

The Select and Common Councils of the city met yesterday morning for the purpose of electing a Mayor. The suffrages of the members being duly taken, it appeared that they were unanimously for the re-election of our worthy fellow citizen, ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. which being immediately signified to him, he made a communication to the two Councils, of which the following is a copy:

Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1800.

SIR,

PERMIT me through you to communicate to the Select and Common Councils, my acknowledgment for the additional mark of their esteem, by again electing me, to the important office of Mayor of this city.—Whilst I feel, Sir, the strongest sense of obligation for their partiality, I am compelled by private considerations to decline the appointment, the duties whereof are extremely arduous, and too confining for my health, or convenience.

In thus retiring in a considerable degree from public employment, I can with truth aver, that the general good of society has been my first object; and although in many instances I may have erred in my official capacity, yet I hope they will be viewed as they really were, "errors of the head and not of the heart."

With great regard, I remain,

Sir,

Your sincere friend,

ROBERT WHARTON.

HENRY PRATT, Esquire,
President of the Select Council.

The Councils then proceeded in a second election and unanimously elected JOHN INSKEEP, Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia—a committee were appointed to wait on Mr. Inskeep, to inform him of his election, and request to know of him if he would serve.

On report being made, that Mr. Inskeep accepted the office, a joint committee was appointed, consisting of Abijah Dawes, Andrew Bayard, Thomas P. Cope, and James Milnor, Esquires, to present the Mayor elect to the Governor, to be qualified according to law.

The following Resolution was then agreed to UNANIMOUSLY, by the two Councils:

Resolved that the thanks of the Citizens of Philadelphia, be presented to the late Mayor, Robert Wharton, Esq. for his vigilant, independent, just and honorable discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

Resolved, that the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, be requested to make the above resolution known to Mr. Wharton.

Communication.

On Monday evening we were favored with the Comedy of the "Will or School for Daughters," and the "Critic, or a Tragedy rehearsed." When Miss Wefray, from the New-York Theatre, made her first appearance in the character of Albinn Mandeville; though this lady chose a very arduous part, the vivacity which she generally displayed throughout the performance, was exceedingly pleasing, and fully entitled her to the applause she received.

Mrs. Shaw, in Mrs. Rigert, gave general satisfaction; but there is nothing of consequence in the character to do justice to that lady's well known abilities.

Mr. Hopkins must have studied the art of knocking at a door with great attention, we should be happy to see this gentleman turn his abilities to objects of greater magnitude.—Did he think himself of less consequence, than he does, his playing would be more pleasing.

The hint we gave to a "certain performer," has not been taken notice of—if he attends to it, the advantage will be obvious.

The play in general was well supported.—We think, however, that Mr. Cooper, in some of the scenes, did not enjoy that ease, which the character requires.

Mr. Bernard's Puff, was a very natural one, but had he puffed his two friends, Dangle and Sneer, in any other characters he certainly would have overstepped the bounds of veracity.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Serene Highness, the Redoubtable His, Prince of Vain Hopes, Marquis of all the Barratrias, Major-general at present, and Generallissimo expectant, on the Meditated and intended change of government when it takes effect.

WHEREAS nothing can better establish the permanency of any Government more than a reciprocity of affection and love, subsisting between the head thereof and its members; and it being right, just, and befitting a Prince of true valour, and no ways degrading or inconsistent with his dignity or renown, gratefully to acknowledge and confess the love and favor of his subjects at any time manifested towards him. BE it therefore made known and authenticated to all people by these presents, that we out of our princely grace and favour, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion, have thought fit to express our grateful sense of, and the high regard which we entertain for our loving subjects, by reason of their unanimous exaltation of our self to the Chair, at a late democratic meeting at Slab Town, held on the 20th of September last, and in consideration thereof, we do give unto our truly and well beloved St. Thomas and his son Amos, our hand of fellowship; they by their exertions in our princely favor having justly merited the same. And for those and other good causes and considerations, us thereunto moving, we do for us, our heirs and successors, invest them with our most noble order of the garter, being a ribbon of yellow colour, inscribed with these words in black letters, "detection, conviction, rejection, malediction." To have and to hold the said honor and dignity to them the said Thomas and Amos, and the heirs male, of their and each of their bodies (being peculators) forever, and for want of such male heirs, or for lack of due qualification, to sustain and enjoy the said honourable appointment, we of our further princely favour, do confirm and grant unto the other sons of the said Thomas, to wit, Samuel and James and their male heirs, as aforesaid forever, the honor, aforesaid, on the condition aforesaid, with all rights and immunities to the same belonging. And we of our further princely will do declare, that in all courts whatsoever throughout our vast and extended visionary dominion, this our charter of honor conferred as aforesaid, shall be expounded against us and our successors in favor of the said patentees. And we of our further princely will do also declare and make known, that to take away all stain or blemish from our said loving and highly deserving subjects, Thomas and Amos, we will in convenient and proper time cause all the records of the Supreme Court at Trenton, and of the United States, touching the ingenuity of our said loving subjects to be erased, and the names of those justices and the prosecutors of our said loving subjects, who caused such records to be made, to be held up to everlasting infamy and contempt. And we also of our further princely will and favor, do make known unto all persons loving our peculiar esteem for all other our loving subjects who have been contributing in any manner to our princely exaltation, or aiding us in our electioneering purposes and schemes, whether by writing any sophisticated or lying piece in our favor, or those whom we have thought fit to recommend correcting and superintending the press, printing, circulating or publishing the said pieces or writings in any manner whatsoever, and that none of our deserving subjects in all their labours, civil, political, religious or otherwise may be unnoticed, we do hereby make honourable mention of His, furnished Do-little, heretofore colonel of a regiment; Estevan our prime Secretary, and would-be colonel of cavalry; Tony Tool our bladder-blower; Doctor John our physician in ordinary, and liberal Tommy our plain Quaker looking friend, not only for their munificence, manifested at a former democratic meeting held at Julius Town, in paying the club of all those who attended that meeting at their request in favor of us and our recommended friends, but for their intense study of Tom Paine's Age of Reason, and unwearied industry in the propagation of the Heavenly doctrine contained in the same; but in a more particular manner we are indispensably bound to mention that comfortable religious opinion introduced by our said physician in ordinary, from his own country, that death is an eternal sleep—a sentiment if well speculated on, by either ourself or any of our truly loving subjects, may enable us to attempt and accomplish all things however difficult or dreadful. Such essential services to us and our extended and visionary principality in religious affairs accomplished by such adepts, aided by the elaborate researches of the Virginian philosopher, cannot be too highly estimated.

And we promise on the word of a prince that as soon as our government shall get into full operation and we are fixed in the saddle of fate, we will reward Tommy with an increase of his eight per cent. Stock, and such of his coadjutors as by their idleness, extravagance, or improvident manner of living have become needy. We will give such pecuniary aid as to be on a footing with the most favoured of our loving subjects. And we out of our princely indignation cannot forbear signifying our stern displeasure at such chicken-hearted persons, who unmindful of our clemency towards them, in appointing them as corresponding committees, have not only receded from those honourable appointments, but to the degradation and debasement of us, and our loving subjects, have certified their disapprobation of such our appointments and refusal to act under them, as appears to our confusion and mortification in the public newspapers.

Provided always nevertheless, That if it should so happen that (contrary to our language expectation) those who bear rule should by the aid of their loyal and dutiful subjects abhorring our French principles of liberty and equality) defeat all our schemes and thro' their aristocratic laws occasion us and our faithful adherents to be suspended between Heaven and Earth, or circumscribed within the walls of a Penitentiary House—then and in that case, or in case of similar disasters all the gifts and favors of honor, wealth, or preference herein held forth, shall be absolutely void and of none effect, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at our Palace in the delectable island near Matineauk the sixth day of the first moon of our ideal exaltation, vulgarly called October, and sealed with our signet, containing our armorial bearings, to wit, on a field mottled or party coloured, encircled by flames, a Cherron Or, bearing near its acute point the Holy Bible, couchant, bound down and fastened with an iron chain—Crest, Paine's Age of Reason in the mouth of a Dragon; rampant, with a label streaming from his mouth, inscribed with the following words, "Come lilies to me;" supporters—on the dexter side, Balaam, i. e. swallowing or devouring the people, on the sinister, Alstath, each of their temples bound with fillets of burning Brimstone, motto—No other God, save money.

By command of his Highness,
ESTEVAN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg.

"All the enlightened part of our district are opposed to Gallatin for the following reason viz.

He is a foreigner, and came from France since the establishment of our Independence.

He has always been antifederal, and therefore he opposes all the present doings of the present government of the United States.

He is endeavouring to excite another insurrection by circulating artful misstatements respecting the American debt.

He is considered as the real cause of the direct tax, by urging for this mode in exchange for the Stamp, excise and duties.

He is accused of wishing to pay off our national debt, thereby to reduce the amount of our circulating medium—with the price of Lands, and every thing else.

He is accused of betraying his trust as a committee-man for Congress, on the business of the treasury, by allowing his name to be annexed to specious falsehood in all the Jacobin papers &c.

It is believed Col. Nevil being a native American, who fought for our independence, will have every honest vote in his favour against de Political Sinner."

William French,

No. 48,

SOUTH FRONT STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the Pennsylvania, captain York, from LONDON,

An extensive and elegant assortment of

LONDON SUPERFINE

Broadcloths and Cassimeres.

October 21 d4ttu.&c. 4w.

New-Theatre.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
October 22.

Will be presented, (for the first time this season) a celebrated Tragedy in 5 acts, called

Pizarro;

Or, THE SPANIARDS IN PERU.

Pizarro, Mr. Warren—Alonso, Mr. Cain—Rolla, Mr. Cooper—Ataliba, Mr. Wood. Elvira, Mrs. Merry—Cora, Miss E. Wefray.

After the Tragedy,

MINUET DE LA COUR, and a new Gavotto, by Master Harris, (pupil to Mr. Francis) and Miss Arnold.

To which will be Added,

A FARCE, (in one act) called the

Horse and Widow.

Characters as Before.

A NEW COMEDY is in Rehearsal, and will be speedily produced, with new Scenery, &c.

* * * Books of the Songs in Pizarro, to be had at the Theatre.

Box, one Dollar. Pit, three quarters of a Dollar, and Gallery, half a Dollar.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 7 1/4 past 5, and the Curtain rise at 7 1/2 past 6 o'clock.

Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to send their servants to keep places in the boxes at a quarter past five o'clock.

Just Received,

By the George, Amiable and other late arrivals, AND FOR SALE,

On low terms, by the package, at

No. 48,

South Front street,

10 Bales Rose Blankets;

- 5 bales Duffel ditto
- 15 bales Kendal Cottons
- 4 bales low priced Broadcloths
- 4 bales London superfine do.
- 3 bales Plains and Forest Cloths
- 1 bale fashionable fine Costings
- 2 bales fashionable Lionskin do.
- 3 small bales low priced Swanfowns
- 4 bales Ingrain Yorkshire Carpets and 20 hhd. Sein Twice.

ALSO,

An extensive and choice assortment of DRY GOODS—

OP N.

WILLIAM FRENCH.

October 21 d4ttu.&c. 4w.

THE LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From London papers to September 9, received at Office of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Letter from Sir Sidney Smith to General Menou, Commander in chief of the French army in Egypt, dated,

Joppa, June 22d, 1800.

GENERAL,

"I received this evening the letter, dated the 20th of June, which you have done me the honour to write me. At the moment at which I expected to see General Kleber under the most fortunate and favourable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death." I immediately communicated to the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Ministers, in the terms in which you communicated to me this melancholy event, and nothing but the certainty and the details with which you gave me this intelligence, could have induced their excellencies to believe it. The Grand Vizier formally and officially declared to me, that he had not the least knowledge of those who committed this assassination, and I am very sure that his declaration is true and sincere, and without entering into the details of this melancholy event, which gives me inexpressible uneasiness, I shall content myself with replying to the articles of your letter which treat of our affairs.

"If the Grand Vizier has retained in his camp the aid de camp Baudot, who was sent to him at Jehill il Illam, it is because his excellency did not think it right to suffer any person to depart from his camp at the moment when he saw himself surrounded by his enemies. Baudot was retained at Jehill il Illam as the Turkish officers, detained to serve as hostages reciprocally with him, were retained at Cairo.

"This aid de camp has been sent to the Ottoman fleet to be exchanged as you desired, and in the mean time, his excellency the captain Pacha having arrived here, his absence from the fleet has caused the desired exchange to be put off. When his excellency shall have returned to his fleet, as the aid de camp Baudot is before Alexandria, the business of the exchange may be concluded if you think it proper. But I do not see why you should make it to depend upon an affair which only concerns you and the Porte, the letting at liberty of 150 English, who were shipwrecked at Cape Brulos. I expect from your good faith, and from your justice, that according to the regulations agreed upon between our two nations, for the reciprocal exchange of our prisoners, which we are authorized to carry into effect, you will permit the return of captain Butal, his officers, and crew.

"The promises which you make me in the hope of reciprocal ones being made by me, cannot be applied to this circumstance and I think it superfluous to offer you in return the promise of my good officers in favour of a person who finds himself in a disagreeable situation, which I myself have experienced. I am persuaded that the Grand Vizier will give the stamp of his generous and high approbation to all the honourable proceedings we may have one with another. The stratagems of war are unknown both to you and to us; and besides that, I shall continue to comport myself towards you with the same frankness, and the same good faith that I have hitherto done, I shall earnestly employ all my efforts to prevent any person with whom I have any influence, from holding a conduct contrary to these principles. Be persuaded that the hostile dispositions which have been announced by the first opposition to the execution of the treaty, and which has acquired both extent and publicity, may be done away by the means which the present circumstances will furnish to the two parties of corresponding and mutually understanding each other, and that in the end we shall be united by the bonds of a sincere friendship. In the mean time, we shall carry on war with the means which we have hitherto employed against you, and with those farther ones which we can procure, and we shall endeavour to render ourselves worthy of the esteem of your brave troops.

"The hostilities which you have committed without waiting for the reply of Lord Keith, who was not acquainted with the convention for the evacuation of Egypt, has served as the rule of our conduct. I had not asked of my court its ratification. I had only endeavoured to obviate some unforeseen difficulties which opposed themselves to the return of the French into their country.

"General Kleber, in the last preliminaries which were stopped, not having made it understood that the treaty which was to follow would require the ratification of the Consuls who now Govern France; this condition which you put into your preliminaries appears to be a refusal to evacuate Egypt, and the Grand Vizier has charged me to demand from you on this subject a clear and precise answer. You desire as well as me the termination of the calamities of war which desolate the whole universe.

"It is in your power to remove one of the obstacles which oppose the conclusion of peace, by evacuating Egypt on the conditions, agreed upon by General Kleber; if you refuse this, we will employ all our means, and all those of our allies, to oblige you to some conditions which may not be so advantageous for you. I cannot dissemble to you how much the discharge of this duty will cost me, but the evacuation of Egypt being a point so interesting to the and

good of humanity, the way of conferences correspondence for making the necessary dispositions for this purpose is always open.

"As the admiral, under whose orders I act, is at a considerable distance from me, I am authorized to subscribe to such arrangements as circumstances may require, and though under the present circumstance I am not in the situation of making any new proposition, yet I am ready to listen to any which you may be disposed to make to me; and I can officially assure you that I will use every means in my power to oppose every inconsiderable step, and every vexatious opposition, from whatever quarter it may proceed.

"I will strictly perform the precise instructions of my court: I know its principles are founded on the most exact equity and justice. My conduct shall strictly conform to these principles, and all my efforts shall be employed in performing my duty, and promoting its interests.—As it is not yet certain to what part I am going, I must beg you to send your answer by two couriers, one to Alexandria, and the other to Jaffa, at the camp of the Grand Vizier."

On Saturday morning Cable Robert, the commander of a trading vessel under Prussian colours, laying in the river Thames, was arrested under the alien act by virtue of a warrant from Mr. Ford, before whom he was examined the same day, when it appeared by the testimony of a Mr. Wood, that in October last he was captured by an English vessel off Flamborough head, by La Republican, a French privateer of 32 guns, of which the prisoner, Robert, was second captain; that during the time (14 days) he, Mr. Wood, was on board La Republican, she captured 13 other British vessels, among which was his majesty's cutter the Swan, to which La Republican first struck, without firing a gun; but while the Swan was hoisting out her boat, La Republican poured a broadside into the Swan, which killed the captain and many others, and wounded so many of her crew that taking advantage of the confusion they had thus disgracefully created, they continued the action, and in the end boarded and took the Swan.

The prisoner demer ever having been on board La Republican, although Mr. Wood related several circumstances that took place while he was on board her, and particularly his dining with Robert every day: He was committed for further examination.

LONDON, August 31.

Government yesterday received accounts of increased exertions to prepare the Brest fleet for sea; that considerable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Brest to accelerate and animate the mediated enterprise.

Lord St Vincent has moored his vessel in such a manner, that whilst the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Brest—Our tars were in high spirits at the prospect of more actual service.

The public funds yesterday experienced a further rise of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion, that France had expressed a desire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace. We are wholly unacquainted with the circumstances which have induced this impression. We are assured, that Citizen Otto, the agent for French prisoners in this country who has been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet has not, directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual composing the French executive, any communication which in the slightest degree involved the subject of negotiation.

September 9.

The Bamberg Gazette has only published 32 articles of the preliminaries of peace, which have been circulated among the Anglo Catholic party in Germany, in order to dispose the public mind to the renewal of hostilities. The gazette of Hanau has published the remaining articles. The substance of them is, that the Emperor, in quality of head of the Empire, consents to the cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France; and that if the peace of the Empire be not soon concluded, he will withdraw his contingent from the imperial army, and establish another for the purpose of forming a cordon.—The Emperor also engages not to support the Pope or the King of Naples, should they continue to be at war with the French republic. The Hanau gazette states these as the preliminaries proposed by France, and to which the Empire has consented.

On Friday morning landed at Portsmouth from Cork, 300 riflemen, commanded by major George Callender, of the 62d regiment. They were all picked from the Highland Fencible regiments in Ireland, and are the finest body of young men we have seen this war.

From the London Gazette.

Downing-Street, Sept. 6, 1800. Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, to the hon. Henry Dundas, dated Renown, at sea, August 27th, 1800.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the fleet, on board of which the transports under my command were embarked, arrived before the Harbor of Ferrol on the 25th inst.

I determined immediately to make a landing, with a view, if practicable, to attempt the town of Ferrol, being certain, if I found either the strength of the place, or the force of the enemy too great to justify an attack, that in the landing there was no considerable risk.

The disembarkation was effected without opposition, in a small bay near Cape Priop; the reserve followed by the other troops as they landed, immediately ascended a ridge of hills adjoining to the bay; just as they had gained the summit, the rifle corps fell in with a part of the enemy which they drove back. I have to regret that Lieut. Col. Stewart, who commanded this corps, was wounded on the occasion. At day break the following morning, a considerable body of the ene-