

CHARLESTON, September 16.

The following anecdote is extracted from the journal of the Patriots of 1789, by Real: "I could furnish some curious details respecting the rapid fortune accumulated by a certain brave Sans Culotte. Before the revolution he was a dealer in rabbit skins, and his wife retailed in the street three bottles of brandy, which her husband used to buy wholesale the evening before. This fortunate family, after having been concerned during the last three years in the purchase and sale of national land, to the value of several millions, is at present proprietor of one of the finest estates in the neighborhood of Paris which is valued at several millions of francs of 1790.—It were to be wished that Real had specified the sum. Several millions can scarce be less than 2,400,000, which reckoning the value of France at 8 to a pound sterling, will give us the enormous result of £. 300,000.

BOSTON, October 3.
Yesterday arrived the ship *Minerva*, Capt. D. Turner, in 44 days from London. She brought London papers to the 9th August.

London prices current, of American stocks, &c.

	per cents.		per cents.
30 do.	50	51	
50 do.	77	79	
60 do.	85	86	
Deferred,		62	63
Bank shares,		107	109

Mercantile.

	Shillings.	
Ashes, pot, C.	48	52
Pearl,	50	59
Fine flour, bbl.	35	
Superfine do.	40	42
Carolina rice, cwt.	20	22
Lined, qr.	50	60
Tar, bbl.	16	18
Turpentine, cwt.	19	20
Well-India cotton, lb.	16	24
East-India, do.	12	12
Georgia, do.	15	
East-India indigo,		very dull

Mr. Pinckney, the American commissioner and colleague of Mr. Gore, was arrived in London from Virginia.

Doctor Nichols and John Anstey, Esquires, are appointed commissioners on the part of the king of Great-Britain.

The king had not appointed the commissioner on the Virginia debts.

Insurance at Lloyd's, when the *Minerva* failed, was done at 3 guineas on American ships and property; but had been done at 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 guineas, in consequence of the capture of the *Mount Vernon*. Many of the richest and most cautious writers, would not write on American ships or property for several days.

Money was extremely scarce in England, and the trade much embarrassed. Many of the principal manufacturers had discharged the most of their hands, not being able to pay them their weekly wages, the consequence of the short remittance from America, and the many protested bills.

The losses sustained by the English, in the Mediterranean, are great; the fear of the capture of Lisbon, and of a Spanish war, caused great alarm at Lloyd's, and among the mercantile part of the people.

Many considerable failures had taken place in London, and many more in Manchester, and other manufacturing towns.

THE PANTHEON, AND RICKETS'S AMPHITHEATRE,
For Equestrian and Stage Performances, Corner of Chestnut and Sixth-streets, will be opened on MONDAY, October the 10th, with a
Brilliant Display of Scenery, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTINGS.
New lights, and a great variety of SUPERB DECORATIONS.
MR. RICKETS'S will endeavor to make the entertainments of each evening as agreeable as possible, being resolved to use his best exertions to render satisfaction to his friends and patrons.
The doors will open at 6 o'clock—Performance commences at 7—Boxes 7s. 6d.—Pit 3s. 6d.
Tickets to be had at the ticket office of the Pantheon, and at Sellers's hotel.
Evenings of Performance to be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

TAKE NOTICE.
THE subscriber intends to make application for a renewal of the following certificate, supposit to be lost on the passage to England in April 1794.
Certificate No. 10335, dated 15th November, 1793, for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. annual debt, on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.
ROBERT EIRD, at John Ward's, Philadelphia, August 30th, 1796.

For Sale,
The remarkable fish sailing
SCHOONER LIVELY,
now lying at Hamilton's wharf, built in 1795, by M^r. Yard at Kersington, of live-oak and red-cedar—her dimensions are 68 feet 3 inches length on deck—19 feet 6 inches breadth, of beam—8 feet 4 inches hold—and carries between 3 and 600 barrels flour.—The *Lively* being well-known here, any further description of her is unnecessary—suffice it to say, that she is not inferior to any vessel of her size in any respect whatever.—For terms apply to
EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149, fourth street, street.
Who will have landed on Wednesday morning next, from on board the Brigantine *LIBERTY*, Captain MURPHY, of said wharf.
Hogheads prime Havana Manillas, He has likewise for sale
LOUISIANA GOODS—Consisting of A few packages of Trowsers, Balines, Colliers, Pungin Cloths, Gunhouses, other articles, Guzmanas, Baskets, Fullcut and Bandanao, Gun, Gun Cases, Black Trifles, Choppa Romalls, Gunst, &c. &c.
A quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, SWEETENED, and a few barrels BEEF.
Oct. 3.

Washington Lottery.
The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days draw are arrived at the office No. 147, Chestnut-street.
Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for ticket warranted updrawn.
Oct. 7.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

LATEST Foreign Intelligence,

BY THE HOPE FROM LONDON.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

Head-Quarters at Castiglione, 19 Thermidor, August 6.

"Our military achievements have succeeded one another so rapidly since the 11th, that I have found it impossible to transmit you an account of them before this time.

"A few days ago, the reinforcement of 20,000 men, which the Austrian army of the Rhine had sent to the army of Italy, arrived, which, united to the numerous recruits, and a very considerable number of battalions from the interior of Austria, rendered this army extremely formidable. The general opinion was, that the Austrians would soon be in possession of Milan. On the 11th, at 3 o'clock in the morning, general Massena's division was attacked by very numerous forces, and compelled to give up the important post of Corona. At the same time, a detachment of 15,000 Austrians surprised general Soret's division at Salo, and obtained possession of that important post. Guieux, general of brigade, with 600 men of the 15th demi-brigade of light infantry, shut themselves up in a very large house at Salo, and thence braved the efforts of the enemy, who surrounded their position. Ruffa, general of brigade, was wounded.

"While a detachment of the enemy's division blocked up general Guieux at Salo, another proceeded to Brescia, surprised the French who were there, took four companies, whom I had stationed there for the defence of the place; 24 men belonging to the 25th regiment of chasseurs, two generals, and several officers of distinction, who remained on account of indisposition. General Soret's division, which was to have covered Brescia, retreated to Desenzano. In this dilemma, and pressed by a formidable army elated by their recent success, I felt the necessity of adopting some prompt and vigorous expedient. The enemy, in their descent from the Tyrolse by way of Brescia and the Adige, placed me in the centre of their force.—The republican army was too weak to make a stand against the enemy's two grand divisions; it might, however, engage them separately, and this mode of conduct seemed preferable, as my position was between these divisions. It was therefore possible, by a rapid retrograde movement, to surround the division on its march to Brescia, to take them prisoners, or defeat them, and thence return with equal celerity to the Mincio, at Wurmsler, and oblige him to retreat to the Tyrolse; but in order to carry this project into effect, it would be necessary in 24 hours, to raise the siege of Mantua, which was on the point of being taken, as the garrison did not possess the means of defence for six hours longer. For the completion of this enterprise, it would be necessary to recross the plains of Mincio, and prevent the enemy's divisions from surrounding me. Fortune has favoured the enterprise, and the battle of Desenzano, the two battles of Salo, the engagement at Lonado, and the brilliant victory at Castiglione, are the effects of it.

"On the 12th, in the evening, all the divisions were on their march towards Brescia. The Austrian division, which had taken possession of that place, was now at Lonado.

"On the 13th, I ordered general Soret to repair to Salo, to relieve general Guieux, and general Dallemagne to attack and retake Lonado at any price. Soret succeeded completely in extricating Guieux at Salo, after having beaten the enemy, taken two standards, two pieces of cannon, and about two hundred prisoners. General Guieux, and the troops under his command, had remained 48 hours without bread, continually fighting against the enemy.

"General Dallemagne had not time to attack the enemy. He was in fact attacked himself. An action commenced of the most obstinate nature, and which was for a long time undecided; but I was tranquil: the brave 32d demi-brigade was there.—In the end, the enemy was completely beaten.—They left 600 dead upon the field, and we took 900 prisoners.

"On the 14th, at noon, Angereau entered Brescia. We there found all our magazines, &c. which the enemy had not time to remove.

"On the 15th, the division of general Angereau returned to Monte Chiaro. Massena took post at Lonado and Pont St. Murco. I had left at Castiglione general Valette with 1800 men. He was to defend that important post, and thereby to keep the division of general Wurmsler at a distance from me. But on the 15th in the evening, general Valette abandoned the place, with half his troops only, and came to Monte Chiaro, to bring the alarm, saying, that the rest of his division were taken by the enemy. These brave troops, however, though abandoned by their general, made good their retreat to Pont St. Murco, instantly; and before his division was suspended from his functions this general, who had already shown want of courage at the attack of Corona.

"General Soret had also abandoned Salo. I ordered the brave general Guieux to go and retake this important position.

"On the 16th, at break of day, we found ourselves in presence of the enemy. General Guieux, with the left wing, was to attack Salo; general Massena, with the centre, was to attack Lonado, and general Angereau, with the right, was to bear down on Castiglione. The enemy did not wait our approach. They were first to attack the advanced guard of general Massena, which was at Lonado, and was afterwards general Pigeon was made prisoner, and the enemy had taken from us three pieces of artillery.

"I then immediately formed the 3th and 32d demi-brigades into a column, and whilst they advanced

to pierce through the enemy, the latter opened their files for the purpose of surrounding them.—This manoeuvre of theirs gave me an assurance of victory. Massena contented himself with sending some skirmishers to retard the enemy's wings on their march. The column arrived at Lonado, and forced the enemy's position. The 15th regiment of dragoons attacked the Hulans, and retook our pieces of artillery. I ordered my aid-de-camp, Janot, to put himself at the head of my company of guides, to observe the enemy, to get before them if possible, Desenzano, and to oblige them by that means to retreat towards Salo.

"On his arrival at Desenzano, he there found Col. Bender with a party of his regiment of Hulans, whom he attacked. Janot, not wishing merely to cut off their rear, made a circuit with a part of his troop, took the regiment in front, wounded the colonel, and was about to take him prisoner, when he was himself surrounded. He killed six men with his own hand, but was at length overpowered, thrown into a ditch, and received 6 sabre wounds, of which I am given, to hope none is mortal. The enemy effected their retreat to Salo; but finding that place in our power, this division wandered through the mountains, and was for the greater part taken.—During this time gen. Angereau attacked Castiglione took that place, and in the course of the day he sustained several obstinate actions with the enemy, who were double his number. Artillery and infantry all did their duty, and the enemy on this memorable day, was completely beaten on all sides. They lost 20 pieces of cannon, from two to three thousand men killed or wounded, and we made four thousand prisoners, amongst whom are three generals. We lost the gen. Beyrand. This loss is much felt by the army, and particularly by me. I esteemed most highly the warlike and moral character of this brave man. Pourallier, chief of the 4th demi-brigade of infantry; Bourgon, chief of the 1st regiment of hussars; and Mermet, chief of the 22d regiment of chasseurs were also killed.—The 4th demi-brigade, at the head of which adjutant gen. Verdere made his charge, was covered with glory.

"General Danimartin, who commanded the light artillery, displayed equal courage and ability.

"On the 17th, I ordered gen. D'Espinois to penetrate into the Tyrolse, by the road of Chiefa. He had previously to defeat 5 or 6000 of the enemy who were at Gavardo. Adjutant gen. Herbin had great success. He overthrew two of the enemy's battalions whom he found in his way, and reached as far as St. Ozeto. Gen. D'Allimagne, at the head of a battalion of the 11th demi-brigade, marched to Gavardo, defeated the enemy, and made a great number of prisoners. But not being properly supported by the rest of his division, he was surrounded, and could not effect his retreat but by cutting his way through the enemy.

"I sent gen. Hilaire to Salo to act in concert with gen. Guieux, to attack the enemy's division at Gavardo, and to free the road into the Tyrolse. After a brisk action we defeated the enemy and made 1800 prisoners.

"On the whole of the 17th, Wurmsler was employed in collecting the remains of his army, in bringing up his reserve, and drawing what reinforcements he could from Mantua. He then drew up an order of battle on the plain between the village of Scanelof, which supported his right, and Chiefa, which covered his left wing.

"The fate of Italy was not yet decided. The enemy collected an army of 25,000 men, a numerous cavalry, and seemed to leave the result in doubtful scales. On my side orders were given to concentrate all the divisions of the army.

"I hastened to Lonado to ascertain the number of troops that could be detached from it, but how great was my surprise, on arriving at that place to receive a deputation who had come to summon the governor to surrender, because said the officer it is completely invested, and cannot be relieved.

"From the pickets of cavalry I concluded that different columns were approaching our principal guard, and that the road from Brescia to Lonado was already intercepted at the bridge of St. Marco.

"I was then convinced that the communication could only be intercepted by the wrecks of the vanquished division, who having collected after the defeat were endeavouring to effect a passage.—The conjuncture was extremely embarrassing. At Lonado I had not above 1200 men; I ordered the messenger to be brought to me, and made him take the bandage off his eyes. I told him, that if his general had the effrontery to take the commander in chief of the army of Italy, he had only to advance; that he ought to know that I was at Lonado, as every one knew that the republican army was at place; that all the general officers belonging to the division should be responsible for the personal insult he had been guilty of towards me; and I assured him that if his division did not in the space of 8 minutes lay down their arms, I would not show mercy to one of them.

"The messenger appeared confounded at finding me there, and in an instant the whole column laid down their arms. It consisted of 4000 men, two pieces of cannon, and some cavalry. It had come from Servado, and was endeavouring to find a passage to effect their escape; having failed in their attempts to penetrate by way of Salo in the morning, they were now making a desperate effort to escape by Lonado.

"On the 18th, at day break, we were contiguous to each other, yet at six in the morning nothing was attempted. I ordered the whole army to make a retrograde movement, with a view of making the enemy approach, while general Serrurier's division, which I expected every moment, was marching from Marceiras, and then I hoped to turn general Wurmsler's left wing.

"This movement had, in some degree, the desired effect. Wurmsler extended his right wing to watch our rear. The moment that we perceived general Serrurier's division, under the command of general Florella, which attacked the left, I ordered adjutant general Verdier to attack a redoubt which the enemy had constructed in the middle of the plain, to support their left.

"I ordered my aid-de-camp, Marmont, chief of battalion, to take the conduct of twenty pieces of light artillery, and compel the enemy, by them

alone, to abandon this important post. After a smart and well directed cannonade, the rest of the enemy was completely routed.

"General Angereau attacked the enemy's centre, which was pressed on the flank of Scagnello. Massena attacked the right. Adjutant-general Leclere, at the head of 5th demi-brigade, marched to the relief of the 4th demi-brigade.

"All the cavalry under general Beaumont acted on the right, in order to support the light artillery and infantry. We were every where victorious, and in all points our success exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We have taken from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, and 120 caissons for ammunition. Their loss in killed and prisoners is about 2000 men, and the rest are flying in all directions: but our troops, harassed by fatigue, could not pursue them above three leagues. Adjutant-general Frolich is killed. This gallant officer fell in front of the enemy.

"In five days another campaign is terminated! Wurmsler has lost in that short interval 70 field pieces, all his caissons, between twelve and fifteen thousand men, who have been made prisoners, 6000 killed and wounded, and almost all the troops on their march from the Rhine.

To these losses may be added, a very considerable number of men dispersed throughout the country, some of whom we pick up daily, in our pursuit of the enemy. All the soldiers, officers and generals, in this arduous service, have universally displayed feats of conduct, courage and perseverance. I have to solicit the rank of general of brigade for adjutant-generals Verdier and Vignolles. To the exertions of the former we are, in a great degree, indebted for our success. At the battle of Castiglione, he had a horse shot under him.

"The latter, who is the oldest adjutant-general in the army, combines with the most steady and determined courage the most transcendent professional talents. I have likewise to request the rank of chief of battalion for Ballet; that of general of division for Dallemagne; general of brigade, and the rank of brigade in the artillery, for citizen Songis, chief of battalion.

(Signed) "**BUONAPARTE.**"

Army of the Sambre and Meuse.

Kleber, general of division, commanding the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters, Adelsdorf, August 7.

"I had the honor of informing you, citizens directors, by my letter of the 3d inst. that the army was to march the next morning towards the Kedditz and the Upper Mayn, and by that of the 4th I announced to you the entry of the republican troops into Bamberg.

"General Lefebvre, who had taken a position behind the Upper Mayn and the river Itz, had orders to match a part of his troops towards Cobourg and Lichtenfels, in order to obtain the best information respecting the column which the enemy had detached to these points.

"I was soon informed that these troops, after remaining a short time in these two places, continued their route towards Egra; thus, having nothing to fear on this side, I did not hesitate immediately giving orders to two divisions on my left to cross the Rednitz, in order to proceed to Forchheim and Ebermannstadt, whilst the division on my right established themselves on the river Raub Eberach. This movement was executed on the 6th, when a most bloody engagement took place between the cavalry of the enemy and that of the division of general Lefebvre. The enemy occupied a camp at Adelsdorf, and pushed their advanced posts from Strullendorf to a league and a half beyond Bymberg. The plain beyond this village was very extensive, and presented the greatest advantage to him who should employ the greatest number of cavalry. Under these circumstances the enemy anticipated the most brilliant success.

"In the mean time, however, the cavalry of general Lefebvre arrived; it was composed of three squadrons of the first regiment, of three of the ninth regiment of chasseurs, and of the eighth regiment of cuirassiers; they had scarce taken breath before they formed into a column, and gave signal of battle. They advanced with the greatest impetuosity on the village of Strullendorf, attacked and carried the first posts of the enemy, crossed the village of Herfchard, and appeared on the plain before an enemy far superior in numbers. Here they charged, and the enemy not being able to resist the first check, gave way and retreated in disorder, but soon profiting of their superiority, they fell upon our left, and threatened our flank. General Richpanse, who perceived it, advanced with some companies to meet them; the conflict now was most obstinate, and the confusion extreme; in the mean time each rallied at the voice of his commander, and were soon found at their proper stations.

"We charged a second time, and the enemy were about to carry the village, when Captain Prudhomme, of the first regiment of Chasseurs, by his voice, his courage and firmness, prevented this retrograde movement, and again rallied the troops to battle. Notwithstanding the valour of our troops, the enemy by a last attempt, had nearly determined the victory on their part, if in that instant the 8th regiment of Cuirassiers had not appeared. They advanced from the village of Herfchard with an impetuosity not to be described, revived the courage of the Chasseurs, fell upon the enemy, repulsed them and put them to flight. The Chasseurs soon took the advantage, they were for a moment about to lose, and pursued the enemy, who, to prevent our pursuit, fired without distinction upon their troops and ours, both from musquetry and from the artillery which they had placed at the village of Adelsdorf to protect their retreat.

"General Lefebvre, having obtained his object, put an end to the action, and contented himself with making the troops of the division which had begun to desist, take, under the fire of his artillery, the ground which he had ordered them to occupy.

"Whilst this was passing on the right, a body of troops, both infantry and cavalry, detached from his division, turned the mountains and marched silently towards Ebermannstadt, which they were to attack on the following day.