned to be executed, when he threw himself at the feet of the French Ambassador, who pardoned him also. He was banished for life, however, from Constantinople.

## THE MIRROR OF FASHION.

TO SHew  
THE VARY AGE AND DOCT OF THE TIME, ITS FOHM  
AND PRESSURE.

KING'S THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, will be performed the serious Opera of  
IL RAITO DI PROSERPINA.

After the Opera, the grand Ballet of  
LE LÉROUX PERDU.

The doors to be opened a quarter after six. The Opera to begin at half past seven. VIZIUS Rex et Regina.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

This Evening, their Majesties Servants will perform  
HAMLET.

Hamlet, Mr. Elliston, (being his front appearance in the character); Polonius, Mr. Dowton; Laertes, Mr. Bentley; the Ghost, Mr. Holland; First Grave-digger, Mr. Zanti; second Grave-digger, Mr. Gifford; Ghost of Hamlet's Father, Mr. Wroughton; Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, Mrs. Fowell; Ophelia, Mrs. H. Johnston.

After which will be produced (for the sixth time) an Opera  
piece, in Two Acts, called MATRIMONY.

With New Music, Scenery, Dresses and Decorations. The  
Orchestra and Music entirely new, composed by M. P. King.  
The principal characters by Mr. Dowton, Mr. Elliston, Mr.  
Johnstone, Mr. Fifer, Mr. Mole, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Blake.  
To-morrow, (at five o'clock) the Comedy of the Doctor's  
Conquer; Miss Hardcastle Miss Duncan. After which  
Matrimony. On Wednesday, the Comedy of the Doctor's  
Conquer, and on Thursday, the Comedy of the Doctor's  
Conquer, Laetitia Hardy, Miss Duncan, (being her first  
appearance in that character); Doricourt, Mr. Elliston.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening will be acted Shakespeare's Historical Play, called  
KING RICHARD THE THIRD.

King Henry the Sixth, Mr. Hargrave; Richard, Duke of  
Gloucester, Mr. Cooke; Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Johnston;  
Henry, Earl of Richmond, Mr. C. Kemble. Queen Elizabeth,  
Mrs. St. Legor; Dukes of York, Miss Loder; Lady Anne,  
Mrs. Littlefield.

To which will be added the revived grand farces presented  
called RAYMOND AND AGNES; or, THE FORTUNE OF A  
BEGGAR.—With new scenes, dresses and decorations.

To-morrow, the Calicut.

Friday morning, about nine o'clock, His Majesty

arrived at Windsor from Kew on horseback.

His Majesty, after dressing in the uniform of the  
Oxford Blues, mounted another horse, and rode with  
the Duke of CAMBRIDGE into Windsor Great Park,  
and inspected the Oxford Blues, who had formed a  
line on the rising ground near Snow Hill. His Majesty  
passed the Line, and the whole afterwards did not go  
through their manoeuvres, and were dismissed. His  
Majesty returned to the Castle.

Mr. Fox arrived in town on Friday morning. About  
one o'clock he paid a visit to the PRINCE OF WALES  
at Carlton House.

Lord MORRIS left town on Saturday morning at  
three o'clock, for Scotland, accompanied by Lord  
FORBES.

THE EARL OF FIFE left town this morning for Sir  
JAMES DUFFES, at Chichester, where he will remain  
for some days.

Lord EARDLEY, on passing through Windsor on  
Wednesday last, saw a crowd of people, and on inquiry,  
the cause was told that a poor clergyman's goods had  
been seized for a debt of 47l. when his Lordship  
immediately paid.

On the 7th, the University of King's College, Aber-  
deen, and on the 9th inst. the Senatus Academicus  
of the University of St. Andrews, conferred the degree  
of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. CLAUDE BUCHANAN,  
A. B. and L. D. Vice Provost of the College  
at Port William, in Bengal.